



## **News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (6/4/21)**

### **Shooting Reported at Los Angeles County Fire Station**

[ABC News reports](#) a veteran Los Angeles County Fire Department member is dead, and a captain was critically injured after an off-duty comrade allegedly opened fire inside a fire station in Southern California on Tuesday, the police said.

The unidentified suspect was believed to be found dead from an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound at his residence, which burned to the ground, according to the investigators. However, they can't say this is the suspect because the house is still burning. Once it's safe, officers will approach to confirm the person's identity.

The gunfire was reported at 10:53 a.m. local time at Los Angeles County Fire Station 81 in Agua Dulce, according to the sheriff's department.

Officers responded to the scene and found a fire department specialist, who is described as a 44-year-old man with 20 years of experience with the fire department, dead at the scene. A second victim, described as a 54-year-old captain, was airlifted to Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital and went into surgery, LA County Fire Department Chief Daryl Osby said at a news conference Tuesday afternoon. The captain was listed in critical but stable condition, according to Osby.

Members of the firehouse identified the suspect to officers and gave them the description of his getaway vehicle, Lt. Brandon Dean of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department said. Osby would only describe the suspect as a specialist assigned to the station who wasn't scheduled to work on Tuesday.

When officers arrived at the alleged suspect's home, the property was on fire and they found who they believe to be the suspect in the back, pool area with an apparent self-inflicted gunshot, Dean said.

The investigation is ongoing, but the fire department and police said they haven't determined a motive.

### **Plane Makes Emergency Landing on California Highway**

[NBC News reports](#) a Los Angeles Police Department airplane made an emergency landing on a busy California highway Monday without crashing or injuring anyone, authorities said.

Aaron Figueroa, a dispatcher with the California Highway Patrol, said the plane touched down shortly before 7 p.m. local time on U.S. 101 about 35 miles north of Los Angeles.

Only the pilot was on board, and no one was injured, he said.

It wasn't clear why the plane made an emergency landing. Los Angeles police did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

In a [video posted on social media](#) that appeared to capture the incident, the plane could be seen driving on the major thoroughfare surrounded by cars. [Another image](#) showed it on the side of the highway.

### **Threat of Mass Violence in California was a Social Media Prank**

[The New York Post reports](#) a social media post that threatened the mass shooting of minorities in southern California on Sunday turned out to be fake, local police said.

A Reddit post using the name of a Lakewood man promised gun violence, but the Los Angeles County sheriff's department found the threat wasn't credible.

"The Lakewood resident cooperated fully with Sheriff's Dept investigators, and investigators now believe that the resident was the victim of what is known as 'swatting,'" a statement on the [Lakewood Twitter account said](#).

Swatting includes fake 911 calls or communications reporting a crime in progress "with the intent of creating hysteria and a large-scale law enforcement response," the statement read.

"The Sheriff's Department does not believe that the social media posting this morning related to potential violence is a credible threat," the statement continued.

"The Sheriff's Department will be investigating further to determine who was behind the false post."

The original Reddit post appears to have been deleted, but screenshots of the post showed a man promising to leave a 192-page manifesto "rationalizing and explaining" his hate toward minorities.

The author claimed to be a longtime resident who had been bullied and threatened to use an AR-15 and Glock 18 to shoot "every minority in sight."

"I am aiming for at least 10, but the more the better," the post said.

The post also threatened members of the City Council, according to screenshots posted to social media.

### **California Central Valley Congressman Josh Harder Leads Wildfire Emergency Bill -- Wildfire Emergency Act Would Reduce Fire Risk, Protect Critical Infrastructure and Train New Fire Professionals**

[The Sierra Sun Times reports](#) last week, Representative Josh Harder (CA-10) and his colleagues re-introduced the *Wildfire Emergency Act*.

The bill expands on its previous version by dedicating new funds to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires, assist critical infrastructure facilities like hospitals and police stations to respond to wildfires and blackouts, and train the next generation of foresters and fire managers

across the American West using the latest technology available to them to help reduce the impact and risk of wildfires.

In addition to leading this bill, Rep. Harder has been dedicated to the issue of firefighter staffing and pay in the Central Valley and across California. He has pushed the US Forest Service to staff up its critically understaffed elite firefighter units and stood up for volunteer firefighters struggling to be paid for fighting fires on federal land.

