



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (7/9/21)

Helicopter on Northern California Wildfire Makes Emergency Landing into a Lake

[*SF Gate reports*](#) A helicopter battling flames over the Lava Fire in Northern California's Siskiyou County near Mount Shasta made an emergency landing into Lake Shastina Wednesday afternoon, according to the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

The pilot survived the incident and the U.S. Forest Service said in an incident report that "he was able to swim/walk away." His condition is being assessed.

There were no other passengers on board. The cause is still under investigation. "As we get more information, we will share it," the U.S. Forest Service said in a statement.

Swarm of Earthquakes, Including Magnitude 6.0 Quake, Felt Across Northern California

[*KCRA 3 reports*](#) a swarm of earthquakes that included a magnitude 6.0 quake rattled Northern California Thursday afternoon, according to the United States Geological Survey. Experts expect days of aftershocks to follow.

The 6.0 earthquake was recorded around 3:50 p.m. Since that quake, the USGS reported more temblors in Nevada and across the state border in Mono, Tuolumne and Alpine counties.

The biggest earthquake was originally reported as magnitude 5.9 but was since revised to 6.0 around 5:45 p.m. by the USGS.

An earthquake in Farmington in San Joaquin County was originally reported by the USGS but that entry was since taken off the list of recent quakes. California seismologist Dr. Lucy Jones explained automatic systems that locate quakes sometimes get confused, especially if there are not many stations in the area.

Caltrans said it has reopened Highway 395 from Bridgeport in Mono County to the Nevada state line. It was originally closed as crews worked to clear rockslides caused by the magnitude 6.0 earthquake.

The Mono County Sheriff said outside of the rockslides at Chris Flat in Walker Canyon, there are no reports of significant damage at this time.

The California Office of Emergency Services had a team assembled at the State Operations Center preparing for the area's incoming heatwave when the earthquake happened. The agency immediately pivoted and is now monitoring impacts from the earthquake. As of Thursday night,

CAL OES says there are no reports of injuries or significant damage. The agency will continue to monitor for aftershocks.

In emergency or disaster situations, like an earthquake, CAL OES is prepared to help local governments with mutual aid programs, law enforcement, fire, search and rescue, and other personnel which can be of assistance.

USGS officials held a briefing around 5:30 p.m., saying the earthquake was the result of normal fault-line activity. The aftershock forecast for an earthquake stronger than the magnitude 5.9 one is 6% likelihood. More than 50 smaller aftershocks were since reported.

USGS also said the earthquake was reported felt as far west as San Francisco, as far east as Carson City, Nevada, and as far south as Visalia.

Salt Fire Continues to Burn, Growing in the Same Area as 2018 Wildfire

[ABC News 10 reports](#) over 700 firefighting personnel are working to contain one of Northern California's wildfires.

The Salt Fire broke out on Wednesday, June 30, near the Lakehead-Lakeshore community of unincorporated Shasta County, north of the city of Redding. The fire is currently 20% contained after burning 11,693 acres near the Salt creek exit south of Lakehead.

The fire near Mount Shasta has destroyed over 40 buildings, many of them being homes. Evacuation orders and warnings, as well as road closures, remain in place for the communities near the fire.

[According to the latest incident report](#), "fire activity continues to actively burn through the night. Fire continues to spread to the North and North East and the South East in aligned drainages, actively burning within the Hirz fire scar of 2018, impacting high value private timberland and recently planted plantations."

According to [CAL FIRE](#), 2020 was one of the most severe fire seasons on record as 9,917 wildfires burned 4.2 million acres. Over 9,000 structures were destroyed, and 31 people (civilians and firefighters) were killed.

If you live in a wildfire-prone zone, [CAL FIRE suggests](#) creating a defensible space around your home. Defensible space is an area around a building in which vegetation and other debris are completely cleared. At least 100 feet is recommended.

[The Department of Homeland Security suggests](#) assembling an emergency kit that has important documents, N95 respirator masks, supplies to grab with you if you are forced to leave at a moment's notice. The agency also suggests signing up for local warning system notifications and know your community's evacuation plans best to prepare yourself and your family in cases of wildfires.

