



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (9/24/21)

California Incident Summary

[CAL FIRE](#) has an incidents page on their website that provides interactive maps, with up-to-date information regarding various disasters happening throughout the state. To view their incidents page, [please follow this link](#).

Hear Cal Fire Official Speak from Heart: ‘Trying Times ... We Will Get Through Together’

[The Sacramento Bee reports](#) Chris Anthony of Cal Fire searched for the right words to express the Caldor Fire danger while acknowledging the enormity of the problem facing the Lake Tahoe region — now and in the future.

[Click here](#) to listen to his full address.

Caldor Fire 76% Contained as Crews Continue to Battle Flames in ‘Steep and Rugged Terrain’

[Fox 40 News reports](#) California fire crews continue to battle the Caldor Fire after the reopening of Highway 50 on Tuesday.

Fire and utility crews are still doing a lot of cleanup and repair work in the burn area, so Caltrans is advising travelers to be extra cautious and alert.

The Caldor Fire has burned 220,548 acres and is 76% contained, after sparking in El Dorado County on Aug. 14.

The El Dorado County Sheriff’s Office has a map indicating the status of structures. [Click here to view](#).

Officials said low humidity and gusty winds Tuesday evening made it another “active night” for crews. With expected higher humidity and lessening winds Wednesday, firefighters are preparing for “strategic firing operations” later in the week.

The Eldorado National Forest closure remains in place until Sept. 30, and the [Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit closures](#) remain in place through Oct. 20.

The closure of Desolation Wilderness, Meiss Country and access corridors along the western shore of the lake has been extended through Dec. 31.

Just over 1,300 El Dorado County residents remain under evacuation, [the California Office of Emergency Services reported Tuesday](#).

As of last week, 18 people have been injured in the Caldor Fire, including 16 firefighters, Cal Fire reported.

The cause of the Caldor Fire remains under investigation.

Red Cross Looking for Volunteers, Donations for Residents Impacted by California Wildfires

[WTOL 11 reports](#) as the Dixie Fire in California continues to grow, it is now less than 70,000 acres from becoming the largest wildfire to burn in California history.

The Dixie Fire is currently the largest single wildfire in the state's history. The August Complex, which was made up of several lightning-sparked fires, is currently the largest fire, burning more than 1 million acres last year.

The good news is, the Dixie Fire is now 90% contained, according to Cal Fire. And if you were wanting to help the residents impacted by the fire, here's more good news - you can! And you don't even have to leave your house.

The American Red Cross is looking for volunteers and donations to provide emergency shelter, food, water, relief supplies, emotional support and health services to those affected.

Donations can help families replace clothes or food, offset transportation costs or support any other immediate need. The Red Cross is now starting to get emergency financial assistance into the hands of residents in need, and just a small donation from you can go a long way.

The Red Cross says it only takes \$5 for them to provide a blanket for those who lost their homes to the fire and are now living in a shelter.

If you would like to donate, you can do so on the [American Red Cross website](#).

Funding Package Includes Billions in Wildfire Disaster Aid Pushed by California's U.S. Senator Alex Padilla

[The Sierra Sun Times reports](#) on Tuesday, Democrats introduced a continuing resolution to fund the federal government through December and included major disaster funding requested by U.S. Senator Alex Padilla (D-Calif.). This includes significant investments in wildfire prevention, firefighter pay, and rehabilitation of burned lands.

“Funding wildfire prevention and recovery is one of the most cost-effective investments we can make,” Senator Padilla said. “The money we spend now will save lives and billions of dollars in property damage in the coming years. That’s why I have been advocating for increased funding for vegetation management, rehabilitation of burned land, and firefighter pay. The continuing resolution not only helps the federal government meet our obligations, it will help us prevent and respond to disasters. I urge my colleagues in House and Senate to vote for the continuing resolution released today.”