The *Wildfire Emergency Act* would work to do the following:

- Authorizes \$250 million over 5 years for up to 10 Forest Service projects of 100,000 acres or greater to restore forests and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire.
- Establishes a new \$100 million grant program to assist critical facilities like hospitals and police stations become more energy efficient and better adapted to function during power shutoffs. The new program would also provide funding for the expanded use of distributed energy systems, including microgrids.
- Expands the Energy Department's weatherization program to allow for the retrofit of homes to make them more resilient to wildfire through the use of fire-resistant building materials and other methods.
- Expedites permitting for the installation of wildfire detection equipment (such as sensors, cameras, and other relevant equipment) expand the use of satellite data to assist wildfire response and allow FEMA hazard mitigation funding to be used for the installation of fire-resistant wires and infrastructure and for the undergrounding of wires.
- Establishes one or more Prescribed Fire Centers to coordinate research and training of foresters and forest managers in the Western United States in the latest methods and innovations in prescribed fire (controlled burns) practices to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic fires and improve the health of forests.
- Authorizes a new workforce development program to assist in developing a career-training pipeline for forestry and fire management workers and establish a training center to teach foresters and fire managers in the latest methods and innovations in practices to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic fires and improve the health of forests.

### **Marin County Pediatric Emergency Care System Approved**

[EMS I reports](#) the state has certified Marin County's emergency treatment plan for children, an action the county described as a breakthrough after five years of effort.

"In large part due to the hard work and dedication of our hospital partners, we have created a system of care for children that not only provides better and more compassionate care but will be far more capable to quickly adapt to change and stress in the system, such as in a disaster situation," said Dr. Dustin Ballard, medical director of the Marin County Emergency Medical Services Agency.

The California Emergency Medical Services Authority notified Marin of its compliance in April. Prior to that, the local standard of emergency care could vary and might not always incorporate pediatric best practices such as age-appropriate equipment and kid-friendly pain control and distraction techniques, according to the county.

In 2020, 409 children in Marin required ambulances, 217 of those for traumatic injuries. All but 18 were taken to hospitals in the county.

During the Korean and Vietnam wars, doctors discovered that survival rates improved significantly when patients were stabilized in the field and transported immediately to an emergency medical center. This approach was incorporated into the treatment of adult patients in the U.S. beginning in 1975, and medical outcomes improved dramatically.

It wasn't until 1984, however, that Congress authorized the use of federal funds for emergency medical services for children.

A study published in the medical journal *Pediatrics* in 2019 found that the risk of mortality was four times higher among children who arrived at emergency departments with low pediatric readiness scores. The data involved 20,483 critically ill children at 426 hospitals.

An emergency department is considered pediatric ready if it has appropriate processes, staff and equipment to treat children and can determine when a child might require more specialized care.

"Children are not just small adults, and require specific sizes of equipment for stabilizing airways, administering IV fluids and medications and ensuring safety equipment for ambulance transportation," said registered nurse Karrie Groves, a program coordinator with the Marin County Emergency Medical Services Agency. "Changes in our system were made specifically to address this special population and are in place today."

MarinHealth Medical Center and Kaiser Permanente San Rafael Medical Center are both certified pediatric receiving centers. MarinHealth is an advanced center; all staff and physicians there have received special education on the treatment of pediatric patients.

MarinHealth's center stresses pain avoidance with numbing medicine before injections and chooses alternative methods of delivering medicine when possible. MarinHealth also employs a specialist who uses play to educate and distract nervous young patients.

### **Houseboats Removed from Lake Oroville as Water Levels Drop Due to Drought (Photos)**

[\*The Weather Channel\* reports](#) at least 130 houseboats have been hauled from Lake Oroville as drought dries up the California lake, Lake Oroville public safety chief says.

As of Wednesday, Lake Oroville was at 38% of capacity and 45% of the average early June water level. As water levels fall, the houseboats were at risk of getting stuck or sustaining damage. Many of the houseboats now sit in parking lots next to the lake.

Houseboat owners said they received letters stating that their boats would be removed from the lake. They were given the choice of hauling their boats home or paying rent to the state to keep them in the parking lot.

The lake is down to one of its lowest launch ramps at Bidwell Canyon Marina, a spot that was under water just months ago. Boaters are forced to descend lower and lower to keep up with the shrinking water levels, and it may get to the point that the water is too low to put boats in it at all.

