



December 03, 2025

The Honorable Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries
House Minority Leader
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable John Thune
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Chuck Schumer
Minority Leader
United States
Senate Washington, DC 20510

**Second Addendum and Revised Fiscal Request
Los Angeles Recovery, January 2025 Firestorms**

Dear Congressional Leaders,

We write to continue to seek your support in helping Los Angeles and its victims rebuild from the devastating January firestorms.

Since our initial letter in February, and our subsequent letter in July, federal, state and local partners have continued to work together in support of our communities. From completing debris removal in record time - clearing toxic hazardous waste from 9,000 homes in less than 30 days - to clearing remaining debris from over 10,000 parcels in six months, that partnership has been essential to facilitating a fast recovery.

As the fire response has shifted into long-term recovery, the focus now is on rebuilding homes, schools, utilities and critical infrastructure while also supporting small businesses and job growth in the impacted region. State and local governments and community organizations are taking action now: streamlining permitting, creating new infrastructure financing districts, and creating recovery centers where residents and small businesses can find resources to help them restore their lives. But the federal government plays a critical role as a partner to the state and the victims devastated by this tragedy in this recovery effort. As in past and current disasters, complete recovery is not possible without essential federal aid.

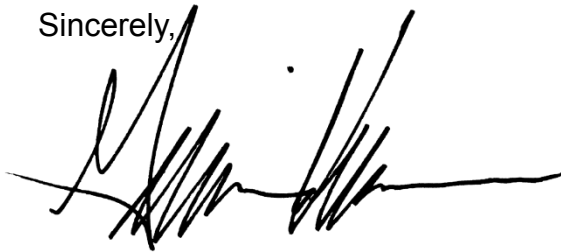
The State of California continues to respectfully request a Supplemental Appropriation for disaster funding to support key programs to aid survivors. In this document we have updated the funding needed based on what has already been expended.

California is decreasing its request by \$5,736,770,000 billion from February to \$33,943,967,878 based on work that has already been paid out during the cleanup process, paid out in public assistance and disbursed to small businesses.

The funding will directly support these communities in both the immediate and long-term recovery work needed to rebuild lives and properties from this catastrophic event.

Thank you for considering our request, and we look forward to working with you and our delegation to help repair, restore, and rebuild these Los Angeles communities, and its infrastructure and economy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Gavin Newsom", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Gavin Newsom
Governor of California

Enclosure: Breakdown of Supplemental Funding Request by Federal Agency

cc: Members, California Congressional Delegation
Honorable Susan Collins, Chair, Senate Appropriations Committee
Honorable Patty Murray, Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Committee
Honorable Tom Cole, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee
Honorable Rosa DeLauro, Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee

Breakdown of Requested Aid

1. Business Recovery

a. Business Loans: \$4,296,000,000 (-\$704,000,000 since February)

California requests a supplemental appropriation for the U.S. Small Business Administration's Disaster Loan Assistance Program. This program provides low-interest loans to businesses, private non-profit organizations, homeowners, and renters. These Small Business Administration programs will greatly assist homeowners, businesses and the local economies affected by the January 2025 fires by allowing for repair or replacement of damaged or destroyed real estate, personal property, machinery, equipment, inventory, and business assets. This number has been revised down to reflect funds already disbursed by the Small Business Administration programs.

California is requesting that the U.S. Small Business Administration increase the limit on real property loans to \$2 million and the limit on personal property loans, eligible to homeowners and renters, to \$200,000. California also requests a supplemental appropriation for the U.S. Small Business Administration's Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program. This program provides funding for working capital and normal expenses such as the continuation of health care benefits, rent, utilities, and fixed debt payment. Eligible entities include small businesses, small ag cooperatives, most private nongovernmental organizations.

Federal Agency: U.S. Small Business Administration

b. Business Grants: \$4,320,000,000

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration plays a crucial role in facilitating the delivery of economic assistance to local governments for long-term recovery planning, reconstruction, and resiliency in response to Presidential Major Disaster Declarations. The January 2025 fires had a devastating impact on California's local communities, at a time when the state is still recovering from the 2023 and 2024 storms. California requests additional funding of \$4.32 billion in economic assistance to allow each of the impacted communities to complete projects in support of long-term recovery planning, reconstruction, and recovery of California's businesses, nonprofit organizations, and agricultural, tourism, and other industries.

The Economic Development Administration grants emphasize disaster recovery to help mitigate the potential of economic hardship as a result of future fires. This allows impacted counties to complete projects that directly impact people affected by the disaster. For example, eligible uses of these funds, implemented by local jurisdictions, includes economic recovery grants that provide direct relief, a commercial acquisition fund to protect against displacement, and worker equity funds that allow recipients to meet emergency needs like rent and childcare.

