



September 2016

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Federal Departments
and Agencies
Obligated at Least
\$277.6 Billion during
Fiscal Years 2005
through 2014

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-16-797](#), a report to congressional committees

Why GAO Did This Study

Each year, the federal government obligates billions of dollars through programs and activities that provide assistance to state and local governments, tribes, and certain nonprofit organizations and individuals that have suffered injury or damages from major disaster or emergency incidents, such as hurricanes, tornados, or fires. While FEMA tracks DRF spending related to major disasters and emergencies declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, there has not been a systematic effort to account for federal obligations for disaster assistance outside of the DRF.

The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, includes a provision for GAO to report on disaster assistance expenditures by the federal government. This report identifies federal disaster assistance programs and activities across 17 federal departments and agencies and the obligations for these programs and activities, where available, during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

To conduct this work, GAO selected 17 federal departments and agencies identified in the *National Planning Frameworks* as having responsibility for leading or coordinating federal efforts to mitigate, respond to, and recover from domestic disaster incidents. GAO analyzed documents identifying and describing disaster assistance programs and activities, interviewed federal officials, and distributed a data collection instrument to obtain, among other things, obligation amounts associated with each program or activity identified.

View [GAO-16-797](#). For more information, contact Chris P. Currie at (404) 679-1875 or curriec@gao.gov.

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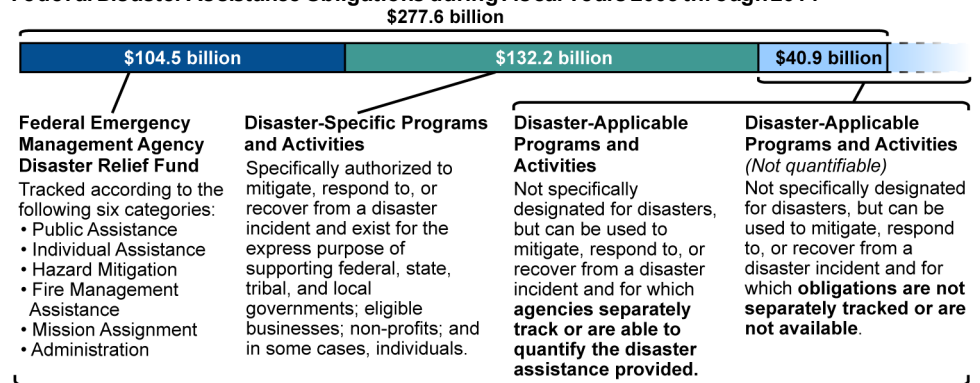
FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Federal Departments and Agencies Obligated at Least \$277.6 Billion during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

What GAO Found

During fiscal years 2005 through 2014, the federal government obligated at least \$277.6 billion across 17 federal departments and agencies for disaster assistance programs and activities. This estimate constitutes total obligations identifiable to disaster activities across three categories: the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), disaster-specific programs and activities identified across the 17 departments and agencies, and disaster-applicable programs and activities across the 17 departments and agencies (see figure).

Federal Disaster Assistance Obligations during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014



- Disaster assistance programs and activities across 17 federal departments and agencies**
- Department of Agriculture
 - Department of Commerce
 - Department of Defense
 - Department of Education
 - Department of Energy
 - Department of Health and Human Services
 - Department of Homeland Security
 - Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - Department of the Interior
 - Department of Justice
 - Department of Labor
 - Department of Transportation
 - Department of the Treasury
 - Department of Veterans Affairs
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - General Services Administration
 - Small Business Administration

Source: GAO analysis of federal department and agency data. | GAO-16-797

Note: An obligation is a definite commitment that creates a legal liability of the government for the payment of goods and services ordered or received. Obligations reported for some disaster-specific and disaster-applicable programs and activities contain estimates. GAO's inclusion of estimated data in aggregated totals contributes to an approximation of a government-wide total.

The estimate of \$277.6 billion represents a minimum and not the total amount of disaster assistance spending by the federal government during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 because relevant obligations for some programs and activities are not separately tracked or are not available. Specifically, GAO found that more than half of the 17 departments and agencies in the scope of this review reported that obligations for certain disaster assistance programs or activities during this time frame are not separately tracked or are not available, for various reasons. For example, 5 departments and agencies reported that some disaster assistance programs or activities are not separately tracked because spending related to these activities is generally subsumed by a department's general operating budget or mission-related costs. Another 4 departments and agencies reported that obligations and expenditures specific to disaster assistance activities are not tracked or cannot be reliably estimated because there is no requirement for state or other recipients of the financial support to indicate whether or how much of the funding or assistance is used for disasters.

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September 22, 2016

Congressional Committees

Each year, the federal government obligates billions of dollars through programs and activities that provide assistance to state and local governments, tribes, and certain nonprofit organizations and individuals that have suffered injury or damages from major disaster or emergency incidents, such as hurricanes, tornados, or fires. We have similarly recognized the rise in the number—and the increase in severity—of disasters as a key source of federal fiscal exposure.¹

Disaster loss trends are expected to continue. In 2014, the United States Global Change Research Program reported that the impacts and costliness of weather disasters—resulting from floods, drought, and other events—will increase in significance as rare events become more common and intense because of climate change.² In addition, the report states that less acute effects of changes in the climate, such as sea level rise, could also result in significant long-term effects on people and property. As a result of these risks and the nation’s fiscal condition, in February 2013, we added Limiting the Federal Government’s Fiscal Exposure by Better Managing Climate Change Risks to our list of areas at high risk to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, or most in need of transformation.³

While the growing number of major disaster declarations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

¹GAO, *Hurricane Sandy: An Investment Strategy Could Help the Federal Government Enhance National Resilience for Future Disasters*, [GAO-15-515](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 30, 2015); and *Climate Change: Better Management of Exposure to Potential Future Losses Is Needed for Federal Flood and Crop Insurance*, [GAO-15-28](#) (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 29, 2014).

²Melillo, Jerry M., Terese (T.C.) Richmond, and Gary W. Yohe, eds. *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment*. U.S. Global Change Research Program (U.S. Government Printing Office: 2014). The U.S. Global Change Research Program is made up of 13 federal departments and agencies that carry out research and support the nation’s response to global change.

³GAO, *High-Risk Series: An Update*, [GAO-13-283](#) (Washington, D.C.: February 2013).

(Stafford Act) has contributed to increased federal expenditures for disaster assistance, it does not account for total disaster-related spending across all federal departments and agencies.⁴ In December 2014, we reported that as of April 2014, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a component within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), had obligated over \$95 billion from the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to provide federal disaster assistance for the 650 major disasters declared under the Stafford Act during fiscal years 2004 through 2013.⁵ However, FEMA and other federal departments and agencies are also authorized to provide a wide range of disaster mitigation, response, and recovery assistance whether or not an incident is declared a disaster under the Stafford Act. While FEMA tracks DRF spending related to major disasters and emergencies declared under the Stafford Act, there has not been a systematic effort to account for federal obligations for disaster assistance outside of the DRF.

The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, includes a provision for GAO to report on disaster assistance expenditures by the federal government.⁶ According to the mandate, the term “disaster assistance” should go beyond the definition included in the Budget Control Act of 2011, which defines disaster on the basis of the Stafford Act.⁷ Further, the mandate states that the report should include expenditures for major disasters, emergencies, and fire management assistance grants under the Stafford Act, and encompass disaster-related spending across all federal departments and agencies, whether or not they are specifically referenced in the Stafford Act. This report identifies federal disaster

⁴The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, defines the federal government’s role during disaster response and recovery. The act also establishes programs and processes through which the federal government provides disaster assistance to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, as well as certain nonprofit organizations and individuals. 42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq.

⁵GAO, *Federal Emergency Management Agency: Opportunities Exist to Strengthen Oversight of Administrative Costs for Major Disasters*, [GAO-15-65](#) (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 17, 2014). FEMA’s DRF is the primary source of federal disaster assistance for state and local governments when the President declares a major disaster pursuant to the Stafford Act.

⁶Pub. L. No. 113-235, 128 Stat 2130 (2014).

⁷Pub. L. No. 112-25, 125 Stat. 240 (2011).

assistance programs and activities across 17 federal departments and agencies and the obligations and expenditures for these programs and activities, where available, during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.⁸ While the body of this report focuses on obligations, detailed information on both obligations and expenditures are presented in appendices I and II.⁹

To identify disaster assistance programs and activities across the federal government, we selected 17 federal departments and agencies identified in the National Planning Frameworks as having responsibility for leading or coordinating federal efforts to mitigate (including pre-disaster), respond to, and recover from both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act domestic disaster incidents.¹⁰ For the purpose of this report, we defined a disaster incident as any Stafford Act or non-Stafford Act incident that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant federal assistance; or for which federal assistance is needed to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering

⁸An obligation is a definite commitment that creates a legal liability of the government for the payment of goods and services ordered or received. An expenditure is an amount paid by federal agencies, by cash or cash equivalent, during the fiscal year to liquidate government obligations. Whereas congressional appropriations may, among other things, stipulate the amount of discretionary budget authority that a federal agency is able to use, obligations and expenditures are generally a better measure of the actual federal commitment (spending) of dollars on the provision of goods and services. For this reason, our report focuses on the obligations and expenditures associated with the federal disaster assistance programs and activities identified.

⁹Specifically, appendix I presents detailed information on FEMA DRF obligations and expenditures during fiscal years 2005 through 2014. Appendix II presents detailed information on the federal disaster assistance programs and activities and obligations and expenditures, where available, for these programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, for each of the 17 federal departments and agencies reviewed.

¹⁰The 17 federal departments and agencies we selected include: the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Department of the Treasury, Department of Veteran Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, and Small Business Administration.

caused by the incident.¹¹ We collected information for relevant disaster-specific and disaster-applicable programs and activities that provided mitigation, response, and recovery assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 across the 17 federal departments and agencies.¹²

For the purpose of this report, disaster-specific refers to federal programs and activities that are specifically authorized for the purposes of mitigation (including pre-disaster), disaster response, or disaster recovery, and that exist for the express purpose of providing disaster assistance to federal, state, tribal, and local governments; eligible businesses; non-profits; and in some cases, individuals. Disaster-applicable refers to federal programs and activities that, while not specifically designated for disaster or emergency situations, can be used to mitigate (including pre-disaster), respond to, or recover from a disaster incident. For each of the 17 federal departments and agencies, we analyzed documents identifying and describing the programs and activities that provide assistance for various types of disaster and emergency incidents, and interviewed department and agency officials about relevant disaster assistance programs and activities.¹³

To obtain spending data for the disaster assistance programs and activities identified across the 17 federal departments and agencies, we developed and distributed a data collection instrument which consisted of questions on (1) agency descriptions of the disaster-specific and disaster-

¹¹Stafford Act incidents include any incident such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and wildfires that resulted in a major disaster declaration or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act. Non-Stafford Act incidents include any incident that caused damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant federal assistance but did not specifically result in a Stafford Act declaration, such as disasters declared by an agency under a separate statutory authority, disease or pandemic outbreaks, and the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

¹²For the purposes of this report, we did not include federal disaster-specific and disaster-applicable programs or activities that are or can be used for prevention or protection activities, such as capabilities focused on: forensics and attribution; intelligence and information sharing; interdiction and disruption; screening, search, and detection; access control and identity verification; and cybersecurity.

¹³The types of assistance provided through these programs include both financial assistance (such as grants, loans, insurance programs, or other financial support) and non-financial assistance (such as technical assistance; advisory services; public health, medical, and social services; mass search and rescue; firefighting operations; and environmental cleanup, among other things).

applicable programs or activities identified; (2) the obligation and expenditure amounts associated with each program or activity for each fiscal year from 2005 through 2014—the most recent year for which obligations were available during our review;¹⁴ and (3) the statutory provisions related to each disaster-specific program or, where appropriate, regulations or appropriations acts related to the program.¹⁵ We received responses to our data collection instrument from each of the 17 federal departments and agencies. We assessed the accuracy and reliability of information collected through our data collection instrument by conducting three pretests prior to distribution to ensure that our questions were clear, unbiased, and consistently interpreted; requesting information on specific data sources; reviewing responses to identify obvious errors or inconsistencies; cross-referencing information provided in the data collection instrument with documents we collected for each department; and conducting follow-up to clarify responses when needed. We determined that the data were sufficiently reliable to estimate obligations and expenditures for the 17 federal departments and agencies.

To determine FEMA's disaster assistance spending from the DRF, we obtained and aggregated obligations and expenditures data for each of the six DRF categories—Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, Fire Management Assistance Grants, Mission Assignment, and Administration—during fiscal years 2005 through 2014. Specifically, we obtained and aggregated spending data on the first four DRF categories from FEMA's responses to our data collection instrument and related documentation. We separately obtained and aggregated spending

¹⁴In general, we define spending in this report as obligations or expenditures and explicitly identify them as such in the tables included. Because federal agencies vary in their ability to provide either obligations or expenditures data, we asked agencies to provide both in the data collection instrument. If actuals were not available, we asked agencies to provide estimates of obligations and expenditures for the disaster assistance provided. Where data reported for a program or activity may include estimates, we identify those instances in the tables included. Including estimated data in our aggregated totals contributes to an approximation of a government-wide total.

¹⁵When an agency identified a specific statute related to the particular program or activity, we listed that statute in our report. We did not include broad statutory authorities, such as agency organic acts. If the agency did not identify a specific statute related to the program or activity but rather identified regulations implementing the program or activity or an appropriations act that appropriated funds for the specific program or activity, we listed those regulations or appropriations acts, respectively.

data on Mission Assignment and Administration from FEMA via the agency's Integrated Financial Management Information System, which we have previously determined to be sufficiently reliable for the purposes for which the data are used in this report.¹⁶

We conducted this performance audit from May 2015 to September 2016 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

Stafford Act Disaster Declarations and FEMA's DRF

The Stafford Act, as amended, outlines the federal government's role during disaster response and recovery when the President declares a major disaster after a governor or chief executive of an affected tribal government finds that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state, tribal, and local governments.¹⁷ The Stafford Act defines a "major disaster" as any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or,

¹⁶[GAO-15-65](#). To determine whether the obligations data were reliable, we reviewed the data that FEMA officials provided, discussed data quality control procedures with relevant FEMA officials, and reviewed documentation such as DHS audits that included the Integrated Financial Management Information System to ensure the integrity of the data.

¹⁷42 U.S.C. § 5170. In addition to issuing major disaster declarations, the President may issue emergency declarations. 42 U.S.C. § 5191. If the President declares an emergency, the federal government may provide immediate and short-term assistance that is necessary to save lives, protect property and public health and safety, or lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe, among other things. 42 U.S.C. § 5192. Federal assistance may not exceed \$5 million under an emergency declaration unless continued emergency assistance is immediately required, there is a continuing and immediate risk to lives, property, public health or safety, and necessary assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis. 42 U.S.C. § 5193. Additionally, upon the request of a governor, FEMA may issue a fire assistance declaration that provides financial and other assistance to supplement state and local firefighting resources for fires that threaten destruction that might warrant a major disaster declaration. 44 C.F.R. § 204.21.

regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which the President determines causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.¹⁸ If the President declares a major disaster, the declaration can trigger a variety of federal assistance programs through which the federal government provides disaster assistance to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, as well as certain nonprofit organizations and individuals.

In addition to its central role in recommending to the President whether to declare a disaster, FEMA is the primary federal agency responsible for mitigating, responding to, and recovering from disasters, both natural and man-made, and has responsibility for coordinating the assistance provided under the provisions of the Stafford Act. The DRF is the primary source of federal disaster assistance for state and local governments when a disaster is declared. The DRF is appropriated no-year funding, which allows FEMA to fund, direct, coordinate, and manage response and recovery efforts—including certain efforts by other federal agencies and state and local governments, among others—associated with domestic disasters and emergencies.¹⁹ FEMA tracks DRF obligations according to the following six categories:

- **Public Assistance.** The Public Assistance Program provides financial assistance to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments for debris removal; emergency protective measures; and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations that provide services otherwise performed by a government agency.
- **Individual Assistance.** The Individual Assistance Program provides financial assistance directly to disaster victims for the necessary expenses and serious needs that cannot be met through insurance or low-interest Small Business Administration loans. For example, FEMA may provide temporary housing assistance, counseling,

¹⁸42 U.S.C. § 5122(2).

¹⁹No-year funding refers to appropriations that remain available for obligation for an indefinite period of time.

unemployment compensation, or medical expenses incurred by individuals as a result of a disaster.

- **Hazard Mitigation.** The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funds to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, among other entities, to assist communities in implementing long-term measures to help reduce the potential risk of future damages to facilities.²⁰
- **Fire Management Assistance.** The Fire Management Assistance Grant Program makes fire management assistance available to state, local and tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
- **Mission Assignment.** The Stafford Act also authorizes FEMA to issue work orders—i.e., mission assignments—with or without reimbursement, that direct another federal agency to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under federal law in support of direct assistance to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments during emergency and major disaster declarations.²¹ FEMA may use the DRF to reimburse other federal agencies for eligible costs incurred under a mission assignment.²²
- **Administration.** FEMA also obligates funds from the DRF to cover its administrative costs—that is, costs that support the delivery of disaster assistance. FEMA’s administrative costs include the salary and travel costs for the disaster workforce, rent and security expenses associated with field operation locations, and supplies and information technology for field operation staff, among other things.²³

²⁰Other grant recipients can include territories, federally-recognized tribes, local governments, and eligible private nonprofits following a Presidential major disaster declaration.

²¹42 U.S.C. § 5192(a)(1). The Stafford Act authorizes the President to direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal law in support of State and local response efforts for emergencies. This tasking authority, delegated to the FEMA Administrator, is carried out through a mission assignment.

²²44 C.F.R. § 206.8(c).

²³FEMA relies on the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 4 to define its administrative costs. For more information on FEMA’s oversight of administrative costs for major disasters, see [GAO-15-65](#).

Other Federal Agency Authorities and Responsibilities

In March 2011, the White House issued *Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness* (PPD-8) with the goal of strengthening the security and resilience of the nation through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk.²⁴ PPD-8 called for the development of a series of policy and planning documents in five mission areas—Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery—to explain and guide the nation’s approach for ensuring and enhancing national preparedness for a wide range of threats and hazards.²⁵ These *National Planning Frameworks* serve as the basis for mission area activities within FEMA, throughout the federal government, and at the state and local levels. Among other functions, the frameworks describe the coordinating structures and alignment of key roles and responsibilities to federal agencies and are integrated to ensure interoperability across all mission areas in mitigating, responding to, and recovering from a wide range of both Stafford-Act and non-Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The following three frameworks are relevant to this report:

- The *National Mitigation Framework* establishes a common platform and forum for coordinating and addressing how the nation manages risk through mitigation capabilities.²⁶ Mitigation reduces the impact of disasters by supporting protection and prevention activities, easing response, and speeding recovery to create better prepared and more resilient communities. This framework addresses how the nation will develop, employ, and coordinate core mitigation capabilities to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation activities are not limited to eligible activities within the Stafford Act.
- The *National Response Framework* (NRF) describes how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies.²⁷ The NRF is the

²⁴White House, *Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness* (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 30, 2011).

²⁵The *National Preparedness Goal* outlines a wide range of threats and hazards that pose a significant risk, including natural hazards, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, droughts, wildfires, winter storms, and floods; a virulent strain of pandemic influenza; and technological and accidental hazards, such as transportation system failures, dam failures, chemical spills or releases, among others. DHS, *National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition* (Washington, D.C.: September 2015).

²⁶DHS, *National Mitigation Framework* (Washington, D.C.: May 2013).

²⁷DHS, *National Response Framework* (Washington, D.C.: May 2013).

overarching interagency response coordination structure for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents, and describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents ranging in scope from local to large-scale, among other things. The NRF identifies 14 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) that serve as the federal government's primary coordinating structure for building, sustaining, and delivering response capabilities.²⁸ ESF annexes to the NRF describe the federal coordinating structures that group resources and capabilities into functional areas that are most frequently needed in a national response. Each ESF consists of a federal department or agency designated as the coordinating agency along with a number of primary and support agencies.

- The *National Disaster Recovery Framework* (NDRF) establishes a comprehensive structure to enhance the nation's ability to work together, both before and after a disaster, to effectively deliver recovery assistance through the coordinated efforts of federal, state, local, and tribal governments and nongovernmental organizations.²⁹ While the NDRF provides the overarching interagency coordination structure for the recovery phase of incidents under the Stafford Act, its structures and procedures apply equally to non-Stafford Act incidents, such as federal response to an oil spill of national significance. The NDRF identifies six Recovery Support Functions (RSF) as the mechanisms through which federal agencies are to provide assistance and support to state and local communities, both before and after a disaster.³⁰ These RSFs are intended to, among other things, facilitate problem solving; improve access to resources; ensure more effective and efficient use of federal, state, nongovernmental

²⁸The NRF lists 15 ESFs: (1) Transportation; (2) Communications; (3) Public Works and Engineering; (4) Firefighting; (5) Information and Planning; (6) Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services; (7) Logistics; (8) Public Health and Medical Services; (9) Search and Rescue; (10) Oil and Hazardous Materials Response; (11) Agriculture and Natural Resources; (12) Energy; (13) Public Safety and Security; (14) Long-Term Community Recovery; and (15) External Affairs. ESF 14, Long-Term Community Recovery, was superseded by issuance of the National Disaster Recovery Framework. For the purposes of this report, we refer to the 14 ESFs that remain active.

²⁹DHS, *National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition* (Washington, D.C.: June 2016).

³⁰The six RSFs are (1) Community Planning and Capacity Building; (2) Economic Recovery; (3) Health and Social Services; (4) Housing; (5) Infrastructure Systems; and (6) Natural and Cultural Resources.

and private sector funds; and foster coordination among state and federal agencies and nongovernmental entities. Similar to the ESFs, each RSF consists of a federal department or agency designated as the coordinating agency along with a number of primary and support agencies.

While FEMA coordinates assistance for incidents in which federal assistance is provided under the Stafford Act and the *National Planning Frameworks* generally apply to federal roles and responsibilities for both Stafford and non-Stafford Act incidents, federal response or assistance to a disaster event may also be led or coordinated by various federal departments and agencies consistent with their own authorities. Specifically, independent of the Stafford Act, the heads of some federal departments and agencies—such as the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA)³¹ and the Secretaries of Agriculture³² and Commerce³³—also have separate statutory authority to declare a disaster under certain circumstances for the purpose of providing assistance. For example, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate counties as disaster areas to make emergency loans to agricultural producers suffering losses in that county or other contiguous counties as was done for the recent California drought.³⁴ Following a request from a state governor, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) can separately make a physical disaster declaration based on the occurrence of at least a minimum amount of damage to buildings, machinery, equipment, inventory, homes and other property, which enables SBA to make disaster loans available to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes, and private nonprofits.³⁵

³¹15 U.S.C. § 636(b).

³²See, e.g., 7 U.S.C. § 1961.

³³16 U.S.C. §§ 1861a, 1864, 4107(b), (d).

³⁴7 U.S.C. § 1961. See also 7 C.F.R. part 759.

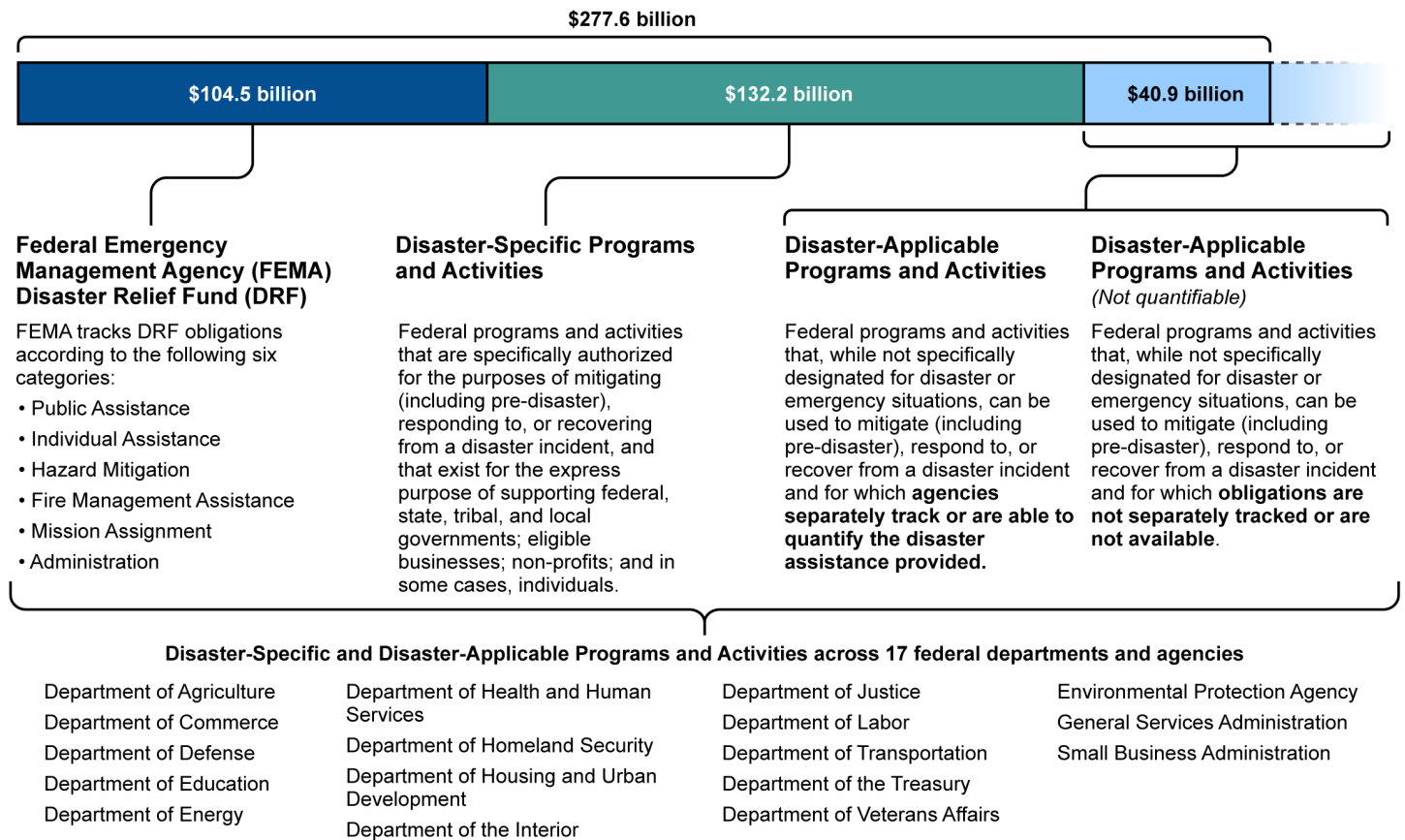
³⁵15 U.S.C. § 636(b). See also 13 C.F.R. § 123.3.

Federal Agencies Obligated at Least \$277.6 Billion for Disaster Assistance during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014 but Were Unable to Quantify All Relevant Obligations

During fiscal years 2005 through 2014, the federal government obligated at least \$277.6 billion across 17 federal departments and agencies for disaster assistance programs and activities.³⁶ This estimate constitutes total obligations identifiable to disaster activities across three categories of disaster assistance: the DRF, disaster-specific programs and activities identified across the 17 federal departments and agencies, and disaster-applicable programs and activities identified across the 17 federal departments and agencies. This estimate represents a minimum and not the total amount of disaster assistance spending by the federal government during this period because some federal departments and agencies reported that relevant obligations and expenditures for some disaster-applicable programs and activities during this time frame are not separately tracked or are not available. For example, some disaster assistance programs or activities are not separately tracked because spending related to these activities is generally subsumed by a department's general operating budget or mission-related costs. Figure 1 depicts the three categories of federal disaster assistance and the estimated total obligations for each category.

³⁶In addition to programs and activities that provide disaster assistance, federal agencies incurred significant costs for damages to federal property resulting from disaster events. We did not include this type of disaster-related cost in this review because we did not consider it "disaster assistance."

Figure 1: Federal Disaster Assistance Obligations during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014



Source: GAO analysis of FEMA data and federal department and agency responses to GAO's data collection instrument. | GAO-16-797

Note: An obligation is a definite commitment that creates a legal liability of the government for the payment of goods and services ordered or received. Obligations reported for some disaster-specific and disaster-applicable programs and activities contain estimates. GAO's inclusion of estimated data in aggregated totals contributes to an approximation of a government-wide total.