As the drought continues, Lake Oroville, which provides drinking water to 27 million people and water to 4 million to 5 million acres of farmland, could drop to its lowest levels in 40 years by October, according to the Water Education Foundation.

A warm spring compounded the year's low precipitation total, which was one of the lowest totals on record. Much of the Sierra Nevada snowpack quickly evaporated in the warm weather. The snowpack would typically feed nearly 163 billion gallons of water into reservoirs, the Times Herald reported.

This year's snowpack is at a devastating 0% of normal, leaving most of California's big reservoirs with less than half their capacities and 87% of the West under at least a moderate drought.

The drought comes after years of warming temperatures due to climate change, which worsens droughts and contributes to California's drier, shorter winter rainy season.

This isn't the first-time houseboats have had to be removed from Lake Oroville. The drought in 2015 forced the removal of several houseboats.

### **Why States and Localities Should Embrace Biden's Cyber Plan**

[Governing reports](#) President Biden's long-anticipated and much-discussed [Executive Order on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity](#) was finally released in May and, weighing in at more than 30 pages and over 8,000 words, this presidential novella is easily the federal government's most ambitious and comprehensive attempt to address a vast array of long-standing cybersecurity issues, calling as it does for "bold changes and significant investments in order to defend the vital institutions that underpin the American way of life."

Even though the executive order is focused exclusively on the federal government, there is much to appreciate for state and local government organizations. They should pay attention and embrace the boldness of its attempt to transform cybersecurity. State and local governments will ultimately be beneficiaries of the EO's higher federal security requirements, much as [Governing highlighted in this space a month ago](#) in exploring how the StateRAMP initiative for procuring security-tested cloud products is leveraging the lessons and successes of the FedRAMP program. As security product and service vendors strengthen their security profiles to continue doing business with the federal government, those efficiencies and standards will directly reinforce security programs at other levels of government.

Overall, *Governing* says they are pleased with the path the EO lays out, and if the responsible federal agencies can hit their deadlines it could be truly transformational. However, with 74 actionable directives — 45 of which have hard dates for completion — they fear it is perhaps overly ambitious. These directives are momentous in the context of the time, people and money required to accomplish them and meet the target dates. Unfortunately, these tasks will be piled on top of organizations that already are struggling with overworked cybersecurity staff and with deficient funding to meet even their current requirements.

The author from *Governing* explained they don't intend to dissect each of the major sections of the EO in detail, but they do think it worthwhile to highlight them and provide some historical and experiential context. None of the EO's initiatives are trivial. Some are aspirational and transformational. Others are simply restatements of the cybersecurity challenges and barriers we've been trying to solve for ages. Their 50,000-foot observations:

- Remove barriers to threat information sharing between government and the private sector. The federal government has been tested daily and has regularly failed to improve information sharing

for years. Just. Do. It.

- Modernize and implement stronger cybersecurity standards in the federal government. Stronger than the National Institute of Standards and Technology's [Cybersecurity Framework](#) or NIST's [catalog of security and privacy controls](#)? These are already considered worldwide de facto standards. Simply requiring compliance with existing standards would save a lot of time and energy.
- Improve software supply chain security. This has always been a challenge, and both COVID-19 and the [SolarWinds attack](#) highlighted the vast gaps in our supply chain security over the past 15 months. This one could revolutionize security in a way that translates to both state and local governments, as well as the private sector. It's no surprise that this is the largest section in the EO.
- Establish a cybersecurity safety review board. This, similar to the National Transportation Safety Board, has the potential to really help — as long as we remember that cybersecurity incidents rarely have tangible and physical evidence like after a plane crash.
- Create a standard playbook for responding to cyber incidents. The author from *Governing* says they are a believer in playbooks, but a standard playbook? Across all federal government agencies? Every cybersecurity incident is different, and even the same incident affecting different agencies is nuanced. The author stated, "I love the efficiencies that come with standardization, but flexibility is critical in incident response."
- Improve detection of cybersecurity incidents on federal networks. Oh my! The Department of Homeland Security has spent (wasted?) billions on its Einstein network protection program over the past decade with [very little to show for it](#) and very little support across the federal government. The sad part is that most people realize that Einstein is a failure. There are very robust commercial technologies available that dance rings around Einstein for a fraction of the cost.
- Improve investigative and remediation capabilities. This is the technical section that calls for logging, log retention and log management and, most important of all, permits agencies to share logs with other federal agencies to improve overall investigative capabilities. *Please* let this happen.