AFG Program Awarded More than \$1.1 Billion to Arizona, California, and Nevada Fire Departments, Fire Districts, and EMS Organizations

[Homeland Security Today reports](#) June marks the 20th anniversary of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG). The program, which also includes Staffing for Adequate Emergency Response and Fire Prevention and Safety

grants, was authorized by Congress to provide federal funding directly to local fire departments and emergency organizations. Since its inception, AFG's mission has remained the same: Help firefighters and first responders obtain the equipment, training and other resources necessary to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards.

AFG is a profoundly important program. Over the past 20 years, it has provided recipients with more than 79,000 individual awards, totaling more than \$12 billion. Over the program's 20-year history, Arizona, California and Nevada received 4,451 grants worth more than \$1.1 billion.

- Arizona received 1,217 awards for \$239,463,292.
- California received 3,025 awards for \$829,958,307.
- Nevada received 209 awards for \$69,791,827.

In the last grant cycle, 82 fire departments, fire districts and non-affiliated emergency medical services organizations received awards in FEMA Region 9. Here are a few highlights:

- The Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians in California used funds to contract a grant writer, which helped procure an AFG award to purchase vehicle extrication equipment.
- The North Las Vegas Fire Department's grant purchased portable defibrillation and monitoring technology to help deliver high-quality CPR, provide optimal defibrillation and pacing treatments, and manage data to address critical quality improvements.
- Arizona's Northwest Fire District purchased public safety two-way radios to deliver clear and secure communications during emergency situations.

AFG's latest award cycle provided \$350 million to 2,500 eligible fire departments, nonaffiliated emergency medical services organizations and state fire training academies. Eligible activities included operations and safety, vehicle acquisition and regional projects to equip and train emergency personnel to recognized standards, enhance operational efficiencies, foster interoperability and support community resilience.

For more information on the AFG program, [click here](#).

Alameda Residents Can Sign Up for New Emergency Alert System

[Patch reports](#) Alameda County is encouraging Alameda residents to sign up for a new emergency notification system.

ZoneHaven is used elsewhere in the Golden State to assist first responders and emergency agencies with coordinating evacuations in case of emergencies, such as wildfires. ZoneHaven provides residents with emergency updates and resources, such as real-time shelter information, weather and traffic information.

Alameda residents are encouraged to create a ZoneHaven account and check their emergency zone, in case evacuation warnings or orders are issued for their neighborhood.

To sign up:

- Go to [ZoneHaven](#)
- Type in your address. Your Zone name will appear
- Write down your Zone keep it handy in case of emergency

There are several evacuation zones in Alameda.

Residents are also encouraged residents to sign up for [AC Alert](#) — the system currently used by Alameda County and city agencies.

Constant, Compounding Disasters Are Exhausting Emergency Response

[Circle of Blue reports](#) the interval between emergencies is shortening, or in some cases disappearing altogether. It is not just one fire. It is several — at the same time. Or it is a fire and power shutoffs happening during a drought in a region that still has not recovered from the last dry cycle.

The acceleration of disaster is repeating worldwide, in part because vulnerable people and developments are encroaching on hazardous terrain. Landslides in the unstable Himalaya Mountains in recent years have demolished newly built hydropower stations and killed hundreds, including more than 200 dead or missing in February from the [Chamoli disaster](#). However, the acceleration is also occurring because a supercharged climate is churning up more powerful hurricanes, more punishing droughts, more oppressive heat waves – altogether more environmental and water-related risk.

António Guterres, the United Nations secretary general, emphasized that point last week at a special UN session on water and disasters.

“Last year, cyclones lashed the shores of many countries that were already grappling with serious liquidity crises and debt burdens, made worse by the Covid-19 pandemic,” Guterres said.

The scenario that Guterres described – cyclone plus debt plus pandemic – is an example of what researchers call “compounding” or “cascading” disasters. These are disasters that build upon one another, their effects rippling across society. Any hazard has the potential to compound, but according to Susan Cutter, the danger is especially acute in a society whose physical systems are so expansive and interdependent: from corporate supply chains that cross national borders to water utilities and hospitals that rely on a steady supply of power from the public grid.