Padilla and Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) sent [a letter](#) to Senate leadership urging them to include robust funding in the disaster supplemental funding package as requested by the State of

California to support response and recovery efforts related to the historic and devastating recent wildfire seasons.

The continuing resolution includes funding for the following:

- Wildfire and Hurricane Indemnity Program Plus
- U.S. Forest Service
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of Homeland Security and FEMA
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

To read more on the funding included for each department or program, visit the full article, [linked here](#).

Homeowners Near California Wildfires Won't Lose Insurance

[Spectrum News 1 reports](#) homeowners and renters in 22 Northern California counties are guaranteed not to lose their property insurance policies over the next year after the state announced a moratorium on Monday for people who live near recent wildfires.

State law temporarily bans insurance companies from dropping customers who live in ZIP codes that are either next to or within the perimeter of a declared wildfire disaster. Gov. Gavin has issued six “state of emergency” declarations for wildfires since July 23.

Monday, Insurance Commissioner Ricardo Lara issued a temporary moratorium for about 325,000 policyholders who live near those disasters. The order comes after Lara enacted a similar moratorium in July for 25,000 policyholders in three Northern California counties.

“This California law empowers my office to help give people the breathing room they desperately need as they recover,” Lara said in a news release announcing the moratorium.

This is the third year California has issued these insurance moratoriums since the law was first passed in 2018. Last year, the state ordered protections for more than 2.4 million policyholders during an historic wildfire season that set records for the most land burned in a single year.

This year, more than 7,500 wildfires have burned more than 3,593 square miles (9,305 square kilometers). That's just over half of the land that burned last year.

Insurance companies have lost hundreds of billions of dollars in recent years cleaning up from natural disasters often exacerbated by climate change, including wildfires, hurricanes and floods.

California renters and homeowners have been hit especially hard. Fifteen of the state's most destructive wildfires have occurred in the last 10 years, destroying thousands of homes and killing dozens of people.

That made it harder for people who live in areas impacted by wildfires to get property insurance, with the Department of Insurance reporting an increase in insurance companies not renewing coverage. Many of these people are forced to purchase fire insurance from the California Fair Access to Insurance Requirements Plan, a state mandated insurance pool required to sell policies to people who can't buy them through no fault of their own.

The boundaries for the moratorium are set by the Department of Insurance, in consultation with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

Homeowners and renters can check the [Department of Insurance's website](#) to see if their ZIP code is covered by the moratorium. Thursday's order includes parts of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Glen, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba counties.

Draft California Fire Code Includes NIST Tool to Evaluate Wildfire Hazard

[Homeland Security Today reports](#) severe wildfire disasters are often the product of numerous factors — vegetation, drought, a lack of firefighting resources, and many others — coalescing.

Identifying which factors are the most important is not always a simple task for local leaders assessing their community's risk for damaging wildfires. And the lack of a standard approach means different municipalities employ different methods of evaluating wildfire hazards, making relative comparisons between communities a challenge.

A solution may lie in a community fire hazard evaluation framework developed by researchers at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) that is featured in [a draft](#) of an update to the California Fire Code (pages 187-194), now [available for public comment](#) through Oct. 18, 2021. By specifying high-priority information for community leaders to collect and consolidate, the framework will serve as a tool for improving planning and emergency response. If applied broadly, it would also help officials at the county and state level gain a better idea of which communities are most in need of support.

The need for a common approach for assessing what experts call wildland-urban interface, or WUI, fire risk was perhaps never clearer than in the aftermath of the 2018 Camp Fire. By nearly leveling the town of Paradise and wreaking havoc in nearby communities, this perfect storm of a fire obtained the title of both deadliest and most destructive wildfire in California's history.

“Once the fire happened and we saw the extent of the devastation, within days the question was posed, can this happen again? How many other communities find themselves in similar situations?” said NIST fire protection engineer Alexander Maranghides.