The Economic Adjustment Assistance program provides a wide range of technical, planning, and public works and infrastructure assistance in regions experiencing

adverse economic changes that may occur suddenly or over time, including a catastrophic natural disaster.

The Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities provides public works grants to support 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, innovation, and entrepreneurship – including investments that rebuild, expand and upgrade infrastructure to attract new industry, support technology-led development, accelerate business recovery and new business development, and enhance the ability of regions to capitalize on opportunities presented by free trade. The intended recipients for this funding are state, city, or other political subdivision of a state, Indian tribes or consortium of Indian tribes, and institutions of higher learning.

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Commerce

2. Tax Incentivized Recovery

a. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit: \$2,000,000,000

Based on the existing demand for affordable housing for low-income households and the affordable housing development pipeline in the impacted communities, California requests an increase to the federal tax credit ceiling by \$200 million in annual 9 percent federal disaster LIHTCs (\$2 billion in total), which would support the creation of over 6,500 new affordable units. Under this program, investors are provided an annual federal tax credit for 10 years. This incentivizes the development of low-income housing and creates jobs.

The substantial reduction in available housing units caused by wildfires, combined with a surge of displaced residents in need of housing, represents a major hindrance to long-term recovery. The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program is a highly efficient public-private partnership that creates permanent affordable housing. After disasters, additional LIHTC funding has been made available to support the disaster impacted areas.

Federal Agency: Internal Revenue Service

b. Tax Relief

As was granted after previous wildfires, targeted tax relief will directly aid Californians in rebuilding their homes and communities. We support language that will help Californians receive tax relief, including for non-itemized deductions for casualty losses waiving the current requirement that losses exceed 10 percent of adjusted gross income; penalty-free access to retirement funds; disaster-related employment relief; earned income tax credit reporting-year flexibility; and enhancement of charitable giving incentives.

3. Community and Private Property Recovery

a. Public Assistance: \$11,767,230,000 *(-\$5,032,770,000 since February)*

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) partnered with the State and local governments starting January 7, the day the fires began, and has continuously disbursed Individual Assistance programs to the affected communities and provided Public Assistance Emergency Work (Categories A and B). California also received a federal declaration allowing for Permanent Work (Categories C through G), which provides funding for roads and bridges, water control facilities, public buildings and contents, public utilities, parks, and recreational and other facilities.

This supplemental funding is necessary to ensure stable funding is carried over for these critical efforts as we approach the expiration of the continuing resolution. The February request included a \$5 billion estimate for household hazardous waste and debris removal (Public Assistance Category A). However, with those programs nearing completion and funding being disbursed directly through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, this request has been revised.

The initial request for Categories C through G specifically is \$5 billion; however, this remains a preliminary estimate. California and the local communities affected by these disasters are in the process of transitioning from response to recovery, and the affected communities are still evaluating costs that are eligible under insurance versus those that are eligible under the Stafford Act Program.

These funds are critical for the schools and students impacted by the fires. At their peak, the fires and related impacts closed over 1,000 schools (public, charter, and private) and affected almost 700,000 students. Twenty-two schools have been identified as damaged or destroyed by the fire, ten of which are public/charter schools. Relief is needed for school districts to address school expenses, which include infrastructure needs, extended and/or emergency staffing, temporary school facilities, equipment and vehicles, student counseling services, and lost supplies (textbooks, technology, and student materials).

California also requests to robustly fund FEMA's Hazard Mitigation program, which provides essential assistance to the state and local communities in reducing the risk of damage to people, property, and infrastructure in future disasters. California's enhanced status for the Hazard Mitigation program could make approximately \$2.8 billion available for future hazard mitigation grants, based on 20 percent of the current \$14 billion estimate for Public Assistance. A 2024 US Chamber of Commerce study identified that every \$1 spent on hazard mitigation and preparedness saves communities \$13 in damages, cleanup costs, and economic impact for future disasters. Additional funding for FEMA's Disaster Relief and Community Development funds is imperative to ensure that FEMA can continue to meet its obligations from previous natural disasters without jeopardizing its ability to respond to future events. Environmental categorical exclusions will be needed for Hazard Mitigation home hardening and vegetation management to rapidly build and ensure resilience from

future fires. Furthermore, there needs to be a seamless integration and alignment between FEMA's Hazard Mitigation program and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery.

Federal Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency

b. Housing and Business: \$9,900,000,000

Funding of \$9.9 billion is requested for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to address significant damage to housing and infrastructure. As a result of the January 2025 fires, 16,251 structures were destroyed. The number of structures destroyed is expected to increase as more assessments and verifications are completed.