FEMA Disaster Relief Fund

Including administrative costs, FEMA reported obligating approximately \$104.5 billion from the DRF for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014. Table 1 identifies the six DRF categories and details total obligations for those categories.

Table 1: Total Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Obligations during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Disaster Relief Fund category	Total obligations
Public Assistance	45,752,190
Individual Assistance ^a	25,387,269
Mission Assignment	7,296,960
Hazard Mitigation	5,412,644
Fire Management Assistance	777,340
Administration	18,921,935
DRF Total^b	104,548,338

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aTotal obligations include only those Individual Assistance programs that received funding from the Disaster Relief Fund.

^bDRF Total for the study period includes \$1 billion obligated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in fiscal year 2005 to fund the creation of a third-party liability insurer to provide insurance coverage to The City of New York and contractors. The World Trade Center Captive Insurance Company, Inc., was formed by The City of New York using these funds to provide insurance for The City of New York and contractors for the rescue, recovery, and debris removal operations at the World Trade Center and related sites.

Federal departments may play significant roles in response activities depending on the nature and size of an incident. Many of the arrangements by which departments participate are defined in the ESF annexes and coordinated through pre-scripted mission assignments in a Stafford Act response. For example, pre-scripted mission assignments for the Department of Defense support include emergency route clearance, airspace control, and deployable temporary medical facilities, among other things. Table 2 identifies the 17 federal departments and agencies within our scope and details total obligations that FEMA provided each department in DRF Mission Assignment reimbursements. We provide further details on FEMA's DRF Mission Assignments in appendix I.

Table 2: Total Disaster Relief Fund Mission Assignment Reimbursements to Federal Departments and Agencies during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Federal department or agency	Total obligations
Department of Agriculture	275,007
Department of Commerce	6,448
Department of Defense	5,210,028
Department of Education	27
Department of Energy	5,342
Department of Health and Human Services	172,647
Department of Homeland Security	525,315
Department of Housing and Urban Development	44,811
Department of the Interior	12,125
Department of Justice	25,867
Department of Labor	6,254
Department of Transportation	501,718
Department of the Treasury	1,904
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,939
Environmental Protection Agency	329,320
General Services Administration	67,451
Small Business Administration	0
Other ^a	109,757
Total	7,296,960

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) data. | GAO-16-797

^aOther agencies that received mission assignment reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 include U.S. Agency for International Development, American Red Cross, Corporation for National and Community Service, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Executive Office of the President, Federal Communications Commission, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, National Labor Relations Board, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Peace Corps, and U.S. Postal Service.

Disaster-specific Programs and Activities

Seventeen federal departments and agencies collectively obligated approximately \$132.2 billion for disaster assistance from disaster-specific programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014. Table 3 identifies the 17 federal departments and agencies within our scope and total obligations for those programs and activities. Examples of disaster-specific programs include FEMA's National Flood Insurance program, which provides for the sale of insurance against flood damages, and the

Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grants - Disaster Recovery Program, which provides grants to help cities, counties, parishes, and states recover from presidentially declared disasters. We provide further details on each department's disaster-specific programs and activities in appendix II.

Table 3: Total Disaster-Specific Obligations for 17 Federal Departments and Agencies during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Federal department or agency	Total obligations
Department of Agriculture	20,900,787
Department of Commerce	840,015
Department of Defense	10,784,359
Department of Education	247,021
Department of Energy	0
Department of Health and Human Services	3,857,758
Department of Homeland Security ^a	39,019,132
Department of Housing and Urban Development	30,623,113
Department of the Interior	1,895,397
Department of Justice	0
Department of Labor	6,586
Department of Transportation	15,491,476
Department of the Treasury	12,769
Department of Veterans Affairs	124
Environmental Protection Agency	3,569,075
General Services Administration	18,745
Small Business Administration	4,906,173
Total	132,172,530

Source: GAO analysis of federal department and agency responses to GAO's data collection instrument. | GAO-16-797

Note: Obligations reported for some disaster-specific programs and activities included in this table contain estimates.

^aIncludes disaster-specific obligations reported from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and U.S. Coast Guard. For FEMA, includes obligations only from disaster-specific programs and activities funded outside of the Disaster Relief Fund.

Disaster-applicable Programs and Activities

Seventeen federal departments and agencies collectively obligated approximately \$40.9 billion for disaster assistance from disaster-applicable programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014. Table 4 identifies the 17 federal departments and agencies within our scope and total obligations for those programs and activities. Examples of

disaster-applicable programs include the Department of Agriculture's Federal Crop Insurance program, which provides disaster applicable indemnity payments to American farmers and ranchers for significant losses due to adverse weather such as drought, among other causes, and the Department of Health and Human Services' National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program, which provides funding to public health departments in states and cities to save lives during emergencies that exceed day-to-day capacity of the health and emergency response systems. We provide further details on each department's disaster-applicable programs and activities in appendix II.

Table 4: Total Disaster-Applicable Obligations for 17 Federal Departments and Agencies during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Federal department or agency	Total obligations
Department of Agriculture	29,299,504
Department of Commerce	1,646,268
Department of Defense	3,470
Department of Education	0
Department of Energy	48,298
Department of Health and Human Services	4,974,544
Department of Homeland Security ^a	2,073,558
Department of Housing and Urban Development	8,022
Department of the Interior	1,639,057
Department of Justice	50,330
Department of Labor	954,431
Department of Transportation	138,135
Department of the Treasury	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	58,877
Environmental Protection Agency	0
General Services Administration	0
Small Business Administration	28,998
Total	40,923,492

Source: GAO analysis of federal department and agency responses to GAO's data collection instrument. | GAO-16-797

Note: Obligations reported for some disaster-applicable programs and activities included in this table contain estimates.

^aIncludes obligations reported from the Federal Emergency Management Agency for disaster-applicable programs and activities funded outside of the Disaster Relief Fund.

Non-quantifiable Programs and Activities

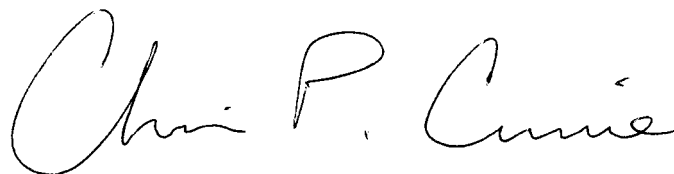
Our estimate of \$277.6 billion in obligations for disaster assistance programs and activities represents a minimum and not the total amount of disaster assistance spending by the federal government during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 because some federal departments and agencies reported that relevant obligations and expenditures for some programs and activities during this time frame are not separately tracked or are not available. Specifically, more than half of the 17 federal departments and agencies in our scope reported that obligations for certain disaster assistance programs or activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 are not separately tracked or are not available, for various reasons. At least 5 federal departments and agencies reported that some disaster assistance programs or activities are not separately tracked because spending related to these activities is generally subsumed by a department's general operating budget or mission-related costs. For example, U.S. Coast Guard officials stated that most of the agency's disaster-related costs are associated with maintaining a constant state of readiness to immediately respond to disaster and emergency incidents, which is funded from the U.S. Coast Guard search and rescue appropriation and is not separately tracked. Similarly, the Army has deployed personnel in anticipation of a possible disaster event, even when FEMA has not requested the support. If a disaster does not occur or the activity does not result in a FEMA mission assignment, the Army will not be reimbursed for prepositioning personnel or assets in anticipation of an event and therefore may categorize the expenditure as training in the event of a disaster. Another 4 federal departments and agencies reported that obligations and expenditures specific to disaster assistance activities are not tracked or cannot be reliably estimated because there is no requirement for state or other recipients of the financial support to indicate whether or how much of the funding or assistance is used for disasters.

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this product to all 17 federal departments and agencies included in this review for comment. The Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Small Business Administration provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate. In its agency comments, the Department of Veterans Affairs also provided summary information about an additional disaster assistance program that was not previously identified in the Department's responses to our data collection instrument. Due to

insufficient data received about the Comprehensive Emergency Management Program, we were not able to include this program in our final report.

We are sending copies of this report to the appropriate congressional committees and the Secretary or equivalent of each of the 17 federal departments and agencies included in this review. If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (404) 679-1875 or curriec@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. Other key contributors to this report are listed in appendix III.



Chris P. Currie
Director
Homeland Security and Justice

List of Committees

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Chairman
The Honorable Chris Coons
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The Honorable John Hoeven
Chairman
The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The Honorable Ander Crenshaw
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The Honorable Jose Serrano
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives

The Honorable John Carter
Chairman
The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives

Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Obligations and Expenditures

This appendix presents detailed information on FEMA DRF obligations and expenditures during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.¹ Specifically,

- Table 5 provides detailed information on FEMA DRF obligations and expenditures for each of the six DRF categories—Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, Mission Assignment, Hazard Mitigation, Fire Management Assistance, and Administration—for each fiscal year of our review period;
- Tables 6 and 7 provide detailed information on FEMA's Public Assistance Division programs and activities funded by the DRF and the obligations and expenditures, where available, for these programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014;
- Tables 8 and 9 provide detailed information on FEMA's Individual Assistance programs and activities funded by the DRF and the obligations and expenditures, where available, for these programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014; and
- Table 10 provides detailed information on FEMA Mission Assignment obligations and expenditures funded by the DRF for each federal department and for each fiscal year of our review period.²

Information and data provided in the first five tables is based on the Department of Homeland Security's response to our data collection instrument and related documentation. Information and data on Mission Assignment obligations and expenditures for each federal department during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 were obtained directly from FEMA.

¹An obligation is a definite commitment that creates a legal liability of the government for the payment of goods and services ordered or received. An expenditure is an amount paid by federal agencies, by cash or cash equivalent, during the fiscal year to liquidate government obligations.

²For additional information on Mission Assignment obligations and expenditures during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 for each of the 17 federal departments and agencies reviewed, see appendix II.

Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Obligations and Expenditures

Table 5: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

DRF category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
	Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Public Assistance	4,009,463	6,561,581	4,096,951	3,778,886	5,564,132	3,956,954	2,840,526	3,855,387	5,276,801	5,811,509	45,752,190
	4,007,790	6,559,602	4,094,576	3,778,580	5,561,092	3,889,131	2,544,145	2,692,411	4,202,658	3,285,095	40,615,080
Individual Assistance ^a	7,260,164	8,256,582	2,059,929	1,727,737	1,690,710	754,634	1,044,025	577,860	1,846,172	169,456	25,387,269
	7,260,162	8,256,525	2,059,907	1,727,710	1,690,699	754,547	1,043,790	575,239	1,832,469	167,012	25,368,060
Mission Assignment ^b	5,390,257	207,631	29,088	417,144	89,027	39,675	489,013	16,040	489,210	12,466	7,296,960
	5,390,257	207,631	29,088	417,144	89,027	39,675	488,210	16,040	473,422	12,397	7,280,263
Hazard Mitigation ^c	140,891	245,474	297,068	570,539	605,577	524,355	683,527	915,369	711,392	718,451	5,412,644
Fire Management Assistance	70,081	68,957	70,378	119,074	64,891	98,970	29,794	44,213	108,334	102,648	777,340
	70,081	68,957	70,378	119,074	64,891	98,970	29,794	44,209	108,318	102,581	777,253
Administration	2,091,854	4,574,744	1,861,324	1,999,604	1,735,804	1,313,278	1,297,697	1,217,943	1,732,928	1,096,759	18,921,935
	2,091,831	4,574,161	1,860,534	1,999,482	1,735,288	1,302,594	1,294,578	1,214,104	1,728,559	1,067,716	18,868,847
DRF Obligations Totals^d	19,962,710	19,914,969	8,414,738	8,612,984	9,750,141	6,687,866	6,384,582	6,626,812	10,164,837	7,911,289	104,548,338
DRF Expenditures Totals^d	19,820,121	19,666,876	8,114,483	8,041,990	9,140,997	6,084,917	5,400,517	4,542,003	8,345,426	4,634,801	93,909,503

Source: GAO analysis of FEMA response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aObligations and expenditures include only those Individual Assistance programs that received funding from the DRF during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

^bMission Assignment Totals for the study period include obligations and expenditures in the amount of \$117 million used for non-declaration activity that is not tracked by declaration date. Non-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

^cThe Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration could not provide expenditure data for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program because data is not available through its financial system at this level.

**Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management
Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)
Obligations and Expenditures**

^dDRF Obligations and Expenditures Totals for the study period include \$1 billion obligated by FEMA in fiscal year 2005 to fund the creation of a third-party liability insurer to provide insurance coverage to The City of New York and contractors. The World Trade Center Captive Insurance Company, Inc., was formed by The City of New York using these funds to provide insurance for The City of New York and contractors for the rescue, recovery, and debris removal operations at the World Trade Center and related sites.

Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Obligations and Expenditures

Table 6: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Division Programs and Activities Funded by the Disaster Relief Fund during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	Makes fire management assistance available to state, local and tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.	42 U.S.C. § 5187.
Public Assistance Grant Program (Disaster Grants)	Provides assistance to states, local and tribal governments, and certain types of private nonprofit (PNP) organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The assistance is supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain PNP organizations.	42 U.S.C. §§ 5170a, 5172, 5173, 5192, 5193.

Source: GAO analysis of FEMA response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Obligations and Expenditures

Table 7: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Division Obligations and Expenditures Funded by the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Fire Management Assistance Grant Program	70,081	68,957	70,378	119,074	64,891	98,970	29,794	44,213	108,334	102,648	777,340
	70,081	68,957	70,378	119,074	64,891	98,970	29,794	44,209	108,318	102,581	777,253
Public Assistance Grant Program (Disaster Grants)	4,009,463	6,561,581	4,096,951	3,778,886	5,564,132	3,956,954	2,840,526	3,855,387	5,276,801	5,811,509	45,752,190
	4,007,790	6,559,602	4,094,576	3,778,580	5,561,092	3,889,131	2,544,145	2,692,411	4,202,658	3,285,095	40,615,080
Obligations Totals	4,079,544	6,630,538	4,167,329	3,897,960	5,629,023	4,055,924	2,870,320	3,899,600	5,385,135	5,914,157	46,529,530
Expenditures Totals	4,077,871	6,628,559	4,164,954	3,897,654	5,625,983	3,988,101	2,573,939	2,736,620	4,310,976	3,387,676	41,392,333

Source: GAO analysis of FEMA response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

**Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management
Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)
Obligations and Expenditures**

Table 8: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Individual Assistance Programs and Activities Funded by the Disaster Relief Fund during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Alternative Housing Pilot Program	A one-time, four-year pilot competitive grant program developed to identify and evaluate alternative ways to house disaster survivors using locally acceptable transitional and permanent disaster housing solutions. Past activities included award, implementation, and closeout of 5 grants, and supporting social science and building science research. Further, FEMA provided technical assistance to grantees limited to supporting the implementation of the grants—such as one-on-one assistance, workshops, support for peer-to-peer technical assistance, and referred technical assistance to address specific technical issues. This program no longer exists. All grants are closed with no planned future activities.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 2403, 120 Stat. 418, 460 (2006).
Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program	Supplemental funding for mental health assistance and training activities provided by state, local, and territories' mental health authorities and designated tribal authorities to individuals and communities impacted by a Presidentially declared disaster. Services include the provision of community-based outreach and psycho-educational services such as crisis counseling, promoting coping strategies, and encouraging linkages with other individuals and agencies who may help in the recovery process. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration works with FEMA through an interagency agreement to provide program services.	42 U.S.C. § 5183; 44 C.F.R. § 206.171.
Disaster Donations Management Program	Provides training and technical assistance to states and private non-profits in volunteer and donations management pre- and post-disaster and may provide staff to support state volunteer and donations management efforts post disasters.	
Disaster Legal Services	Provides pro-bono legal assistance to low-income individuals who, prior to or because of a Presidentially declared disaster, are unable to secure legal services adequate to meet their disaster-related needs. Assistance is provided through an agreement with the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association and can include help with insurance claims and drawing up new wills and other legal papers lost in the disaster, among other things.	42 U.S.C. § 5182; 44 C.F.R. § 206.164.
Disaster Unemployment Assistance	Provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed as a result of a major disaster and who are not eligible for regular state unemployment insurance. The U.S. Department of Labor oversees the program in coordination with FEMA, which provides the funds for payment of benefits and reimburses the state for its administrative costs. The program is administered by the state unemployment insurance agency.	42 U.S.C. § 5177; 20 C.F.R. part 625.
Individuals and Households Program	Provides financial assistance and, if necessary, direct assistance to eligible applicants who, as a direct result of a Presidentially declared disaster, have uninsured or under-insured necessary expenses and serious needs and are unable to meet such expenses or needs through other means. The program provides Housing Assistance, which may include lodging expense reimbursement, rental assistance, direct housing, home repair, and home replacement; as well as Other Needs Assistance, which may include medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, child care, and moving and storage assistance.	42 U.S.C. § 5174; 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.110-120.

**Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management
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Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Disaster Assistance Projects and Hurricane Katrina Case Management Initiative Program	Provides case management services, including financial assistance, to state or local government agencies or qualified private organizations that provide such services to victims of major disasters and to identify and address unmet needs.	42 U.S.C. § 5189d.
Disaster Housing Assistance Program	Housing assistance that requires a delegation of specific grant authority from the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and is intended to provide temporary housing to facilitate the transition into a long-term housing solution. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development acts as a servicing agent to provide temporary or long-term housing rental assistance and case management to identified individuals and households displaced by specific disaster incidents (e.g., Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy) by means of monthly rent subsidies, security deposit assistance, and utility deposit assistance.	42 U.S.C. §§ 5174(b)(1).

Source: GAO analysis of FEMA response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

**Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management
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Obligations and Expenditures**

Table 9: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Individual Assistance Obligations and Expenditures Funded by the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below												
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below												
Alternative Housing Pilot Program	-	-	378,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,360
	-	-	378,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,350
Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program	22,457	84,799	34,525	41,460	34,580	6,025	13,654	17,796	75,237	8,322	338,855	
	22,457	84,799	34,525	41,460	34,580	6,025	13,654	15,291	64,020	5,945	322,756	
Disaster Donations Management Program ^a	-	-	-	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475
	-	-	-	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475
Disaster Legal Services	35	422	2	85	66	5	7	16	62	73	773	
	35	422	2	85	66	5	7	14	51	60	747	
Disaster Unemployment Assistance	61,335	379,314	7,040	12,797	16,639	2,698	6,755	12,175	25,833	1,764	526,350	
	61,335	379,314	7,040	12,797	16,631	2,668	6,596	12,073	25,777	1,764	525,995	
Individuals and Households Program	7,176,337	7,792,047	1,414,768	1,140,924	1,170,376	673,510	983,547	541,203	1,738,155	159,297	22,790,164	
	7,176,335	7,791,990	1,414,756	1,140,897	1,170,373	673,453	983,471	541,191	1,737,389	159,243	22,789,098	
Disaster Assistance Projects and Hurricane Katrina Case Management Initiative Program	-	-	112,617	265,998	150,373	3,996	-	-	-	-	-	532,984
	-	-	112,617	265,998	150,373	3,996	-	-	-	-	-	532,984
Disaster Housing Assistance Program	-	-	112,617	265,998	318,676	68,400	40,062	6,670	6,885	-	819,308	
	-	-	112,617	265,998	318,676	68,400	40,062	6,670	5,232	-	817,655	
Obligations Totals	7,260,164	8,256,582	2,059,929	1,727,737	1,690,710	754,634	1,044,025	577,860	1,846,172	169,456	25,387,269	
Expenditures Totals	7,260,162	8,256,525	2,059,907	1,727,710	1,690,699	754,547	1,043,790	575,239	1,832,469	167,012	25,368,060	

Legend: - = 0.

Appendix I: Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Obligations and Expenditures

Source: GAO analysis of FEMA response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aFEMA reported obligations and expenditures for this program funded from both DRF and non-DRF sources. Obligations and expenditures data in this table include only those program obligations and expenditures sourced from the DRF.

Table 10: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mission Assignments Funded by the Disaster Relief Fund, by Federal Department, during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Federal department	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department of Agriculture	154,651	105	1,893	98,833	350	734	565	1,058	6,754	5,756	4,308	275,007
	154,651	105	1,893	98,833	350	734	565	1,058	6,754	5,749	4,308	275,000
Department of Commerce	4,065	80	-	72	-	24	80	5	1,860	225	37	6,448
	4,065	80	-	72	-	24	80	5	1,165	213	37	5,741
Department of Defense	3,919,101	163,618	8,296	193,035	56,567	12,132	423,256	9,309	371,191	1,950	51,573	5,210,028
	3,919,101	163,618	8,296	193,035	56,567	12,132	422,453	9,309	368,634	1,950	51,563	5,206,658
Department of Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
Department of Energy	200	4	18	193	81	6	53	48	4,302	8	429	5,342
	200	4	18	193	81	6	53	48	4,282	8	429	5,322
Department of Health and Human Services	86,796	641	409	19,098	6,729	47	6,503	1,639	31,207	52	19,526	172,647
	86,796	641	409	19,098	6,729	47	6,503	1,639	19,164	52	19,514	160,592
Department of Homeland Security	380,697	15,678	5,662	42,819	12,868	11,436	21,241	1,003	25,949	66	7,896	525,315
	380,697	15,678	5,662	42,819	12,868	11,436	21,241	1,003	25,680	66	7,896	525,046
Department of Housing and Urban Development	40,456	-	35	966	60	344	613	390	1,945	-	2	44,811
	40,456	-	35	966	60	344	613	390	1,945	-	2	44,811
Department of the Interior	1,619	52	436	1,548	1,613	61	1,729	101	2,717	677	1,572	12,125

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Federal department	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity^a	Total, 2005-14
Interior	1,619	52	436	1,548	1,613	61	1,729	101	2,531	677	1,572	11,939
Department of Justice	23,607	-	675	539	24	4	413	60	396	-	149	25,867
	23,607	-	675	539	24	4	413	60	396	-	149	25,867
Department of Labor	5,884	-	-	308	4	-	5	-	51	-	2	6,254
	5,884	-	-	308	4	-	5	-	51	-	2	6,254
Department of Transportation	438,399	23,102	302	898	16	79	316	38	10,319	1	28,248	501,718
	438,399	23,102	302	898	16	79	316	38	10,318	1	28,233	501,702
Department of the Treasury	1,754	-	6	12	10	1	6	-	115	-	-	1,904
	1,754	-	6	12	10	1	6	-	115	-	-	1,904
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2,939
	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2,939
Environmental Protection Agency	253,361	2,309	930	36,942	273	1,293	14,851	546	18,254	155	406	329,320
	253,361	2,309	930	36,942	273	1,293	14,851	546	18,242	114	406	329,267
General Services Administration	56,102	158	170	5,775	204	251	620	311	943	95	2,822	67,451
	56,102	158	170	5,775	204	251	620	311	938	86	2,822	67,437
Small Business Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ^b	20,633	1,884	10,256	16,106	10,228	13,263	18,762	1,532	13,173	3,481	439	109,757
	20,633	1,884	10,256	16,106	10,228	13,263	18,762	1,532	13,173	3,481	439	109,757
Obligations Totals	5,390,257	207,631	29,088	417,144	89,027	39,675	489,013	16,040	489,210	12,466	117,409	7,296,960
Expenditures Totals	5,390,257	207,631	29,088	417,144	89,027	39,675	488,210	16,040	473,422	12,397	117,372	7,280,263

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of FEMA data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

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^bOther agencies that received mission assignment reimbursements from FEMA during fiscal years 2005-2014 include U.S. Agency for International Development; American Red Cross, Corporation for National and Community Service, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Executive Office of the President, Federal Communications Commission, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, National Labor Relations Board, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Peace Corps, and U.S. Postal Service.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

This appendix presents detailed information on (1) federal disaster assistance programs and activities—specifically, disaster-specific and disaster-applicable programs or activities that are or can be used to mitigate (including pre-disaster), respond to, or recover from a disaster incident—and (2) obligations and expenditures, where available, for these programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, for each of the 17 federal departments and agencies reviewed.^{1,2}

Specifically, each departmental overview provides detailed information organized into the following five tables:

- Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014;
- Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014;
- Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014;
- Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014; and
- Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014.

Information and data provided in the first four tables is based on departmental responses to our data collection instrument and related documentation. In those cases where a department was reimbursed by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through

¹An obligation is a definite commitment that creates a legal liability of the government for the payment of goods and services ordered or received. An expenditure is an amount paid by federal agencies, by cash or cash equivalent, during the fiscal year to liquidate government obligations.

²The 17 federal departments and agencies we selected include: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Department of the Treasury, Department of Veteran Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, and Small Business Administration.

2014, these obligations and expenditures data were obtained directly from FEMA.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported obligating approximately \$50.2 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- USDA reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 11) obligated approximately \$20.9 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 12).
- USDA reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 13) obligated approximately \$29.3 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 14).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$275 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to USDA for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 15.

Table 11: Department of Agriculture (USDA) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Farm Service Agency (FSA)	2005 Citrus Program	Provides benefits to citrus producers who suffered citrus crop production losses and associated fruit-bearing tree damage, including related clean-up and rehabilitation costs.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 3013, 120 Stat. 418, 477 (2006).
	2005 Hurricane Livestock Compensation Program	Provides monetary assistance to livestock owners and cash lessees, but not both for the same livestock, for certain types of livestock for feed losses that occurred as a result of Hurricane Katrina, Ophelia, Rita, or Wilma.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 3012(a), 120 Stat. 418, 476 (2006); 7 C.F.R. part 1416.
	2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program	Provides monetary assistance to eligible livestock owners and livestock contract growers, but not both for the same livestock, for livestock deaths that occurred in eligible disaster counties as a result of Hurricane Dennis, Katrina, Ophelia, Rita, or Wilma.	7 C.F.R. part 760.
	2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program II	Provides monetary assistance to eligible livestock owners and livestock contract growers, but not both for the same livestock, for livestock deaths that occurred in eligible disaster counties as a result of Hurricanes Katrina, Ophelia, Rita, or Wilma.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 3012, 120 Stat. 418, 476-77 (2006); 7 C.F.R. part 1416.
	2005-2007 Catfish Grant Program	Provides assistance to catfish producers under the Livestock Compensation Program, FSA provided grants to State Departments of Agriculture that agreed to provide assistance to catfish producers.	Pub. L. No. 110-28, § 9002(a), 121 Stat. 112, 214-15 (2007); Pub. L. No. 110-161, § 743, 121 Stat. 1841, 1881 (2007).