Apples-to-apples comparisons between communities are a necessity to answer those questions. And to make fair comparisons, communities would need to evaluate their fire hazards using the same scale. Maranghides and his colleagues built a scale into the framework, taking its ingredients from their findings across three completed studies of WUI fires and their ongoing [study of the Camp Fire](#).

The framework, initially published in NIST's report on the [Camp Fire's progression timeline](#), lists 23 factors with notable influence on wildfire severity and also the kinds of relevant information local officials could track for each factor. The diverse lineup spans community traits such as weather patterns, evacuation capacity, firefighting capability, and types and amount of vegetation.

Bringing all the often-disparate information together could reveal critical insights during planning. For instance, it may be valuable for those working on evacuations plans to know about the density of vegetative fuels along egress routes.

It becomes an even stronger tool when applied with [NIST's Camp Fire report](#) in hand, Maranghides said. As part of NIST's study, Maranghides and his colleagues collected more than 2,200 data points describing various facets of the event, including the preparation and conditions of Paradise prior to the fire. Within the Paradise dataset, local officials could potentially spot similarities with their community and identify weaknesses in their own plans.

Many of the data types that the framework refers to can be incorporated into digital maps. For firefighters and other emergency responders, maps that highlight points of interest, say, hazardous fuel depots, would be handy tools. And emergency services arriving from out of town that are less familiar with the lay of the land might find this kind of information even more useful, Maranghides said.

If employed by enough communities, the framework could help provide policymakers with a more detailed understanding of wildfire risk and preparedness across the state. And that new perspective could guide decisions about where to deploy resources.

Down the road, Maranghides said, he hopes the tool crosses state lines and finds its way into the fire codes of other areas where wildfire seasons are already a regular occurrence or where the changing climate is creating conditions that increase wildfire risk.

Individuals and organizations wishing to comment on the NIST framework in the fire code update can [submit their input](#) through California's Department of General Services.

[Read more at NIST.](#)

California Has the Lowest Coronavirus Rate in the Nation. Here's What We Know

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) California officially has the lowest coronavirus case [rate of any state](#), federal figures show, underscoring the progress made in the ongoing battle against the highly infectious Delta variant.

The state has been among the national leaders in that metric for the last week, as the number of newly confirmed coronavirus infections continues to tumble from a peak earlier this summer.

California's new case rate per 100,000 people is less than half of neighboring states, according to data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Some hard-hit states have more than quadruple California's numbers.

As of Monday, California's seven-day case rate was 95.3 per 100,000 people. The next-closest state was Connecticut, at 126.5.

The comparable rates over the same period were 385.1 cases per 100,000 people in Texas; 287.2 in Florida; 250.1 in Arizona; 234.7 in Oregon; and 202.5 in Nevada, federal data show.

The CDC categorizes states' coronavirus transmission levels in one of four tiers: the worst — high — is color-coded as red, followed by substantial (orange), moderate (yellow) and low (blue).

With the latest update, California's coronavirus transmission level has once again fallen to "substantial." Every other state currently remains in the "high" transmission category.

The federal figures illustrate the recent success California has had in turning the tide of the Delta variant-fueled coronavirus wave.

Over the last week, the state has reported an average of 8,849 new cases per day — down about 33% from two weeks ago, according to data compiled by The Times.

COVID-19 hospitalizations, too, have plummeted lately. At the height of the current surge, more than 8,300 coronavirus-positive patients were hospitalized at one time statewide. Now, that daily census has fallen to just about 6,000, [state data show](#).

But the progress has been uneven. While the Bay Area, in general, experienced the least-severe summer surge and Los Angeles has had success with new measures to slow the Delta variant, the Central Valley and parts of rural Northern California have been harder hit.

To read more on the differences on numbers statewide, as well as how vaccination rates are affecting our progress, [please visit the full article](#).

California Now Requires Proof of COVID Vaccine or Negative Test at Indoor ‘Mega’ Events; Here’s What to Know

[Fox 5 San Diego reports](#) to attend a large indoor event in California, you’ll now have to prove that you are vaccinated from COVID-19 or you have recently received a negative coronavirus test.

