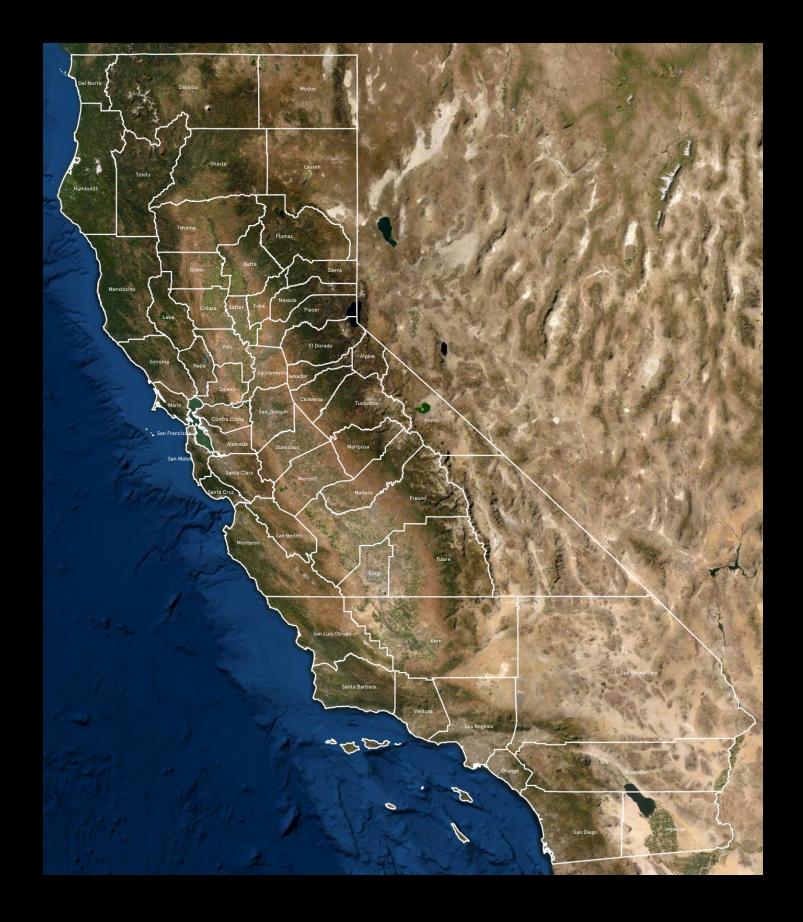
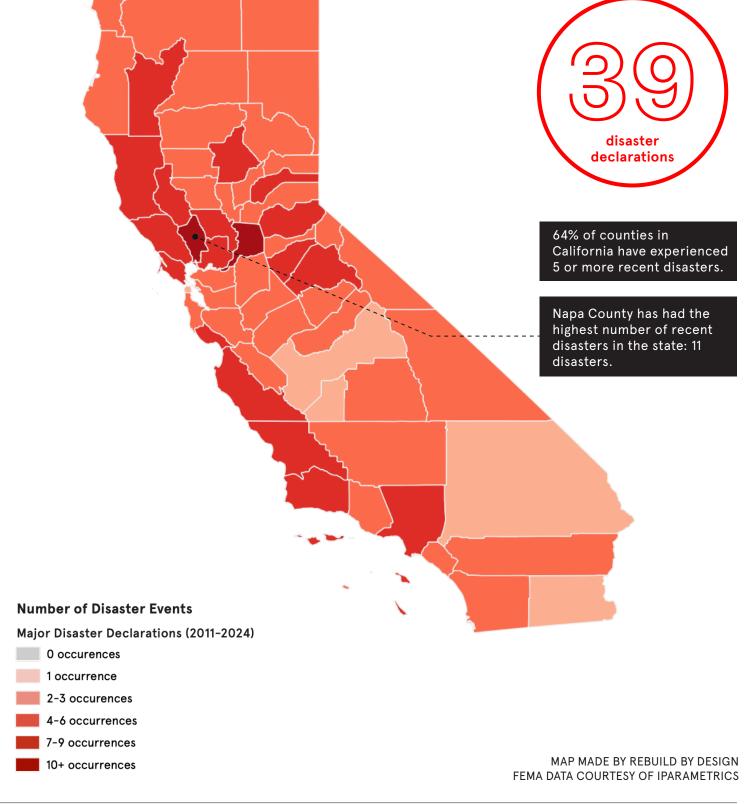
# 



CALIFORNIA STATISTICS SUMMARY (2011 - 2024)								
39	CLIMATE DISASTER DECLARATIONS							
\$8.9 BILLION	FEMA + HUD POST-DISASTER FUNDING							
39.5 MILLION PEOPLE	POPULATION TOTAL							
\$224	PER CAPITA SPENDING ON CLIMATE DISASTERS							
NAPA (11 DISASTERS)	COUNTY WITH THE HIGHEST DISASTER OCCURRENCES							
37	COUNTIES HAVE HAD FIVE OR MORE DISASTERS							
2.3 MILLION PEOPLE	LIVE IN AREAS WITH VERY HIGH SOCIAL VULNERABILITY (SVI > 0.75)							
5.9 HOURS	TOTAL OUTAGE DURATION (HOURS PER CUSTOMER PER YEAR)							
C- (2019)	ASCE INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT CARD GRADE							
116	SUPERFUND SITES							
\$32.9 BILLION	CLIMATE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTED THROUGH SMALL INSURANCE SURCHARGE							
1ST HIGHEST	RANK IN TOP 10 STATES WITH HIGHEST NUMBER OF DISASTER DECLARATIONS							