“The more complexity you have in a system – unless there are tremendous redundancies, which isn’t always the case with water – you will have secondary and tertiary effects,” said Cutter, who is the director of the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute at the University of South Carolina. Those secondary effects can be devastating. If a utility does not have sufficient generators when the power goes out – or if those generators are flooded or if fuel isn’t able to reach them, as was the case during Hurricane Sandy, in New York and New Jersey – then raw sewage spills into waterways.

Flooding from Hurricane Harvey, in 2017, resulted in power outages at the Arkema chemical facility in Crosby, Texas. Without power, the refrigeration system failed, causing the organic peroxide stored on site to explode. Residents living 1.5 miles around the site could not return home for a week and 21 people sought medical care for inhaling the fumes.

Alessandra Jerolleman, an assistant professor of emergency management at Jacksonville State University, said one of the strengths of the U.S. emergency management system is the tradition of sharing resources, both within and outside of formal disaster declarations. For water and wastewater utilities, state and regional networks called WARNs dispatch operators and work crews to areas hit by hurricanes, fires, earthquakes, or tornadoes. The crews help to repair pipes and restart the flow of drinking water. Fire crews also move across county and state lines.

However, even the durable bonds of the mutual aid system can break down, Jerolleman said. “It works really well when you have some percentage in the nation having disaster impacts and some percentage not. But when everybody’s impacted, that becomes a lot harder.”

In those conditions, a series of disasters prevents people from regaining their footing. Jerolleman brought up southwestern Louisiana, which endured a year of catastrophe. Residents of Lake Charles and Calcasieu Parish were hit by Hurricane Laura in August 2020 and, six weeks later, by Hurricane Delta. Dozens of drinking water systems went offline for weeks after the first storm and essential infrastructure was destroyed. Then last winter an ice storm swept through the area, causing water and power outages that extended from Texas through Mississippi. Moreover, in May, parts of Calcasieu Parish were flooded once again after receiving more than 20 inches of rain.

Dick Gremillion, the director of the Calcasieu Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, witnessed the unprecedented damage first hand.

“It’s like everything we’ve had in the past year is the worst of that thing,” Gremillion told Circle of Blue.

The goal for emergency response is not to be overstretched. Nevertheless, that is exactly how Gremillion said the people of Calcasieu Parish feel. Already there have been five named tropical storms in the Atlantic. “We’re not finished repairing our damage from last time and here it is hurricane season again,” he said.

Gremillion called it “hurricane fatigue.” People are not prepared for the emotional stress of another storm season. Nor are they physically prepared. Houses don’t have secure roofs. Buildings are not as stabilized against wind and water as they could be. According to FEMA, at the beginning of July there were 2,133 households in the parish living in temporary housing units.

These problems were foreseen. Cutter was the chair of a [2012 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report](#) on disaster resilience. That report concluded that the work to make the nation’s physical and social networks more adaptable needed to begin now. Nine years after that “now” moment, Cutter said that actions to achieve resilience have been uneven.

For Jerolleman, the events in Calcasieu are a warning that the emergency response profession may need to rethink its operating model, engaging with individuals but not leaving them entirely on their own to cope with the proliferation of constant, compounding hazards. “We may have some expectation of some level of preparedness for the initial event, but when you’ve had so many back-to-back events, at some point there’s no way that doesn’t overwhelm individual capacity,” Jerolleman said.

“We are creating risk even faster than we can mitigate it,” Jerolleman said. “Even if we didn’t have climate as a compounding factor.”

Surveillance Camera Captures Deadly Water Tank Explosion in California

[ABC WGNO reports](#) the California city of Lemoore declared a state of emergency following a deadly water tank explosion that was caught on camera on Monday, June 21.

When the 1.5-million-gallon city water tank ruptured, the massive storage container flying into the air, then crumpling on impact, it left the site out of operation.

City officials released new footage the following night that captured the moment the tank exploded, hurting a city employee and killing a contractor.

Until the site is fixed, residents are being urged to save water by not watering their lawns or using hoses to spray down concrete or cars. Temperatures in Lemoore are expected to near 110 degrees over the weekend.

Firefighters also felt the impact of low pressure as they battled a five-acre grass fire Tuesday afternoon near the site of the explosion.