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	2005-2007 Crop Disaster Program	Provides benefits to farmers who suffered quality losses (as well as quantity losses) from natural disasters and related conditions to 2005, 2006 or 2007 crops. Producers who incurred qualifying losses in 2005, 2006 or 2007 could choose only one year for which to receive benefits.	Pub. L. No. 110-28, § 9001, 121 Stat. 112, 211-14 (2007); Pub. L. No. 110-161, § 743, 121 Stat. 1841, 1881 (2007).
	2005-2007 Livestock Compensation Program	Provided monetary assistance to eligible livestock owners and cash lessees, but not both for the same livestock, for certain types of livestock for feed losses and increased feed costs that occurred between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2007, in eligible disaster counties because of a direct result of an eligible disaster event, including losses because of blizzards that started in 2006 and continued into 2007. Livestock producers could elect to receive compensation for losses in the calendar year 2007 grazing season attributable to wildfires occurring during the applicable period.	Pub. L. No. 110-28, § 9002(a), 121 Stat. 112, 214-15 (2007); 7 C.F.R. part 760, subparts K and L.
	2005-2007 Livestock Indemnity Program	Provides monetary assistance to livestock owners and livestock contract growers, but not both for the same livestock, for livestock deaths that occurred between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2007, in eligible disaster counties because of an eligible disaster event, including losses because of blizzards that started in 2006 and continued into 2007.	Pub. L. No. 110-28, § 9002(b), 121 Stat. 112, 215-16 (2007).
	2009 Crop Assistance Program	Provides disaster aid to producers in specified counties whose rice, upland cotton, soybean and sweet potato production suffered at least a 5 percent loss due to moisture and related conditions that occurred in 2009. Provides monetary payments calculated by multiplying the producer's eligible planted or considered planted acres of a 2009 eligible crop in a disaster county by the per-acre payment rate established for that crop.	7 C.F.R. part 760, subpart H.
	Dairy Disaster Assistance Payment Program (2004 - 2007)	Provided benefits to producers who suffered dairy production and milk spoilage losses in disaster declared counties.	Pub. L. No. 108-324, § 103, 118 Stat. 1220, 1235 (2004); Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 3014, 120 Stat. 418, 477 (2006); Pub. L. No. 110-28, § 9007, 121 Stat. 112, 217 (2007).
	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm Raised Fish (2008 and 2014 Farm Bills)	Provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish. Covers losses due to an eligible adverse weather or loss condition, including blizzards, disease, water shortages and wildfires. Provides emergency assistance for losses that are not covered under other disaster assistance programs authorized by the 2008 and 2014 Farm Bills, such as the Livestock Forage Disaster Program and the Livestock Indemnity Program.	Pub. L. No. 110-236, § 12033(a), 122 Stat. 1651, 2164 (2008) (codified as amended at 7 U.S.C. § 1531(e)); Pub. L. No. 113-79, 113-79, § 1501, 128 Stat. 649, 697-704 (2014) (codified at 7 U.S.C. § 9081).
	Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)	Provides emergency funding and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters and for implementing emergency water conservation measures in periods of severe drought. Funding for ECP is appropriated by Congress.	7 C.F.R. part 701, subpart B.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	Emergency Forest Restoration Program	Provides payments to eligible owners of nonindustrial private forest land in order to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by a natural disaster. Funding for this program is appropriated by Congress.	7 C.F.R. part 701, subpart C.
	Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (Temporary)	Provides up to \$504.1 million to help landowners and operators restore and enhance forestland damaged by 2005 hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Ophelia, Rita and Wilma.	7 C.F.R. part 1410.
	Emergency Loan Program	Provides low interest loans in areas where Presidential or Secretarial Disaster Designations have been made for either production or physical losses.	7 U.S.C. §§ 1961-70.
	Feed Indemnity Program	Provides monetary assistance to eligible livestock owners and cash lessees, but not both for the same livestock, for certain types of forage based livestock feed losses or increased feed costs that occurred as a result of Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Rita, Ophelia, and/or Wilma.	7 C.F.R. part 760.
	Fruit and Vegetable Program	Provides benefits to producers who suffered fruit and vegetable crop production losses, including related clean-up costs.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 3013, 120 Stat. 418, 477 (2006).
	Hurricane Indemnity Program	Provided assistance for losses associated with 2005 hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Ophelia, Rita, and Wilma in counties that have a primary Presidential or Secretarial disaster designation.	7 C.F.R. § 760.201-211.
	Livestock Forage Disaster Program (2008 and 2014 Farm Bills)	Provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses because of a qualifying drought or fire. For drought, the losses must have occurred because of a qualifying drought during the normal grazing period for the county on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted to a crop planted specifically for grazing for covered livestock. For fire, the eligible livestock producer must suffer a grazing loss on rangeland managed by a federal agency where the federal agency prohibits the livestock producer from grazing the normal permitted livestock on the managed rangeland due to a qualifying fire.	Pub. L. No. 110-246, § 12033(a), 122 Stat. 1651, 2159-64 (2008) (codified as amended at 7 U.S.C. § 1531(d)); 7 C.F.R. part 760, subpart D. Pub. L. No. 113-79, § 1501(c), 128 Stat. 649, 698-702 (2014) (codified as amended at 7 U.S.C. § 9081(c)); 7 C.F.R. part 1416, subpart C.
	Livestock Indemnity Program (2008 and 2014 Farm Bills)	Provides benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather, loss conditions, and attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the federal government or protected by federal law, including wolves and avian predators.	Pub. L. No. 110-246, § 12033(a), 22 Stat. 1651, 2159 (2008) (codified as amended at 7 U.S.C. § 1531(c)). Pub. L. No. 113-79, § 1501(b), 128 Stat. 649, 698 (2014) (codified at 7 U.S.C. § 9081(b)).
	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program	Provides financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occur due to a natural disaster.	7 U.S.C. § 7333; 7 C.F.R. part 1437.
	Nursery Disaster Assistance Program	Provides benefits to commercial ornamental nursery and fernery producers who suffered inventory losses and incurred clean-up costs.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 3013, 120 Stat. 418, 477 (2006).

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program	Provided payments for crop losses incurred in crop years 2008 through 2011. Eligible producers had to have at least a 10 percent loss affecting a crop of economic significance due to a natural disaster in a county or contiguous county with a Secretarial disaster designation or have a 50 percent or greater production loss.	Pub. L. No. 110-246, § 12033(a), 122 Stat. 1651, 2156-59 (2008) (codified as amended at 7 U.S.C. § 1531(b)); 7 C.F.R. part 760, subpart G.
	Tree Assistance Program (2002, 2008 and 2014 Farm Bills)	Provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists or nursery tree growers to replant trees, bushes, and vines lost due to natural disaster. This is a cost reimbursement program, which means payments are calculated based on estimated actual costs to replace or rehabilitate lost or damaged trees, bushes, or vines.	Pub. L. No. 107-171, §§ 10201-10205, 116 Stat. 134, 491-91 (2002) (codified at 7 U.S.C. §§ 8201-8205); 7 C.F.R. part 783 Pub. L. No. 110-246, § 12033(a), 122 Stat. 1651, 2164-65 (2008) (codified as amended at 7 U.S.C. § 1531(f)); 7 C.F.R. part 760, subpart F. Pub. L. No. 113-79, § 1501(e), 128 Stat. 649, 702-703 (2014) (codified at 7 U.S.C. § 9081(e)); 7 C.F.R. part 1416, subpart E.
	Tropical Fruit Disaster Assistance Program	Provides financial assistance for carambola, longan, lychee and mango producers who suffered crop production losses, including related clean-up costs, resulting from hurricanes Katrina, Ophelia, Rita or Wilma in 2005.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 3013, 120 Stat. 418, 477 (2006).
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)	Provides short-term food assistance benefits to families suffering in the wake of a disaster. Eligible households receive 1 month of benefits, equivalent to the maximum amount of benefits normally issued to a same size household receiving benefits under the (non-disaster) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Benefits are issued via an electronic benefits transfer card, which can be used to purchase food at most grocery stores. State agencies request FNS approval to operate a D-SNAP within the disaster area.	42 U.S.C. § 5179; 7 U.S.C. § 2014(h).
	USDA Foods for Disaster Assistance	States have authority to release USDA Foods to disaster relief agencies for mass feeding when the President of the United States issues a major disaster declaration, and in certain other types of emergencies. USDA Foods intended for the USDA National School Lunch Program are most often used for mass feeding. Under special circumstances, FNS may approve the use of household-sized USDA Foods as part of a Disaster Household Distribution Program for individual households to prepare and consume at home.	42 U.S.C. §§ 5179, 5180; 7 U.S.C. § 1431; Pub. L. No. 93-86, § 4(a), 87 Stat. 221 (1993) (codified at 7 U.S.C. § 612c note); 7 C.F.R. §§ 250.69, 70.
Forest Service	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	Efforts to reduce potentially hazardous vegetation that can fuel wildland fires. Included in these efforts is \$15 million per year that can be used on non-federal lands for fuel reduction projects.	See, e.g., Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 324 (2014).

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	State Fire Assistance	Provides mitigation, risk reduction, community assistance, preparedness, training, and fuel reduction support to states for state and private land.	16 U.S.C. § 2106.
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	Provides mitigation, risk reduction, community assistance, preparedness, training, and equipment to localities of 10,000 or fewer people.	16 U.S.C. § 2106.
	Wildland Fire Suppression	Suppression activities in response to wildland fires. Risk-informed response actions focus on deploying the right assets in the right places at the right times. They can range from intensive suppression when wildfires threaten high value resources to monitoring wildfires in areas where burning accomplishes resource benefits or where it is too dangerous to place firefighters.	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP)	Helps landowners, operators, and individuals implement emergency recovery measures to relieve imminent hazards to life or property created by a natural disaster that causes a sudden impairment of a watershed.	33 U.S.C. § 701b-1.
	Emergency Watershed Protection Program-Floodplain Easements (EWP-FPE)	For the purchase of floodplain easements in locations where traditional EWP-Recovery efforts would be ineffective. Privately owned lands and local or state government-owned lands are eligible for enrollment in EWP-FPE. The only enrollment option is permanent easements and, once purchased, it is restored to its natural floodplain condition. Participants are paid for the value of the land rights purchase. If restoration includes demolition of a residential structure, participants are reimbursed the pre-disaster value of the structure.	16 U.S.C. §§ 2201–2205.
National Institute for Food and Agriculture	Extension Disaster Education Network	Aims to reduce the impact of disasters through science-based education. Funded through a Cooperative Agreement to Purdue University. Provides sub-grants for programs that address critical issues relating to agrosecurity, family preparedness, drought, disaster preparedness, and database management for emergency response.	7 U.S.C. § 3318.
Rural Development	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	For water systems that have experienced a significant decline in water quality or quantity as a result of an emergency.	7 U.S.C. § 1926a.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Agriculture response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Table 12: Department of Agriculture (USDA) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Farm Service Agency (FSA)	2005 Citrus Program ^{a,b}			19,490	-	(8,442)	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-	-	9,048
				7,458	1,510	80	-	-	-	-	-	9,048
	2005 Hurricane Livestock Compensation Program ^{a,b}			703	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	698
				694	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	698
	2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program ^{a,b}		17,605	5,097	260	-	-	1,038	-	(28)	-	23,972
			17,602	5,100	260	-	-	1,038	-	(28)	-	23,972
	2005 Hurricanes Livestock Indemnity Program II ^{a,b}			202	-	-	-	(119)	(275)	(4)	-	(196)
				202	-	-	-	(119)	(275)	(4)	-	(196)
	2005-2007 Catfish Grant Program ^{a,b}				19,328	(33)	-	-	(115)	-	-	19,180
					19,328	(33)	-	-	(115)	-	-	19,180
	2005-2007 Crop Disaster Program ^{a,b}			58,591	2,125,106	80,380	(335)	(195)	(179,805)	104	(261)	2,083,585
					1,909,619	114,563	(109)	(684)	-	1	(261)	2,023,129
2005-2007 Livestock Compensation Program ^{a,b}				338,496	646	(37)	(2)	(643)	(3)	(154)	338,303	
				336,360	2,043	(324)	4	-	(3)	(53)	338,027	
2005-2007 Livestock Indemnity Program ^{a,b}				43,179	505	-	-	(2,757)	-	(14)	40,913	
				38,065	1,692	686	484	-	-	(14)	40,913	
2009 Crop								267,002	(209)	(246)	(8,907)	257,640

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Assistance Program ^{a,b}							258,066	(99)	(339)	(75)	257,553
	Dairy Disaster Assistance Payment Program (2004-2007) ^{a,b}				15,623	(4)	(2,500)	(596)	-	-	-	12,523
					12,372	151	-	-	-	-	-	12,523
	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm Raised Fish (2008 Farm Bill) ^b	-	-	-	-	-	21,460	8,421	9,542	282	(9)	39,696
		-	-	-	-	-	21,413	8,459	9,546	287	(9)	39,696
	Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm Raised Fish (2014 Farm Bill) ^a										40,000	40,000
											-	-
	Emergency Conservation Program ^b	106,882	116,758	121,158	35,476	142,803	92,502	64,318	74,576	23,584	17,878	795,935
		57,123	88,297	72,166	27,730	68,947	76,879	35,138	56,114	41,081	22,880	546,355
	Emergency Forest Restoration Program ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,993	14,629	(4,803)	3,057	14,876
		-	-	-	-	-	-	233	1,991	5,452	1,982	9,658
	Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (Temporary) ^b	-	5,500	6,060	9,944	9,487	7,766	20,815	12,538	5,485	(2,176)	75,419
		-	5,500	6,060	9,524	9,846	8,297	6,058	5,906	4,504	4,387	60,082
	Emergency Loan Program	24	52	75	45	30	36	33	31	33	18	377
		24	52	75	45	30	36	33	31	33	18	377
	Feed Indemnity Program ^b	-	4,136	711	2	-	-	151	-	-	-	5,000
		-	4,136	711	2	-	-	151	-	-	-	5,000

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Fruit and Vegetable Program ^b	472,000	(50,000)	(5,166)	(600)	-	(5)	(123)	(2)	-	(1)	416,103
		410,580	5,277	(144)	458	(48)	(10)	(7)	(2)	-	(1)	416,103
	Hurricane Indemnity Program ^b	-	28,796	11,623	253	(35)	(344)	10,164	10	40	-	50,507
		-	28,695	11,724	253	(81)	(307)	10,172	10	40	-	50,506
	Livestock Forage Disaster Program (2008 Farm Bill) ^{a,b}				-	(2)	264,664	211,977	78,713	(1,413)	(2,434)	551,505
					-	-	263,263	206,641	85,295	(1,360)	(2,439)	551,400
	Livestock Forage Disaster Program (2014 Farm Bill) ^a										-	-
											-	-
	Livestock Indemnity Program (2008 Farm Bill) ^{a,b}				-	5,762	89,438	23,894	25,891	211	(345)	144,851
					-	2,639	91,844	23,347	26,941	141	(356)	144,556
	Livestock Indemnity Program (2014 Farm Bill) ^a										-	-
											-	-
	Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program	114,961	68,784	126,651	72,244	62,040	92,313	70,870	255,008	341,141	175,887	1,379,899
		109,453	66,441	126,950	73,992	62,061	98,745	71,071	253,588	346,736	165,259	1,374,296
	Nursery Disaster Assistance Program ^{a,b}			19,880	-	(6,278)	-	(990)	(10)	-	-	12,602
				12,307	201	94	-	-	-	-	-	12,602
	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program	-	-	-	-	-	1,195,517	760,730	561,492	1,769,806	27,745	4,315,290
		-	-	-	-	-	973,434	975,237	566,967	1,761,707	37,606	4,314,951
	Tree Assistance Program (2002 Farm Bill) ^b	9,000	-	-	-	2,537	-	(6,696)	-	-	-	4,841
		1,233	2,828	1,973	74	-	3	-	-	-	-	6,111
	Tree Assistance Program (2008 Farm Bill) ^a				-	-	2,198	12,980	18,696	3,235	7,122	44,231
					-	-	1,507	8,546	7,424	2,089	1,511	21,077

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Tree Assistance Program (2014 Farm Bill) ^a										10,400	10,400
										814		814
	Tropical Fruit Disaster Assistance Program ^{a,b}			100	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
				78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Food and Nutrition Service	Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	20,747	977,156	781	447,416	12,719	31,437	219,361	135,600	69,736	632	1,915,585
		20,747	977,156	781	447,416	12,719	31,437	219,361	135,600	69,736	632	1,915,585
	USDA Foods for Disaster Assistance	40,600	1,900	11,300	2,400	-	280	4,320	400	4,040	-	65,240
		22,295	1,796	7,046	656	13	156	4,321	1,096	7,760	161	45,300
Forest Service	Hazardous Fuel Reduction ^c	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	150,000
	State Fire Assistance ^c	73,099	78,711	79,116	80,572	90,000	110,397	97,228	85,963	78,431	78,000	851,517
		73,099	78,711	79,116	80,572	90,000	110,397	97,228	85,963	78,431	78,000	851,517
	Volunteer Fire Assistance ^c	13,806	13,685	13,685	13,781	15,000	15,000	15,662	13,025	12,355	13,025	139,024
		13,806	13,685	13,685	13,781	15,000	15,000	15,662	13,025	12,355	13,025	139,024
	Wildland Fire Suppression ^{c,d}	466,700	759,400	905,650	786,400	324,300	211,200	714,900	952,350	700,200	680,300	6,501,400
		466,700	759,400	905,650	786,400	324,300	211,200	714,900	952,350	700,200	680,300	6,501,400
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) ^e		-	-	180	2,290	34,638	8,586	281,188	86,846	574	414,302
			-	45	454	2,290	38,364	9,883	311,366	205,270	574	568,246
	Emergency Watershed Protection Program-Floodplain Easements (EWP-FPE) ^e								112,733			112,733
									10,187			10,187

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
National Institute for Food and Agriculture	Extension Disaster	253	470	460	527	485	499	296	305	284	352	3,931
	Education Network	253	470	460	527	485	499	296	305	284	304	3,883
Rural Development	Emergency	10,561	6,524	6,811	6,624	4,408	2,640	1,384	1,384	5,455	13,988	59,779
	Community Water Assistance Grants	11,745	10,089	9,853	8,839	7,981	7,049	5,183	4,170	2,518	3,617	71,044
Obligations Totals		1,343,633	2,044,477	1,397,978	4,012,234	753,593	2,182,764	2,521,402	2,352,525	3,222,504	1,069,677	20,900,787
Expenditures Totals		1,187,058	2,060,135	1,261,990	3,768,442	714,772	1,949,459	2,670,702	2,517,197	3,247,078	1,007,862	20,384,695

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Agriculture response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aFor each blank fiscal year, USDA did not report obligations and expenditures because the program did not exist during that time or there may not have been program activity that resulted in obligations or expenditures.

^bFSA reported negative obligations and/or expenditures for this program. Negative obligations reflect downward adjustments of FSA program's obligations. Negative expenditures reflect collections back to the FSA program.

^cObligations and/or expenditures reported for this program contain estimates.

^dForest Service included only those obligations associated with suppression of federal fires requiring specialized teams trained for complex fires; suppression of non-federal fires; and Federal Emergency Management Agency support costs.

^eUSDA was not able to report obligations or expenditures for EWP for fiscal year 2005. Obligations and expenditures for EWP-FPE funds were not tracked separately from EWP until fiscal year 2013 and not available for fiscal year 2014.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Table 13: Department of Agriculture (USDA) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Department-wide	Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination	Serves as USDA's focal point for continuity of operations program planning and activities to ensure USDA can perform mission critical essential functions during an emergency. The Emergency Programs Division provides situational awareness, facilitates crisis coordination, supports the Headquarters Incident Management Team, provides emergency communications, and operates the USDA Operations Center (24/7) which serves as the USDA focal point for all emergency management and coordination at the USDA headquarters.
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	Avian Influenza Emergency Response Program	Responded to the avian influenza outbreaks by providing indemnities to owners for birds depopulated as part of the program.
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Emergency Response Program	Responded to detections of bovine spongiform encephalopathy by providing indemnities to owners for livestock depopulated as part of the program.
	Citrus Canker Emergency Response Program	Provided compensation to owners for trees removed as part of the citrus canker eradication program.
	Citrus Canker Eradication Program (Section 32 funding)	Provides compensation to owners for trees removed as part of the citrus canker eradication program. Congress directed the Secretary to transfer funding from the Section 32 account for this purpose.
	Exotic Newcastle Disease Emergency Response Program	Responded to the exotic Newcastle disease outbreak by providing indemnities to owners for birds depopulated as part of the program.
	Infectious Salmon Anemia Emergency Response Program	Responded to infectious salmon anemia by providing indemnities to owners for aquatic animals depopulated as part of the program.
	Plum Pox Eradication Program	Responded to plum pox by providing compensation to owners for trees removed as part of the program.
	Pseudorabies Eradication Program	Provides indemnities to owners for swine removed as part of the program.
	Scrapie Eradication Program	Responded to detections of scrapie by providing indemnities to owners for small ruminants removed as part of the program.
	Spring Viremia of Carp Emergency Response Program	Responded to spring viremia of carp by providing indemnities to owners of aquatic animals removed as part of the program.
Tuberculosis Emergency Response Program	Responded to detections of tuberculosis by providing indemnities to owners of livestock removed as part of the program.	
Farm Service Agency	2008 Aquaculture Grant Program	Provides block grants to State Departments of Agriculture to provide assistance to producers for losses associated with high feed input costs during the 2008 calendar year.
	2009 Aquaculture Grant Program	Provides assistance to aquaculture producers that suffered financial losses associated with high feed input costs during the 2009 calendar year.
	Conservation Reserve Program	Provides emergency haying and grazing relief to livestock producers in areas affected by a severe drought or similar natural disaster.
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Environmental Quality Incentives Programs - Disaster, Drought, Flood, and Wildfire	Provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers to plan and implement conservation practices that improve soil, water, plant, animal, air and related natural resources on agricultural land and non-industrial private forestland.

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Risk Management Agency (RMA)	Federal Crop Insurance	Provides crop insurance to American farmers and ranchers. Private-sector companies sell and service the policies. RMA develops and/or approves the premium rate, administers premium and expense subsidies, approves and supports products, and reinsures the companies. Disaster applicable premium and indemnity within the Federal Crop Insurance Program is defined by crop, county, years where the county yield was 50 percent or below the previous 10 year average. The use of the 50 percent threshold serves as a proxy for disaster events.
Rural Development	Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program	Guarantees loans made by lenders to rural businesses for real estate, machinery and equipment, working capital, and debt refinancing.
	Community Facilities Direct Loans, Grants, Manual Grants, Guaranteed Loans, Manual Guaranteed Loans, Manual Loans, and Hazardous Weather Early Warning System	Provides direct and guaranteed loans and grants to develop essential community facilities in areas of up to 20,000 in population. May provide support in the event of a disaster.
	Intermediary Relending Program	Provides low-interest loans to local intermediaries, which they use to establish revolving loan funds for businesses and community development projects located in rural communities.
	Multi-Family Housing Loan Borrowers and Their Tenants	Provides adequate, affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary rental units for very low, low, and moderate-income households in rural areas.
	Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program	Provides grant funds to local utility organizations which use the funding to establish revolving loan funds. Loans are made from the revolving loan funds to projects that will create or retain rural jobs. When the revolving loan fund is terminated, the grant is repaid to USDA.
	Single-Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program	Provides private sector lenders loan guarantees in rural areas for low and moderate income households, an activity which provides disaster assistance support.
	Single-Family Housing Loan Borrowers or Grant Recipients	Provides homeownership and home repair assistance through direct loans and grants to low and very-low income rural residents based on household income level. Repair grants are available only to very low-income applicants aged 62 or older.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Agriculture response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 14: Department of Agriculture (USDA) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Department-wide	Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination ^{a,b}	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	38,000
		3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	38,000
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)	Avian Influenza Emergency Response Program ^c	128	-	1,260	-	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,790
		128	-	1,260	-	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,790
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Emergency Response Program ^{a,c}	111	177										288
		111	177										288
	Citrus Canker Emergency Response Program ^{a,c}	11,855	507										12,362
		11,855	507										12,362
	Citrus Canker Eradication Program (Section 32 funding) ^a		376,731	107,105	237								484,073
			376,731	107,105	237								484,073
	Exotic Newcastle Disease Emergency Response Program ^{a,c}			1									1
				1									1
Infectious Salmon Anemia Emergency Response Program ^{a,c}	3											3	
	3											3	
Plum Pox Eradication Program ^{a,c}	859			212								1,071	
	859			212								1,071	

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Pseudorabies Eradication Program ^{a,c}	5	1,155	55	110	18						1,343
		5	1,155	55	110	18						1,343
	Scrapie Eradication Program ^{a,c}	967	111	51								1,129
		967	111	51								1,129
	Spring Viremia of Carp Emergency Response Program ^{a,c}	68	13									81
		68	13									81
	Tuberculosis Emergency Response Program ^c	3,927	7,292	2,057	32,260	1,831	361	62	1,005	348	18	49,161
		3,927	7,292	2,057	32,260	1,831	361	62	1,005	348	18	49,161
Farm Service Agency (FSA)	2008 Aquaculture Grant Program ^{a,d}					48,507	(8,564)	62	99	53	-	40,157
						47,621	(7,729)	112	99	53	-	40,156
	2009 Aquaculture Grant Program ^{a,d}							19,033	59	(97)	1,006	20,001
								19,033	59	(97)	1,006	20,001
	Conservation Reserve Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Environmental Quality Incentives Program - Disaster ^a						278	2,516	9,399	3,569	2,181	17,943
							108	1,219	3,936	4,340	4,743	14,346
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program - Drought ^a						11,468	-	14,992	20,792	33,435	80,687
							4,613	5,146	7,565	12,658	11,763	41,745
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program - Flood ^a						252	440	-	231	320	1,243
							32	159	33	19	364	607
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program - Wildfire ^a						61	47	405	320	158	991
							36	40	49	389	245	759

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Risk Management Agency	Federal Crop Insurance ^e	348,600	69,800	802,200	416,700	527,300	548,500	163,200	2,588,500	4,269,200	1,650,400	11,384,400
		348,600	69,800	802,200	416,700	527,300	548,500	163,200	2,588,500	4,269,200	1,650,400	11,384,400
Rural Development	Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program ^a	678,113	766,314	834,015	1,390,532	1,244,618	2,937,865	1,387,386	1,052,955	939,400	1,084,020	12,315,218
	Community Facilities Direct Loans	303,064	-	-	22,701	2,430	50,162	-	-	-	-	378,357
		11,035	-	-	-	300	1,413	-	-	-	-	12,748
	Community Facilities Grants	4,572	1,402	162	1,773	24,656	3,505	-	-	-	-	36,070
		238	254	-	74	382	-	-	-	-	-	948
	Community Facilities Grants - Manual	-	1,441	18,657	2,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,821
		-	-	2,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801
	Community Facilities Guaranteed Loans	-	-	-	-	101,156	27,300	-	-	-	-	128,456
		-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000
	Community Facilities Guaranteed Loans - Manual	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Community Facilities Hazardous Weather Early Warning System	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Community Facilities Loans - Manual	-	3,204	20,736	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,540
		-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650
	Intermediary Relending Program ^a	33,939	33,870	33,870	33,536	33,536	33,534	19,087	17,585	17,420	18,889	275,266
	Multi-Family Housing Loan Borrowers and Their Tenants	9,940	163	-	1,600	11,663	577	-	-	-	-	23,943
		709	1,518	1,898	2,073	1,401	936	210	-	-	-	8,745

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program ^a	32,422	35,110	36,130	42,402	46,086	30,962	35,669	50,353	59,287	94,880	463,301
	Single-Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program	-	179,631	322,718	681,372	1,502,489	474,301	-	-	-	-	3,160,511
	Single-Family Housing Loan Borrowers or Grant Recipients	7,869	100,301	89,601	46,602	72,068	3,557	-	-	-	-	319,998
		6,626	68,334	66,972	37,515	37,515	3,279	-	-	-	-	220,241
	Obligations Totals	1,440,541	1,581,023	2,272,417	2,693,160	3,620,560	4,117,919	1,631,302	3,739,152	5,314,323	2,889,107	29,299,504
	Expenditures Totals	388,931	673,523	1,238,320	1,081,300	1,634,171	1,021,048	197,839	2,605,046	4,290,710	1,672,339	14,803,227

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Agriculture response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aFor each blank fiscal year, USDA did not report obligations and expenditures because the program did not exist during that time or there may not have been program activity that resulted in obligations or expenditures.

^bObligations and/or expenditures reported for this program contain estimates.

^cFunding for the disaster-applicable program activity was provided to APHIS via an internal transfer from the Farm Service Agency's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The CCC is a government-owned and operated entity that was created to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices, among other things.

^dFSA reported negative obligation(s) and/or expenditure(s) for this program. Negative obligations reflect downward adjustments of FSA program's obligations. Negative expenditures reflect collections back to the FSA program.

^eObligations and/or expenditures reported for this program contain estimates. The indemnities are based on actual amounts; however, the other related costs are prorated based on the percentage of disaster applicable premium compared to program-wide premium.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 15: Department of Agriculture Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	2,608	18	817	184	1	4	173	106	50	2	158	4,121
	2,608	18	817	184	1	4	173	106	50	2	158	4,121
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	161	-	-	844	54	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,074
	161	-	-	844	54	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,074
Food and Nutrition Service	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Forest Service	151,872	87	1,076	97,805	295	730	392	952	6,704	5,754	4,133	269,800
	151,872	87	1,076	97,805	295	730	392	952	6,704	5,747	4,133	269,793
Obligations Totals	154,651	105	1,893	98,833	350	734	565	1,058	6,754	5,756	4,308	275,007
Expenditures Totals	154,651	105	1,893	98,833	350	734	565	1,058	6,754	5,749	4,308	275,000

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce (DOC) reported obligating over \$2.4 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- DOC reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 16) obligated approximately \$840 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 17).
- DOC reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 18) obligated over \$1.6 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 19).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$6 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to DOC for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 20.