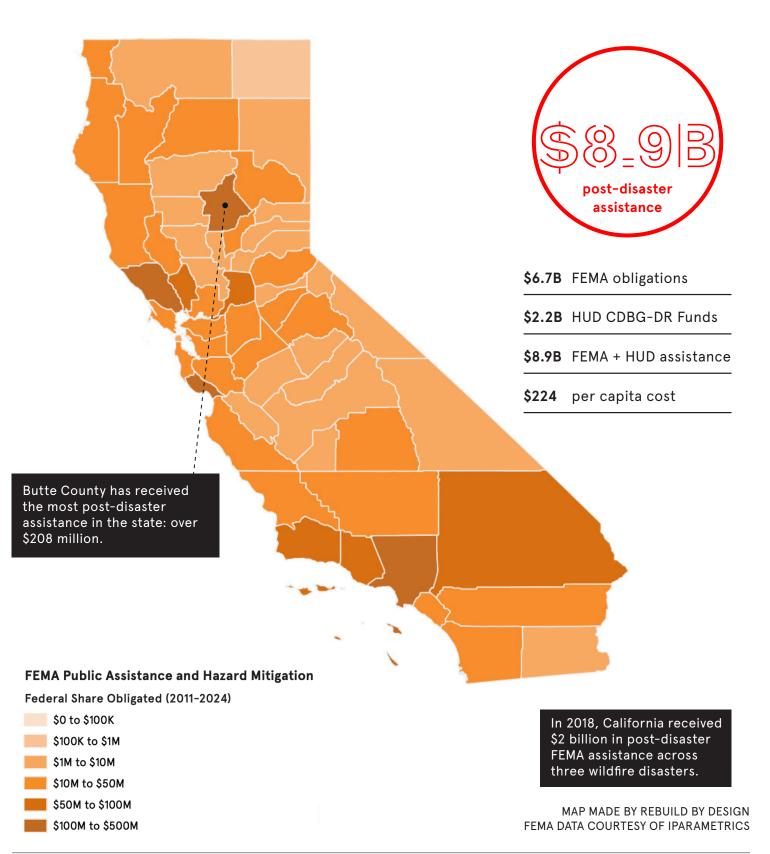
# **DISASTER OCCURRENCES 2011–2024**

# FEDERALLY DECLARED MAJOR DISASTERS BY COUNTY



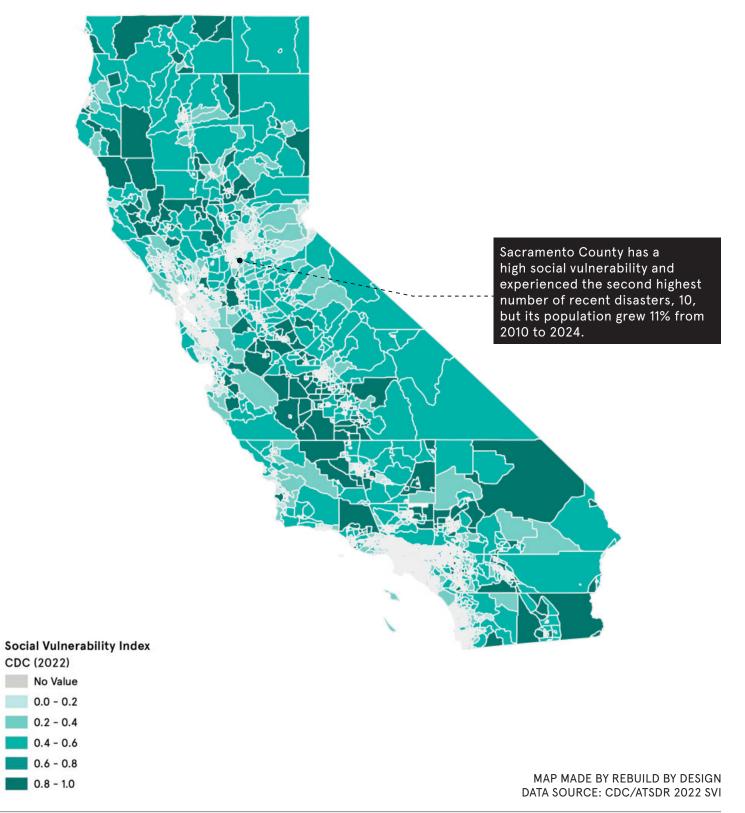
# FEDERAL ASSISTANCE 2011-2024

POST-DISASTER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND HAZARD MITIGATION FUNDS OBLIGATED BY COUNTY FOR CLIMATE DISASTERS



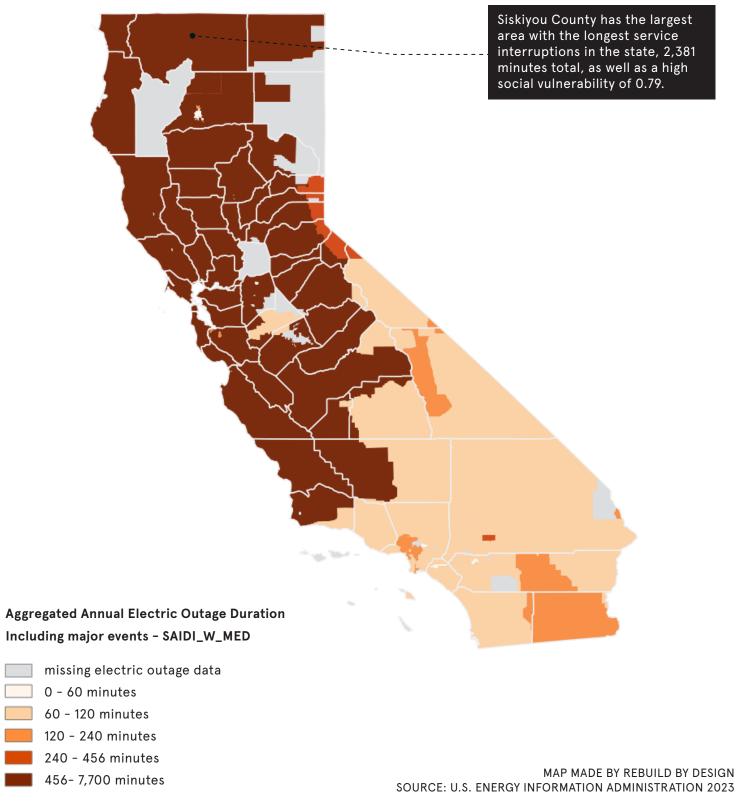
# **SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX 2022**