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds are only available through a Congressional appropriation and must be used for specific disaster recovery-related purposes. This funding is required to meet the projected need to recover and reconstruct destroyed homes, to support businesses, communities, and to repair and rebuild infrastructure due to the recent January 2025 fires in Southern California.

This program provides essential assistance to individuals, businesses, the state, and local communities to recover from these fires and reduce the risk of damage to people, property, and infrastructure in future disasters. The allocation of this funding needs to be accelerated to ensure that impacted communities can continue to rebuild housing, businesses, and infrastructure in support of housing as soon as debris removal operations have been completed. In addition to rebuilding homes and vital infrastructure, the federal CDBG-DR program also has a built-in mitigation component to implement resiliency measures to help reduce the risk and impacts of future disasters. There needs to be a seamless integration and alignment between the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's CDBG-DR and FEMA's Hazard Mitigation program.

California requests that HUD minimizes issues related to duplication of benefits. The state asks that uses of FEMA Housing Assistance (HA) awards are not classified as a duplication of benefit when those uses are not treated as a duplication if the recipient had used Other Needs Assistance (ONA) funding instead. Currently, the limits imposed by HA and ONA definition create a duplication of benefits issue when the recipient seeks further federal assistance if they use HA funding for reasonable expenses, like transportation or food, instead of using ONA funding.

California will ensure that its CDBG-DR funds will serve individuals, communities, property owners, and businesses that suffered losses from these devastating fires. The State will monitor all new data about the emerging and unmet needs of these impacted individuals, communities, property owners, and businesses, and will ensure that the programs and resources made available through the CDBG-DR funds respond

accordingly.

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

c. Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): \$36,250,576

California requests \$36 million in LIHEAP funds to ensure low-income households within the fire-impacted area have the financial means to heat and cool their homes or other temporary housing over the next two years. Additionally, funds will be used to provide home weatherization services to help provide for the repair of homes damaged by the fire disaster and emergency service provisions such as temporary shelter, transportation services to heating and cooling centers, and temporary energy generating devices.

Federal Agency: U.S. Health and Human Services

d. Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): \$12,887,302

California requests nearly \$13 million in CSBG funds to support fire recovery efforts to support economic stability and recovery assistance such as: providing job placement services; transportation services to work and school; provide direct aid for food, shelter, and medicine to low-income families in crisis; and connect individuals to healthcare.

Federal Agency: U.S. Health and Human Services

e. Child welfare grant programs: \$1,000,000

California requests a total of \$1 million for child welfare programs to support the more than 438 children in foster care directly impacted by these wildfires, resource families involved in child welfare, and support programs that aim to reduce the need for foster care. This funding will ensure that foster care involved youth and families can continue to access critical services and meet basic needs, while also preventing child abuse and neglect in the impacted communities.

Federal Agency: U.S. Health and Human Services

f. Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): \$1,500,000

California requests a total of \$1,500,000 in SSBG funding to ensure the well-being of vulnerable children, adults, and families in the impacted areas for community crisis care, case coordination, and staff retention; to help vulnerable adults remain in their communities; to bolster temporary foster care support staff to maintain contact with children in foster care living in congregate settings, assist with Adult Protective Services and Child Protective Services intakes/assessments; to provide technical assistance to county agencies; and to support recovery needs not addressed by FEMA-PA.

Federal Agency: U.S. Health and Human Services

g. Water Infrastructure: \$432,300,000

California requests a supplemental appropriation of \$432.3 million for the Drinking

Water State Revolving Fund, to rebuild and repair water system infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the fires. This program provides low interest loans and principal forgiveness programs for drinking water system infrastructure. Nine drinking water systems were impacted by the fires, and while all systems are back online at a reduced capacity, several of these systems have significant damage and need rebuilding in order to adequately support the impacted communities in the long term. California also requests a waiver of the state funding match requirement.

Federal Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

h. Brownfields: \$5,000,000

The state requests \$5 million in brownfields assessment, cleanup, and multipurpose discretionary grants from EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization Program. California will use these funds to evaluate possible brownfield properties in areas damaged by the Los Angeles fires. This funding will ensure sites can be properly assessed for potential damage and redevelopment needs to ensure a safe and fast recovery of impacted properties.

Federal Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

i. Air Quality: \$2,000,000

The ability to identify and monitor harmful toxic air pollutants is critical to protect public health and provide first responders with the necessary information to make informed decisions on protective actions. The state requests \$2 million for air quality monitoring equipment. California will use these funds to procure new equipment, sensors, and monitors to increase the capability and size of the State's emergency air monitoring network. This will enable the State to monitor for air pollutants during and after emergency events, including during the rebuilding effort.

