

Grantee: California

Grant: P-21-CA-06-LDZ1

October 1, 2022 thru December 31, 2022

Grant Number: P-21-CA-06-LDZ1	Obligation Date:	Award Date:
Grantee Name: California	Contract End Date:	Review by HUD: Reviewed and Approved
Grant Award Amount: \$255,611,000.00	Grant Status: Active	QPR Contact: No QPR Contact Found
LOCCS Authorized Amount: \$0.00	Estimated PI/RL Funds: \$0.00	
Total Budget: \$255,611,000.00		

Disasters:

Declaration Number

FEMA-4569-CA
FEMA-4558-CA
FEMA-4610-CA

Overall	This Report Period	To Date
Total Projected Budget from All Sources	\$0.00	\$231,203,000.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$231,203,000.00
Total Budget	\$0.00	\$231,203,000.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$231,203,000.00
Total Obligated	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Funds Drawdown	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00
Program Funds Drawdown	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00
Program Income Drawdown	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00
Program Income Received	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Funds Expended	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00
HUD Identified Most Impacted and Distressed	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Funds	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Match Funds	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Non-Match Funds	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00



Progress Toward Required Numeric Targets

Requirement	Target	Projected	Actual
Overall Benefit Percentage	70.00%	3.48%	.00%
Overall Benefit Amount	\$170,835,595.00	\$7,639,748.00	\$.00
Limit on Public Services	\$38,341,650.00	\$.00	\$.00
Limit on Admin/Planning	\$51,122,200.00	\$11,560,150.00	\$.00
Limit on Admin	\$12,780,550.00	\$11,560,150.00	\$.00
Most Impacted and Distressed	\$204,488,800.00	\$185,364,512.00	\$.00

Overall Progress Narrative:

Disaster Damage:

The 2020 wildfire season was the largest and most destructive in California's recorded modern history. In January and February of 2020, California experienced one of the driest periods on record for that time of year, followed by a mass die-off of trees across the state. While consistent rain in March and April alleviated drought conditions, the risk of wildfires remained high for both Northern and Southern California, and the state braced for the summer. In mid-August 2020, a series of massive and severe summer thunderstorms over Northern California caused a siege of dry lightning, which sparked the first fire of the record-breaking and devastating season. By the end of the year, more than 9,000 fires had claimed 33 lives, burned through an estimated 4,304,370 acres, destroyed or damaged over 11,000 structures, and resulted in over \$12 billion in damages.

August and September Wildfires (DR-4558):

On August 16, 2020, severe thunderstorms produced a "lightning siege," during which an unprecedented number of lightning strikes were recorded over California. During the first hours of the storm, approximately 2,500 lightning strikes hit the Bay Area; within the next 96 hours, more than 12,000 lightning strikes were recorded over California. The siege ignited 650 fires across Northern California, which proliferated and intersected to produce three massive wildfires: the SCU Lightning Complex, the August Complex, and the LNU Lightning Complex. On September 10, 2020, the August Complex fire set a record for the single-largest wildfire in California's history after burning through more than 471,000 acres. The President granted a major disaster declaration for the State of California on August 20, 2020. The declaration, FEMA DR-4558, spanned an incident period from August 14, 2020-November 17, 2020.

September, October, and November Wildfires (DR-4569):

As the state battled the first onslaught into late September, a record-breaking heat wave and katabatic winds whipped smaller ignitions into new megafires that impacted Fresno, Los Angeles, Madera, Mendocino, Napa, San Bernardino, San Diego, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Sonoma Counties. The new wave prompted a second major disaster declaration on October 16, 2020, and spanned an incident period from September 4, 2020, to November 17, 2020.

Recovery Needs:

The scope and severity of damage wrought by the 2020 wildfires is difficult to overstate. The 2020 wildfire season ignited as the state was recovering from another historic fire season in 2017 and 2018, which impacted dozens of counties across northern California. The 2020 wildfires claimed 31 lives, destroyed more than 10,000 buildings, burned more than 4 percent of the state's land mass, prompted FEMA IA declarations for 22 counties, and forced the evacuation or displacement of tens of thousands of residents. The 2020 fires also dealt a severe blow to California's financial resources and recovery infrastructure, which were already beleaguered by the slew of earlier fire and fire-related environmental disasters and the global COVID-19 pandemic. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, Federal wildfire suppression costs in the United States have spiked from an annual average of about \$425 million from 1985 to 1999 to \$1.6 billion from 2000 to 2019. In California, suppression costs have nearly doubled over the last decade from the previous one, with CAL FIRE estimating \$700 million in spending for the 2019/2020 fiscal year. As California prepares for the 2022 fire season, the effects of climate change show no signs of slowing, and areas already damaged by earlier fires and those vulnerable to future disasters are bracing for continued challenges. The fires and megafires that comprised DR-4558 and DR-4569 only further highlight the need for both disaster recovery and mitigation funding, planning, and program implementation in California's impacted and vulnerable areas. All of these impacts further exacerbated the existing housing crisis in California. Communities impacted by the 2020 wildfires had near zero housing vacancies prior to disasters, limiting options for disaster survivors for either temporary or more long-term housing options. High housing costs resulted in rent-burdened households and many who live precariously close to homelessness. Given the profound destruction and disruption wrought by the 2020 wildfires on the State of California, unmet needs in the state's Most Impacted and Distressed areas (MID) remain significant. HCD is committed to addressing these needs via pursuing additional resources, including additional CDBG-DR funding, and leveraging other resources to support the statewide recovery effort. In addition, HCD continues to coordinate closely with local, state, and federal partners to collect and analyze data, identify resources, and understand how jurisdictions' unmet needs evolve over time.

Project Summary

Project #, Project Title	This Report	To Date	
	Program Funds Drawdown	Project Funds Budgeted	Program Funds Drawdown
2020 Administration, 2020 Administration	\$0.00	\$11,560,150.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$11,560,150.00	\$0.00
9999, Restricted Balance	\$0.00	\$14,761,000.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$216,442,000.00	\$0.00



D201-HBDC-PRGRM, 2020 Homebuyer Assistance Program	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
D201-IFDC-PRGRM, 2020 Infrastructure (FEMA PA Match)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
D201-MFDC-PRGRM, 2020 Multifamily Housing	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
D201-SFDC-PRGRM, 2020 Owner Occupied	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
M201-MFDC-PRGRM, 2020 MHP Mitigation	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
M201-SFDC-PRGRM, 2020 OOR Mitigation	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
B-21-DZ-06-0001	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