# AREAS OF GREATEST SOCIAL VULNERABILITY



# **ENERGY RELIABILITY 2023**

# **COUNTIES AT GREATEST RISK OF POWER OUTAGES**



TOTAL : 20 DISASTEDS	Total	2011 20	2014	2015		201		2018	2019		2020	2021			2023		2024
TOTAL: 39 DISASTERS FEMA PA + HM: \$6.7 B	1952: SEVERE	WINTER	4206: SEVERE STOR	DRMS.		4305: SEVERE WINTER		4353: WILDFIRES, FLOODING.	4422: SEVERE STORMS, 4431: SEVERE	WINTER 4434: SEVERE WINTER			4683: SEVERE WINTER STORMS	4699: SEVERE WINTER S, STORMS, STRAIGHT-LINE	4707: SEVERE WINTER	4769: SEVE	
HUD CDBG-DR: \$2.2 B	STORMS, FLOO	DING, AND 1968: TSUNAMI WAVES 4142: WILDFIRE	4206: SEVERE STOR 4158: RIM FIRE 4193: EARTHQUAKE FLOODING, AND	ID FIRE AND BUTTE 4	4301: SEVERE WINTER STORMS, 4302: SEVERE FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES STOR	WINTER 4305: SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES	308: SEVERE WINTER STORMS, FLOODING, AND MUDSLIDES	4353: WILDFIRES, FLOODING, 4312: FLOODING 4344: WILDFIRES MUDFLOWS, AND DEBRIS 4382: WILDFIRES AND HIGH 4312: FLOODING 4344: WILDFIRES MUDFLOWS, AND DEBRIS WINDS	FLOODING, 4423: SEVERE STORMS 4425: SEVERE STORMS STORMS, FLOOLING LANDSLIDES, AND FLOODING LANDSLIDES,	DODING,	STORM AND 4558: WILDFIRES 4569: WILDFIRES	4610: WILDFIRES 4619: WILDFIRES	FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND	4692: EARTHQUAKE WINDS, FLOODING,	STORMS AND STORM AND FLOODING AND FLOODING HILARY HILARY  MUDSLIDES  4713: SEVERE WINTER 4714: SEVERE STORM 4743: TROPICAL STORM 4746: TROPICAL STORM 4750: TF	OPICAL STORM 4758: SEVERE STORM STORMS, T HILARY AND FLOODING FLOODING, I	TORNADOES, 4772: SEVERE STORMS 4773: SEVERE WINTER LANDSLIDES, AND FLOODING STORM
FEMA + HUD ASSISTANCE: \$8.9 B	DEBRIS AND MI	JD FLOWS	MUDSLIDES		,	MUDSLIDES	,	FLOWS	MUDSLIDES MUDSLIDE				MUDSLIDES	LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES	MUDSLIDES	AND MU	UDSLIDES
GEOID COUNTY NAME # OF DISASTERS FEMA TOTAL	PA Obligations HM Obligations PA Obligations	HM PA Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations	A Obligations	M PA Obligations	PA Obligations HM Obligations Obligations	HM PA Obligations Obligations	PA Obligations HM Obligations	PA HM Obligations	PA HM PA HM PA HM PA HM PA Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations	HM PA Obligations Obligations Obligations	HM Obligations PA Obligations PA Obligations HM Obligations	PA Obligations   HM   PA Obligations   HM   Obligations   Obligations	PA Obligations HM Obligations	PA HM PA Obligations Obligations Obligations	PA HM PA HM PA HM PA HM PA HM PA HM PA Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligations	ions Obligations Obligations Obligations	HM PA HM PA HM  s Obligations Obligations Obligations Obligation
06000 06000: Statewide 38 \$5,077,172,732.77	\$4,914,621,590.72 \$162,551,142.05 \$8,686,951.31 \$	1,678,298.60 \$1,284,364.24 \$1,172,333.97 \$444,517.27 \$0.00 \$2	22,926,707.05 \$273,203.68 \$5,571,620.92 \$310,972.00 \$924,687.91 \$	\$0.00 \$188,047,951.46 \$2,532,282.74	\$13,393,506.23 \$1,389,287.94 \$3,345,510.33	\$0.00 \$1,360,948.64 \$495,692.00	633,766,224.06 \$63,124,334.52	\$269,934.77 \$0.00 \$419,926,416.85 \$26,359,076.50 \$263,477,267.81 \$2,657,723.61 \$304,737,283.36 \$2,987,297.85 \$1,749,216,505.60 \$39,970,583.9	.96 \$575,161.50    \$0.00 \$2,087,710.97    \$0.00 \$497,676.70    \$0.00 \$4,563,632.81   \$	\$804,780.90 \$1,457,847.94 \$1,014,089.08 \$555,139.68	\$0.00 \$403,841,546.58 \$6,005,920.97 \$170,656,193.10 \$2,717,847.04	4 \$505,876,981.19 \$1,243,010.55 \$167,988,681.93 \$972,258.9	97 \$17,544,129.67 \$4,494,175.19	9 \$230,833.64 \$8,410.33 \$8,946,634.38 \$1,464,363.88	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$213,251.94 \$0.00 \$435,992.13 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$543,053.87 \$0.00 \$5,994,98	1.37 \$653,463.25 \$5,231,743.5	51 \$221,734.52 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00