Federal Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

j. Transport Infrastructure: \$112,800,000

Additional funding towards the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Relief Program, the Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program, and other programs that can provide immediate assistance and resources to repair and rebuild California's federal-aid highways and roads impacted by the January 2025 fires in Southern California. Initial estimates for these programs are at \$113 million and are subject to increase.

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Transportation

4. Workforce Recovery

a. Displaced Workers: \$51,000,000

The impact of the fires has resulted in the loss of jobs, and displaced workers. In order to respond to the immediate and short-term employment needs of displaced workers in the impacted areas, the California Employment Development Department is pursuing a \$50 million National Dislocated Worker Grant to implement a temporary jobs program. Currently, California has received approximately 3,930 disaster unemployment claims pending eligibility determination, and claims are expected to increase. National Dislocated Worker Grants are discretionary grants awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. The National Dislocated Worker Grant funding is distributed by the California Employment Development Department to Local Workforce Development Areas and/or Project Operators in the impacted areas.

The California Employment Development Department also requested \$1 million for the Disaster Unemployment Assistance program, which has been approved by the U.S. Department of Labor and FEMA. Additional requests will be submitted as needed. This program provides unemployment assistance in the event of a disaster for workers and self-employed people who do not qualify for regular unemployment benefits.

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Labor

b. Workforce Childcare and Health: 375,800,000

Funding of \$375.8 million is requested for the US Department of Health and Human Services to address fire survivors' critical health and child care needs.

California requests \$240 million for the Child Care Development Block Grant, to support new construction and major repair and emergency supplemental funding to increase access to quality child care for impacted working families. This program addresses child care needs through repair of 7 child care facilities that were damaged and rebuilding 42 destroyed childcare facilities. This program, which provides the foundation for child care funding, has successfully and efficiently distributed supplemental funding for child care in past emergencies.

Natural disasters can have long lasting mental health impacts on survivors in the short and long term. In an effort to intentionally address the mental health needs of survivors, California requests \$130 million in Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Emergency Response Grants (SERG).

In addition, California requests \$5.8 million in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Behavioral Health Preparedness Grants to support the integration of behavioral health into emergency preparedness plans, including workforce support for managing mental health impacts during disasters. The purpose of this program is to

integrate critical incident response supports into public health preparedness, response and recovery efforts to strengthen capacity to support survivors. Resources would support behavioral specialists equipped to facilitate support for individuals and teams to address incidents and build organizational capacity to alleviate behavioral health stressors exacerbated by emergency incidents. Activities include training, technical assistance, and coordination for mental health and stress management services for disaster survivors and emergency responders.

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

5. Wildfire Resilience

a. Federal Lands: \$350,000,000

Funding of \$350 million is requested for the U.S. Forest Service to carry out critical tasks related to post-fire recovery, community wildfire defense mitigations for rebuilding, and broader collaborative wildfire risk reduction projects. Ensuring that the U.S. Forest Service has adequate funding for this work will help support Southern California's efforts at this critical time.

Post-Wildfire Recovery Programs (NWCG)

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) oversees programs aiding post-wildfire recovery through erosion control, infrastructure repair and habitat restoration. Funding directly supports federal Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) teams to address emergency situations through the key goals of protecting life, property, and critical natural and cultural resources. The objective of the BAER program is to determine the need for and implement emergency treatments on federal lands to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire or to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources

This program already is proving critical as BAER teams are on the ground in the Eaton Fire perimeter and are working with California's Watershed Emergency Response Teams (WERT). Severely burned areas, very steep slopes, places where water runoff will be excessive, fragile slopes above roads, trails, campgrounds, and other valuable facilities are focus areas. Time is critical if treatments are to be effective. Given recent rain events and the prospect of more to come, the \$20 million requested will be critical to support these efforts.

Wildfire Crisis Strategy – Vegetation Management Programs

Through federal appropriations, the U.S. Forest Service has funded critical work on landscapes identified in the Wildfire Crisis Strategy where all of Southern California is considered a Wildfire Crisis Landscape for the purpose of that program. While Southern California has received funding through this program, there is an unfunded need of \$330 million over five years for 165,000 acres of fuels treatment. This work would include vegetation treatment, oak mortality reduction, ignition reduction and strategic fuel breaks. Funding this work would support wildfire risk reduction on federal lands in

Southern California.

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service

b. Mapping and Modeling – \$2 million

After wildfires in southern California landslide impacts have already occurred to homes and infrastructure, and threats will remain for the next five years within and downstream of the burned watersheds. The state requests \$2 million from USGS to perform landslide hazard mapping, assessments, monitoring, planning and communication, and to develop an early warning system aimed at protecting lives and property. This request is based on a similar congressional request and appropriations for landslide related disasters.

Federal Agency: U.S. Geological Survey