“They are using tactics where they aren’t using a lot of water. We have our bulldozer coming in to put a line around it so we won’t need to use as much water putting a line around it,” said Kings County Fire Battalion Chief Sal Gutierrez.

The city says the water is safe to drink despite low pressure and possible discoloration, but there is potential for a boil water notice in the coming days if things change.

Police: California Inmate’s Wild Ride Wrecked Firetruck

[U.S. News reports](#) a California inmate firefighter left “half a block of destruction” when he stole a firetruck in an apparent Independence Day escape bid and later tried to carjack a second vehicle, officials said Monday.

The 31-year-old inmate from Orange County was part of an inmate crew fighting a vegetation fire caused by illegal fireworks late Sunday in the Sierra Nevada foothills town of Shingle Springs east of Sacramento, said California’s corrections and firefighting agencies, which jointly oversee the inmate firefighters.

The inmate stole a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection all-wheel-drive wildland firefighting engine designed to carry four firefighters, in what California Highway Patrol Sgt. Dave Varao called an escape attempt.

He drove it through a fence onto the nearby Rack-It Truck Racks property where he rammed one of the business’ parked vehicle, a tree and another fence before the rig jumped a curb and became stuck in a ditch, Varao said.

Surveillance video from the business shows the firetruck with emergency lights blazing, bouncing through the fence at what appears to be slow speed before circling around inside the property with streams of sparks flying from underneath the vehicle. Other vehicles’ emergency lights are visible in the distance.

With the firetruck disabled, the inmate ran back toward the truck racks business and tried to steal a vehicle from a business employee who was just leaving, Varao said. They fought, but the employee was able to escape back into the business and lock himself inside, while the inmate was unable to start the employee’s vehicle.

The employee was left with “very minor injuries” but was not taken to the hospital, while the inmate was then captured by correctional officers with the help of El Dorado County sheriff’s deputies about a half-hour after the incident began.

The inmate was hospitalized but was in good condition Monday and expected to recover, officials said. He had been in prison since 2015, but officials would not say on what charges, give his name or provide other details, citing the ongoing investigation. They also could not say if there have ever been similar previous incidents.

California is Betting \$61 Million That New Highway Crossings Will Keep Wildlife Safe

[CalMatters reports](#) about 7,000 vehicle crashes a year on California highways involve large wildlife, such as deer, according to 2018 data from the Road Ecology Center at UC Davis.

That totals to nearly 20 crashes per day, at the least. Many likely go unreported.

And they aren't cheap — for the drivers or the government. Between 2015 and 2018, [wildlife crashes have cost more than \\$1 billion](#). The expenses include car damage, personal injuries, emergency response, traffic impacts, lost work and the clean up.

Highways are not just crash sites for the deer caught in the headlights; they are also a great divide that can threaten the future of an entire species.

That is because highways cut through critical habitat, making it impossible for animals from one side to breed with animals on the other. This leads to inbreeding and deformities that result from dwindling genetic diversity. Wildlife crossings can help.

Utah saw a [98.5% reduction in deer mortalities](#) when it built two animal underpasses on a stretch of highway that blocked traditional migratory routes. In Colorado, wildlife-vehicle [collisions dropped by 89%](#) after the state built two bridges to help mule deer and elk safely cross a highway. Arizona, Florida, Montana, Oregon, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming have also built successful wildlife crossings.

However, California? Despite its environmentally-aware reputation, the Golden State lags in building these crossings. The Liberty Canyon overpass would be California's first bridge on the state highway system designed specifically for fostering wildlife connectivity. And even with the new funding, it is still years away from completion.

This year, however, conservationists are encouraged by action at the state Capitol. A bill making its way through the Legislature would [encourage the state transportation agency to build more wildlife crossings](#).

And the budget lawmakers passed last month includes new funding [to build animal overpasses and underpasses](#). In addition to the \$7 million for the bridge at Liberty Canyon, it also includes \$2 million to build a tunnel for deer and mountain lions to pass under Highway 17 in the Santa Cruz Mountains, plus \$52.5 million for other wildlife crossings that have yet to be identified.