06001 06001: Alameda County 6 \$33,224,781.31	\$26,323,021.96 \$6,901,759.35		\$559,848.71 \$0.00		\$9,031,996.04 \$3,038,281.35	\$264,900.54 \$0.00	\$8,839,206.19 \$3,569,062.50						\$6,669,023.12 \$294,415.50	958,047.36 \$0.00			
06003 06003: Alpine County 4 \$1,130,104.53 06005 06005: Amador County 5 \$3,769,333.15	\$1,130,104.53 \$3,769,333.15 \$0.00				\$241,191.73 \$0.00 \$928,121.21 \$0.00		\$204,240.20 \$0.00 \$1,676,367.77 \$0.00			\$230,007,74			\$659,571.94 \$0.00 \$844,082.72 \$0.00	0       \$25,100.66       \$0.00         0       \$89,763.71       \$0.00			
	\$168,830,232.92 \$39,951,560.29				\$6,081,097.01 \$0.00		\$2,823,714.85	\$106,138.71 \$4,694,486.25 \$146,854,291.45 \$34,518,099.0	.04	\$230,997.74 \$0.00 \$1,757,153.77 \$0.00	\$10,015,308.47 \$738,975.00		\$408,934.15	0 \$754,526.03 \$0.00		\$29,068.4	48 \$0.00
				\$12,441,056.76 \$3,411,750.00		\$11,144.38 \$6,626.00			\$718,866.06 \$2				\$1,170,514.93 \$0.00	0 \$887,628.52 \$0.00			
<b>06011 06011: Colusa County 5</b> \$3,465,959.35	\$3,465,959.35 \$0.00				\$272,363.27 \$0.00		\$1,035,175.36 \$0.00		\$87,103.28	\$0.00 \$866,974.59 \$0.00			\$1,204,342.85 \$0.00	0			
_	\$31,065,036.89 \$7,844,217.60	242.242.244.24			\$3,644,745.84 \$0.00	\$421,879.64 \$0.00	\$16,086,848.45 \$7,844,217.60			04 070 70	0.407.054.04		\$10,911,562.96 \$0.00	0 000000			
		\$18,646,214.24 \$686,966.00			\$6,688,240.72 \$0.00	\$1,563,030.74 \$0.00	\$1,704,750.74 \$0.00 \$6,787,589.57 \$0.00			\$4,873.78 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$441,750.00	\$107,251.04 \$0.00	\$15,586,134.52 \$750,280.	\$62,820.81 \$300,000.00	0       \$59,639.23       \$0.00         0       \$522,910.99       \$0.00			
-	\$9,702,466.38 \$240,435.00				ψ0,000,240.72 ψ0.00	ψ1,000,000.74 ψ0.00	ψο, τοτ, 303.31 ψο.00			φυυυ ψ++1,730υυ	\$6,455,526.60 \$0.00	0	\$2,158,401.99 \$240,435.00				
06021 06021: Glenn County 5 \$3,330,072.72	\$3,330,072.72 \$0.00						\$304,793.36 \$0.00			\$615,694.90 \$0.00			\$2,010,456.43 \$0.00	\$310,865.97 \$0.00		\$88,262.00	06 \$0.00
-	\$28,278,935.73 \$4,191,161.20				\$11,238,158.43 \$1,974,171.21		\$8,398,350.03 \$0.00			\$5,682,946.74 \$111,345.54	\$255,271.96 \$1,670,269.45		\$1,681,505.17 \$435,375.00				
06025 06025: Imperial County 3 \$4,124,881.30	\$4,124,881.30 \$0.00 \$1,005,661.16 \$0.00 \$204.067.11	<b>60.00</b>			\$44,406.04	\$36,505.19 \$0.00							\$200 F44 45	\$3,854,058.53 \$0.00		7.58 \$0.00	
06027 06027: Inyo County 6 \$1,005,661.16 06029 06029: Kern County 4 \$14,452,212.11	\$1,005,661.16 \$0.00 \$304,067.11 \$14,452,212.11 \$0.00 \$4,094,309.60				\$11,496.91 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$4,007,513.94 \$0.00							\$390,541.15 \$0.00	\$299,555.99 \$0.00 \$6,200,466.11 \$0.00		0.00 \$0.00 2.46 \$0.00	
06031 06031: Kings County 3 \$2,461,604.72	\$2,461,604.72 \$0.00 \$84,569.33					ψ1,001,010.04 ψ0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00							\$2,377,035.39 \$0.00	ψ 149,52		
06033 06033: Lake County 9 \$26,278,197.37	\$21,713,434.37 \$4,564,763.00			\$10,843,789.42 \$897,881.25	\$1,278,210.11 \$0.00		\$3,995,754.90 \$99,773.78	\$331,912.31 \$86,124.54 \$2,440,920.82 \$2,007,571.29		\$1,784,214.67 \$158,468.30	\$631,574.65 \$1,231,712.44	\$233,698.64 \$83,231.4	40	\$173,358.85 \$0.00			