Table 16: Department of Commerce Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	American Samoa Tsunami - Commercial Fisheries 2009	Provides grant funding for fishermen damages incurred, building boat ramps, and maintaining floating docks.	Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 5, 49 (2014); 16 U.S.C. §§ 1861a, 1881a(d).
	Blue Crab Fishery Resource Disaster	Project grants support providing additional work opportunities to those in the crab industry due to the Chesapeake Bay blue crab commercial fisheries failure.	Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3588 (2008).
	Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster Relief Program - Direct Payment to Fishers	Provides direct payments to fishers due to the Yukon and Kuskokwim River and Cook Inlet Chinook salmon fishery disaster in 2010, 2011, and 2012 which resulted in a harvest that was 90 percent below the recent 5-year average.	Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 5, 49 (2014); 16 U.S.C. §§ 1861a, 1881a(d).
	Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program	Provides response to oil spills and hazardous substance releases, including restoration planning and implementation.	42 U.S.C. § 9604; 33 U.S.C. § 1321.
	Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill - Gulf of Mexico Fisheries	Provides grant funding for cooperative work between Gulf States to implement activities to better assess the fisheries stocks.	Pub. L. No. 111-212, 124 Stat. 2302, 2335 (2010); 16 U.S.C. § 1861a.
	Emergency Response Aerial Imagery	Supports NOAA's homeland security and emergency response requirements to acquire and rapidly disseminate a variety of spatially-referenced datasets to federal, state, local government agencies, and the general public, such as during the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill incident.	33 U.S.C. §§ 883a-884; Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 19 (2013).
	Florida Oyster 2012	Provides grants to support restoration of the Gulf of Mexico oyster fishery and to assist the communities affected by the commercial fishery failure.	Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 5, 49 (2014); 16 U.S.C. §§ 1861a, 1881a(d).

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	Fraser River Sockeye Salmon	Provides grant assistance to tribe fishermen affected by the commercial fishery failure due to a continued fisheries resource disaster in the sockeye salmon fisheries in Puget Sound and the northern Pacific coast of Washington associated with the November 14, 2008 fishery failure declared by the Secretary of Commerce.	Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3588 (2008); 16 U.S.C. 1861a.
	Geodetic Surveys and Services	At the request of a state, territory, or tribe, and in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), NOAA supports the National Response Framework through the deployment of geodetic (land) survey crews to conduct assessments. Survey crews participate in planning meetings and provide technical and operational planning expertise to facilitate topographic survey planning, coordinate survey operations with other agencies, and coordinate with the FEMA in support of Emergency Support Function #3—Public Works and Engineering.	33 U.S.C. §§ 883-884.
	Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center	Serves as a regional (and to some extent, national) preparedness and response center. In the event of a disaster, the center can serve as command, coordination, operational, and training site. Also provides logistical support to several NOAA program offices and disaster preparedness and training activities.	Pub. L. No. 110-161, 121 Stat. 1844, 1890 (2007).
	Gulf of Mexico Fisheries (Gustav and Ike)	Provides grant awards to the states of Louisiana and Texas to repair infrastructure, levees and oyster beds.	Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3588 (2008); 16 U.S.C. § 4107(d).
	Gulf of Mexico Fisheries (Katrina and Rita)	Provides grant awards to Gulf Coast states to rehabilitate and recover oyster and shrimp habitats.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, 120 Stat. 418, 470 (2006); Pub. L. No. 110-28, 121 Stat. 112, 152 (2007).
	Hurricane Sandy - Coastal Impact Assistance Program	Provides tools and information to support recovery planning efforts at the regional, state, and community levels, including adaptation to climate change and other coastal hazards. Also provides assessments of natural system benefits to reduce the impacts of storm damages and guidance on integrating engineered and natural systems (including 'living shorelines') to increase the resilience of both ecological resources and communities, among other activities.	Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 19 (2013).
	Hurricane Sandy - Coastal Inundation Modeling	Provides enhancement and transition of large scale, high resolution experimental storm surge models. Incorporating coastal inundation model into national weather service forecast products and services helps improve the accuracy of storm surge forecasts and warnings. This assistance helps emergency and coastal planners have better information to support preparedness, response, and resilience planning.	33 U.S.C. §§ 883-884.

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	Hurricane Sandy - Integrated Ocean and Coastal Mapping Processing Center Support	Supports evaluation of NOAA and other federal, state, and partner mapping data and assistance with processing hydro and shoreline surveys for use in marine debris assessment and geographic information systems. Provides modelers and coastal managers with high resolution data in a disaster impact region to support recovery and resilience planning and marine debris removal.	33 U.S.C. §§ 883-884.
	Hurricane Sandy - Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observatories	To restore, replace, repair, and enhance the Regional Coastal Ocean Observing Systems in order to return damaged or lost systems to pre-storm operational status.	33 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3610.
	Hurricane Sandy - National Geophysical Data Center Archive and Digital Elevation Models	Evaluates and shares ocean and coastal mapping data in support of recovery and resilience planning.	33 U.S.C. §§ 883-884.
	Hurricane Sandy - Nautical Charting Support	Provides nautical charting support and updated nautical charts, hydrography and shoreline data in impacted areas so mariners can safely navigate in affected areas and coastal managers have better information to support recovery and resilience planning.	33 U.S.C. §§ 883-884.
	Hurricane Sandy - Shallow water hydrographic surveys	Provides shallow water hydro surveys in areas impacted by Hurricane Sandy to update nautical charts for safe maritime commerce, support marine debris assessment, and support updates to inundation models for coastal resilience, among other things.	33 U.S.C. §§ 883-884.
	National Integrated Drought Information System	Provides access to drought information that helps decision makers assess the risk of having too little water and prepare for and mitigate the effects of drought, such as farmers making decisions about crops, forestry professionals planning ahead for the next fire season, and urban water managers preparing for high-demand seasons.	49 U.S.C. § 44720(b); 15 U.S.C. § 2904.
	National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program	A coordinated national effort to assess tsunami threat, prepare community response, issue timely and effective warnings, and mitigate damage.	33 U.S.C. § 3204.
	New England Multispecies Fishery Assistance	Provides financial assistance to the New England Multispecies fishing industry in the form of direct assistance to individual fishermen or to support state-directed efforts designed to address the unique and varied needs of each states' fishing community.	Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 5, 49 (2014).
	Red Tide Disaster Relief 2006	Provides economic assistance to fishermen to recover from severe economic impacts due to a large red tide bloom—a common name for a large concentration of aquatic microorganisms—in New England waters that forced the closure of shellfish beds and also spread offshore, resulting in a closure in federal waters.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, 120 Stat. 418, 470 (2006).

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	Red Tide Disaster Relief 2009	Provides economic assistance to the states after a commercial fishery failure was declared due to a harmful algal bloom—commonly referred to as red tide—in ocean waters off Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.	Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3588 (2008).
	Scientific support services under the National Contingency Plan and National Response Framework	Provides scientific expertise to support an incident response. Under the National Contingency Plan, NOAA has responsibility for providing scientific support to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator for oil and hazardous material spills. This same service is provided under the National Response Framework as a part of Emergency Support Function #10—Oil and Hazardous Materials Response.	33 U.S.C. § 1321(d)(2)(A), (M); 42 U.S.C. § 9605(a)(4); 40 C.F.R. §§ 300.145(c), 300.175(b)(7).
	Superstorm Sandy Fishery Disaster Funding	Provides direct financial assistance to individuals and businesses in New York and New Jersey’s fishing industries that have documented uninsured losses as a direct result of Superstorm Sandy.	Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 19 (2013).
	West Coast Salmon Fisheries 2005-2006 Klamath River Basin	Provides direct payments to commercial fishermen, tribes, and recreational charter boats for lost revenue, safety equipment, and infrastructure.	Pub. L. No. 110-246, § 12034, 122 Stat. 1651, 2167 (2008); 16 U.S.C. §§ 1861a, 4107.
	West Coast Salmon Fisheries 2008-2011	Provides direct payments to commercial fishermen, tribes, and recreational charter boats and processors, among others and related businesses.	16 U.S.C. §§ 1861a, 4107.
	Yukon River Commercial Fishery Disaster Relief Program	Provides financial relief for the Yukon River Chinook salmon fishery disaster in 2008 and 2009 through two processes: direct payments to fishermen based on the average value of the commercial fishery, and gear replacement for over 2,000 Yukon River fishermen.	16 U.S.C. § 1881a(d).

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Commerce response to GAO’s data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 17: Department of Commerce (DOC) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	American Samoa Tsunami - Commercial Fisheries 2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	999	-	999	
	Blue Crab Fishery Resource Disaster	-	-	-	-	29,990	-	-	-	-	-	29,990	
	Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster Relief Program - Direct Payment to Fishers	-	-	-	-	1,932	12,099	6,479	4,487	2,321	2,671	29,989	
	Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,800	7,800	
	Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill - Gulf of Mexico Fisheries	6,479	5,669	16,991	16,426	6,166	6,570	9,453	20,191	18,169	20,582	126,696	
	Emergency Response Aerial Imagery ^a	6,479	5,669	16,991	16,426	6,166	6,570	9,453	20,192	18,169	20,582	126,697	
	Florida Oyster 2012	-	-	-	-	-	14,985	-	-	-	-	-	14,985
	Fraser River Sockeye Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,078	3,881	3,252	3,474	-	11,685
	Geodetic Surveys and Services ^a	338	306	307	339	337	459	423	353	391	359	-	3,612
	Gulf of Mexico Disaster	338	306	307	339	337	459	423	353	391	359	-	3,612
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,310	6,310
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
		-	-	-	-	1,184	814	-	-	-	-	1,998	
		174	212	8	-	-	-	-	1,932	-	-	2,326	
		174	212	8	-	-	-	-	1,932	-	-	2,326	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Response Center ^o				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gulf of Mexico Fisheries (Gustav and Ike)	-	-	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	47,000
	Gulf of Mexico Fisheries (Katrina and Rita)	-	127,766	84,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,681
	Hurricane Sandy - Coastal Impact Assistance ^b	-	3	20,444	34,875	76,966	34,541	17,845	19,026	8,911	-	212,611
	Hurricane Sandy - Coastal Inundation Modeling ^b									1,896	1,711	3,607
	Hurricane Sandy - Integrated Ocean and Coastal Mapping Processing Center Support ^b									11	1,251	1,262
	Hurricane Sandy - Integrated Ocean Observing System Regional Observatories ^b									<1	1	1
	Hurricane Sandy - National Geophysical Data Center Archive and Digital Elevation Models ^b									-	1	1
	Hurricane Sandy - Nautical Charting Support ^b									<1	2	2
	Hurricane Sandy - Shallow water hydrographic surveys ^b									-	1	1
										22	2,588	2,610
										-	1,566	1,566
										<1	-	-
										<1	<1	-
										<1	-	-
										<1	-	-
										14	-	14
										-	12	12

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	National Integrated Drought Information System ^a	292	737	1,766	3,112	3,913	4,103	4,094	3,774	2,865	2,011	26,667
		-	122	304	387	754	1,075	935	727	676	488	5,468
	National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program ^b				2,180	5,333	6,342	5,638	5,468	2,151	4,198	31,310
					2,180	5,333	6,342	5,638	5,468	2,151	4,198	31,310
	New England Multispecies Fishery Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,628	10,628
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,045	6,045
	Red Tide Disaster Relief 2006	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
		-	-	3,567	194	154	56	-	-	-	-	3,971
	Red Tide Disaster Relief 2009	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
		-	-	-	-	36	2,115	718	1,010	941	147	4,967
	Scientific support services under the National Contingency Plan and National Response Framework	5,581	4,269	4,914	4,273	5,851	5,994	6,367	6,629	6,633	11,561	62,072
		5,581	4,269	4,914	4,273	5,851	5,994	6,367	6,629	6,633	11,561	62,072
	Superstorm Sandy Fishery Disaster Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,705	4,705
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	West Coast Salmon Fisheries 2005-2006 Klamath River Basin	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
		-	-	4,565	45,398	3,039	3,095	1,386	1,439	1,078	-	60,000
	West Coast Salmon Fisheries 2008-2011	-	-	-	100,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	170,000
		-	-	-	-	169,119	678	-	13	-	-	169,810
	Yukon River Commercial Fishery Disaster Relief Program	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	3,368	1,630	3	-	5,001
Obligations Totals		12,864	142,959	168,901	126,330	175,590	43,453	25,975	38,347	33,140	72,456	840,015

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Expenditures Totals		12,572	10,581	51,100	104,072	272,707	100,261	59,807	71,752	47,641	56,901	787,394

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Commerce response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aObligations and expenditures reported for this program are estimates.

^bFor each blank fiscal year, DOC did not report obligations and expenditures because the program did not exist during that time.

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Table 18: Department of Commerce Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Economic Development Administration	Community Trade Adjustment Assistance	Provides technical assistance to local business enterprises to help them adjust to the loss of market share that resulted from foreign competition. Funds can be used from this program for recovery activities.
	Economic Adjustment Assistance	Provides a wide range of technical, planning and infrastructure assistance in regions experiencing adverse economic changes that may occur suddenly or over time. This program is designed to respond flexibly to pressing economic recovery issues and is well suited to help address challenges faced by regions and communities after a disaster. Examples of infrastructure improvements consist of roadways, a rail spur, water lines, and sewer lines. Organizes a team of full-time, temporary economic development coordinators for the management of post-disaster economic rebuilding and revitalization activities.
	Economic Development Support for Planning Organizations	Supports planning organizations in the development, implementation, revision, or replacement of comprehensive economic development strategies, and for related short-term planning investments and state plans designed to create and retain higher-skill, higher-wage jobs, particularly for the unemployed and underemployed in the nation's most economically distressed regions.
	Economic Development Technical Assistance	Helps fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent leaders in the public and nonprofit sectors in economically distressed regions from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues.
	Global Climate Change Mitigation Incent Fund	Supports projects that create jobs through, and increase private capital investment in, efforts to limit the nation's dependence on fossil fuels, enhance energy efficiency, curb greenhouse gas emissions, and protect natural systems.
	Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	Supports the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain private sector jobs and investments, attract private sector capital, and promote regional competitiveness, including investments that expand and upgrade infrastructure to attract new industry, support technology-led development, redevelop brownfield sites and provide eco-industrial development.
	Recovery Act of 2009	Provides grants to economically distressed areas across the nation. Priority consideration is given to those areas that have experienced sudden and severe economic dislocation and job loss due to corporate restructuring. The funds will be disbursed through the agency's traditional grant making process and will support efforts to create higher-skill, higher-wage jobs by promoting innovation and entrepreneurship and connecting regional economies with the worldwide marketplace.
National Institute of Standards and Technology	Manufacturing Extension Partnership	One-time recovery assistance funds used in fiscal year 2006 to provide support to manufacturers in states impacted by the 2005 hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Air Resources Laboratory	Conducts research to gain new insights into atmospheric dispersion, atmospheric chemistry, climate change, and the complex behavior of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface, called the atmospheric boundary layer.

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Coastal Marine Model Development	In response to disasters, NOAA's Office of Coast Survey provides model predictions of circulation in coastal oceans, which can be used to predict flooding or the propagation of pollutants (e.g., oil, radioactive particles).
Coastal Resilience Networks "CRest" Grant Program	Provides tools and information in support of NOAA's Coastal Impact Assistance Program to increase resilience and recovery planning.
Coastal Storms Program (CSP)	Supports making communities safer by reducing the loss of life and negative impacts of coastal storms by working across NOAA and with organizations from all sectors to address the specific needs of a region. CSP is generally active in a region for 3-5 years - during that time, a local outreach coordinator helps raise awareness of program activities and ensures that NOAA projects are coordinated and connected with other efforts in the region. Typical CSP activities include developing new data and predictive tools; enhancing existing products and services; communicating clearly with the public; and creating new partnerships that strengthen existing resilience efforts.
Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	A voluntary partnership between the federal government and coastal and Great Lakes states and territories that provides support for protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing coastal communities and resources as well as resilience, mitigation, response, and recovery from disasters. Includes activities in support of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System—a network of 28 coastal sites designated to protect and study estuarine systems—and the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, provides matching funds to state and local governments to purchase threatened coastal and estuarine lands or obtain conservation easements.
Gulf of Mexico Bay - Watershed Education and Training Program	A competitive education grant program that provides training for teachers and education for students on the watersheds, coastal, and marine areas in the Gulf of Mexico region, including impacts of oil spills and, in some cases, assisting communities in preparing for or recovering from disasters.
National Sea Grant College Program	Grant funding in support of promoting public safety by informing people of the danger from coastal storm hazards and increasing the likelihood that impacted residents take actions that would prevent them from becoming storm casualties.
Navigation Response Teams	Coordinates, plans, and implements emergency hydrographic surveys and provides critical navigational information following man-made and natural disasters in order to establish safe routes for vessels to deliver supplies to impacted areas.
nowCOAST Coastal Web Mapping Portal and Services	Provides web mapping services of coastal environmental datasets (e.g., winds, water levels, observations, model outputs) which are used to support decision making in response to disasters.
Technical Assistance to Federal and Non-Federal Partners	NOAA's Office for Coastal Management supports implementation of states' Coastal Zone Management programs and National Estuarine Research Reserve management plans. This support includes providing policy guidance, technical assistance and training resources to a range of coastal partners on resource management challenges as well as resilience, mitigation, response, and recovery from disasters.
Vertical Datum Transformation Service	Data processing service that supports global positioning system-based surveying activities of shipping lanes and waterways so as to assist in more rapid and efficient deployment of response team vessels after high-impact events such as hurricanes.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Commerce response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 19: Department of Commerce (DOC) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Economic Development Administration	Community Trade Adjustment Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	453	-	-	-	-	453	
	Economic Adjustment Assistance	8,590	8,159	4,210	8,784	14,170	3,237	4,003	2,580	3,942	4,790	62,465	
	Economic Development Support for Planning Organizations	450	50	-	-	276	95	482	-	-	404	1,757	
	Economic Development Technical Assistance	-	-	-	200	124	736	564	270	127	-	2,021	
	Global Climate Change Mitigation Incent Fund	-	-	-	-	1,064	296	1,167	362	-	-	2,889	
	Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities	-	7,050	2,440	1,706	14,888	3,312	-	5,706	6,790	2,761	44,653	
	Recovery Act of 2009	-	-	-	-	26,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,227
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Institute of Standards and Technology	Manufacturing Extension Partnership	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Air Resources Laboratory ^a	-	1,832	1,350	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,672	2,204	12,058	
		-	1,832	1,350	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,672	2,204	12,058	
	Coastal Marine Model Development ^a	149	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	177	
		149	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	163	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Coastal Resilience Networks "CRest" Grant Program	444	984	2	1,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,947
		425	692	869	377	500	638	607	-	-	-	4,108
	Coastal Storms Program	2,460	1,293	1,296	1,459	2,002	2,793	2,791	2,755	2,296	2,757	21,902
		2,271	2,155	1,327	1,376	1,418	2,360	1,725	3,112	2,877	1,754	20,375
	Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	140,638	131,000	128,032	102,544	112,871	116,107	102,859	91,435	83,344	87,951	1,096,781
		110,957	113,211	130,715	131,207	122,697	135,635	97,441	96,015	94,113	87,197	1,119,188
	Gulf of Mexico Bay - Watershed Education and Training Program ^{ab}				-	-	3	15	2	5	5	30
					-	-	3	15	2	5	5	30
	National Sea Grant College Program ^a	250	272	345	1,312	1,795	3,441	2,879	3,782	3,599	4,133	21,808
		250	272	345	1,312	1,795	3,441	2,879	3,782	3,599	4,133	21,808
	Navigation Response Teams ^a	58	187	-	-	52	53	-	130	87	-	567
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	nowCOAST Coastal Web Mapping Portal and Services ^a	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
		-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
	Technical Assistance to Federal and Non-Federal Partners	31,219	33,672	31,423	30,104	31,982	34,864	36,894	40,702	35,888	38,041	344,789
		31,174	34,821	33,843	30,313	32,689	33,389	36,777	35,686	38,390	40,416	347,498
	Vertical Datum Transformation Service	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
		-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
Obligations Totals		184,258	189,229	169,098	148,626	206,451	166,418	152,668	148,724	137,750	143,046	1,646,268
Expenditures Totals		145,226	153,213	168,449	165,585	160,099	176,494	140,933	141,547	142,613	136,555	1,530,714

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Commerce response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aObligations and expenditures reported for this program are estimates.

^bFor each blank fiscal year, DOC did not report obligations and expenditures because the program did not exist during that time.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Table 20: Department of Commerce Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations for are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	2,171	-	-	10	-	24	80	5	1,715	220	-	4,224
	2,171	-	-	10	-	24	80	5	1,020	208	-	3,518
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1,894	80	-	62	-	-	-	-	145	5	37	2,223
	1,894	80	-	62	-	-	-	-	145	5	37	2,223
Obligations Totals	4,065	80	-	72	-	24	80	5	1,860	225	37	6,448
Expenditures Totals	4,065	80	-	72	-	24	80	5	1,165	213	37	5,741

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) reported obligating approximately \$10.8 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- DOD reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 21) obligated approximately \$10.8 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 22).
- DOD reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 23) obligated approximately \$3 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 24).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$5.2 billion that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to DOD for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 25.

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Table 21: Department of Defense Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Department of the Army / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Disaster Preparedness	Preparedness of USACE employees and activities for flood control and coastal emergencies, including planning, exercises, and training.	33 U.S.C. § 701n.
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Advance Measures for Flood Prevention	Technical and direct assistance to protect against loss of life and damage to property prior to an imminent threat of unusual flooding, such as snowmelt from abnormally high snowpack, dam or levee safety concerns, and changed conditions due to wildfires, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes.	33 U.S.C. § 701n.
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Operations Flood Response and Post Flood Response	Technical and direct assistance provided during or following a flood, coastal storm, or other disaster event. Direct assistance is limited to flood fight materials such as sandbags and, in rare cases, pumps. The assistance provided is temporary and supplemental to local and state efforts.	33 U.S.C. § 701n.
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Rehabilitation and Construction	Activities include construction or repair of eligible projects to pre-event conditions. Technical and indirect assistance is also available.	33 U.S.C. § 701n.
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Water Supplies and Drought Assistance	Provides for transportation (not purchase) of water for drought and minimal supplemental assistance, such as health and life safety water needs, to local and state efforts for up to 30 days or less when the Federal Emergency Management Agency initiates water support for contaminated sources.	33 U.S.C. § 701n.
	National Emergency Preparedness Program	Preparedness of USACE employees and activities for catastrophic events, training, exercises, planning, interagency coordination, and national emergency response. Includes activation of Emergency Operations Center for national emergencies and the provision of technical assistance at the local level, among other things.	42 U.S.C. § 5196c.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Defense response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 22: Department of Defense (DOD) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Department of the Army / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) ^a	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Disaster Preparedness	20,725	21,239	20,759	22,191	26,821	33,967	26,151	30,140	35,642	19,543	257,178
		19,718	21,204	21,853	22,226	26,093	32,166	27,494	30,181	32,119	37,764	270,818
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Advance Measures for Flood Prevention	5,201	204	66	283	383	33,493	75,837	20,291	3,493	11,579	150,830
		4,792	1,611	128	288	403	18,422	31,085	45,268	29,065	8,692	139,754
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Operations Flood Response and Post Flood Response	57,594	97,183	18,132	54,282	54,313	64,743	162,009	6,390	17,990	5,525	538,161
		31,971	112,920	25,936	54,989	49,555	59,191	159,082	19,205	21,097	6,553	540,499
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Rehabilitation and Construction	81,807	906,153	911,224	1,839,871	1,402,122	1,798,714	1,236,507	612,530	706,584	287,125	9,782,637
	62,459	684,488	773,159	763,064	1,328,507	1,403,418	1,636,781	1,063,931	671,779	687,984	9,075,570	
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - Emergency Water Supplies and Drought Assistance ^b	1,878	7,011	2,109	375	644	1,002	463	290	(8)	2	13,766	
	3,857	5,296	4,177	335	848	398	795	536	19	13	16,274	
National Emergency Preparedness Program	3,336	3,863	3,012	4,045	4,191	3,430	3,253	4,898	5,886	5,873	41,787	
	4,044	4,167	3,269	3,946	2,769	3,367	4,886	4,861	5,814	6,708	43,831	
Obligations Totals		170,541	1,035,653	955,302	1,921,047	1,488,474	1,935,349	1,504,220	674,539	769,587	329,647	10,784,359
Expenditures Totals		126,841	829,686	828,522	844,848	1,408,175	1,516,962	1,860,123	1,163,982	759,893	747,714	10,086,746

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Defense response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aUSACE has no-year authority—e.g., budget authority that remains available for obligation for an indefinite period of time—for flood control and other response activities. As such, expenditures may exceed obligations.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

^bAccording to DOD, a negative obligation (deobligation) occurred because USACE anticipated having funds returned from 2012, but an additional emergency occurred. A deobligation is a cancellation or downward adjustment of an agency's previously incurred obligations.

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Table 23: Department of Defense Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Department of the Air Force	Air Force Reserve Command and Air National Guard Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS)	MAFFS is a U.S. Forest Service program supported by DOD. Program costs include flying hours for wildland firefighting missions and home station training for Air National Guard staff.
	Response to disaster events (Hurricane Sandy and Deepwater Horizon oil spill)	Air Force supported the response to Hurricane Sandy and the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. Activities included pumping flood waters affecting New York coastal communities damaged by Hurricane Sandy and operational support for the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill.
	Response to urgent humanitarian situations (Unaccompanied Alien Children incident)	Air Force supported the response to the Unaccompanied Alien Children incident. Activities providing support to the Department of Health and Human Services for the temporary housing of unaccompanied alien children.
Department of the Army / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Silver Jackets Interagency Program	USACE participation on state-led teams to facilitate flood risk reduction, collaboratively implement solutions to state-prioritized flood risk management issues, improve processes and leverage interagency resources, and establish close relationships to facilitate integrated post-disaster recovery.
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	Hurricane Sandy response	Civilian overtime pay for analytical support provided to FEMA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for Hurricane Sandy response.

Source: GAO analysis of Department of Defense response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 24: Department of Defense (DOD) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Department of the Air Force	Air Force Reserve Command and Air National Guard Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System ^{a,c}									5,878		5,878
	Response to disaster events (Hurricane Sandy and Deepwater Horizon oil spill) ^a						3,539			23		3,562
	Response to urgent humanitarian situations (Unaccompanied Alien Children incident) ^a											
Department of the Army / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ^b	Silver Jackets Interagency Program ^a								1,000	513	1,911	3,424
									219	4,494	1,905	6,618
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	Hurricane Sandy response ^a									46		46
										46		46
Obligations Totals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	559	1,911	3,470
Expenditures Totals		-	-	-	-	-	3,539	-	219	10,441	1,905	16,104

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Defense response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aFor each blank fiscal year, DOD did not report obligations and expenditures data because data was not available for those years or there was no program activity that resulted in disaster assistance-related obligations or expenditures.

^bUSACE has no-year authority—e.g., budget authority that remains available for obligation for an indefinite period of time—for flood control and other response activities. As such, expenditures may exceed obligations.