That’s according to a [new statewide mandate](#) that kicked in this week. It was the first such requirement of its kind in the nation when California announced the measure back on Aug. 18.

The move was unveiled as public health officials encouraged more people to get vaccinated while they simultaneously sought to combat a surge in cases spurred by the highly contagious delta variant.

Since then, the number of reported coronavirus cases have trended downward in California and the state’s coronavirus case rate is now the lowest in the U.S.

Look learn all you need to know including what it affects and what is required, please view the [full article](#).

FDA Authorizes Booster Dose of Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine for Certain Populations

[The FDA amended](#) the emergency use authorization (EUA) for the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to allow for use of a single booster dose, to be administered at least six months after completion of the primary series in:

- individuals 65 years of age and older;
- individuals 18 through 64 years of age at high risk of severe COVID-19; and
- individuals 18 through 64 years of age whose frequent institutional or occupational exposure to SARS-CoV-2 puts them at high risk of serious complications of COVID-19 including severe COVID-19.

Today’s authorization applies only to the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine.

“Today’s action demonstrates that science and the currently available data continue to guide the FDA’s decision-making for COVID-19 vaccines during this pandemic. After considering the totality of the available scientific evidence and the deliberations of our advisory committee of independent, external experts, the FDA amended the EUA for the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to allow for a booster dose in certain populations such as health care workers, teachers and day care staff, grocery workers and those in homeless shelters or prisons, among others,” said Acting FDA Commissioner Janet Woodcock, M.D. “This pandemic is dynamic and evolving, with new data about vaccine safety and effectiveness becoming available every day. As we learn more about the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines, including the use of a booster dose, we will continue to evaluate the rapidly changing science and keep the public informed.”

Toxin Levels Spike, Promoting Drinking Water Emergency in Northern California

[Circle of Blue reports](#) amid a withering drought, a severe harmful algal bloom in California’s second-largest freshwater lake is producing exceptionally high toxin levels, resulting in a drinking water emergency for hundreds of residents who draw water directly from Clear Lake.

The colorful but noxious mats of cyanobacteria in the Northern California lake have also led to difficulties for public utilities that have more sophisticated treatment systems than individual households.

Lake County public health officials on September 15 notified residents along the Lower and Oaks arms not to drink water from their private lake intakes. The warning, which could last a month or more, was issued after water samples from those areas showed astronomically high levels of the liver toxin microcystin.

The warning applies to about 280 households that use the lake as a water source and are not connected to a public water system. Boiling water does not kill the toxins. Alternative water supplies for those affected by the advisory are being arranged. Emergency rooms and veterinary clinics have been briefed on symptoms of cyanotoxin exposure, which can be deadly for pets who drink contaminated water.

Surrounded by oak forests and rolling hills about 100 miles north of San Francisco, Clear Lake lives up to its name in the cooler months. In summer and fall, though, harmful algal blooms have plagued the lake for years, clogging the shores, emitting odors akin to sewage, and producing toxins. Local officials expected a bad summer, considering that water and weather conditions were ripe for explosive cyanobacteria growth. The outcome, though, has been far worse than they expected.

[Samples](#) taken near Redbud Park on September 7 showed 160,377 micrograms per liter of microcystin, 10 times higher than the lake’s previous record. The reading is more than 20,000 times higher than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency health advisory for recreational waters where people swim and boat, which is 8 micrograms per liter.

The sample results have been “eye opening,” according to Sarah Ryan, the environmental director for Big Valley Rancheria, a territory of the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians that sits on the ancient lake’s western shore. Ryan runs a program to sample and test lake water for cyanotoxins.

Redbud Park is one of about 20 sites that Ryan's team visits every two weeks in bloom season, which begins in June. In the September 7 sampling, a dozen sites were above the EPA advisory for recreational waters. One site posted a record-high reading for anatoxin-a, another cyanotoxin that damages the nervous system.