06035 06035: Lassen County 4 \$3,089,875.77	\$3,089,875.77 \$0.00				\$459,691.88 \$0.00		\$1,192,310.96 \$0.00				\$263,221.25 \$0.00	\$1,174,651.68 \$0.00					
	\$84,550,959.32 \$49,600,167.63	<b>60.00</b>			\$962,412.75 \$0.00	\$11,330,272.17 \$145,230.00		\$0.00 \$588,379.24 \$51,266,932.93 \$43,442,970.7	.79 \$4,099,711.66	\$0.00	\$7,781,006.32 \$2,197,062.08 \$1,362,991.56 \$0.00	8	\$6,557,036.10 \$2,111,931.02	\$2,171,004.04 \$1,114,594.50 \$2,255,234.45		\$382,583.3	35 \$0.00
06039       06039: Madera County       4       \$2,805,436.04         06041       06041: Marin County       7       \$16,044,577.33	\$2,805,436.04 \$0.00 \$350,913.66 \$11,093,089.62 \$4,951,487.71	\$0.00			\$3,709,685.96 \$908,621.46		\$2,943,094.87 \$0.00	\$31,944.15 \$2,767,866.25	\$1 935 608 74	\$0.00 \$323,254.18 \$0.00	\$1,362,991.56 \$0.00		\$726,299.67 \$0.00 \$1,582,379.12 \$0.00	\$365,231.15 \$0.00 \$567,122.60 \$1,275,000.00			
	\$1,548,890.32 \$150,000.00 \$103,993.94	\$0.00			\$300,021.40		\$1,253,327.23 \$0.00	ψοτ,οττ. το ψε,τοτ,οσο.20		\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00			\$120,402.95 \$150,000.00				
					\$4,409,349.64 \$0.00 \$553,828.74 \$0.00	\$3,512,643.94 \$224,898.12		\$5,306,178.07 \$2,775,721.75		\$0.00 \$2,692,390.28 \$0.00	\$98,026.91 \$200,262.40 \$83,857.02 \$0.00	0	\$1,291,919.50 \$246,615.90 \$4,226,256.36 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00			
					\$553,828.74 \$0.00		\$587,534.38 \$0.00						\$4,226,256.36 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,285,410.71 \$0.00 \$433,227.42 \$0.00			
06049 06049: Modoc County 4 \$665,985.85	\$665,985.85 \$0.00				004.007.00	\$10,484.35 \$0.00			\$135,566.22	\$0.00				\$433,227.42 \$0.00			
	\$3,346,322.99 \$37,461,400.37 \$0.00	\$3,107,906.35 \$0.00			\$64,967.80 \$0.00 \$11,520,364.83 \$0.00	\$28,827.33 \$0.00	\$297,950.98 \$0.00 \$9,450,679.65 \$0.00			\$347,453.10 \$0.00	\$2,087,809.22 \$0.00		\$6,986,944.96 \$0.00	\$2,954,576.88 \$0.00 0 \$3,960,242.26 \$0.00		\$0.02	00 \$0.00
	\$48,571,087.52 \$10,662,685.74	\$5,107,900.33	\$21,126,414.30 \$2,247,438.00		\$4,455,614.17 \$1,288,815.00	\$984,788.47 \$0.00			\$0.00	\$0.00 \$2,493,915.29 \$0.00	\$3,593,646.67 \$650,048.92 \$5,974,451.91 \$1,361,326.00	0	\$315,557.15 \$0.00	0 \$0.00 \$0.00		φυ.υ	φ0.00
	\$4,518,778.32 \$2,315,357.26				\$1,709,470.76 \$0.00		\$834,490.70 \$0.00	\$136,309.91 \$1,250,302.51			\$165,735.26 \$112,500.00	\$324,252.16 \$0.00	\$927,049.65 \$952,554.75	\$421,469.88 \$0.00			
	\$15,956,745.28 \$3,585,607.21 \$8,912,552.35	\$0.00				\$4,105,709.00 \$30,000.00		\$2,689,082.36 \$3,555,607.21	\$249,401.57	\$0.00							
	\$6,882,376.94 \$132,884.00				\$4,200,248.48 \$0.00	\$31,507.42 \$0.00	4000 000 10				2422.222.22	\$217,479.31 \$0.00 \$19,534,107.98 \$0.00	\$1,985,396.11 \$0.00	\$73,498.41 \$0.00 \$335,607.89 \$0.00			
	\$21,829,067.08 \$0.00 \$38,032,513.92 \$133,200.00 \$4,106,704.87	\$133,200,00			\$853,091.46 \$0.00	\$3,171,452.65 \$0.00	\$998,220.48 \$0.00		\$27,088,092.21	00.02	\$108,039.27 \$0.00	\$19,534,107.98 \$0.00		\$335,607.89 \$0.00 \$51,656.25 \$0.00	\$3.614.60	7.94 \$0.00	
	\$55,851,435.41 \$7,442,091.00	\$133,200.00		\$9,866,282.45 \$1,080,229.38	\$8,977,670.59 \$609,150.39	\$6,491,997.90 \$0.00		\$962,737.74 \$34,891.50	φ21,000,092.21	φυ.υυ	\$929,842.41 \$4,917,772.50 \$174,390.88 \$0.00	385,197.35 \$174,565.3	\$6,047,151.57   \$150,000.00		φ3,014,00	γ.54 φυ.ου	
	\$3,218,161.85 \$0.00				\$508,402.09 \$0.00		\$708,133.80 \$0.00						\$840,974.99 \$0.00				
06071 06071: San Bernardino County 3 \$50,327,801.13	\$48,821,448.13 \$1,506,353.00 \$43,093,689.56										\$3,086,987.61 \$1,125,000.00			\$2,640,770.96 \$164,325.00			