Another issue that has plagued government organizations at all levels since the beginning of time is the glacial, baffling and often mind-numbing technology procurement process. The new executive order establishes a process to review [the Federal Acquisition Regulation](#) and [the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation](#) with the goal of far more transparency than exists today. This is the key to better and more efficient procurement of technologies, and it is directly translatable to state and local governments, since vendors can use this transparency as a differentiator in their customer relationships.

### **Cal/OSHA Rejects Workplace Mask Rules**

[ABC 10 News reports](#) Cal/OSHA in charge of workplace safety Thursday rejected new rules that could have extend California's mask mandate on workers until next year, even if they are vaccinated.

The rules being considered frustrate business groups because they set a higher standard than the state plans to soon adopt for social settings.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says fully vaccinated people can skip face coverings and distancing in virtually all situations.

California is set to follow that recommendation starting June 15.

But the California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board's staff says conditions are different among workers, who should remain masked unless everyone else in their workspace also is vaccinated.

### **The California Department of Public Health Provides Details on California Reopening**

[\*JD Supra reports\*](#) as the June 15<sup>th</sup> reopening date approaches, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) issued [a statement](#) describing significantly reduced COVID-19 restrictions. The CDPH statement confirms all sectors listed in the current California Blueprint for a Safer Economy may return to usual operations based on several general public health recommendations.

Capacity limitations and physical distancing will no longer be required. California will continue to follow [CDPH guidance for face coverings](#). California's guidance has not been updated to mirror the CDC. While the Governor and others have indicated California will update its face-covering guidance, it has not yet occurred.

The CDPH's statement also specifies requirements for mega-events. Indoor events with greater than 5,000 attendees, or outdoor events with greater than 10,000 attendees, are considered mega-events. Vaccination verification or negative COVID-19 testing will be required for indoor mega-events and recommended for outdoor mega-events. These requirements will remain in place at least through October 1, 2021.

Employers should note that while the CDPH will reduce its restrictions, employers must continue to also follow local public health guidance. Some localities, like Santa Clara County, have more stringent requirements for returning to usual operations.

Finally, the CDPH's Statement confirms most employers are subject to the Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Prevention Emergency Temporary Standards (ETS), which are also currently in a state of flux but will likely be revised on June 3<sup>rd</sup>.

### **Rural Northern California is Falling Behind in Vaccinations, and COVID-19 Cases are Rising**

[\*The Los Angeles Times reports\*](#) some rural counties in Northern California are falling further behind in COVID-19 vaccination rates compared with the rest of the state, causing cases to remain flat or, in some cases, to rise.

A Times analysis found that the counties with the lowest vaccination rates were likely to have higher recent case rates per capita. Counties in rural Northern California and the greater Sacramento area fared worst, while Southern California and the Bay Area have fared best in terms of higher rates of vaccination and lower daily case rates, the analysis found.

Health officials in some of the rural areas with low rates of vaccination said they are battling reluctance on the part of residents to get the shot, which leaves a greater percentage of the population exposed to the coronavirus than in more urban parts of California, where cases continue to plummet.

“COVID is still here and is still pretty prevalent in our community,” said Kerri Schuette, public information officer for the Health and Human Services Agency of Shasta County, where only 36% of residents have received at least one dose. “And that’s especially concerning in a county that doesn’t have a very high vaccination rate, so there are a lot of people who are vulnerable still.”

These gaps in vaccine coverage, though not new, are sparking concerns that some swaths of the state remain at risk of potential outbreaks, complicating California’s emergence from the pandemic that has upended life for more than a year.

Statewide, 54% of residents of all ages have received at least one dose of vaccine, according to data compiled by The Times.

In San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, San Mateo and Marin counties, more than 67% of residents are at least partially vaccinated. But across much of the state’s rural north, fewer than 45% of residents have rolled up their sleeves.

To view specifics on various counties including Tehama, Siskiyou, Lassen, Humboldt, and more, [visit the full article](#).

### **California Wasted 31,000 Doses of COVID-19 Vaccine – Here’s How We Ranked Among Other States**

[The Sacramento Bee reports](#) California has wasted more than 31,000 doses of the vaccine since December, just a fraction of the more than 39 million doses delivered to residents of the country’s most populous state since the vaccine rollout began.