^cAmount recorded for fiscal year 2013 was expended between fiscal years 2010 and 2013.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Table 25: Department of Defense (DOD) Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
DOD-wide	378,764	868	300	14,914	5,003	56	296	247	104,060	3	13,229	517,740
	378,764	868	300	14,914	5,003	56	296	247	104,051	3	13,219	517,721
Department of the Air Force	-	-	-	9	1	1	49	13	93	2	58	226
	-	-	-	9	1	1	49	13	93	2	58	226
Department of the Army / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	3,539,387	162,747	7,955	177,903	51,477	12,069	422,842	9,039	267,032	1,928	37,892	4,690,271
	3,539,387	162,747	7,955	177,903	51,477	12,069	422,039	9,039	264,484	1,928	37,892	4,686,920
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency	950	3	41	209	86	6	69	10	6	17	394	1,791
	950	3	41	209	86	6	69	10	6	17	394	1,791
Obligations Totals	3,919,101	163,618	8,296	193,035	56,567	12,132	423,256	9,309	371,191	1,950	51,573	5,210,028
Expenditures Totals	3,919,101	163,618	8,296	193,035	56,567	12,132	422,453	9,309	368,634	1,950	51,563	5,206,658

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. IGAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Education

The Department of Education (ED) reported obligating approximately \$247 million for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- ED reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 26) obligated approximately \$247 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 27).
- ED did not report any disaster-applicable programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.
- The above amount excludes an additional \$27,000 that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to ED for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 28.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 26: Department of Education Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Emergency Management for Higher Education	Provided competitive grants between 2008 and 2010 to support institutions of higher education projects designed to develop, or review and improve, and fully integrate campus-based all-hazards emergency management planning efforts using the framework of the four phases of emergency management (Prevention-Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery).	Pub. L. No. 107-110, tit. IV, § 401, 115 Stat. 1425, 1751-52 (2001), repealed by Pub. L. No. 114-95, § 4001(a)(5)(B), 129 Stat. 1802, 1966 (2015).
Grants to States for School Emergency Management Program	Provided competitive grants in 2014 to support state educational agencies to increase their capacity to assist local educational agencies by providing training and technical assistance in the development and implementation of high-quality school emergency operations plans.	Pub. L. No. 107-110, tit. IV, § 401, 115 Stat. 1425, 1751-52 (2001), repealed by Pub. L. No. 114-95, § 4001(a)(5)(B), 129 Stat. 1802, 1966 (2015).
Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools	Provided competitive grants between 2005 and 2010 to support efforts by local educational agencies to create, strengthen, and improve emergency management plans at the district and school-building levels, including training school personnel on emergency management procedures; communicating with parents about emergency plans and procedures; and coordinating with local law enforcement, public safety or emergency management, public health, and mental health agencies and local government.	Pub. L. No. 107-110, tit. IV, § 401, 115 Stat. 1425, 1751-52 (2001), repealed by Pub. L. No. 114-95, § 4001(a)(5)(B), 129 Stat. 1802, 1966 (2015).
Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools Technical Assistance Center	Supports schools, school districts, and institutions of higher education, with their community partners, in the development of high-quality emergency operations plans and comprehensive emergency management planning efforts. Provides a hub of information, resources, training, and services in the field of school and higher education emergency operations planning.	Pub. L. No. 107-110, tit. IV, § 401, 115 Stat. 1425, 1751-52 (2001), repealed by Pub. L. No. 114-95, § 4001(a)(5)(B), 129 Stat. 1802, 1966 (2015).
School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV)	Funds short-term and long-term education-related services for local educational agencies and institutions of higher education to help them recover from a violent or traumatic event in which the learning environment has been disrupted.	Pub. L. No. 107-110, tit. IV, § 401, 115 Stat. 1425, 1751-52 (2001), repealed by Pub. L. No. 114-95, § 4001(a)(5)(B), 129 Stat. 1802, 1966 (2015).

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Education response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 27: Department of Education Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Emergency Management for Higher Education ^a				5,862	9,228	7,601					22,691
				5,536	8,318	7,186					21,040
Grants to States for School Emergency Management Program ^b										13,383	13,383
										4,841	4,841
Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools ^c	29,712	24,886	27,330	24,640	26,610	30,303	866				164,347
	29,699	22,961	26,646	22,654	25,039	28,201	865				156,065
Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools Technical Assistance Center	1,012	1,316	1,191	1,130	1,399	1,312	1,712	1,107	3,000	2,500	15,679
	29	1,316	1,191	1,130	1,399	1,312	1,172	1,041	3,000	2,484	14,074
School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV)	8,533	4,832	632	931	129	1,539	395	973	4,513	8,444	30,921
	7,787	3,817	563	866	102	1,510	357	950	4,106	5,042	25,100
Obligations Totals	39,257	31,034	29,153	32,563	37,366	40,755	2,973	2,080	7,513	24,327	247,021
Expenditures Totals	37,515	28,094	28,400	30,186	34,858	38,209	2,394	1,991	7,106	12,367	221,120

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Education response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aThere is no data for fiscal years 2005-2007 or 2011-2014 because this was a competitive grant program for fiscal years 2008-2010 only.

^bThere is no data for fiscal years 2005-2013 because this was a competitive grant program for fiscal year 2014 only.

^cThere is no data for fiscal years 2012-2014 because this was a competitive grant program funded between fiscal years 2003-2011 only.

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Table 28: Department of Education Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
Obligations Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
Expenditures Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Energy

The Department of Energy (DOE) reported obligating approximately \$48 million for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- DOE reported that one disaster-applicable assistance program (described in table 29) obligated approximately \$48 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 30).
- The above amount excludes an additional \$5 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to DOE for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 31.

Table 29: Department of Energy (DOE) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
DOE Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISER)	DOE is responsible for leading, facilitating, or supporting the security and resilience programs and associated activities of the energy sector in the all-hazards environment and, among other things, is the lead federal agency responsible for coordinating the energy sector's emergency preparedness requirements. During declared emergencies, ISER directs Emergency Support Function #12 activities for the Energy Sector under the National Response Framework.	

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Energy response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 30: Department of Energy (DOE) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
DOE Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISER) ^{a,b,c}			7,058	7,490	5,582	5,649	5,681	4,607	5,212	7,019	48,298
			2,894	3,071	2,289	2,316	2,329	1,889	2,137	2,878	19,803
Obligations Total	-	-	7,058	7,490	5,582	5,649	5,681	4,607	5,212	7,019	48,298
Expenditures Total	-	-	2,894	3,071	2,289	2,316	2,329	1,889	2,137	2,878	19,803

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Energy response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aDOE did not report obligations and expenditures for ISER support of Emergency Support Function #12 activities for the Energy Sector because associated costs were fully reimbursed by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency.

^bDOE established the ISER program in 2006; there was no program activity that resulted in disaster assistance-related obligations or expenditures prior to fiscal year 2007.

^cExpenditures reported for this program are estimates.

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Table 31: Department of Energy Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	200	4	18	193	81	6	53	48	4,302	8	429	5,342
	200	4	18	193	81	6	53	48	4,282	8	429	5,322
Obligations Totals	200	4	18	193	81	6	53	48	4,302	8	429	5,342
Expenditures Totals	200	4	18	193	81	6	53	48	4,282	8	429	5,322

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) reported obligating approximately \$8.8 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- HHS reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 32) obligated over \$3.8 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 33).
- HHS reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 34) obligated approximately \$5 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 35).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$173 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to HHS for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 36.

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Table 32: Department of Health and Human Services Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Administration for Children and Families	Disaster Reimbursables Program	Reimbursables for the Immediate Disaster Case Management Program, which is activated through a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mission assignment or as outlined in the interagency agreement between FEMA and the Administration for Children and Families.	42 U.S.C. § 5189d.
	Immediate Disaster Case Management Program	Supports states, tribes, territories, and local and non-profit organizations by providing disaster case management services to individuals and families impacted by a disaster and links to resources that support a more rapid and equitable recovery from a disaster.	42 U.S.C. § 5189d.
	Office of Head Start - Hurricane Katrina	Serves children displaced by hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and covers the costs of renovating Head Start facilities which were affected by these hurricanes.	Pub. L. No. 109-148, 119 Stat. 2680, 2768, 2811-12 (2005).
	Office of Head Start - Hurricane Sandy	Supplemental emergency funds available to grantees affected by the Hurricane Sandy, until the end of fiscal year 2015, for repair or reconstruction of damaged Head Start centers and for temporary services including mental health services provided to children and their families served by these centers.	Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 10-11, 33 (2013).
	Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response - Federal Administration and Working Funds	Promotes resilience of vulnerable individuals, children, families, and communities impacted by disasters and public health emergencies and provides expertise in human services preparedness, response and recovery through policy, planning, operations, and partnerships. There are four primary deployable capabilities: Immediate Disaster Case Management, Support for Children and Youth Task Forces in Disasters, provision of Children and Youth Subject Matter Experts, and provision of Human Service Subject Matter Experts.	42 U.S.C. § 5189d.
	Social Services Block Grant - Disaster	Provides funding for social and health services and for repair, renovation, and reconstruction of social and health facilities impacted by Presidentially-declared disasters in 2008, and provides additional social and health services recovery support related to Hurricane Katrina and other 2005 Gulf Coast Hurricanes.	Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3594-95 (2008).
	Social Services Block Grant - Hurricane Katrina	Provides funding for social and health services for individuals, and for repair, renovation, and reconstruction of social service and health facilities affected by the 2005 Gulf Coast Hurricanes.	Pub. L. No. 109-148, 119 Stat. 2680, 2768 (2005).
	Social Services Block Grant - Hurricane Sandy	For disaster response and recovery, and other expenses directly related to Hurricane Sandy.	Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 10, 33 (2013).

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Assessment of Chemical Exposures Program	Assists state, territorial, tribal, and local health agencies with epidemiologic investigation after large-scale chemical incident; provides training for staff from state, territorial, local, and international agencies to perform epidemiologic investigations after large-scale chemical incidents; maintains tools (surveys, consent forms, databases, training materials) on website for use by state, territorial, tribal, and local health department staff to use in epidemiologic response to a chemical release incident or for preparedness planning.	42 U.S.C. § 9604(i).
	Emergency Response Program	Provides technical advice and consultations to local, state, or federal government agencies, as well as private citizens, to help them respond to acute releases of hazardous substances.	42 U.S.C. §9604(i)(1)(D).
	Rapid Response Registry	Maintains survey instrument and information for its use on a website and provides technical assistance to jurisdictions for developing post-disaster registries; and gives local and state entities a tool to register responders and other persons exposed to chemical, biological, or nuclear agents from a disaster.	42 U.S.C. § 9604(i).
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	Chemical agent-related emergency responses near stockpile sites	Provides training and drills to prepare community for chemical agent emergency; and provides technical subject matter expertise and oversight.	50 U.S.C. § 1512.
	Ebola-related activities	Agency purchased supplies and equipment to help mitigate, respond, and recover from the Ebola crisis.	42 U.S.C. § 247d-6b; 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1).
	Health Studies Branch - Disaster Epidemiology	Increases state, local, and tribal health department capacity to prepare for and respond to both natural and human-induced disasters. Provides 24-hour emergency technical assistance; subject matter expertise; on-site support; collaboration with other federal, tribal, state, local entities; and applied epidemiology and research related to needs assessment, morbidity and mortality on earthquakes, extreme heat, cold events, floods, hurricanes, landslides/mudslides, lightning, tornadoes, tsunamis, and winter weather.	42 U.S.C. §§ 243.
	Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma support	Supplemental grant funding to assist areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma.	
	Laboratory Response Network-Chemical	Provides technical support, training, quality assurance, and technology transfer to participating state, local, and territorial public health laboratories during both preparation and response to an incident involving chemical threat agents.	
	Laboratory Response to Chemical Threats	Maintains 24/7 laboratory response capability and expanded surge capacity to respond to a chemical incident using the Rapid Toxic Screen, which identifies and measures 150 chemical agents in blood or urine, to quickly detect and quantify people's exposures; assess health risk; ensure effective treatment; and prevent additional exposure.	

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	Laboratory Response to Radiologic Threat Agents	Agency maintains capability and capacity to rapidly identify and measure human exposure to priority radionuclides in response to radionuclide poisoning, a "dirty bomb" or other radiologic incident.	
	Pandemic Influenza Funding Announcement for Competitive Proposals	Grant funds awarded for demonstration projects designed to further pandemic influenza preparedness and response activities.	42 U.S.C. § 247b.
	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	Grant funds awarded as emergency supplemental funds to FOA AA154 for Pandemic Influenza preparedness and response activities.	42 U.S.C. § 247b(k).
	Public Health Preparedness and Response Research to Aid Recovery from Hurricane Sandy	Grant funds awarded to support research in priority areas to aid recovery from the public health impact of Hurricane Sandy.	42 U.S.C. § 247b.
	Public Health Emergency Response	Grant funds awarded for Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) preparedness and response activities.	42 U.S.C. § 247b.
	Toxins Laboratory	Develops methods to analyze human samples in public health incidents involving toxins to rapidly and accurately detect and diagnose botulism, anthrax, and ricin poisoning.	
National Institutes of Health	National Institute of Environmental Health Services Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training - Hurricane Katrina Response	Provides resource assistance (including training curricula and informational and training aids) for grantees and workers in general.	42 U.S.C. § 9660a; 49 U.S.C. § 5116.
	National Institute of Environmental Health Services Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training - Hurricane Sandy Response	Provides resource assistance (including training curricula and informational and training aids) for grantees and workers in general.	42 U.S.C. § 9660a; 49 U.S.C. § 5116.
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program	Assists individuals and communities in recovering from the challenging effects of natural and human-caused disasters through the provision of community-based outreach and psycho-educational services; works in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency via an interagency agreement to support immediate, short-term crisis counseling and ongoing assistance for the emotional recovery of victims of trauma and disasters.	42 U.S.C. § 5183.

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
	Disaster Technical Assistance Center	Helps states, territories, and local entities better deliver an effective behavioral health response immediately following disasters and throughout the recovery period. The program further helps states and communities better prepare in advance of disasters, enabling them to identify and close gaps in preparedness and to institute best practices in readiness and response.	
	Emergency Response Coordinator	Responsible for maintaining situational awareness of incidents occurring around the nation that may overwhelm existing local, regional and state behavioral health systems response capability.	
	Emergency Response Grants	Noncompetitive grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements awarded to public entities to enable such entities to address emergency substance abuse or mental health needs for primary victims and their families in local communities that are a direct consequence of a precipitating event, such as a natural disaster or act of terrorism, among other events.	42 U.S.C. § 290aa(m).
	Mental Health Disaster Assistance and Emergency Mental Health	Provides disaster behavioral health expertise and technical assistance; Develops and disseminate innovative technologies for disaster behavioral health training, tool kits, and resources to communities, federal partners and other stakeholders.	

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Health and Human Services response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Notes: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 33: Department of Health and Human Services Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Administration for Children and Families	Disaster Reimbursables Program ^{a,b}			-	-	7,614	54	76	4,084	3,061	2	14,891	
				-	-	7,614	55	76	4,084	3,061	2	14,892	
	Immediate Disaster Case Management Program ^b			-	-	-	1,106	1,889	1,943	1,802	1,736	8,476	
				-	-	-	1,106	1,567	1,943	1,784	1,736	8,136	
	Office of Head Start - Hurricane Katrina ^b	73,999	(5,537)	(50)	(528)	-	(1,683)	-	-	-	-	66,201	
		5,561	15,561	16,179	17,282	14,361	3,448	-	-	-	-	72,392	
	Office of Head Start - Hurricane Sandy ^b									7,921	19,660		27,581
										415	7,089		7,504
	Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response - Federal Administration and Working Funds ^b			293	865	855	176	196	237	251	324		3,197
				293	865	855	176	196	235	251	282		3,153
Social Services Block Grant - Disaster ^b					600,000							600,000	
						47,000	320,163	110,445	7,895			485,503	
Social Services Block Grant - Hurricane Katrina ^b	550,000											550,000	
	72,000	272,100	96,900	70,000	10,300							521,300	
Social Services Block Grant - Hurricane Sandy ^b										474,500		474,500	
									1,316	135,124		136,440	
Agency for	Assessment of Chemical	-	-	-	419	2,022	1,578	3,734	518	15	381	8,667	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Exposures Program ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Emergency Response Program ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,263	581	744	795	3,383	
	Rapid Response Registry ^c	-	154	58	69	10	10	10	10	10	10	341	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	Chemical agent-related emergency responses near stockpile sites ^c	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	3	4	27	
		2	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	3	4	27	
	Ebola-related activities ^b										1,514	1,514	
											835	835	
	Health Studies Branch - Disaster Epidemiology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma support	-	3,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
		-	1,000	4,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
	Laboratory Response Network-Chemical ^d			2,304	2,085	1,880	1,860	1,876	1,306	1,233	1,231	13,775	
				1,437	897	939	1,094	977	1,031	723	327	7,425	
	Laboratory Response to Chemical Threats ^d			15,725	15,345	11,016	10,792	11,127	10,103	9,561	9,530	93,199	
				5,913	4,991	3,955	3,247	3,342	3,207	3,434	2,954	31,043	
	Laboratory Response to Radiologic Threat Agents ^d			-	-	1,888	1,881	1,928	1,820	1,715	1,718	10,950	
				-	-	873	967	1,079	1,196	1,022	958	6,095	
Pandemic Influenza Funding Announcement for Competitive Proposals	-	-	-	24,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,012	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	325,000	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Public Health Preparedness and Response Research to Aid Recovery from Hurricane Sandy ^b									4,519	24	4,543
	Public Health Emergency Response	-	-	-	-	1,354,000	49,779	-	-	-	-	1,403,779
	Toxins Laboratory ^d			1,988	3,780	3,697	3,622	2,020	1,960	1,838	1,855	20,760
				1,101	1,819	2,921	2,408	1,487	1,045	1,231	1,327	13,339
National Institutes of Health	National Institute of Environmental Health Services Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training - Hurricane Katrina Response ^c	-	447	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472
		-	447	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	472
	National Institute of Environmental Health Services Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training - Hurricane Sandy Response ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	52	66
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	52	66
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Programe											
	Disaster Technical Assistance Center ^f					1,577	1,532	1,124	1,228	1,134	1,048	7,643
						1,577	1,532	976	1,209	1,033	991	7,318
	Emergency Response Coordinatore	161	164	167	170	173	176	180	183	186	190	1,750
		161	164	167	170	173	176	180	183	186	190	1,750
	Emergency Response Grants	654	266	282	239	50	450	1,040	-	850	4,075	7,906
		654	266	282	89	50	315	-	-	533	1,637	3,826

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Mental Health Disaster Assistance and Emergency Mental Health ^f					201	204	54	256	244	1,166	2,125
						92	204	54	256	244	1,085	1,935
Obligations Totals		325,817	628,032	195,307	46,936	1,984,457	73,223	24,839	24,231	35,101	519,815	3,857,758
Expenditures Totals		817	79,440	300,881	124,912	153,333	356,107	123,832	22,286	15,250	154,593	1,331,451

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Health and Human Services response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aThis program is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); reported obligations and expenditures are those amounts that were not reimbursed by FEMA.

^bFor each blank fiscal year, HHS did not report obligations and expenditures because the program did not exist during that time or there may not have been program activity that resulted in obligations or expenditures.

^cObligations and/or expenditures reported for this program contain estimates.

^dCDC's financial system does not provide obligations and expenditures for this program prior to fiscal year 2007.

^eThis program is fully funded by FEMA.

^fSAMHSA was not able to report obligations and expenditures data for this program for fiscal years 2005-2008.

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Table 34: Department of Health and Human Services Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Administration for Children and Families	Child Care and Development Block Grant and Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	The Child Care and Development Fund is a \$5.7 billion federal block grant program administered by states, territories and tribes that provides financial assistance to low-income families to access child care so they can work or attend a job training or educational program, and also funds efforts to improve the quality of care. States are required to develop statewide disaster plans for child care, must ensure child care providers are trained on emergency preparedness and response, and may prioritize child care assistance for families impacted by disasters.
	Community Services Block Grant	Supports services designed to ameliorate the causes and conditions of poverty by assisting low-income individuals, families and communities with services based on local needs, including employment, education, and adequate housing.
	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Program - Hurricane Sandy Supplemental Funding	The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 provided \$2 million for existing program grantees who were identified as eligible to receive funds due to the impact of Hurricane Sandy on their states, specifically New York and New Jersey.
	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	Provides funds to states, tribes and territories to assist low-income households in meeting their home energy costs. This federal block grant provides that states, tribes and territories may spend funds for home energy services associated with this grant. Each state, tribe or territory may provide funded service, including crisis and disaster-related expenses.
	Native American Programs - Social and Economic Development Strategies	Consults with tribes in disaster areas on defining any gaps in support services after work has been concluded in the area by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
	Social Services Block Grant	Provides funding to states to increase economic self-sufficiency, prevent or ameliorate neglect, abuse, or the exploitation of children and adults, prevent or reduce inappropriate institutionalization, and secure referrals for institutional care. The federal law provides that states may spend funds for a broad array of social services under this grant, which may include services associated with addressing needs related to a disaster.
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Funds a wide range of benefits and services, including providing assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes, and ending the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage, among other things. Program funds may be used for families in areas covered by a federal or state disaster declaration.
	Unaccompanied Children Program	Conducts mitigation and response activities specifically focused on children sheltered in Office of Refugee Resettlement shelters, in the event that a natural or man-made disaster impacts the area in which the shelter is located.

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Administration for Community Living	Special Programs for the Aging - Disaster Assistance for State Units on Aging and Tribal Organizations	State Units on Aging and federally recognized tribes can apply for small disaster assistance grant funding in areas designated in a disaster declaration issued by the President. Funds typically are used for outreach, counseling, case management, additional food, supplies, home clean-up, emergency medications, transportation and other services for persons aged 60 and over. Grants are awarded for this reimbursement and assistance only if they are not, or cannot, be paid through other disaster funding resources. The average award is \$20,000 - \$40,000 per state/territory/tribe per Presidentially declared disaster event.
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Regional emergency response team participation	Agency staff work closely with state partners in assisting local planning and emergency response capabilities. Regional staff participate and assist with the development of joint training and planning efforts led by the Environmental Protection Agency.
	National Toxic Substance Incidents Program	Toxic substance release surveillance, including data on toxic substance releases and their public health impacts, are collected and analyzed for evidence based prevention and preparedness efforts.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Chemical Agent Incident Remediation Working Group	CDC participated in this multi-agency working group purposed to look at preparedness for potential chemical agent attacks, including rapid detection of chemical agent, improved decontamination, advances in and needs for protective equipment, among other efforts. According to CDC, this working group is no longer active.
	Document technical review	Provides an environmental health services perspective to all types of documents including disaster plans, exercises, memorandums of understanding, and specific guidance for shelters and disease.
	Emergency Management Assistance Compact Advisory Group	Participation in all types of disasters related to food, water, wastewater, shelter, waste, and safety aspects.
	Drinking Water Advisory Communication Toolkit	Provides messaging for different types of water advisories during emergency and disaster situations impacting water supplies.
	Environmental Health Training in Emergency Response	Training of local, state, and tribal environmental health and other local responders in food and water safety, among other issues, in collaboration with other partners.
	Health Studies Branch Disaster Training and Response	Provides consultation and technical assistance during disaster preparedness and response; provides disaster epidemiology training to public health professionals on mortality surveillance and morbidity surveillance; provides 24-hour emergency technical assistance; on-site support; collaboration with other federal, tribal, state, local entities; supports outbreak investigations, including water-related disease outbreaks; provides disaster toolkit, training material, and other web resources that can be used by environmental and public health community to develop local capacity.
	Health Studies Branch National Chemical and Radiological Program	Increases state, local, and tribal health department capacity to prepare for and respond to chemical, radiological and biological threats via public health surveillance. Activities include improving national surveillance for chemical, environmental, drug, foodborne, biological and radiological exposures and illness of potential public health significance; identification of early markers of chemical, environmental, drug, foodborne, biological and radiological events in order to provide an effective and rapid public health response to identify, and track exposures and cases of illness during an emerging or known public health threat.

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
	Laboratory Response to Environmental Chemical Exposures	Provides biomonitoring exposure assessment in support of agency emergency responses that involve known or potential exposure to environmental chemicals and provides expertise to state laboratories to support emergency investigations of potentially harmful exposures.
	Office for Environmental Health Emergencies	Program coordinates preparedness activities for chemical, radiological, and natural disasters. During these events, program coordinates and often leads the emergency response and interacts with planners and responders from other internal components, other federal agencies, and partners in state and local health departments and nongovernmental organizations.
	Participation in emergency exercises	Provides an environmental health services perspective to various emergency-related exercises.
	Response, readiness, and situational awareness	Provides technical assistance and educational tools for environmental assessments related to food, water and wastewater, and shelter, among other things.
Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response	National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	Provides funding through cooperative agreements to the public health departments in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Chicago, Los Angeles County, New York City, and all U.S. territories and freely-associated states. Enables the health care system to save lives during emergencies that exceed day-to-day capacity of the health and emergency response systems.
Health Resources and Services Administration	Consolidated Health Centers (Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless, and Public Housing Primary Care)	Supports public and private non-profit health care organizations that comply with federal requirements to provide preventive and primary care to medically underserved populations. In fiscal year 2006, through a special appropriation, \$4 million was allocated to assist state primary care associations in purchasing and operating communications equipment to establish a communications network in the states affected by Hurricane Katrina and other hurricanes in 2005.
	Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMS-C)	Funds infrastructure support in each state, territory, and freely associated state (i.e., the Republics of Palau and Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia) to ensure systems are in place for the everyday care of children in the prehospital and hospital setting and to provide a foundation when disaster preparedness is required. EMS-C also supports strategies to improve the quality of pediatric emergency care through research and innovative cross-cutting projects, among other things.
	Emergency Preparedness and Continuity of Operations	Provides situational awareness to the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response about a disaster event's effect on agency grantees.
	Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (HIV Care Formula Grants and HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants)	Provides care and treatment to uninsured and underinsured people living with HIV. Up to five percent of program supplemental funds may be shifted to ensure access to care during a public health emergency declared by the Secretary or an emergency or disaster declared by the President under the Stafford Act or the National Emergencies Act in the geographic area where the emergency, major disaster, or public health emergency exists.

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	Provides support for promoting and improving the health of the nation's mothers and children. States have broad discretion in deciding how to use these funds to meet the identified needs of the maternal and child health services population within the state. States may opt to use these funds to address the emerging needs of this population in the event of a natural disaster or catastrophic event.
National Institutes of Health	National Institute of Environmental Health Services Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training	A network of nonprofit organizations that deliver peer-reviewed safety and health curriculum to hazardous waste workers and emergency responders in every region of the country. The program augments prevention and preparedness efforts in a wide variety of high-risk settings; enhances the safety and health training of hazardous materials workers, emergency responders, and skilled support personnel; ensures responders are aware of site-specific hazards and mitigation techniques prior to and during response activities.
	National Institute of Environmental Health Services Superfund Hazardous Substances Basic Research and Training Program	A network of U.S. university and small business grantees that deliver high-impact, peer-reviewed research in human health impacts, risk, remediation and detection of hazardous substances in the environment. Grantees may respond to issues requiring immediate attention in connecting the research enterprise to stakeholders. For example, when hazardous substances are released into the environment through natural or manmade disasters, grantees have mobilized scientific and academic expertise to inform disaster response decisions, provided recommendations for monitoring and remediation approaches, sought opportunities to establish baseline monitoring, and provided support for science-based culturally-appropriate risk communications.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Health and Human Services response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 35: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Administration for Children and Families	Child Care and Development Block Grant ^a												
	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund ^a												
	Community Services Block Grant ^a												
	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Program - Hurricane Sandy Supplemental Funding ^{b,f}								2,000	-		2,000	
	Low Income Home Energy Assistance ^c								7	426		433	
	Native American Programs - Social and Economic Development Strategies ^b			649	653	312				153			1,767
				619	589	307				(113)			1,402
	Social Services Block Grant ^a												
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ^a												
Unaccompanied Children Program ^{b,f}	-	-	-	618,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618,295	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Administration for Community Living	Special Programs for the Aging - Disaster Assistance for State Units on Aging and Tribal Organizations	866	58	350	293	48	84	433	143	129	18	2,422
		866	58	350	293	48	84	433	143	129	18	2,422
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Regional emergency response team participation ^c											
	National Toxic Substance Incidents Program ^f	419	419	419	419	1,490	1,060	743	248	358	383	5,958
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	Chemical Agent Incident Remediation Working Group ^{b,f}										-	-
											4,000	4,000
	Document technical review ^{b,f}									14	14	28
										14	14	28
	Emergency Management Assistance Compact Advisory Group ^f	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
	Drinking Water Advisory Communication Toolkit ^{b,f}				42	28	28	28	-	28	28	182
					42	28	28	28	-	28	28	182
	Environmental Health Training in Emergency Response ^f	79	106	118	118	106	106	79	79	65	79	935
		79	106	118	118	106	106	79	79	65	79	935
Health Studies Branch Disaster Training and Response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Studies Branch National Chemical and Radiological Program	1,688	1,203	2,067	2,190	2,011	1,990	1,889	1,390	1,300	1,201	16,929	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Response to Environmental Chemical Exposures ^d			25,560	25,202	33,846	33,954	32,154	32,201	31,854	32,861	247,632	
			19,408	17,926	20,420	18,682	17,332	17,579	17,460	17,864	146,671	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Office for Environmental Health Emergencies	2,788	3,178	3,286	2,593	2,397	2,421	2,675	2,595	2,430	2,433	26,796
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participation in emergency exercises ^{e,f}									6	6	12
										6	6	12
	Response, readiness, and situational awareness ^{b,f}	41	14		18	8	65	13	8		42	209
		41	14		18	8	65	13	8		42	209
Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response	National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	487,098	473,882	474,030	423,399	393,585	417,400	378,557	379,639	358,231	255,060	4,040,881
		487,098	473,882	474,030	423,399	393,585	417,400	378,557	379,639	358,231	255,060	4,040,881
Health Resources and Services Administration	Consolidated Health Centers ^b		4,000									4,000
			4,000									4,000
	Emergency Medical Services for Children ^c											
	Emergency Preparedness and Continuity of Operations ^c											
	HIV Care Formula Grants - Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants - Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant ^a											
National Institutes of Health	National Institute of Health	-	447	25	-	-	-	-	-	14	52	538

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Health	Environmental Health Services Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training ^{b,f}	-	447	25	-	-	-	-	-	14	52	538
	National Institute of Environmental Health Services Superfund Hazardous Substances Basic Research and Training Program ^{c,f}	40	2,590	740	740	740	780	40	40	40	130	5,880
		40	2,590	740	740	740	780	40	40	40	130	5,880
Obligations Totals		493,027	485,905	507,252	1,073,970	434,579	457,896	416,619	416,351	396,630	292,315	4,974,544
Expenditures Totals		488,132	481,105	495,298	443,133	415,250	437,153	396,490	397,496	375,889	277,727	4,207,673

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Health and Human Services response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aHHS reported that states are not required to track or report the amount of grant funding used for disaster-related services or support.