Wildlife crossings have gained support across the political spectrum — both from environmentalists as well as groups that advocate for hunters. Even though he disagrees with California's ban on hunting mountain lions, Dan Whisenhunt, chief executive officer at the California Deer Association, supports building more overpasses and underpasses.

To learn more about how overpasses in California could help prevent crashes and save wildlife — specifically mountain lions facing extinction within the next 50 years — [view CalMatter's full article](#).

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **Infill Infrastructure Grant Program Round 7;** *housing, community, and economic development*
 - Funded by: Department of Housing and Community Development
 - Deadline: **Monday, July 12, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$160 million
 - Full grant guidelines: [linked here.](#)
- **CAL FIRE Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program;** *disadvantaged communities; environment & water*
 - Funded by: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 - Deadline: **Wednesday, July 14, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$20 million
 - Full grant guidelines: [linked here.](#)
 - [Online application](#)
- **2021-22 Bullying and Violence in School Advocacy (XB) Program RFP;** *consumer protection; education; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
 - Deadline: **Wednesday, July 14, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$575k
 - Full grant guidelines: [linked here.](#)
- **Song-Brown Healthcare Workforce Training Programs – Family Nurse Practitioner/Physician Assistants (FNP/PA);** *education; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
 - Deadline: **Friday, July 16, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$1.35 million
 - Full grant guidelines: [linked here.](#)
 - [Online application](#)

2021-22 Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Specialized Units (ST) Program RFP

[The Governor's office of Emergency Services](#) has created the ST Program to support and enhance specialized units to provide a coordinated response to adolescent (age 11 and older) and adult victims of sexual assault through compassionate investigative interviewing, immediate victim advocacy, training for patrol officers/first responders, and the development/updating of effective protocols and practices.

This program promotes the development and the implementation of effective, victim-centered law enforcement, prosecution, and court strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and enhancement of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

To be eligible to receive funds:

- Applicants must be a city, county, or campus law enforcement agency within the state of California.
- Receive a minimum of 50% of available points on the Rating Sheet.

- 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.

Matching funding requires a cash or in-kind match equal to 25 percent of the total project cost. Tribes and victim service providers are exempt. To request a match waiver, Applicants must submit the STOP Match Waiver Request form (Attachment B) with their proposal. All sections of the form must be completed and must be specific and unique to the Applicant and Program.

Total estimated funding available is \$759,580. The deadline to apply is **Wednesday, August 25, 2021**. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

Sea Otter Recovery Grants

[Coastal Conservancy](#) grants funded by the California Sea Otter Fund can be used for a variety of activities related to southern sea otter recovery and improving the nearshore ecosystem.

The California State Coastal Conservancy (Conservancy) announces the availability of grants to public agencies, tribes and nonprofit organizations for projects that facilitate the recovery of the southern sea otter along California's coasts.

The Coastal Conservancy ("Conservancy") is a California state agency, established in 1976, to work with local communities to implement multi-benefit projects that protect and enhance coastal resources. The Conservancy works along the entire length of California's coast, within the watersheds of rivers and streams that extend inland from the coast, and throughout the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.

The California Sea Otter Fund is one of the state's voluntary tax check-off funds that allows taxpayers to voluntarily contribute additional money for use towards the recovery of California's sea otter population. Approximately 50% of the revenues are allocated to the Coastal Conservancy for "competitive grants and contracts to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for research, science, protection, projects, or programs related to the Federal Sea Otter Recovery Plan or improving the nearshore ocean ecosystem."

Coastal Conservancy grants funded by the California Sea Otter Fund can be used for a variety of activities related to southern sea otter recovery and improving the nearshore ecosystem.

Conservancy priorities for the funding are as follows:

- Plan and implement projects to improve or expand southern sea otter habitat
- Reduce environmental stressors impacting southern sea otters
- Implement critical recovery actions of the Federal Southern Sea Otter Recovery Plan
- Research that will inform actions or strategies to advance critical sea otter recovery actions, improve or expand sea otter habitat, or reduce stressors on southern sea otters

Each year, the Conservancy solicits proposals for the annual appropriation from the California Sea Otter Fund (see Section A). This year the Conservancy has approximately \$250,000 available for projects that meeting the fund's objectives.