	\$17,325,717.24 \$1,067,046.00 \$7,800,776.22	\$736,983.00				\$5,092,217.78 \$0.00		\$0.00 \$0.00			\$483,896.15 \$30,063.00	0	\$3,948,827.09 \$300,000.00	0		\$0.00	
	\$7,854,591.06 \$189,558.00 \$9,310,619.06 \$1,154,961.35				\$427.256.09 \$0.00		\$4,010,817.19 \$1,154,961.35				\$3,995,520.63 \$189,558.00		\$1,949,103.97 \$0.00	\$1,909,966.46 \$0.00 \$305,926.26 \$0.00			
	\$10,245,238.68 \$7,310,423.87 \$621,522.29 \$	2,395,018.91			\$137,356.08 \$0.00 \$2,486,312.95 \$0.00	\$433,048.07 \$0.00							\$4,269.845.48 \$2.675.070.00	0 \$305,926.26 \$0.00 0 \$970,073.68 \$0.00		\$52.272.73	73 \$0.00
	\$19,092,437.23 \$6,479,433.40				\$13,497.71 \$1,791,237.26	\$3,116,638.70 \$381,474.00					\$2,394,838.76 \$2,101,327.75		\$7,700,087.60 \$404,775.00	0 \$465,831.97 \$674,852.39			
06083 06083: Santa Barbara County 8 \$84,871,272.67	\$72,939,833.05 \$11,931,439.62 \$1,207,246.77					\$582,288.12 \$4,819,674.90			\$1,388,102.61	\$699,883.50			\$1,949,103.97 \$0.00 \$4,856,519.53 \$0.00 \$4,269,845.48 \$2,675,070.00 \$7,700,087.60 \$404,775.00 \$14,025,312.24 \$150,000.00	\$680,640.88 \$0.00 \$842,027.87 \$0.00 \$381,234.02 \$0.00		\$0.0	\$0.00
	\$29,112,718.99 \$5,270,383.00		\$263,051.27 \$2,720,383.00		\$10,348,538.31 \$0.00		\$10,372,620.79 \$0.00				\$2,627,502.90 \$0.00		\$4,658,977.85 \$2,550,000.00 \$8,795,286.65 \$548,230.50	0 \$842,027.87 \$0.00 0 \$004.004.00			00.00
	\$115,977,482.05 \$3,019,510.75 \$31,936,041.67 \$10,249,677.90	\$14,665,228.69 \$601,692.00			\$3,723,126.77 \$838,388.25 \$4,260,199,43 \$0,00	\$12,228,505.48 \$41,438.00	\$33,485,043.39 \$0.00 \$5,135,865,02 \$0.00	\$17,329,034.11 \$3,273,076.66	\$4,244,166.50	\$0.00	\$42,699,057.05 \$989,762.00 \$647,898.03 \$6,976,601.24	4	\$8,795,286.65 \$548,230.50	\$381,234.02 \$0.00 \$318,878.58 \$0.00		\$0.0	\$0.00
	\$6,052,143.15 \$0.00				\$4,260,199.43 \$0.00 \$1,902,324.16 \$0.00		\$2,949,434.03	φ17,323,034.11 φ3,273,070.00	\$4,244,100.3U	Ψυ.υυ	\$569,382.77 \$0.00			\$631,002.19 \$0.00			
	\$1,376,167.54 \$0.00				\$185,161.00 \$0.00		\$5,135,865.02 \$0.00 \$2,949,434.03 \$0.00 \$165,536.29 \$0.00				\$958,380.78 \$0.00	0	\$7,500.00 \$0.00			9.47 \$0.00	
06095 06095: Solano County <b>7</b> \$11,154,483.48	\$10,836,569.97 \$317,913.51		\$3,096,552.55 \$120,882.00		\$2,764,499.29 \$0.00		\$770,476.79 \$0.00				\$2,875,451.88 \$0.00		\$455,559.85 \$0.00	\$50,954.14 \$0.00			
	\$97,381,920.58 \$31,842,473.67				\$2,723,997.80 \$2,407,017.75		\$3,008,554.12 \$2,083,898.09	\$58,724,400.84 \$23,418,839.49		\$17,688,425.65 \$2,292,305.36	\$6,090,864.73 \$967,101.23 \$4,756,773.38 \$290,190.75	5	\$3,088,269.63 \$383,121.00	0 \$1,300,634.43 \$0.00			
	\$14,651,672.45 \$7,142,960.96 \$2,619,379.50				\$1,649,680.42 \$2,619,379.50		\$5,221,508.08 \$0.00 \$4,943.525.67 \$0.00				\$1,258,484.88 \$0.00		\$3,088,269.63 \$383,121.00 \$4,687,763.60 \$0.00 \$519,409.12 \$0.00	\$3,483,915.89 \$0.00		\$20.04E.7	75 \$0.00
	\$1,459,447.95				ψ2,013,373.30		\$4,943,525.67 \$0.00 \$264,382.65 \$0.00			\$483,730.49 \$0.00		\$47,254.87 \$0.00	\$664,079.94	0		\$3U,345.73	Ψυ.συ
-	\$13,127,873.58 \$1,003,143.75				\$35,389.54 \$0.00	\$2,411,357.78 \$0.00			\$972,889.69	\$0.00 \$180,108.23 \$0.00	\$2,387,040.15 \$1,003,143.75	\$1,079,240.37 \$0.00	\$420,360.41 \$0.00	\$3,119,462.01 \$0.00			
06107 06107: Tulare County 4 \$14,638,485.51	\$14,076,667.26 \$561,818.25 \$1,497,218.32										\$1,820,066.06 \$75,000.00		\$592,057.37 \$486,818.25	\$10,167,325.51 \$0.00			
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# **APPENDIX**