^bFor each blank fiscal year, HHS did not report obligations and expenditures because the program did not exist during that time, data may not be available, or there may not have been program activity that resulted in obligations or expenditures.

^cFor blank fiscal years, the agency could not parse out disaster-related obligations and expenditures for this program.

^dHHS reported that CDC's financial system could not provide obligation and expenditure data for fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

^eCDC started collating program data in fiscal year 2013; disaster assistance obligations and expenditures data is not available for fiscal years 2005-2012.

^fObligations and/or expenditures reported for this program are estimates.

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Table 36: Department of Health and Human Services Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
Obligations are shown in gray below												
Expenditures are shown in white below												
Department-wide	71,694	641	409	19,098	6,729	47	6,503	1,639	31,207	52	19,526	157,545
	71,694	641	409	19,098	6,729	47	6,503	1,639	31,207	52	19,526	157,545
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	15,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,102
	15,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,102
Obligations Totals	86,796	641	409	19,098	6,729	47	6,503	1,639	31,207	52	19,526	172,647
Expenditures Totals	86,796	641	409	19,098	6,729	47	6,503	1,639	31,207	52	19,526	160,592

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) reported obligating over \$41 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 from both disaster-specific and disaster-applicable programs and activities that were funded from sources other than FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).¹

- DHS reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 37) obligated approximately \$39 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 38).
- DHS reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 39) obligated over \$2 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 40).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$525 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the DRF in reimbursements to DHS for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 41.

¹For information on the disaster assistance programs and activities funded from the DRF, see appendix I.

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Table 37: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Coast Guard	Maritime Oil Spill Program (Deepwater Horizon response)	Coast Guard response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.	33 U.S.C. §§ 1321(c), 2712(a)(4), 2752(b).
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Community Disaster Loans	Provides communities that have suffered a loss in revenue as a result of a major disaster declaration with the opportunity to request a loan to cover operational expenses.	42 U.S.C. § 5184; 44 C.F.R. part 206, subpart K.
	Cora Brown Fund	Provides funds to disaster survivors for disaster-related needs that have not or will not be met by governmental agencies or any other organization. FEMA uses funds left to the United States from the estate of the late Cora C. Brown of Kansas City, Missouri, to provide assistance to survivors of presidentially declared major disasters or emergencies not caused by or attributable to war.	42 U.S.C. § 5201(b); 44 C.F.R. § 206.181.
	Disaster Donations Management Program	FEMA-provided training and technical assistance to state and private non-profit organizations pre- and post-disaster may provide FEMA staff to support state volunteer and donations management efforts post-disaster.	
	National Flood Insurance Program	Provides for the sale of insurance against flood damages.	42 U.S.C. ch. 50.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Homeland Security response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Notes: The DHS disaster-specific programs and activities included in this table are funded from sources other than FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 38: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Coast Guard	Maritime Oil Spill Program (Deepwater Horizon response) ^a						163,215	201,478	248,714	59,074	170,889	58,590 843,370
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Community Disaster Loans	-	1,819,542	-	4,788	103,915	-	-	9,330	333,482	17,233	2,288,290
	Cora Brown Fund ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disaster Donations Management Program ^c	-	950	1,067	-	534	499	685	240	90	-	4,065
	National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) ^{d,e}	17,251,881	1,086,624	649,711	3,552,540	585,752	944,355	2,442,024	782,552	8,942,138	430,610	36,668,187
Obligations Totals		17,251,881	2,907,116	650,778	3,557,328	690,201	944,854	2,442,709	792,122	9,275,710	506,433	39,019,132
Expenditures Totals		17,251,881	2,907,116	650,778	3,557,328	690,201	1,108,069	2,644,182	1,040,220	9,206,049	618,732	39,674,556

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Homeland Security response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aThe obligation and expenditure data for the Maritime Oil Spill Program are no-year funds from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund that remain available until expended.

^bFEMA reported obligations and expenditures for the Cora Brown Fund for fiscal years 2006 and 2008. However, since funding for this program is provided by a non-federal source, we did not include these amounts.

^cFEMA reported obligations and expenditures for this program funded from both the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) and non-DRF sources. Obligations and expenditures data in this table include only those program obligations and expenditures funded from sources other than the DRF.

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^dThe NFIP does not receive an annual federal appropriation, it is funded through NFIP policyholder premiums and fees.

^eExpenditures reported for this program are estimates.

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Table 39: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element	Provides funding to states to provide technical assistance to communities in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and to evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities.
	Cooperating Technical Partners	Leverages tribal, federal, state, and local partnerships through a whole community approach to identify hazards, increase flood risk awareness and support community level resilience. Delivers mapping products, risk assessment tools, and planning and outreach support to communities to strengthen the effectiveness of the NFIP and better prepare the public to make informed decisions about reducing flood risk in their communities.
	Emergency Operations Center— Technical Assistance	Provides technical assistance to Homeland Security Grant Program grantees and sub-grantees in support of plans and planning for core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation.
	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	Mutual aid compact for all 50 states and several territories that allows jurisdictions to share disaster management resources to fill the resource gaps that a jurisdiction may have, and bring the skills, unique knowledge, and tactical resources to the table to support state-to-state mutual aid efforts that strengthen the resiliency of communities.
	Flood Mitigation Assistance	Provides grants for states, territories, and federally-recognized tribes for flood hazard mitigation projects for the purpose of reducing or eliminating claims under the NFIP.
	Pre-Disaster Mitigation	Competitive grants awarded to states, territories, federally-recognized tribes, and local governments to reduce the risk of natural hazards.
	Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program	Provides grant funding for ten metropolitan areas for the coordination of regional all-hazard planning for catastrophic events, including the development of plans, protocols, and procedures to manage a catastrophic event.
	Repetitive Flood Claims	Grant program that provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more claim payment for flood damages.
	Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)	Grant program that provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the NFIP that have had one or more claim payment for flood damages. In order for a property to meet the SRL designation, it must be insured under the NFIP and have incurred flood losses that resulted in either: four or more flood insurance claims payments that each exceeded \$5,000, with at least two of those payments occurring in a 10-year period, and with the total claims paid exceeding \$20,000; or two or more flood insurance claims payments that together exceeded the value of the property.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Homeland Security response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: The DHS disaster-applicable programs and activities included in this table are funded from sources other than FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

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Table 40: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element ^{a,b}	7,000	7,500	7,500	8,600	8,600	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,400	10,400	90,000
	Cooperating Technical Partners ^c	63,661	58,056	57,839	70,016	73,873	80,472	70,543	36,357	25,293	39,856	575,966
		63,661	58,056	57,839	70,016	73,873	80,472	70,543	36,357	25,293	39,856	575,966
	Emergency Operations Center—Technical Assistance ^c	-	-	-	-	30	29	115	113	85	215	587
		-	-	-	-	30	29	115	113	85	215	587
	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	10	-	1,005	4,096	-	4,000	-	2,012	2,000	2,000	15,123
		10	-	1,005	4,096	-	4,000	-	2,012	2,000	1,969	15,092
	Flood Mitigation Assistance ^d	23,722	31,268	29,019	13,543	28,511	15,848	45,427	23,213	4,137	111,588	326,277
	Pre-Disaster Mitigation ^d	156,727	122,482	69,649	54,623	20,119	30,946	41,304	46,344	14,458	19,135	575,787
	Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program ^e				59,506	30,537	32,794	9,955	-	-	-	132,792
				59,506	30,537	32,794	9,955	-	-	-	132,792	
Repetitive Flood Claims ^{d,f}				8,610	8,124	2,711	9,614	7,999	2,608	(272)	39,394	
Severe Repetitive Loss ^{d,f}				35,729	63,368	39,191	130,706	40,815	7,917	(93)	317,632	
Obligations Totals		251,120	219,306	165,012	254,723	233,162	215,991	317,664	166,853	66,898	182,829	2,073,558

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Expenditures Totals		63,671	58,056	58,844	133,618	104,440	117,295	80,613	38,482	27,378	42,040	724,437

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Homeland Security response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aObligations reported for this program are estimates.

^bFEMA did not report expenditures for this program because it is not possible to segregate disaster-specific expenditures from other program activities.

^cObligations and expenditures reported for this program contain estimates.

^dData provided include obligations and deobligations made within that fiscal year. The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration could not provide expenditure data for the program because data is not available through its financial system at this level.

^eProgram did not exist prior to 2007 and was not funded in fiscal years 2012-2014.

^fProgram did not exist in fiscal year 2005. Negative obligation amount reported in fiscal year 2014 represents a deobligation of funds during a year when the program was not funded.

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Table 41: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Coast Guard	183,452	-	127	700	2,453	-	562	550	5,648	4	865	194,361
	183,452	-	127	700	2,453	-	562	550	5,648	4	865	194,361
Customs and Border Protection	15,488	-	30	496	727	268	1,393	18	828	-	5,793	25,041
	15,488	-	30	496	727	268	1,393	18	828	-	5,793	25,041
DHS Directorate for Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	146
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	146
DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
DHS Office of Health Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16
DHS Office of Operations Coordination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
DHS Science and Technology Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	459
	459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	459
Federal Protective Service	168,908	15,678	5,490	40,128	9,674	11,168	19,190	433	10,176	62	1,036	281,943

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Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity^a	Total, 2005- 14
	168,908	15,678	5,490	40,128	9,674	11,168	19,190	433	9,907	62	1,036	281,674
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7,445	-	-	82	-	-	89	-	302	-	-	7,918
	7,445	-	-	82	-	-	89	-	302	-	-	7,918
Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection ^b	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	-	173	-	11	721
	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	-	173	-	11	721
National Communications System ^c	4,210	-	15	159	14	-	7	2	33	-	191	4,631
	4,210	-	15	159	14	-	7	2	33	-	191	4,631
National Protection and Programs Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53
Transportation Security Administration	352	-	-	717	-	-	-	-	6,299	-	-	7,368
	352	-	-	717	-	-	-	-	6,299	-	-	7,368
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,165	-	-	2,469
	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,165	-	-	2,469
U.S. Secret Service	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	77
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	77
Obligations Totals	380,697	15,678	5,662	42,819	12,868	11,436	21,241	1,003	25,949	66	7,896	525,315
Expenditures Totals	380,697	15,678	5,662	42,819	12,868	11,436	21,241	1,003	25,680	66	7,896	525,046

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

^bDHS's Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection group is presently the Office of Infrastructure Protection.

^cThe National Communications System was eliminated by executive order on July, 6, 2012.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reported obligating approximately \$30.6 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- HUD reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 42) obligated approximately \$30.6 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 43).
- HUD reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 44) obligated approximately \$8 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 45).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$45 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to HUD for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 46.

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Table 42: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

HUD Office	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Administration, Operations and Management	Office of Disaster Management and National Security (ODMNS)	Responsible for departmental coordination activities for any and all disasters including preparation, policy development, response, and recovery implementation. During Presidentially declared disasters, ODMNS works with HUD's Office of Field Policy and Management and other inter-agency housing partners to support recovery efforts through a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mission Assignment by standing up the Housing Recovery Support Function to provide technical assistance and/or provide support to the Disaster Recovery Centers.	
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships (CFBNP)	Capacity Building and Grant-Writing Training	Provided to faith-based and community organizations in New York State following Hurricane Sandy to help build organizational capacity to better serve their communities and learn about the application process for federal grants, including a component on funding for disaster recovery when presenting in disaster-affected areas.	
	Disaster Recovery Information Guide	Provides information to the public on HUD, FEMA, and other federal, state and tribal resources for disaster preparedness and recovery. The guide is distributed on a routine basis and widely in the affected area in the wake of a disaster.	
	Disaster Response Liaison to Faith-Based and Community Organizations	After a disaster, CFBNP serves as a member of the Department's disaster response team, working with other HUD offices to respond to disasters and to serve as a liaison between faith-based and community organizations and HUD, to provide accurate, timely information on HUD programs and services.	
Community Planning and Development	Community Development Block Grants - Disaster Recovery	A flexible grant program designed to help cities, counties, parishes, and states recover from presidentially declared disasters by providing disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, and economic revitalization. This program is designed to address needs not met by other disaster recovery programs—including but not limited to disaster resilience initiatives—particularly in low- and moderate-income areas.	Pub. L. No. 108-324, 118 Stat. 1220, 1253-54 (2004); Pub. L. No. 109-148, 119 Stat. 2680, 2779-81 (2005); Pub. L. No. 109-234, 120 Stat. 418, 472-3 (2006); Pub. L. No. 110-116, § 102, 121 Stat. 1295, 1343 (2007); Pub. L. No. 110-252, 122 Stat. 2323, 2352-53 (2008); Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3599-3600 (2008); Pub. L. No. 111-212, 124 Stat. 2302, 2334-35 (2010); Pub. L. No. 112-55, § 239, 125 Stat. 552, 703 (2011); Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 36-38 (2013).

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HUD Office	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Single Family Housing Program - Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims, Section 203(h)	The section 203(h) program provides mortgage insurance for victims of Presidentially declared disasters on 1-4 unit housing properties through either a purchase or refinance. Requirements are consistent with other FHA insured mortgages except there is no down payment required (standard requirement is for 3.5 percent down payment) and some additional flexibility on credit standards.	12 U.S.C. § 1709(h).
Public and Indian Housing	Disaster Area Response Teams	Provide rapid and coordinated information sharing for tribes experiencing natural disasters.	
	Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP)	A FEMA housing assistance program whereby HUD acts as a servicing agent to provide temporary or long-term housing rental assistance and case management to identified individuals and households displaced by specific disaster incidents by means of monthly rent subsidies, security deposit assistance, and utility deposit assistance. HUD utilizes its existing network of local Public Housing Authorities to administer tenant-based rental assistance. DHAP is not an on-going program; it is only implemented with Congressional approval.	42 U.S.C. §§ 5174(b), 5189d.
	Prevention of Resident Displacement	Aided HUD-assisted and homeless families displaced by Hurricane Katrina to obtain temporary housing through local public housing agencies.	42 U.S.C. §§ 5174(b), 5189d.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Housing and Urban Development response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 43: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

HUD Office	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Administration, Operations and Management	Office of Disaster Management and National Security ^a											
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships	Capacity Building and Grant-Writing Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
	Disaster Recovery Information Guide	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
		-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
	Disaster Response Liaison to Faith-Based and Community Organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Planning and Development	Community Development Block Grants - Disaster Recovery Program	131,453	11,439,070	5,264,363	1,089,022	3,220,163	4,308,242	715,077	360,155	2,205,795	1,600,936	30,334,276
		250	97,270	6,146,158	4,452,835	2,338,600	2,429,834	2,147,621	1,917,227	1,723,308	3,068,992	24,322,095
Federal Housing Administration	Single Family Housing Program - Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims, Section 203(h)	12,612	70,461	67,509	33,533	34,250	8,648	17,544	24,044	12,023	8,183	288,807
		3,906	15,564	22,238	8,972	3,502	461	440	-	179	-	55,262
Public and Indian Housing	Disaster Area Response Teams ^b							-	-	-	-	-
								-	-	-	-	-
	Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prevention of Resident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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HUD Office	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Displacement ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations Totals		144,065	11,509,531	5,331,872	1,122,555	3,254,413	4,316,915	732,621	384,199	2,217,823	1,609,119	30,623,113
Expenditures Totals		4,156	112,834	6,168,396	4,461,807	2,342,102	2,430,320	2,148,061	1,917,227	1,723,492	3,068,992	24,377,387

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Housing and Urban Development response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aData is not available because personnel and other costs associated with this office's disaster assistance activities are not separately tracked or accounted for.

^bData is not available prior to fiscal year 2011 because the program did not exist during that time.

^cDHAP is federally funded through the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) so associated obligations and expenditures data was not included in this table.

^dFunding for this activity was provided by a FEMA Mission Assignment so associated obligations and expenditures data was not included in this table.

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Table 44: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

HUD Office	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Community Planning and Development	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	A technical assistance program designed to expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing throughout the country. Statutory requirements for the HOME Program may be suspended in an area where a federal disaster declaration is issued.
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Multifamily Housing Programs - Mortgage Insurance	Provides mortgage insurance assistance for multifamily housing properties such as insuring mortgage loans to: facilitate the purchase or refinancing of existing multifamily housing; facilitate the new construction or substantial rehabilitation of multifamily rental or cooperative housing for moderate-income families, elderly, and the handicapped; and finance repairs, additions, and improvements to multifamily rental housing and health care facilities with FHA insured first mortgages or HUD-held mortgages, among others. Program activities may include assistance for housing units affected by a disaster incident.
	Single Family Housing Program - Mortgage Insurance, Section 203(k)	Provides mortgage insurance assistance for the rehabilitation of 1-4 housing unit properties through either a purchase or refinance and can be used after a disaster incident.
Public and Indian Housing	Indian Housing Programs - Indian Community Development Block Grant Program	Competitive grant program awarded annually with eligible activities including economic development, facilities development, infrastructure development, and housing development and demolition. Eligible activities may include disaster-related assistance.
	Indian Housing Programs - Indian Community Development Block Grant Program - Imminent Threat Grants (ICDBG-IT)	ICDBG-IT grants may be applied for at any time and can be used for disaster recovery assistance, including infrastructure and housing development, housing rehabilitation, community facility development, housing development, and demolition. Tribes rely on ICDBG-IT grants as the primary source of HUD funding for disaster relief.
	Indian Housing Programs - Indian Housing Block Grant Program	Formula-based grants that may be used for the development, operation, and maintenance of low income housing for eligible Native Americans. Eligible activities may include disaster-related assistance.
	Indian Housing Programs - Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant Program	Formula-based grants that may be used for the development, operation, and maintenance of low income housing for eligible native Hawaiians. Eligible activities may include disaster-related assistance.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Housing and Urban Development response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 45: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

HUD Office	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Community Planning and Development	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Housing Administration	Multifamily Housing Programs - Mortgage Insurance ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Single Family Housing Program - Mortgage Insurance, Section 203(k) ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public and Indian Housing	Indian Housing Programs - Indian Community Development Block Grant Program ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indian Housing Programs - Indian Community Development Block Grant Program - Imminent Threat Grants	1,588	-	-	-	1,800	900	1,800	550	1,384	-	8,022
	Indian Housing Programs - Indian Housing Block Grant Program ^b	1,588	-	-	-	1,800	900	1,003	550	1,221	-	7,062
	Indian Housing Programs - Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant Program ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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HUD Office	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations Totals	1,588	-	-	-	1,800	900	1,800	550	1,384	-	8,022
	Expenditures Totals	1,588	-	-	-	1,800	900	1,003	550	1,221	-	7,062

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Housing and Urban Development response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aData is not available for mortgage insurance loans and claims made specifically for housing units affected by disasters because they are not separately tracked.

^bData is not available because program reporting does not distinguish disaster-related assistance from other eligible activities.

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Table 46: Department of Housing and Urban Development Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	40,456	-	35	966	60	344	613	390	1,945	-	2	44,811
	40,456	-	35	966	60	344	613	390	1,945	-	2	44,811
Obligations Totals	40,456	-	35	966	60	344	613	390	1,945	-	2	44,811
Expenditures Totals	40,456	-	35	966	60	344	613	390	1,945	-	2	44,811

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of the Interior

The Department of the Interior (DOI) reported obligating approximately \$3.5 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- DOI reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 47) obligated approximately \$1.9 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 48).
- DOI reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 49) obligated approximately \$1.6 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 50).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$12 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to DOI for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 51.

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Table 47: Department of the Interior (DOI) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	All Hazards Emergency Response Program	Coordinates BIA's emergency management responsibilities for Emergency Support Function #15—External Affairs and the Tribal Relations Annex—under the National Response Framework. Activities include supporting tribal emergency management coordination and consultation.	
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) - previously a part of the Minerals Management Service (MMS)	BOEM Emergency Management Program	Develops policies and coordinates program activities between headquarters, regions, and program offices with regards to hazard or emergency situations that impact BOEM's infrastructure, management, and resources.	
	Deepwater Horizon support	For support of incidents related to the discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon.	Pub. L. No. 111-212, 124 Stat. 2302, 2336 (2010).
	Hurricane Katrina support	Immediately after Hurricane Katrina, the MMS program provided humanitarian aid to those persons devastated by the disaster. Activities included providing sand resources to repair damage to state coastlines and barrier islands and conducting qualitative and quantitative assessments of fixed offshore platforms that were affected.	
	Hurricane supplemental support	Used for the repair, construction, or provision of measures or structures necessary to protect, restore, or increase wetlands, to prevent saltwater intrusion or storm surge in response to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, or Wilma.	Pub. L. No. 109-234, § 2304, 120 Stat. 418, 456 (2006); Pub. L. No. 109-148, 119 Stat. 2680, 2766 (2005).
Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	USBR Emergency Management Program	Directs and/or oversees USBR-wide emergency preparedness activities.	
	Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3—Public Works and Engineering	Coordinates USBR's emergency management responsibilities for ESF #3—Public Works and Engineering—under the National Response Framework. Activities include debris removal and providing temporary roofing.	
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)	BSEE Emergency Management Program	Develops emergency management (including continuity of operations) policies and coordinates program (preparedness, response, mitigation) activities between headquarters, regions, and program offices.	
	Oil Spill Preparedness Safety Program (OSPD)	Responsible for carrying out BSEE authorities related to oil spill research, planning, preparedness, and response. Oversees oil spill planning and preparedness for U.S. facilities located in both federal and state waters seaward of the coastline that handle, store or transport oil. OSPD inspectors conduct inspections and audits to ensure oil spill prevention protocols are in place.	33 U.S.C. § 1321; 30 C.F.R. part 254.

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Department of the Interior, Office of Emergency Management	DOI Emergency Management Program	Provides DOI-wide emergency management, policy, and oversight.	
Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)	Emergency Support Function #10 and #11	OEPC manages DOI's responsibilities for ESF #10—Oil Spills and Hazardous Materials Release—and coordinates DOI's and the federal government's responsibilities for the protection of Natural, Cultural, and Historical Properties component of ESF #11—Agriculture and Natural Resources, both under the National Response Framework.	
	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan	OEPC serves as the DOI representative to execute DOI roles and responsibilities for the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, which serves as the federal government's regulatory blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases.	42 U.S.C. § 9605; 40 C.F.R. part 300.
	Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function	OEPC coordinates DOI's and the federal government's responsibilities for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function under the National Disaster Recovery Framework.	
Department of the Interior, Office of Wildland Fire	Wildland Fire Program: Burned Area Rehabilitation	Protects resources by maintaining proper functionality in watersheds/landscapes and by initiating the recovery of fire-damaged lands.	See, e.g., Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 306-307 (2014).
	Wildland Fire Program: Fuels Management	Efforts to reduce potentially hazardous vegetation that can fuel wildland fires. Funds are available to provide fuel reduction grants to improve the integrity and resilience of forest and rangelands, contribute to community adaptation to fire, improve the ability to safely and appropriately respond to wildfire, and allow wildfires to be managed for multiple objectives across the landscape.	See, e.g., Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 306-307 (2014).
	Wildland Fire Program: Rural Fire Assistance	Grant program to provide mitigation, risk reduction, community assistance, preparedness, training, and equipment to localities of 10,000 or fewer people. Program has not provided funding since fiscal year 2010.	See, e.g., Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 306-307 (2014).
	Wildland Fire Program: Suppression	Suppression activities in response to wildland fires. Response actions range from intensive suppression when wildfires threaten high value resources to monitoring wildfires in areas where burning accomplishes resource benefits or where it is too dangerous to place firefighters.	See, e.g., Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 306-307 (2014).
National Park Service	Major Search and Rescue	Provides reprogramming authority for all expenses related to search and rescue response in excess of \$500 of non-programmed expenses.	54 U.S.C. § 102712.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief	Restores beach habitat, perform resilience studies, and improve fish passage.	Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 30 (2013).

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U.S. Geological Survey	Natural Hazards Mission	Provides comprehensive real-time monitoring, research, information products, early warning, and public outreach for a variety of natural hazards, including earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, geomagnetic events, and coastal changes hazards from erosion, hurricanes and extreme storms, tsunamis, and sea level rise; provides technical assistance to respond to natural hazard emergencies, and advances scientific understanding to inform strategies for loss reduction, hazard mitigation, and the promotion of safe and resilient communities.
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Source: GAO analysis of the Department of the Interior response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 48: Department of the Interior (DOI) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Bureau of Indian Affairs	All Hazards Emergency Response Program ^a	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	BOEM Emergency Management Program ^{a,b}								199	218	310	727	
									199	218	310	727	
	Deepwater Horizon support ^{b,c}							21,401	32	60	(111)	21,382	
								18,186	3,073	4		21,263	
	Hurricane Katrina support ^b			654	2	8	32						696
			604	14	8	-						626	
Hurricane supplemental support ^{b,c}			5,079	3,478	1,211	843	(48)	(130)	45	17		10,495	
			22,222	44,262	1,140	1,302	620	718	29	17		70,310	
Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	USBR Emergency Management Program	616	1,674	1,178	896	1,201	1,308	561	1,189	1,262	1,030	10,915	
		616	1,674	1,178	896	1,201	1,308	561	1,189	1,262	1,030	10,915	
	Emergency Support Function #3—Public Works and Engineering ^a	155	155	155	156	156	156	157	157	90	150	1,487	
		155	155	155	156	156	156	157	157	90	150	1,487	
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	BSEE Emergency Management Program ^{a,b}								241	265	270	776	
									241	256	270	767	
	Oil Spill								704	1,013	792	2,509	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
(BSEE)	Preparedness Safety Program								704	1,013	792	2,509	
Department of the Interior, Office of Emergency Management	DOI Emergency Management Program ^d		1,993	2,529	3,151	3,616	4,457	4,337	4,562	4,517	5,120	34,282	
			1,993	2,529	3,151	3,616	4,457	4,337	4,073	4,787	5,067	34,010	
Department of the Interior, Office of	Emergency Support Functions #10 and #11 ^a		57	58	62	63	170	189	188	181	180	187	1,335
			58	58	62	62	170	190	188	181	180	187	1,336
Environmental Policy and Compliance	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan ^a	329	334	356	357	385	495	472	456	432	456	4,072	
	Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function ^{a,b}						75	158	165	164	175	737	
							75	158	165	164	175	737	
Department of the Interior, Office of Wildland Fire	Wildland Fire Program: Burned Area Rehabilitation	15,019	22,888	28,861	29,279	27,883	14,899	13,538	35,793	12,002	20,565	220,727	
		15,019	22,888	28,861	29,279	27,883	14,899	13,538	35,793	12,002	20,565	220,727	
	Wildland Fire Program: Fuels Management	2,073	3,460	2,036	1,136	1,317	657	316	211	449	297	11,952	
		2,073	3,460	2,036	1,136	1,317	657	316	211	449	297	11,952	
	Wildland Fire Program: Rural Fire Assistance ^b	9,948	9,692	-	5,971	4,656	9,557	-	-				39,824
		9,948	9,692	-	5,971	4,656	9,557	-	-				39,824
Wildland Fire Program: Suppression ^{a,e}		88,216	127,217	140,799	117,835	65,525	69,365	95,636	139,750	119,760	97,858	1,061,961	
		88,216	127,217	140,799	117,835	65,525	69,365	95,636	139,750	119,760	97,858	1,061,961	
National Park Service	Major Search and Rescue		4,992	4,524	4,735	4,848	4,857	5,602	5,292	5,190	3,843	4,019	47,902
			4,992	4,524	4,735	4,848	4,857	5,602	5,292	5,190	3,843	4,019	47,902
U.S. Fish and	Hurricane Sandy									442	30,009	30,451	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Wildlife Service	Disaster Relief ^b										1,885	1,885
U.S. Geological Survey	Natural Hazards Mission ^d								131,145	123,536	128,486	383,167
									131,145	123,536	128,486	383,167
Obligations Totals		122,405	178,728	185,191	165,911	111,641	107,712	142,926	321,020	269,250	290,613	1,895,397
Expenditures Totals		122,406	195,821	225,987	165,839	112,068	108,381	140,559	323,556	269,013	262,547	1,926,177

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of the Interior response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aObligations and/or expenditures reported for this program contain estimates.