Public agencies, federally-recognized tribes, and nonprofit organizations are eligible for funding. To be eligible, a nonprofit organization must qualify under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The deadline to apply is **Wednesday, September 1, 2021**. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

Proposition 1 Groundwater Grant Program

[The State Water Resources Control Board](#) is funding grants to prevent or cleanup contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water.

Eligible applicants include public agencies, non-profit organizations, public utilities, tribes, and mutual water companies.

Contamination in groundwater is defined and is typically tied to exceedances of a primary Maximum Contaminant Level or notification level.

Typical projects funded in previous rounds include primarily extraction and treatment systems, as well as seawater intrusion prevention projects, and well abandonment projects.

Costs that identified responsible parties are able and willing to pay are not eligible.

Typical match is 50% of the total project cost, with reductions considered for disadvantaged communities.

Round 3 is for implementation projects only. Implementation proposals should demonstrate positive, quantifiable environmental outcomes, and consistency with the Prop 1 GWGP Guidelines. Full design is not necessarily required for the award of implementation funds but the intent, scope, and budget for the project should be reasonably well developed, at least at a conceptual level.

Eligible costs incurred after November 4, 2014 may be claimed for match. Reimbursement of eligible costs will not occur until after agreement execution. The grant agreement will indicate the eligible start date, after which eligible reimbursable costs may be incurred. For the purposes of the Concept Proposal, applicants can assume an eligible start date of approximately July 1, 2022.

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

The deadline to apply is **Tuesday, September 7, 2021**. Total estimated funding available is \$50 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

2021 AB 617 Community Air Grants Program

[The Air Resources Board](#) has created the Community Air Grants to provide community-based organizations with logistical and technical assistance to support their efforts in improving local air quality. Projects are intended to further the purposes of AB 617 and AB 32 by designing and executing projects that build capacity in communities through supporting community-based organizations' and community members' participation in the Community Air Protection Program.

Community Air Grant Project priorities include projects that: foster workforce development, prioritize equitable public participation and demonstrate local partnership building and coordination, leveraging, in-kind support, or other forms of collaboration and advance environmental justice within the context of California's air quality policies.

The following are eligible to apply for a Community Air Grants project:

1. A California community-based organization holding a current tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code
2. A California organization, not affiliated with a local, municipal, city, county, or state governmental agency or entity, and holding a tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as the Grantee, in partnership with a California community-based organization without Section 501(c)(3) status designated as a sub-grantee and
3. A California Native American Tribe. For the purposes of this grant, this includes all Federally Recognized Tribes, and other California Native Americans, as defined by Governor's Executive Order B-10-11.

Educational Grant elements include:

- Community engagement and education supporting CARB's Blueprint document;
- Conducting air quality education;
- Developing partnerships and coalition building for the purposes of AB 617;
- Facilitating community interaction and cultivating working relationships with government agencies;
- Education and support on specific Community Emission Reduction Programs;
- Education on other AB 617 statewide strategies;
- Education on Best Available Control Technologies (BACT), Best Available Retrofit Control Technologies (BARCT), and implementation;
- Education on air quality enforcement concepts;
- Education on data reporting and communication; and any other elements of AB 617 or the Blueprint.

Technical grant elements are:

- Community technology assessments;
- Community technical training (monitoring and technical education including data collection and analysis);
- Community led community air protection efforts; and
- Community air monitoring support.

Targeted grant elements are:

- Community Capacity Building;
- Model Emissions Reduction Strategy Identification/Development/Expansion; and
- Community Air Monitoring Plan Development.

Projects must be wholly located in and benefit disadvantaged and/or low-income communities, as identified pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 39711 and 39713 (added and amended by Senate Bill 535 and AB 1550), or on Tribal lands.

Matching funds or in-kind support are not required but are encouraged where applicable. Any leveraged funds, in-kind support or other resources may take various forms, and must be identified in the application and budget (Section 4 of the application text) narrative but will not count toward the maximum funding amounts you may request through the Community Air

Grants. Partnership-building and coordination, along with workforce development, is also strongly encouraged. Community Air Grants should be used to complement an organization's partnership-building and coordination for project implementation.

Eligible applicants include nonprofits and tribal governments.

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