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### **DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLS**

It is evident the U.S. is already paying a steep price for this challenge. Rebuild by Design partnered with APTIM and iParametrics to create the following visual tools to demonstrate how climate events have affected each state. The set of six maps depicts which areas have been hit the hardest by recent climate events, where recovery funds are focused, where those individuals with high social vulnerabilities live, and which areas have the least energy reliability.

The U.S. needs to change the way it is making funding decisions. Where we make priority investments is equally important to what we invest in. Returns on investments (ROI) in the form of social benefits to communities needs to be part of grant evaluations. The U.S. need to utilize new decision-making frameworks that are forward-looking. The final map in the set includes an example of a new decisionmaking framework that takes into account current vulnerabilities and future climate risks. This is one example of how physical and social vulnerability indicators could inform where investments in adaptation infrastructure can yield high returns in social benefits to the most impacted communities. Our team recognizes, however, that there are other decision-making frameworks to explore, and further research is needed to understand which indicators should be included in any state-specific model. Given the ever-present constraints on funding availability, the intent of presenting these maps together is to prompt investments that address multiple known vulnerabilities simultaneously within projects, furthering comprehensive climate adaptation planning.

The following data are designed as a tool to help communities understand their risks to make better-informed choices with higher returns on investment, though each state should determine their own framework for investment.

There are always many ways to present these data. For the purposes of this report, we chose to analyze the years 2011–2024. The following six maps and two tables are presented in this format with the following considerations and limitations:

### **GEOGRAPHIC MAP**

The map provides topographic and geographic context for each state and its surrounding areas, indicating whether the state encompasses coastal, riverine, lake, alpine, or desert land.

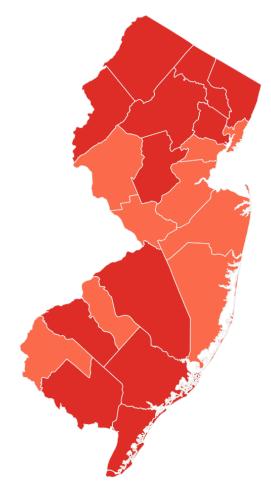


GEOGRAPHIC MAP. SOURCE: ESRI WORLD IMAGERY BASEMAP

### **DISASTER DECLARATIONS (RED)**

This map shows federally declared climate disasters by county from 2011-2024 – providing a snapshot of the magnitude of climate disasters across the country in recent history. This report only identifies federally declared disasters, as there is no entity that collects and publishes state disaster declarations. It should be noted that the declarations shown in this report do not reflect every climate event that has occurred between 2011-2024; the report instead only shows those which have met the cost threshold for a federal disaster declaration. Therefore, the findings overall underestimate the number of occurrences and the suffering that some communities have experienced.

According to the Stafford Act, as amended in May 2021, a "major disaster" includes "any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood,



DISASTER OCCURRENCES SOURCE: FEMA 2011-2024 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

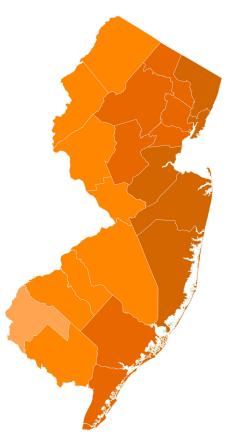
Importantly, extreme heat waves do not fit the criteria for federal disaster declarations despite being the leading cause of deaths among climate hazards. Likewise, sea level rise is not included in this definition despite the threat it poses to numerous communities, including damage to property, loss of land, and displacement.

It should be noted that while most disaster declarations are due to climate events, there are a few instances of disasters due to other natural hazards, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Though these events are not increasing in magnitude or frequency due to climate change, the severity of their impact may be connected. As climate impacts degrade household and critical infrastructure, communities may become more vulnerable to other natural hazards. Retrofitting infrastructure after these events often requires the same measures as floods, tornadoes, fires, etc., so these events were included in the report to demonstrate the need to prioritize multi hazard adaptation approaches.

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### FEDERAL ASSISTANCE (ORANGE)

The map shows the amount of federal dollars allocated to counties through FEMA's Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs between 2011-2024 which allocates funding to individual counties and statewide. The map does not show where "statewide" allocations were spent within the state, but rather only shows county allocations. However, these statewide allocation amounts are included in the Disaster Declaration table at the end of each chapter and included in the "FEMA Total" provided next to the map. The adjacent table adds HUD's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery funds – which are only available to states after a disaster – to the FEMA Total for an estimate of federal post-disaster spending in each state.



FEDERAL ASSISTANCE SOURCE: FEMA (HA+PM) 2011-2024 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

The Disaster Declaration tables provided at the end of each chapter show all federal Disaster Declarations declared between 2011-2024 and the corresponding FEMA obligations associated with those events.

However, in some instances, FEMA continues to obligate funds for years following a declaration. Some states have received funds for events that took place

between 2011-2024 after 2024, so the total sum of funds associated with that event are not captured. All FEMA funds allocated to counties between 2011-2024 are shown in the federal assistance map; however, they do not show up in the Disaster Declaration table if their corresponding event took place prior to 2011. For example, counties in the State of Illinois are still receiving funds from a 1960s storm. The funds obligated to those counties are included in the map, but that event is not included in the Disaster Declaration table at the end of the chapter.

There are additional sources of federal funding made available to governments or individuals in response to disasters, such as the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) projects, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans, and private insurance payouts, which are not included in this report because they are harder to uniformly track and/or must be paid back. Therefore, our findings underestimate the total support available to states and individuals post-disaster.

Since disaster aid is allocated to repair physical damage to property, events such as extreme heat, which largely creates physical damage to persons and not property, rarely qualify for federal disaster recovery aid. Additionally, there is only a shallow understanding of the economic impact of social and health-related costs and environmental degradation after a disaster.