^bFor each blank fiscal year, DOI did not report obligations and expenditures because the program did not exist during that time or there may not have been program activity that resulted in obligations or expenditures.

^cNegative obligation amounts reported represent a deobligation of funds for this program in that fiscal year.

^dFor each blank fiscal year, DOI did not report obligations and expenditures because these data were not tracked for the program or activity at that time.

^eDOI included only those obligations associated with suppression of federal fires requiring specialized teams trained for complex fires; suppression of non-federal fires; and Federal Emergency Management Agency support costs.

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Table 49: Department of the Interior (DOI) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Bureau of Land Management	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination	Grant program supplements other available funding to counties for schools, roads, other county infrastructure, emergency services such as search and rescue, training and mitigation from wildfires, and enhance and restoring ecosystems and water quality.
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management - previously a part of the Minerals Management Service (MMS)	Coastal Impact Assistance Program	The intent of the program under the MMS was to disburse funding to eligible producing states and coastal political subdivisions for the purpose of conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas including wetlands; mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources; planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with these objectives; implementation of a federally-approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan; and mitigation of the impact of Outer Continental Shelf activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs. This program was moved to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in fiscal year 2012 when MMS was separated into three different organizations.
	Environmental Studies Program	Grant program supports research for National Environmental Protection Agency and other environmental laws, scientific discovery in the marine environment, social sciences and national goals on environmental quality, economic prosperity, and sustainable development.
Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)	GoMESA	ONRR shares 37.5 percent of selected revenue with states and political subdivisions in the Gulf of Mexico derived from mineral leasing activity off the state's coastline. These disbursements support projects and activities for the purposes of coastal protection, including conservation, coastal restoration, hurricane protection, and infrastructure directly affected by coastal wetland losses; mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife or natural resources; implementation of a federally-approved marine, coastal or comprehensive conservation management plan; mitigation of the impact of Outer Continental Shelf activities through the funding of onshore infrastructure projects; and planning assistance and administrative costs.
National Park Service	Visitor and Resource Protection (VRP)	Provides funding for all visitor and resource protection activities in national parks. VRP performs a wide variety of functions, including enforcing existing wildlife, fishing, traffic, and other laws within the park's boundary; protecting and preserving cultural and natural resources; managing the park's structural and wildland fire protection and prevention programs; providing emergency medical services; and responding to and managing developing emergencies.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Coastal Impact Assistance Program	Projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, including wetlands; mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, or natural resources; planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with this section; implementation of a federally-approved marine, coastal or comprehensive conservation management plan; or mitigation of the impact of Outer Continental Shelf activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs. Many of the projects address issues directly related to oil spill disaster prevention, flood and storm surge prevention, Gulf of Mexico disaster response and restoration, or oil spill and other disaster response and restoration. Prior to fiscal year 2012, the program was administered by DOI's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (previously a part of the MMS).
U.S. Geological Survey	Climate and Land-Use Change Mission	Assists tribes in the south central United States with conducting climate change and extreme event vulnerability assessments. The Emergency Operations (EO) project functions as a central point for responses to natural and human-induced disasters in the United States. The EO team supports emergency response efforts for a broad spectrum of disasters by acquiring event imagery and geospatial products, processing these data, and providing access to and dissemination of these datasets.

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Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
	Core Science Systems Mission	Supports posting geospatial data covering domestic hazards event areas through the Hazards Data Distribution System, emergency operations, and emergency response liaison activities. Additionally, project work to improve the understanding of the relationship between the geologic framework, groundwater flow and the distribution of sinkhole hazards.
	Ecosystems Mission	Supports research to improve understanding of rangeland fire, wildfire fuels, and post-fire restoration techniques to improve recovery and mitigation efforts.
	Water Resources Mission	Supports extensive monitoring networks to collect water quantity and quality information needed to provide improved estimates of risk and impacts for better hazard response and mitigation; the development of tools that water-resources investigators and managers need to collect and understand water-resources data; and interpretative studies that cover a wide range of issues that provide insight into potential future water-resources problems, inform local, state, and tribal water decisions, and help design and implement strategies for managing, protecting, and monitoring water resources.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of the Interior response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 50: Department of the Interior (DOI) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Bureau of Land Management	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination	112,725	115,402	118,439	120,967	99,966	95,277	87,747	42,404	39,393	40,440	872,760	
		115,946	117,106		105,395	94,855	85,487	40,037	38,009	39,630	38,291	791,621	
		116,865											
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	Coastal Impact Assistance Program ^a			1,067	45,455	78,126	128,134	162,591	(180,521)				234,852
				1,048	11,519	25,229	118,803	70,326	7,926				234,851
	Environmental Studies Program ^b	6,184	6,334	5,105	3,030	3,403	5,590	8,881	11,454	8,949	12,197	71,127	
		6,184	6,334	5,105	3,030	3,403	5,590	8,881	11,454	8,949	12,197	71,127	
Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resources Revenue	GoMESA ^c					25,240	2,730	866	314	314	4,298	33,762	
						25,240	2,730	866	314	314	4,298	33,762	
National Park Service	Visitor and Resource Protection (VRP) ^d												
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Coastal Impact Assistance Program ^e								112,215	31,090	1,098	144,403	
									2,698	39,034	18,964	60,696	
U.S. Geological Survey	Climate and Land-Use Change Mission ^f								4,452	3,557	4,277	12,286	
									4,452	3,557	4,277	12,286	
	Core Science Systems Mission ^f								2,006	1,632	1,531	5,169	
	Ecosystems Mission ^f								2,006	1,632	1,531	5,169	
									495	469	1,384	2,348	

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Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
									495	469	1,384	2,348
	Water Resources Mission ^f								88,618	84,055	89,677	262,350
									88,618	84,055	89,677	262,350
Obligations Totals		118,909	121,736	124,611	169,452	206,735	231,731	260,085	81,437	169,459	154,902	1,639,057
Expenditures Totals		122,130	123,440	123,018	119,944	148,727	212,610	120,110	155,972	177,640	170,619	1,474,210

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of the Interior response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aThe negative obligation amount reported in fiscal year 2012 represents a deobligation of funds for this program in that fiscal year.

^bObligations and expenditures reported for this program contain estimates.

^cDOI reported expenditures for this program to account for payments disbursed to states during fiscal years 2009-2014; there were no disbursements prior to fiscal year 2009. For purposes of our report, we also reported these data as obligations during fiscal years 2009-2014.

^dDOI reported obligations and expenditures for all VRP programs and activities but does not separately track obligations and expenditures associated with disaster assistance programs and activities.

^ePrior to fiscal year 2012, this program was administered by DOI's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (previously a part of the Minerals Management Service).

^fFor each blank fiscal year, DOI did not report obligations and expenditures because these data were not tracked for the program or activity at that time.

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Table 51: Department of the Interior Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	221	49	-	92	954	-	55	101	1,946	48	413	3,879
	221	49	-	92	954	-	55	101	1,841	48	413	3,774
Bureau of Indian Affairs	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	24
	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	24
Bureau of Land Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	-	-	413
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	-	-	332
Bureau of Reclamation	820	-	-	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,414
	820	-	-	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,414
National Park Service	53	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	363
	53	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	363
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	-	3	-	-	559	61	584	-	-	-	-	1,207
	-	3	-	-	559	61	584	-	-	-	-	1,207
U.S. Geological Survey	504	-	436	766	100	-	1,090	-	358	626	945	4,825
	504	-	436	766	100	-	1,090	-	358	626	945	4,825
Obligations Totals	1,619	52	436	1,548	1,613	61	1,729	101	2,717	677	1,572	12,125
Expenditures Totals	1,619	52	436	1,548	1,613	61	1,729	101	2,531	677	1,572	11,939

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

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^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice (DOJ) reported obligating approximately \$50 million for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- DOJ did not report any disaster-specific programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.
- DOJ reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 52) obligated approximately \$50 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 53).
- The above amount excludes an additional \$26 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to DOJ for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 54.

Table 52: Department of Justice (DOJ) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

DOJ Component	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)	National Response Framework, Public Safety and Security Emergency Support Function Coordination	Under the National Response Framework, ATF serves as the national level coordinator for providing federal public safety and security assistance to federal, state, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement organizations overwhelmed by an actual or anticipated natural or man-made disaster or act of terrorism.	
Office of Justice Programs - Bureau of Justice Assistance	Crime Prevention Program Grants	Grant support provided in response to Virginia Polytechnic Institute school shooting incident.	House committee print accompanying Pub. L. No. 110-161, 121 Stat. 1844 (2007).
	Law Enforcement Reimbursement Grants	Grant support provided in response to the 2012 Aurora, CO (theater) and Newtown, CT (school) shooting incidents, and the 2013 Boston marathon bombing incident.	42 U.S.C. §§ 10501-10513.
Office of Justice Programs - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance Grants	Supports emergency and disaster planning for state and local juvenile justice agencies and residential treatment, correctional, and detention facilities that house children. Activities include assisting jurisdictions in improving their current emergency preparedness plans.	Pub. L. No. 113-6, 127 Stat. 198, 255 (2013); Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 5, 64 (2014); Pub. L. No. 113-235, 128 Stat. 2130, 2194 (2014).
Office of Justice Programs - Office for Victims of Crimes	Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve of the Crime Victims Fund	Grant support for victims of the 2007 Virginia Polytechnic Institute shooting, 2012 Aurora theater shooting, 2012 Newtown school shootings, and 2013 Boston Marathon bombing.	42 U.S.C. §§ 10604, 10603b, 10603c.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Justice response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 53: Department of Justice (DOJ) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

DOJ Component	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
		Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
		Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	National Response Framework, Public Safety and Security Emergency Support Function Coordination ^a	7	423	203	377	705	1,201	1,581	6,395	5,623	4,951	21,466
		7	423	203	377	705	1,201	1,581	6,395	5,623	4,951	21,466
Office of Justice Programs - Bureau of Justice Assistance	Crime Prevention Program Grants ^b				51							51
					51							51
	Law Enforcement Reimbursement Grants ^b								226	4,636		4,862
									226	3,799		4,025
Office of Justice Programs - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Training and Technical Assistance Grants ^c									500	500	1,000
Office of Justice Programs - Office for Victims of Crimes	Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve of the Crime Victims Fund ^b				3,002				2,939	17,010		22,951
					2,953				1,928	10,166		15,047
Obligations Totals		7	423	203	3,430	705	1,201	1,581	6,621	13,698	22,461	50,330
Expenditures Totals		7	423	203	3,381	705	1,201	1,581	6,621	11,303	15,117	40,589

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Justice response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aFor fiscal years 2012-2014, we included amounts provided to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the Bureau of Prisons via inter-agency agreements in support of this activity. Fiscal year 2012 amounts include funding from the Working Capital Fund and the Attorney General Special Projects Fund.

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^bObligations and expenditures data reported reflect program grant awards for specific incidents in certain years. No data were reported for other years.

^cProgram did not exist prior to fiscal year 2013.

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Table 54: Department of Justice Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

DOJ Component	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations											
	Expenditures											
Department-wide	23,607	-	675	539	24	4	413	60	396	-	149	25,867
	23,607	-	675	539	24	4	413	60	396	-	149	25,867
Obligations Totals	23,607	-	675	539	24	4	413	60	396	-	149	25,867
Expenditures Totals	23,607	-	675	539	24	4	413	60	396	-	149	25,867

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Labor

The Department of Labor (DOL) reported obligating approximately \$961 million for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- DOL reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 55) obligated approximately \$6.5 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 56).
- DOL reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 57) obligated approximately \$954 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 58).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$6 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to DOL for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 59.

Table 55: Department of Labor Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	Provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed as a result of a major disaster and who are not eligible for regular state unemployment insurance. The DUA program is federally funded through the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency but is overseen by the Department of Labor. DUA is administered by state unemployment insurance agencies acting as agents of the federal government.	42 U.S.C. § 5177; 20 C.F.R. part 625.
Hurricane Katrina training grants	Trainings grants provided by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in support of Hurricane Katrina recovery.	
Hurricane Sandy technical assistance	Personnel support and technical assistance provided by OSHA in support of Hurricane Sandy recovery.	
Hurricane Sandy training grants	Trainings grants provided OSHA in support of Hurricane Sandy recovery.	

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Labor response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 56: Department of Labor (DOL) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14	
	Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurricane Katrina training grants ^b	5,000											5,000
	3,721											3,721
Hurricane Sandy technical assistance ^b									336			336
									150			150
Hurricane Sandy training grants ^b									1,250			1,250
									993			993
Obligations Totals	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,586	-	-	6,586
Expenditures Totals	3,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	-	-	4,864

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Labor response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aThe DUA program is federally funded through the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency but is overseen by the Department of Labor and administered by state unemployment insurance agencies acting as agents of the federal government. For obligations and expenditures associated with the DUA program, see appendix I.

^bObligations and expenditures reported reflect training grant or other assistance provided in support of specific disaster incidents. No data were reported for other fiscal years.

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Table 57: Department of Labor Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Health Response Team	Provides specialized technical assistance for emergency response to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's national, regional and area offices in support of worker safety and health.
National Emergency Grants	National Dislocated Worker Grants (DWG) (called National Emergency Grants until the 2014 enactment of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014) provide resources to states and other eligible applicants to respond to large, unexpected layoff events causing significant job losses. Disaster DWGs provide funding to create temporary employment opportunities to assist with clean-up, recovery, and humanitarian efforts when an area impacted by disaster is declared eligible for Public Assistance by Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency or otherwise recognized by a federal agency with authority or jurisdiction over federal response to the emergency or disaster. These projects also provide funds for employment and training services where needed to help impacted individuals return to full employment as quickly as possible.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Labor response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 58: Department of Labor Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
	Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
Health Response Team	1,111	995	879	926	942	972	999	997	893	912	9,626
	1,111	995	879	926	942	972	999	997	893	912	9,626
National Emergency Grants ^a	323,172	24,844	34,529	112,673	7,932	52,016	164,703	124,624	93,237	7,075	944,805
	318,408	24,187	32,759	104,349	7,914	51,126	150,395	115,804	86,140	7,045	898,127
Obligations Totals	324,283	25,839	35,408	113,599	8,874	52,988	165,702	125,621	94,130	7,987	954,431
Expenditures Totals	319,519	25,182	33,638	105,275	8,856	52,098	151,394	116,801	87,033	7,957	907,753

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Labor response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aObligations and expenditures reported for this program are estimates.

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Table 59: Department of Labor Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
Obligations are shown in gray below												
Expenditures are shown in white below												
Department-wide	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926
	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926
Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	4,958	-	-	308	4	-	5	-	51	-	2	5,328
	4,958	-	-	308	4	-	5	-	51	-	2	5,328
Obligations Totals	5,884	-	-	308	4	-	5	-	51	-	2	6,254
Expenditures Totals	5,884	-	-	308	4	-	5	-	51	-	2	6,254

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation (DOT) reported obligating approximately \$15.6 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- DOT reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 60) obligated approximately \$15.5 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 61).
- DOT reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 62) obligated approximately \$138 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 63).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$502 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to DOT for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 64.

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Table 60: Department of Transportation (DOT) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Operating Administration	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Department-wide	Emergency Response Team (ERT)	The ERT is a pre-designated group of DOT experts that functions as an immediate crisis advisory body. The ERT mission is to provide situational awareness, interagency collaboration, and policy recommendations to the Secretary during any emergency situation or disaster that involves a departmental or overall federal response. This team is composed of a Leadership Group (heads of key Secretarial Offices), Leadership Support, and four sections: Operations, Planning, Intelligence, and Mission Support.	
	National Response Program (NRP)	Located in the Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response, the NRP is responsible for coordinating the department's preparedness, response, and recovery activities in all-hazard incidents and to support the Secretary's responsibilities under the National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1—Transportation. Technical assistance is provided to federal, state, local, tribal/territorial, and private sector partners.	
	Operating Administrations Emergency Coordinators (EC)	ECs are designated from each operating administration and select Office of the Secretary of Transportation offices. ECs provide near real-time information from their operating administration by contacting DOT field offices across the country, transportation associations, transportation providers, and other key stakeholders.	
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Preparedness and Response Division	Develops FAA preparedness plan and policies; plans and conducts preparedness exercises; and is responsible for agency continuity of operations planning. Coordinates headquarters activity and reporting in significant incident response and recovery.	
	Ad-Hoc Disaster Assistance	Ad-hoc disaster assistance for specific disaster events (i.e., hurricanes, tropical storms, fires, tornadoes, winter snow storms, etc.).	
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	Emergency Relief Program (ERP)	Provides assistance in the repair or reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands damaged by natural disasters or catastrophic failures from an external cause. Each event must be declared a disaster by the governor unless the President has declared such emergency to be a major disaster. In addition, FHWA's federal-aid division offices provide technical assistance and project oversight for the ERP to states and partner agencies.	23 U.S.C. § 125.
Federal Transit Administration	Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program	Provides assistance for public transit systems affected by an emergency or major disaster. Provided assistance for 12 states and the District of Columbia affected by Hurricane Sandy.	49 U.S.C. § 5324; Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 14 (2013).

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Operating Administration	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Office of the Secretary	Crisis Management Center (CMC)	Serves as the department's information and communications center to receive, analyze, synthesize and distribute information about incidents or events that affect or may affect the nation's transportation systems and infrastructure. The CMC sends incident notifications to the ERT, operating administrations, as well as federal, state, local and private sector stakeholders. The CMC is staffed 24/7/365 and is comprised of CMC management and watch-standers.	

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Transportation response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 61: Department of Transportation (DOT) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Operating Administration	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below												
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below												
Department-wide	Emergency Response Team ^a				2,236	3,292	3,551	3,804	5,478	6,238	6,143	30,742
	National Response Program	73	87	37	170	104	613	448	521	584	605	3,242
		73	87	37	170	104	613	421	513	561	587	3,166
	Operating Administrations Emergency Coordinators ^b											
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Preparedness and Response Division	1,991	2,404	1,805	1,547	1,593	1,540	1,427	1,193	1,101	1,304	15,905
		1,991	2,404	1,805	1,547	1,593	1,540	1,427	1,193	1,101	1,304	15,905
	Ad-Hoc Disaster Assistance ^c	7,563	3,501	573	2,953	1,444	3,705	2,812	4,055	7,667	3,960	38,233
		7,563	3,501	573	2,953	1,444	3,705	2,812	4,055	7,592	3,935	38,133
Federal Highway Administration	Emergency Relief Program - States	793,201	682,294	434,525	885,060	2,245,512	1,563,329	1,245,671	2,006,508	1,974,924	947,023	12,778,047
		-	750,163	599,194	964,189	940,451	621,299	590,022	1,253,159	870,590	886,212	7,475,279
	Emergency Relief Program - Partner Agencies ^{d,e}	21,823	67,134	24,428	8,649	27,737	11,761	22,943	21,541	13,816	(9,423)	210,409
		21,823	67,134	24,428	9,452	28,288	14,346	15,702	23,311	16,498	393	221,375
Federal Transit Administration	Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program ^f								586,390	1,811,420		2,397,810
									210,590	543,543		754,133
Office of the	Crisis Management	193	214	1,272	1,777	1,774	2,474	2,393	2,176	2,422	2,393	17,088

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Operating Administration	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Secretary	Center	193	214	1,272	1,777	1,774	2,474	2,393	2,176	2,422	2,393	17,088
Obligations Totals		824,844	755,634	462,640	902,392	2,281,456	1,586,973	1,279,498	2,041,472	2,593,142	2,763,425	15,491,476
Expenditures Totals		31,643	823,503	627,309	982,324	976,946	647,528	616,581	1,289,885	1,115,592	1,444,510	8,555,821

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Transportation response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aData is not available for fiscal years 2005-2007.

^bData is not available for this activity.

^cIncludes ad-hoc disaster assistance obligations and expenditures within FAA's Operations, Facilities and Equipment (Personnel Costs and Expenses), Airports, and Research, Engineering, and Development funds.

^dPartner agencies consist of the following: the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service; the Department of Defense's Army Corps of Engineers; and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service

^eObligations and expenditures reported for this program are estimates. According to DOT, negative obligations occurred when recoveries were more than obligations in any given fiscal year. Recoveries are deobligations of budget authority which were obligated in a prior fiscal year.

^fData is not available prior to fiscal year 2013 because the program did not exist at that time.

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Table 62: Department of Transportation (DOT) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Operating Administration	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Airport Improvement Program (AIP)	Assisted airports in the Gulf Coast region that sustained damage as a result of 2004-2005 hurricanes with expedited AIP grants for eligible projects using fiscal year 2005 and fiscal year 2006 AIP funds to augment airport insurance and disaster assistance from other federal, state, and local sources.
	Washington Operations Center	Provides 24/7 monitoring of the National Airspace System and events, domestic and worldwide. Provides appropriate event notifications to FAA leadership and DOT's Crisis Management Center.
Maritime Administration	Operation SafeStor: Storage of emergency response vehicles	Supports local first responders by providing a secure location for response assets onboard a Ready Reserve Force vessel until a storm or hazardous weather event passes. SafeStor can enhance community resilience and can also provide support for response personnel through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mission Assignments.
	Ready Reserve Force	Supports disaster assistance through reimbursable agreements with other federal agencies for the use of National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels, including the assigned Ready Reserve Force Ships. Support provided through either Department of Defense Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief missions or through FEMA Mission Assignments.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Transportation response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 63: Department of Transportation (DOT) Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Operating Administration	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below												
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below												
Federal Aviation Administration	Airport Improvement Program	574	112,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,758
		4,644	59,821	35,504	11,672	1,118	-	-	-	-	-	112,759
	Washington Operations Center	2,206	2,468	2,253	2,267	2,655	2,815	2,886	2,750	2,575	2,502	25,377
		2,206	2,468	2,253	2,267	2,655	2,815	2,886	2,750	2,575	2,502	25,377
Maritime Administration	Operation SafeStor:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Storage of emergency response vehicles ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ready Reserve Force ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations Totals		2,780	114,652	2,253	2,267	2,655	2,815	2,886	2,750	2,575	2,502	138,135
Expenditures Totals		6,850	62,289	37,757	13,939	3,773	2,815	2,886	2,750	2,575	2,502	138,136

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Transportation response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aDOT did not report obligations and expenditures for this program because associated costs are funded by Department of Defense Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief missions or through Federal Emergency Management Agency Mission Assignments.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
Obligations and Expenditures For 17
Federal Departments and Agencies**

Table 64: Department of Transportation Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Operating Administration	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	438,392	23,102	302	898	16	37	95	32	10,233	1	28,223	501,311
	438,392	23,102	302	898	16	37	95	32	10,232	1	28,208	501,315
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	7	-	-	-	-	42	221	6	86	-	25	387
	7	-	-	-	-	42	221	6	86	-	25	387
Obligations Totals	438,399	23,102	302	898	16	79	316	38	10,319	1	28,248	501,718
Expenditures Totals	438,399	23,102	302	898	16	79	316	38	10,318	1	28,233	501,702

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of the Treasury

The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) reported obligating approximately \$13 million for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- The Internal Revenue Service reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 65) obligated approximately \$13 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 66).
- Treasury reported providing disaster assistance from disaster-applicable programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, described in table 67. However, Treasury could not provide separate obligations and expenditures data because all spending related to these disaster-applicable activities is subsumed by Treasury's general operating budget and this disaster assistance is not separately tracked or accounted for.
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$2 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to Treasury for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 68.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 65: Department of the Treasury Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Program for Individuals and Businesses	A service-wide program that provides tax relief and assistance, as appropriate, to affected taxpayers in areas identified by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for its Individual Assistance to Households and Families Program. Includes the provision of IRS staff and/or disaster-related informational products to FEMA disaster recovery centers as needed.	
	Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Processing	Provides expedited processing of requests for disaster victims' federal tax transcripts from SBA's disaster loan processors in support of a Service Level Agreement with SBA's Office of Disaster Assistance.	15 U.S.C. § 636f.
	Support for Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP)	Funding support for this government-wide program managed by FEMA and designed to strengthen the U.S. government's coordinated response to federally declared disasters by improving access to disaster information and facilitating applications for disaster assistance via the DisasterAssistance.gov website.	

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of the Treasury response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 66: Department of the Treasury Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below												
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below												
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Program for Individuals and Businesses	3,364	5,356	561	180	155	39	124	27	1,139	410	11,355
	Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Support for Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP) ^a				476	294	148	129	116	138	113	1,414
					476	294	148	129	116	138	113	1,414
Obligations Totals		3,364	5,356	561	656	449	187	253	143	1,277	523	12,769
Expenditures Totals		3,364	5,356	561	656	449	187	253	143	1,277	523	12,769

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of the Treasury response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aIRS reported that this program did not exist in fiscal year 2005 and there was no program activity that resulted in obligations or expenditures during fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 67: Department of the Treasury Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Agency	Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Treasury Department, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB)	Disaster-related tax assistance including federal alcohol and tobacco excise tax refunds to businesses	TTB provides various assistance and support activities in conjunction with domestic disaster-related incidents and events, including: providing information to the public about disaster assistance and support; staffing a call center to address public inquiries related to disaster relief guidance; processing tax claims related to previously taxpaid products that were affected by major disasters; and extending the due dates for tax payments and filings for disaster victims, among other things.
Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (BEP) and U.S. Mint	Deployment of federal law enforcement personnel in support of federal disaster response operations	Both BEP and the U.S. Mint play an adjunct role as a supporting agency to the National Response Framework (NRF) under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13—Public Safety and Security, whereby BEP and U.S. Mint Police may provide public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated federal response. For example, officers may be prepared for deployment in response to a range of natural disaster incidents as well as events such as Presidential Inaugurations and national level exercises.
Treasury Department, Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS)	Savings Bond Replacement or Redemption	BFS provides assistance in the form of early redemptions of savings bonds and expediting claims for missing savings bonds when there is a federal disaster declaration authorizing Individual Assistance.
Treasury Department, Domestic Finance	Coordination lead for financial services sector disaster response actions	Treasury is responsible for leading, facilitating, or supporting efforts to protect or enhance the resilience and reliability of critical infrastructure elements of the U.S. financial services sector and, as necessary, help to restore financial services sector key resources. In the event of an emergency, the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection & Compliance Policy facilitates information-sharing of the operational status of financial services infrastructure and facilitates the coordination of any actions by Treasury with federal and state agencies and the financial services sector.
	Dissemination of information to and education of the public about disaster preparedness	The Office of Financial Education supports efforts to disseminate information to and education of the public about disaster preparedness through the website of the Financial Literacy and Education Commission – mymoney.gov . Disaster-related activities are a small portion of the content of the website.
Treasury Department, Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP)	Disaster assistance policy, planning, and coordination support	OEP supports the development of interagency disaster assistance policies and plans as well as disaster assistance response coordination by facilitating Treasury participation in the Disaster Resilience Group Sub-Interagency Policy Committee, the Recovery Support Function Leadership Group, and the National Exercise Program. Through the Treasury Operations Center, OEP also helps other Treasury disaster-applicable programs monitor and align to federal disaster assistance efforts through situational awareness reporting and communications support.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of the Treasury response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 68: Department of the Treasury Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	1,754	-	6	12	10	1	6	-	115	-	-	1,904
	1,754	-	6	12	10	1	6	-	115	-	-	1,904
Obligations Totals	1,754	-	6	12	10	1	6	-	115	-	-	1,904
Expenditures Totals	1,754	-	6	12	10	1	6	-	115	-	-	1,904

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) reported obligating approximately \$59 million for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- VA reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 69) obligated \$124,000 during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 70).
- VA reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 71) obligated approximately \$59 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 72).
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$3 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to VA for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 73.