When COVID-19 vaccines first became available and local health departments were crushed by an onslaught of demand, state officials and health experts stressed the importance ensuring not a single dose went to waste.

Given the scale of the vaccine rollout, the wasted dose data spanning from December 10 through May 10, indicate that local health departments were generally able to avoid tossing out shots or otherwise disposing the precious resource. The data was obtained from the California Department of Public Health through a Public Records Act request.

Some of the challenges included complicated and restrictive vaccine eligibility based on employment. Gov. Gavin Newsom’s office later clarified in January that county health officials could consider giving doses to lower priority people if it meant avoiding wasting doses from an already open vial.

In Sacramento, 321 of the more than 1.5 million shots the county received were wasted, according to state data. The most common reason being health professionals were unable to draw an extra dose from the vial for the Pfizer vaccine. Yolo, Placer and El Dorado counties wasted 56,170, and eight doses, respectively.

The number of wasted doses in California reflects the “cost of doing business,” said Andrew Noymer, an epidemiologist and associate professor of population health at UC Irvine.

“It’s kind of inevitable that you’re not going to use every dose,” he said. “You’re never going to have zero wastage; it’s baked in the cake.”



The state data does not include vaccines given out by pharmacies like CVS and Walgreens, which have been receiving doses directly from the federal government.

Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention showed those two companies were responsible for roughly 70% of the nearly 183,000 wasted vaccine doses nationwide as of late March, Kaiser Health News reported last month.

Alameda County wasted the largest number of doses in the state, unable to use 7,055 of the more than 1.8 million shots it received. More than half were wasted because Pfizer vaccines were spoiled. Tulare and Modoc counties were the only two that had a wastage rate of more than half a percent, wasting 2,380 and 41 doses, respectively.

Nine counties — Alpine, Calaveras, Colusa, Inyo, Lake, Mariposa, Mono, Sierra and Tehama — reported to the state that it had wasted no doses.

Vaccine waste has varied from state to state. In Texas, roughly 60,000 doses have gone to waste, the [Houston Chronicle reported](#) in mid-May. Louisiana has wasted [more than 12,000 doses](#), despite a state population that's one-eighth the size of California.

Some states have reported minimal wastage, according to Kaiser Health News. Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and D.C. together registered just 1,090 wasted doses by mid-March, the news outlet reported.

There are a variety of reasons why a vaccine may have gone unused. A syringe may have broken, a dose may have been lost, a vial may have been opened but not fully used up, or vials may have expired. About 70% of the wasted doses were Pfizer vaccines.

### **ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon**

- **[CAL FIRE Forest Health Research Program \(FY 2020-21 & FY 2021-22\);](#)** *environment & water; science, technology, and research & development*
  - **Funded by:** Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
  - **Deadline: Monday, June 7, 2021**
  - **Total estimated funding:** \$3.8 million
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
- **[GFO-20-607 – Second Block Grant for Light-Duty Electric Vehicle Charger Incentive Projects;](#)** *energy*
  - **Funded by:** California Energy Commission
  - **Deadline: Friday, June 11, 2021**
  - **Total estimated funding:** \$500 million
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
- **[2021 Natural Community Conservation Planning \(NCCP\) Local Assistance Grant Program;](#)** *environment & water*
  - **Funded by:** Department of Fish and Wildlife
  - **Deadline: Friday, June 18, 2021**
  - **Total estimated funding:** \$2.576 million
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)

### **Funding Opportunities**

## California State Library High-Speed Broadband Grant

[The California State Library](#) has created this grant with the goal of bringing high-speed broadband to all California public libraries by connecting them to the California Research and Education Network (CalREN).

The high-speed broadband grant is open to all public libraries in California.

Eligible grant expenses are listed below (Further details and definitions of these categories are available in the grant application):

- Access Points for Data Distribution
- Antenna Cabling/Connectors
- Data Distribution Fiber or Dark Fiber Network Management Software
- Wireless Internet Conduit
- Electrical System Upgrades
- Environmental Monitoring Components
- Equipment Racks and Cabinets
- Heating Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
- Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)/Battery Backup Networking
- Consulting Funding
- Electrical System Upgrades

A local match may be required based on Local Income Per Capita levels. It is at the discretion of the State Library to modify or waive match funding.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Wednesday, June 30, 2021**. Total estimated funding available is \$5 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

## Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention/HCD

[The Department of Housing and Community Development](#) has created the VHHP program to finance the development of affordable rental and Transitional Housing for Veterans, with an emphasis on housing Extremely Low-Income Veterans experiencing Homelessness. The VHHP program is administered by the Department, in collaboration with the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) and the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA).

The Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention loan provides post-construction residual receipts permanent loans to fund the development of affordable multifamily rental housing that contains permanent supportive housing units and affordable housing units for veterans and their families.

Funds are used for the acquisition and/or construction or rehabilitation of an affordable rental housing development or transitional housing, or the conversion of an existing structure.

Funds shall be used for approved development costs and to refinance loans used to cover such costs. The maximum loan amount is \$15 million per project. Base amount/assisted unit is \$95,000 for 9% tax credit projects and \$175,000 for non-9% tax credit projects. Manager's units will receive a loan amount based on 60% AMI.

Funding is available statewide with geographic targeting to encourage the development of Veteran housing in regions with high concentrations of California's most vulnerable Veterans. Awards may be adjusted to meet these targets, if necessary.

Eligible applicants include businesses, individuals, nonprofits, public agencies, and tribal governments.

The deadline to apply is **Saturday, July 31, 2021**. Total estimated funding available is \$75 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

### **2021-22 Sexual Assault Response Team (XS) Program RFP**

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services has created the XS Program to fund a Sexual Assault Counselor, per Evidence Code §1035.2, to act as a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Advocate to take a role in the planning and coordinating of SART efforts in their community with the goal of improving the quality of, response to, and services for, sexual assault victims.

To be eligible to receive funds, the entity must: 1. Be a Cal OES-funded Rape Crisis (RC) Program Subrecipient. 2. Receive a minimum of 50% of available points on the Rating Sheet. 3. Applicants applying for federal funds must be registered in the federal System for Award Management (SAM) and have an expiration date that is at least eight weeks after the Application due date. Check SAM status. 4.

Applicants that are community-based organizations must be registered with the California Department of Justice's Registry of Charitable Trusts with a "current" or "pending" status. Check nonprofit status.

Applicants who were not previously funded during FY 2016-2020 will be prioritized for funding as long as they have met all of the eligibility criteria listed above. Only one proposal per Implementing Agency will be eligible to receive funding. If an Implementing Agency submits more than one proposal, only the highest scoring proposal, meeting the criteria above, will be considered for funding.

Match funding requires a cash and/or in-kind match equal to 20 percent of the total project cost. Applicants may request a partial or full match waiver (match waiver requests are not considered during the Proposal Rating process).

Cal OES's four-character code for this federal fund is VOCA. This code will be in the drop-down on the Grant Subaward Face Sheet (Cal OES Form 2-101).

The federal award number is 2020-V2-GX-0031

The deadline to apply is **Wednesday, August 4, 2021**. Total estimated funding available is \$1.53 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

### **Proposition 1 Grant Program**

[The Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy](#) is implementing the California Water Action Plan in the Coachella Valley.

Any project that meets the objectives of Proposition 1 may apply, but the Conservancy is particularly interested in the following endeavors:

Land acquisition projects that preserve watershed features, flows into the aquifer, Whitewater River and Flood Plain or the Salton Sea; prevent flooding; or conserve habitat areas for endangered or threatened species of animals and plants. Watershed restoration or enhancement projects, such as those that reclaim natural features like streambeds, washes, or percolation areas; remove invasive species that draw excessive amounts of water from the aquifer or harm endangered or threatened species; or create refugia or new habitat area for such species. Infrastructure projects that facilitate water management or develop delivery structures that help reduce water use or enhance efficiency in a manner that complements surrounding habitat values.

A pre application consultation meeting must be requested by July 20, 2021. As part of that process, a short pre application form must be submitted. Please contact the Conservancy to schedule the meeting and request the form.

Eligible Applicants include nonprofits, public agencies, and tribal governments.

Projects must be located within, or provide direct benefits to, the jurisdiction of the Conservancy which is entirely within Riverside County and matches the boundaries of the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

While there is no minimum amount of matching funding required, applicants are strongly encouraged to obtain other funding. Most Prop 1 grants made by the Conservancy have provided 20 - 30% of their funding from elsewhere.

The deadline to apply is **Tuesday, August 10, 2021**. Total estimated funding available is \$1,639,513. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).