# **SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX (GREEN)**

Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human well-being. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters or disease outbreaks. The factors that determine social vulnerability are directly tied to social determinants of health or the social, economic, and physical factors - such as race, socioeconomic status, and environmental conditions - that influence health. Socially vulnerable populations fare the worst during a disaster and often take longer to recover. The Center for Disease Control/ Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry Social Vulnerability Index (CDC/ATSDR SVI) uses 15 U.S. census variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. The map presents the SVI on a census block



SOCIAL VULNERABILITY SOURCE: CDC/ATSDR 2022 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

level, indicating where the most socially vulnerable populations within each county live. The 15 indicators are grouped into four themes:

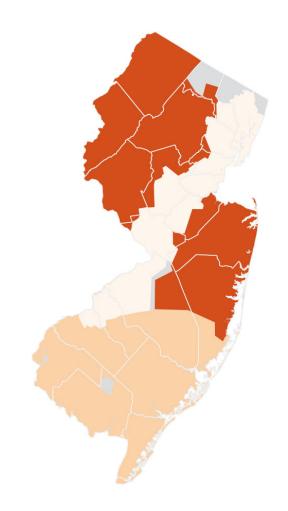
- Socioeconomic Status (below poverty, unemployed, income, no high school diploma);
- Household Composition & Disability (aged 65 or older, aged 17 or younger, older than age 5 with a disability, single-parent households);
- Minority Status & Language (minority, speak English "less than well"); and
- Housing Type & Transportation (multi-unit structures, mobile homes, crowding, no vehicle, group quarters).

Social Vulnerability Index data are not being used to make post-disaster assistance funding decisions. HUD only requires Low and Moderate Income for a portion of their funding. FEMA does not consider it in their allocations.

# **ENERGY RELIABILITY (BROWN)**

Climate events often lead to energy disruptions for hours, days, or weeks. This map shows the annual average interruption time (in minutes) across the different energy utility providers within a state. Regions (or utility territories) in the darkest shade, on average, experience longer energy outages. These data are aggregated by utility territory, not county, meaning more than one provider can serve a county or group of counties.

Viewing the Energy Reliability Map next to the SVI Map, one can begin to infer which regions have the most socially vulnerable residents and are served by the least reliable energy providers. Energy reliability is increasingly becoming related to climate disasters and weather events. Inclusion of these maps is to support evaluation of need for concurrent flood and energy resilience projects.



ENERGY RELIABILITY SOURCE: US ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION 2023 MAP MADE BY REBUILD BY DESIGN

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### System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)

is one of the performance metrics used to measure the reliability of an electric utility's service. This metric measures the total time (in minutes) an average customer experiences a non-momentary power interruption over a one-year (calendar) period.

A Major Event Day (MED) is another metric which occurs when the SAIDI exceeds a specific threshold within a given day and tends to reflect outages on the longer end of the spectrum. The data presented in this report shows a metric of SAIDI combined with MED to highlight and report electric reliability in areas (utility territories) irrespective of the root cause of the interruption. The Energy Reliability Map displays the SAIDI\_W\_MED metric for utility territories and highlights areas that are susceptible to electric system vulnerabilities based on reliability performances. These vulnerabilities serve as an indicator as to where investments and improvements in the distribution grid should be focused.

Electric utilities experience power interruptions due to a variety of issues. Those issues include inclement weather, vegetation management practices, utility practices, maintenance patterns, and capital investment strategy, among others, which all play a part in a utility's overall reliability performance. The U.S. Energy Information Administration produces an Annual Electric Power Industry Report which utilizes data collected from U.S. electric utilities reflecting their reliability performance against certain industry standards and performance metrics. Utilities have the flexibility to report interruptions according to duration and frequency either with major events, without major events, or both.

The annual SAIDI is the summation of the individual SAIDIs for each non-momentary interruption event over the entire year (2023):

 $SAIDI = \frac{\sum (Duration of Interruption \times No. of Sustained Customer Interruptions)}{Total No. of Customers Served}$ 

For utilities that report SAIDI metrics using the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standards, "non-momentary" interruptions are those lasting

longer than five minutes. A Major Event Day (MED) is another metric which occurs when the SAIDI exceeds a specific threshold within a given day and tends to reflect outages on the longer end of the spectrum.

Utilities have certain flexibilities when reporting with these metrics. Including MED in the SAIDI metric (SAIDI\_W\_MED) provides an overall picture of the electric reliability experienced by customers. Excluding MED from the SAIDI metrics (SAIDI\_WO\_MED) tends to separate power interruption events by their durations, which provides an indicator of the source of the power interruption (i.e., distinguishes a Major Event vs. Systematic Operation interruption).

Our methodology utilizes SAIDI\_W\_MED as the primary measurement indicator for the electric reliability experience of the end user (customer). Our SAIDI\_W\_MED metric highlights the reported electric reliability in areas (utility territories, counties, and states) irrespective of the root cause of the interruption. Our metric does not exclude interruptions categorized as MEDs.

This report endeavors to highlight areas across the national electric distribution network (utility territories) that are susceptible to electric system vulnerabilities based on historical reliability of performance. We view vulnerabilities caused by major events (longer duration outages) on par with vulnerabilities caused by systematic failures (shorter duration outages) and believe they should equally drive electric grid investment and improvement decisions. These investments should also incorporate solutions aimed at mitigating systemic vulnerabilities that stem from issues like vegetation management practices, distribution automation improvements to major event vulnerabilities with root causes embedded in grid hardening, distribution generation schemes, and Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI) upgrades aimed at minimizing customer interruption numbers and durations.

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