**Appendix II: Disaster
Assistance Obligations and
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Table 69: Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
All Hazards Emergency Cache Program	Provides pharmaceuticals and medical supplies specifically to treat veterans, VA employees, and other victims in response to natural or man-made disasters, pandemics and epidemics, catastrophes, terrorist attacks, or weapons of mass destruction events. The caches are designed to: (1) ensure short-term preservation of the VA health care infrastructure until other resources can be made available in the immediate area; and (2) support the facility's involvement in the local community disaster plan.	38 U.S.C. § 1785; 38 C.F.R. § 17.86.
Emergency Pharmacy Services	Provides out-patient pharmaceuticals services to assist veterans, VA employees, and civilians during major emergencies via a fleet of strategically prepositioned Mobile Pharmacy vehicles. In the event of a disaster (natural or manmade), these self-contained vehicles would be driven to the deployment site and within a few hours function as an outpatient pharmacy capable of delivering life-saving pharmaceuticals.	38 U.S.C. § 1785; 38 C.F.R. § 17.86.
Home Loan Guaranty Program	Assists qualified servicemembers, veterans, and eligible surviving spouses to buy, build, repair, or adapt a home as a primary residence, and to retain a home and avoid foreclosure if a veteran is experiencing a hardship/trouble making loan payments. Includes requirements that lenders and holders ensure that homes financed with VA-guaranteed loans be sufficiently insured against hazards.	38 C.F.R. pt. 36.
National Disaster Medical System	A coordinated effort by multiple federal agencies, working in collaboration with the states and other appropriate public or private entities, to provide health services, health-related social services, other appropriate human services, and appropriate auxiliary services to respond to the needs of victims of a public health emergency or as determined that a location is at risk of a public health emergency (pre-event). Under this program, VA contributes personnel and other resources to execute the mission in conjunction with other federal agencies.	42 U.S.C. § 300hh-11; 38 U.S.C. § 8117(e).
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and VA Supportive Housing Program	HUD and VA partner to provide permanent, supportive housing and treatment services to homeless veterans. HUD allocates "Housing Choice" vouchers across the country, which allows veterans and their families to live in market rate rental housing while VA provides case management services.	42 U.S.C. § 1437f(o)(19).

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Veterans Affairs response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 70: Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below										
	Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below										
All Hazards EmergencyCache Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EmergencyPharmacyServices	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	110	-	124
Home Loan Guaranty Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Disaster Medical System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and VA Supportive Housing Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations Totals	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	110	-	124
Expenditures Totals	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	110	-	124

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Veterans Affairs response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 71: Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Homeless Shelter Program	VA-acquired properties may be sold at a discount to preferred organizations, nonprofit organizations, and local governments to provide shelter for veterans who are homeless or at risk for homelessness.
Hospital Care and Medical Services	During and immediately following a disaster or emergency, VA may furnish hospital care and medical services to individuals responding to, involved in, or otherwise affected by that disaster or emergency.
Mental Health Counseling	Provides mental health counseling and assistance, including counseling and assistance for post-traumatic stress disorder, following a bioterrorist attack or other public health emergency to the following persons: veterans, local and community emergency response providers, active duty military personnel and/or individuals seeking care at department medical centers.
Specially Adapted Housing Program	Provides grants to servicemembers and veterans with certain permanent and total service-connected disabilities to help purchase or construct an adapted home, or modify an existing home to accommodate a disability, thereby providing a barrier-free living environment, such as a wheelchair accessible home, that affords veterans a level of independent living they may not otherwise enjoy. Additional grant assistance may be provided to a veteran whose home was previously adapted with assistance of a grant under this program. In the event the veteran-occupied adapted home was destroyed or substantially damaged in a natural or other disaster, the VA may authorize the veteran a one-time usage, not to exceed the maximum grant amount. This usage may be used to repair or replace the damaged or destroyed home, and will not be charged against the veteran's entitlement.
Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service - Independent Living Services and Employment Adjustment Allowance	Provides services and assistance necessary to enable veterans with service-connected disabilities and an employment handicap to achieve maximum independence in daily living and, to the maximum extent feasible, to become employable and to obtain and maintain suitable employment. If determined that a veteran has been displaced as the result of a natural or other disaster while being paid an employment adjustment allowance, VA may extend the payment of an employment adjustment allowance for up to an additional two months while the veteran is satisfactorily following a program of employment services. New programs of independent living services for a veteran who has been displaced or otherwise adversely affected by a natural or other disaster will not apply to the fiscal year limitation on the number of new independent living programs.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Veterans Affairs response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 72: Department of Veterans Affairs Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Homeless Shelter Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Care and Medical Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,636	7,241	58,877
Mental Health Counseling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specially Adapted Housing Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service - Independent Living Services and Employment Adjustment Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obligations Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,636	7,241	58,877
Expenditures Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,112	7,970	51,082

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Department of Veterans Affairs response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 73: Department of Veterans Affairs Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2,939
	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2,939
Obligations Totals	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2,939
Expenditures Totals	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2,939

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported obligating approximately \$3.6 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- EPA reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 74) obligated approximately \$3.6 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 75).
- EPA also reported providing disaster assistance from disaster-applicable programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, described in table 76. However, EPA does not separately track disaster-related obligations or expenditures data for its disaster-applicable programs and activities. For example, while both the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds have billions in obligations and expenditures each year, there is no requirement for recipients to indicate whether any loans are disaster-related.
- The above amounts exclude an additional \$329 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to EPA for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 77.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 74: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Consequence Management Advisory Team	Serves as the national operational preparedness and response organization that provides scientific and technical expertise, leadership, and field support for all phases of CBRN response. Includes (1) facilitating the transition of science and technology to the field response community through promoting more efficient and effective consequence management; and (2) providing innovative solutions and tactical options for the response community related to screening, sampling, monitoring, decontamination, clearance, waste management, toxicological/exposure assessment, and analytical development.	
Emergency Response and Removal Program	Program response to immediate threats from hazardous substances and oil releases to ensure that releases of hazardous substances and oil in inland zones are appropriately addressed to reduce the threat to human health and the environment while ensuring the safety of all responders. Includes (1) supporting local, state, and other federal responders' efforts when federal support is needed and appropriate; (2) maintaining an Emergency Operations Center that, among other things, serves as a hub for situational awareness, coordination, and communication; and (3) providing approximately 230 experienced On-Scene-Coordinators in the ten EPA regions with delegated authorities to manage incidents.	33 U.S.C. § 1321; 42 U.S.C. §§ 11001-11050, 7412(r); 40 C.F.R. pt. 300.
Environmental Response Team	Provides EPA regional and headquarters offices, federal, state, and local agencies, among others, with experienced technical and logistical assistance in responding to environmental emergencies, such as oil or hazardous materials spills, and the characterization and cleanup of hazardous waste sites.	40 C.F.R. § 300.145(b).
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	EPA's Homeland Security Collaborative Network coordinates security efforts and integrates them with environmental objectives. Program supports federal, state, tribal and local efforts to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recover from disasters.	
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	Provides resources to coordinate and support protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist attacks and other hazards.	42 U.S.C. §§ 11001-11005; 42 U.S.C. § 300i-300i-4.
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	Provides technical assistance related to human exposure to hazardous chemicals, microbial pathogens, and radiological materials so that communities can recover more quickly and effectively with tools, methods, and information.	
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	Program helps in preventing, preparing for, and responding to inland oil spills as lead responder to inland zone spills, including pipelines, trucks, and railcars.	33 U.S.C. § 1321.
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	Program has the responsibility for the national regulatory framework to prevent, prepare for, and respond to catastrophic accidental chemical releases at industrial facilities across the United States.	42 U.S.C. §§ 11001-11050; 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r).
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	Ensures federal agencies are prepared to respond to accidental contaminant releases. EPA is Chair of a 15-agency National Response Team to coordinate all hazard response capabilities.	42 U.S.C. § 9604.

Source: GAO analysis of the Environmental Protection Agency response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

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Table 75: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management Advisory Team ^a											
Emergency Response and Removal Program	197,032	205,039	222,096	223,136	224,789	225,840	242,376	200,977	184,560	190,704	2,116,549
	215,078	177,620	194,128	184,132	222,253	191,006	176,569	205,757	173,615	185,904	1,926,062
Environmental Response Team ^a											
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	5,432	5,380	8,419	6,612	6,983	7,206	4,216	3,388	4,067	4,073	55,776
	3,146	4,607	3,991	11,432	9,402	6,366	8,142	3,309	3,990	3,378	57,763
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	26,000	19,009	21,768	39,237	32,566	29,030	20,919	12,555	11,258	10,855	223,197
	26,665	28,744	28,843	22,490	22,605	30,653	27,426	26,870	11,487	10,230	236,013
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	74,169	74,752	92,716	90,196	100,305	93,521	87,114	67,881	67,430	63,354	811,438
	90,194	72,201	81,774	92,723	88,950	98,471	90,773	77,212	59,981	67,228	819,507
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	13,991	12,645	12,890	13,881	14,446	13,495	15,630	15,232	13,050	13,620	138,880
	14,845	13,126	14,335	13,599	14,225	13,482	13,840	15,869	13,654	13,596	140,571
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	11,327	11,576	12,868	12,519	12,152	13,427	13,063	12,250	12,554	13,803	125,539
	11,644	11,780	10,704	12,673	13,172	13,779	12,737	12,346	12,457	13,828	125,120
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	11,387	11,115	9,102	9,609	9,935	9,668	10,474	9,919	8,777	7,710	97,696
	10,959	10,345	10,843	9,916	9,097	10,234	9,176	10,403	8,578	8,146	97,697

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations Totals	339,338	339,516	379,859	395,190	401,176	392,187	393,792	322,202	301,696	304,119	3,569,075
Expenditures Totals	372,531	318,423	344,618	346,965	379,704	363,991	338,663	351,766	283,762	302,310	3,402,733

Source: GAO analysis of the Environmental Protection Agency response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aObligations and expenditures associated with this disaster-specific capability are not available because they are not tracked separately in EPA's financial systems.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 76: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Clean Water Act Green Infrastructure	Provides guidance, technical and financial assistance to help communities more easily implement green infrastructure programs that can improve water quality and increase resiliency to the effects of climate change and disseminate information about successful approaches for adopting green programs as well as cost savings, and improved environmental outcomes. EPA collaborates with federal and community partners to leverage complementary efforts to lower barriers to local green infrastructure use and increase the rate of adoption.
Homeland Security Research Program	Enhances the nation's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for large-scale catastrophic incidents by filling critical gaps associated with the EPA's homeland security responsibilities. Includes (1) conducting applied research and development to help water systems better prepare for and recover from contamination incidents and to improve the nation's capability to clean up indoor and outdoor environments following a disaster; and (2) operating a Reachback for Emergency Response capability which provides "real-time" technical support to post-disaster environmental response teams.
Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), RadNet	OAR's RadNet is the nation's environmental radiation monitoring system; monitoring radioactivity in air particulates, drinking water, and precipitation. Samples are collected, analyzed, and technical data made available to decision makers and the public on radiation levels in the environment routinely and following radiological releases.
OAR, Radiological Emergency Response Program	During/after a radiological emergency, EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team works with federal, state and local agencies to monitor radiation levels in environmental media. EPA uses its protective action guidelines to help determine what actions are necessary to protect people from unhealthy levels of radiation.
OAR, Indoor Air program	Provides guidance to stakeholders, including the general public, on indoor air quality related topics. Topics which may be disaster applicable include: flood cleanup, mold prevention and cleanup, and the construction, design, operation and maintenance of buildings to maintain good indoor air quality. Also provides indoor air expertise to other agencies, states and tribes in areas such as indoor air quality and housing, and mold remediation.
OAR, State and Local Air Monitoring Stations	Technical support provided to state, local, and tribal monitoring agencies that operate ambient air monitoring sites to meet multiple objectives including National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) compliance, air quality index reporting, trends, supporting health and ecological studies, and tracking the effectiveness of emission control programs.
OAR, AirNow and Air Quality System (AQS)	OAR operates two data systems that house and provide technical support for air quality monitoring data during disaster incidents. AirNow is used for real-time reporting of data to the public, while AQS is the regulatory system EPA uses to support analyses for attainment of NAAQS compliance. Both systems are fed by the same monitoring network, operated by state, local, and tribal air quality agencies.
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) / Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics & Training	OECA's National Counter-terrorism Evidence Response Team mission is to provide evidence collection support for environmental crime investigations, and law enforcement support/liaison to the agency during regional or national disasters and emergency responses.
OECA / Office of Civil Enforcement	Uses enforcement authorities on an as-needed basis to facilitate agency's emergency and disaster response such as enforcement orders and fuel waivers, among other things.
OECA / Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	Provides enforcement-related support as part of disaster response activities led by other EPA offices, including Superfund enforcement program support where Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act authorities may be used.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Office of International and Tribal Affairs	Conducts coordination activities with federally-recognized tribes during domestic incidents.
Office of Pesticide Programs	Provides technical support, among other things, on the use of specific pesticides to inactivate biological agents or emerging pathogens that are identified by authorities as potential significant threats to the public's health and/or livestock animals, crops, the nation's food supply and economy.
State Revolving Fund grant programs - Clean Water	A federal-state partnership that provides communities a permanent, independent source of low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects, such as wastewater treatment, stormwater management, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management.
State Revolving Fund grant programs - Drinking Water	A federal-state partnership that provides financial assistance to help water systems and states ensure safe drinking water.

Source: GAO analysis of the Environmental Protection Agency response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: EPA reported that it does not separately track disaster-related obligations or expenditures data for its disaster-applicable programs and activities. For example, while both the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds have billions in obligations and expenditures each year, there is no requirement for recipients to indicate whether any loans are disaster-related - with the exception of a supplemental appropriation that the state revolving fund programs received specifically for states impacted by Hurricane Sandy to enhance the resiliency of water infrastructure.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Table 77: Environmental Protection Agency Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	253,361	2,309	930	36,942	273	1,293	14,851	546	18,254	155	406	329,320
	253,361	2,309	930	36,942	273	1,293	14,851	546	18,242	114	406	329,267
Obligations Totals	253,361	2,309	930	36,942	273	1,293	14,851	546	18,254	155	406	329,320
Expenditures Totals	253,361	2,309	930	36,942	273	1,293	14,851	546	18,242	114	406	329,267

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

General Services Administration

The General Services Administration (GSA) reported obligating approximately \$19 million for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- GSA reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 78) obligated approximately \$19 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 79).
- GSA also reported providing disaster assistance from disaster-applicable programs and activities during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, described in table 80. However, GSA did not provide separate obligations and expenditures data because all spending related to these disaster-applicable activities is funded by other agencies.
- The above amount excludes an additional \$67 million that DHS's FEMA reported obligating from the Disaster Relief Fund in reimbursements to GSA for eligible disaster assistance costs incurred under a mission assignment during fiscal years 2005 through 2014, as shown in table 81.

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Table 78: General Services Administration (GSA) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) - Emergency Management Program Office	Oversees the coordination of FAS Portfolios across multiple offices and provides emergency support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.	
Staff salaries for the Office of Mission Assurance	The Office of Mission Assurance provides staff at the national and regional levels for planning, preparedness, and response activities related to disaster mitigation, response, and recovery operations.	

Source: GAO analysis of the General Services Administration response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 79: General Services Administration Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Federal Acquisition Service - Emergency Management Program Office ^a				247	179	395	288	268	235	380	1,992
				247	179	395	288	268	235	380	1,992
Staff salaries for the Office of Mission Assurance ^b	282	471	576	889	870	1,527	1,351	1,360	2,003	7,424	16,753
	282	471	576	889	870	1,527	1,351	1,360	2,003	7,424	16,753
Obligations Totals	282	471	576	1,136	1,049	1,922	1,639	1,628	2,238	7,804	18,745
Expenditures Totals	282	471	576	1,136	1,049	1,922	1,639	1,628	2,238	7,804	18,745

Source: GAO analysis of the General Services Administration response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aThere is no data for fiscal years 2005-2007 because the office was established in fiscal year 2008.

^bObligations and expenditures for this activity contain estimates.

**Appendix II: Disaster
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Table 80: General Services Administration Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity
Public Buildings Service (PBS) - Emergency Leasing Support	PBS has a cadre of leasing specialists available nationwide to provide emergency leasing services to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as needed, in order to obtain facilities such as Joint Field Offices. Associated activities and costs are activated and fully reimbursed by FEMA under a Mission Assignment.
Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) - Center for Innovative Acquisition Development (CIAD)	The Emergency Acquisition Branch of CIAD sets up contingency contracts to assist GSA in supporting FEMA during an event; FAS procures supplies and services requested by FEMA in support of Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act events and for replenishment of FEMA distribution centers during steady state. Associated activities and costs are activated and fully reimbursed by FEMA under an inter-agency agreement with support from FAS overhead.
Federal Acquisition Services (FAS) - General Supplies and Services; Travel, Motor Vehicle and Card Services; Information Technology Services; Acquisition Management	Includes FAS disaster support for activities and services such as general supplies and services, Emergency Lodging Program, transportation tenders, short term vehicle rental, among others. Associated activities are funded by fees charged to customer agencies for services rendered with support from FAS overhead.

Source: GAO analysis of the General Services Administration response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: GSA did not report obligations and expenditures data because funding for these disaster-applicable activities is provided by other agencies.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Table 81: General Services Administration Mission Assignment Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Non Declaration Activity ^a	Total, 2005-14
	Obligations are shown in gray below											
	Expenditures are shown in white below											
Department-wide	56,102	158	170	5,775	204	251	620	311	943	95	2,822	67,451
	56,102	158	170	5,775	204	251	620	311	938	86	2,822	67,437
Obligations Totals	56,102	158	170	5,775	204	251	620	311	943	95	2,822	67,451
Expenditures Totals	56,102	158	170	5,775	204	251	620	311	938	86	2,822	67,437

Source: GAO analysis of Federal Emergency Management Agency data. | GAO-16-797

^aNon-declaration activity primarily includes funds used for pre-declaration mobilization and readiness activations, Emergency Support Function activations, deployments, preliminary damage assessment activities and certain pre-declaration staging activities.

Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration (SBA) reported obligating over \$4.9 billion for disaster assistance during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

- SBA reported that its disaster-specific assistance programs and activities (described in table 82) obligated approximately \$4.9 billion during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 83).
- SBA reported that its disaster-applicable assistance programs and activities (described in table 84) obligated approximately \$29 million during fiscal years 2005 through 2014 (as shown in table 85).

DHS's FEMA did not obligate any funds from the Disaster Relief Fund to SBA for mission assignments during fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

Appendix II: Disaster Assistance Obligations and Expenditures For 17 Federal Departments and Agencies

Table 82: Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster-Specific Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity	Related statutory provision
Disaster Loan Administration	Supports disaster program administrative support functions across SBA.	15 U.S.C. § 636(b); 15 U.S.C. § 636h.
Disaster Loan Subsidy	Supports disaster loans via subsidy. The Office of Disaster Assistance (ODA) provides disaster loans to businesses of all sizes, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters to repair or replace real estate, personal property, machinery and equipment, inventory and business assets that have been damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster. In addition, ODA provides loans to eligible small businesses for necessary working capital to help overcome the economic injury of a declared disaster.	15 U.S.C. § 636(b).
Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Disaster Administrative Transfer	Supports OIG reviews and audits of SBA disaster loans and the Disaster Loan Programs.	Pub. L. No. 108-447, 118 Stat. 2809, 2912 (2004); Pub. L. No. 109-108, 119 Stat. 2290, 2333 (2005); Pub. L. No. 109-148, 119 Stat. 2680, 2777 (2005); Pub. L. No. 110-28, 121 Stat. 112, 155 (2007); Pub. L. No. 110-5, 121 Stat. 8, 47 (2007); Pub. L. No. 110-252, 122 Stat. 2323, 2351 (2008); Pub. L. No. 110-329, 122 Stat. 3574, 3591 (2008); Pub. L. No. 111-117, 123 Stat. 3034, 3199 (2009); Pub. L. No. 112-74, 125 Stat. 786, 922 (2011); Pub. L. No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 4, 7 (2013); Pub. L. No. 113-76, 128 Stat. 5, 224 (2014).

Source: GAO analysis of the Small Business Administration response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Note: For those programs and activities where there is no specific statutory provision related to the particular program, we listed regulations or appropriations acts, if appropriate.

**Appendix II: Disaster Assistance
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Table 83: Small Business Administration Disaster-Specific Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
Disaster Loan Administration	230,664	463,221	276,138	216,363	264,313	204,555	208,025	208,038	287,307	203,063	,561,687
	201,144	433,824	247,429	189,768	233,074	187,666	178,309	169,024	245,446	147,638	,233,322
Disaster Loan Subsidy ^a	163,500	1,286,083	289,972	124,263	103,060	51,779	84,236	51,934	146,475	26,720	2,328,022
			500,002	141,716	111,638	47,079	39,736	58,307	90,673	44,394	1,033,545
Office of the Inspector General Disaster Administrative Transfer	493	1,079	2,207	2,324	1,435	2,339	2,056	1,610	1,355	1,566	16,464
	367	582	1,708	1,969	1,432	2,012	2,053	1,610	1,353	1,562	14,648
Obligations Totals	394,657	1,750,383	568,317	342,950	368,808	258,673	294,317	261,582	435,137	231,349	4,906,173
Expenditures Totals	201,511	434,406	749,139	333,453	346,144	236,757	220,098	228,941	337,472	193,594	3,281,515

Source: GAO analysis of the Small Business Administration response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

^aExpenditures data for this program are not available for fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

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Table 84: Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster-Applicable Programs and Activities during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Program or activity	Description of program or activity
SCORE support	The SCORE Association is supported by SBA and is a nonprofit association of volunteer business counselors that are trained to serve as counselors, advisors, and mentors. Post disaster, SCORE mentors may provide disaster recovery assistance.
Small Business Development Centers	Pre- and post-disaster, the Small Business Development Centers can provide disaster preparedness and recovery assistance, including counseling, assisting small business owners with the disaster loan process, business planning in the post-disaster environment (which can include the exploration of alternative markets for goods and services), and the exploration of entrepreneurial opportunities created by the disaster.
Women's Business Centers	Pre- and post-disaster, the Women's Business Centers can provide disaster preparedness and recovery assistance.

Source: GAO analysis of the Small Business Administration response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

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Table 85: Small Business Administration Disaster-Applicable Obligations and Expenditures during Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014

Dollars in thousands

Program or activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total, 2005-14
Obligations for each program or activity are shown in gray below											
Expenditures for each program or activity are shown in white below											
SCORE support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	840
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	840
Small Business Development Centers	-	-	-	-	9,998	-	-	-	16,554	-	26,552
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,667	2,568	2,771	14,006
Women's Business Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,606	-	1,606
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	968	243	1,211
Obligations Totals	-	-	-	-	9,998	-	-	-	19,000	-	28,998
Expenditures Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,667	4,376	3,014	16,057

Legend: - = 0.

Source: GAO analysis of the Small Business Administration response to GAO's data collection instrument and related documentation. | GAO-16-797

Appendix III: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

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Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Kathryn Godfrey (Assistant Director), Hugh Paquette (Analyst-in-Charge), Carissa Bryant, Eli Harpst, Eric Hauswirth, Tracey King, Amanda Miller, Heidi Nielson, Ashley Rawson, and Aaron Safer-Lichtenstein made key contributions to this report.

Appendix IV: Related GAO Products

Disaster Recovery: FEMA Needs to Assess Its Effectiveness in Implementing the National Disaster Recovery Framework. [GAO-16-476](#). Washington, D.C.: May 26, 2016.

Disaster Response: FEMA Has Made Progress Implementing Key Programs, but Opportunities for Improvement Exist. [GAO-16-87](#). Washington, D.C.: February 5, 2016.

Wildland Fire Management: Agencies Have Made Several Key Changes but Could Benefit from More Information about Effectiveness. [GAO-15-772](#). Washington, D.C.: September 16, 2015.

Disaster Relief: Agencies Need to Improve Policies and Procedures for Estimating Improper Payments. [GAO-15-209](#). Washington, D.C.: February 27, 2015.

Hurricane Sandy: An Investment Strategy Could Help the Federal Government Enhance National Resilience for Future Disasters. [GAO-15-515](#). Washington, D.C.: July 30, 2015.

Budgeting for Disasters: Approaches to Budgeting for Disasters in Selected States. [GAO-15-424](#). Washington, D.C.: March 26, 2015.

Disaster Relief: Agencies Need to Improve Policies and Procedures for Estimating Improper Payments. [GAO-15-209](#). Washington, D.C.: Feb. 27, 2015.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Opportunities Exist to Strengthen Oversight of Administrative Costs for Major Disasters. [GAO-15-65](#). Washington, D.C.: December 17, 2014.

Hurricane Sandy: FEMA Has Improved Disaster Aid Verification but Could Act to Further Limit Improper Assistance. [GAO-15-15](#). Washington, D.C.: December 12, 2014.

Emergency Preparedness: Opportunities Exist to Strengthen Interagency Assessments and Accountability for Closing Capability Gaps. [GAO-15-20](#). Washington, D.C.: December 4, 2014.

Climate Change: Better Management of Exposure to Potential Future Losses Is Needed for Federal Flood and Crop Insurance. [GAO-15-28](#). Washington, D.C.: October 29, 2014.

Disaster Resilience: Actions Are Underway, but Federal Fiscal Exposure Highlights the Need for Continued Attention to Longstanding Challenges. [GAO-14-603T](#). Washington, D.C.: May 14, 2014.

National Preparedness: Actions Taken by FEMA to Implement Select Provisions of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006. [GAO-14-99R](#). Washington, D.C.: November 26, 2013.

Hurricane Sandy Relief: Improved Guidance on Designing Internal Control Plans Could Enhance Oversight of Disaster Funding. [GAO-14-58](#). Washington, D.C.: November 26, 2013.

Civil Support: Actions Are Needed to Improve DOD's Planning for a Complex Catastrophe. [GAO-13-763](#). Washington, D.C.: September 30, 2013.

Federal Disaster Assistance: Improved Criteria Needed to Assess a Jurisdiction's Capability to Respond and Recover on Its Own. [GAO-12-838](#). Washington, D.C.: September 12, 2012.

Disaster Recovery: Federal Contracting in the Aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. [GAO-11-942T](#). Washington, D.C.: September 15, 2011.

Homeland Security: Actions Needed to Improve Response to Potential Terrorist Attacks and Natural Disasters Affecting Food and Agriculture. [GAO-11-652](#). Washington, D.C.: August 19, 2011.

Measuring Disaster Preparedness: FEMA Has Made Limited Progress in Assessing National Capabilities. [GAO-11-260T](#). Washington, D.C.: March 17, 2011.

Disaster Response: Criteria for Developing and Validating Effective Response Plans. [GAO-10-969T](#). Washington, D.C.: September 22, 2010.

Homeland Defense: DOD Needs to Take Actions to Enhance Interagency Coordination for Its Homeland Defense and Civil Support Missions. [GAO-10-364](#). Washington D.C.: March 30, 2010.

Disaster Recovery: Experiences from Past Disasters Offer Insights for Effective Collaboration after Catastrophic Events. [GAO-09-811](#). Washington, D.C.: July 31, 2009.

National Preparedness: FEMA Has Made Progress, but Needs to Complete and Integrate Planning, Exercise, and Assessment Efforts. [GAO-09-369](#). Washington, D.C.: April 30, 2009.

Catastrophic Disasters: Enhanced Leadership, Capabilities, and Accountability Controls Will Improve the Effectiveness of the Nation's Preparedness, Response, and Recovery System. [GAO-06-618](#). Washington, D.C.: September 6, 2006.

For more information on related GAO products, see:
http://www.gao.gov/key_issues/disaster_management/issue_summary

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