Ryan has witnessed increasingly severe cyanobacteria outbreaks in the last decade. In 2014, during the last severe drought, she helped start the lake water testing program that has drawn government attention to the degradation of Clear Lake. Last year, she launched a CDC-funded program for testing tap water from the estimated 400 private intakes around the lake.

Of the 50 homes participating in the testing program, 90 percent had water this summer that exceeded federal health guidance for microcystin during a one-time sample. That data, in combination with the September 7 lake sampling, led to the county health advisory.

Angela De Palma-Dow with the Lake County Water Resources Department told Circle of Blue that county officials are still determining what criteria to use for lifting the advisory. Household intakes, like private wells, are not covered by federal and state drinking water standards. Besides, there are no mandatory federal drinking water standards for cyanotoxins.

To read more details on this issue including how scientists are working to understand the nature of these cyanobacteria species, [view the full article](#).

California Water Agencies Resolve Colorado River Dispute

[California News Times reports](#) two major water services agencies in California have settled a lawsuit threatening to upset a multilateral agreement to protect rivers that serve millions of people in the western United States during a drought. I have sued the Metropolitan Water District twice in the last two years.

The Imperial Irrigation District, the largest single recipient of Colorado River water, has sued the Metropolitan Water District twice in the last two years. Authorities announced on Monday that they had reached a settlement to resolve both proceedings.

Under the agreement, Imperial will be able to store water on Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada border with a Metropolitan account. Imperial will provide water under a local drought emergency response plan if California is asked to help stop further water outages.

Imperial spokesman Antonio Ortega said he hopes that partners in the California and Colorado River basins will see the opportunity to work together. The river serves 40 million people in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and Mexico.

Imperial sued Metropolitan for violating state environmental law when the Water Services Department serving Los Angeles evaded Imperial in drought emergency negotiations. The Los Angeles County Superior Court ruled against Imperial, which appealed to the California Court of Appeals earlier this year.

Another complaint filed in 2020 accused Metropolitan of violating a contract related to the Colorado River's water storage on Lake Mead. Metropolitan denied the claim. The trial was scheduled for April 2022.

According to court documents, these cases were controversial in an agreement signed last week that also outlined regular consultations between agencies to respond to the drought. Metropolitan

said it would support Imperial's efforts to restore the Salton Sea and secure more funding for the giant Lake Briny in the southeast of Los Angeles.

Bill Hersen Camp, Metropolitan's Colorado River Resources Manager, said Monday that Imperial's ability to store water under sub-accounts would provide more flexibility in recovering water. But that capability would be less than what Imperial would receive under a drought emergency response plan, and Imperial's voluntary contribution would not be so high, he said.

He said the agreement marks the end of the court battle and a return to cooperation. Already, western water users are discussing an existing set of guidelines for the Colorado River and an alternative to a duplicate drought emergency response plan that expires in 2026.

Imperial has rights to more than one-third of the water allocated to the Down River basin and the three provinces of Mexico.

Seven western states have finalized a drought plan in 2019 to ensure that the water levels of Lake Mead and Lake Powell, upstream of the Arizona-Utah border, do not drop significantly. Nevertheless, the US Pioneer Department has declared the first shortage of water supply in 2022 affecting Arizona, Nevada and Mexico.

The Imperial Irrigation District was essentially written out of part of California's drought program when Metropolitan promised to contribute to most of the state's voluntary reductions to avoid delays in the implementation of the plan. Imperial assistance relied on securing \$ 200 million in federal funding to address the environmental and health hazards of the Salton Sea, but did not receive it.

After the Colorado River broke through the embankment and flooded the basin, the inland sea formed in 1905 shrank, exposing microscopic wind-blown dust to the bottom of the lake, resulting in poor air quality and asthma. It is the cause.

California has budgeted an additional \$ 40 million for restoration work on the Salton Sea, but that's not enough, Ortega said.

"We need additional support and things seem to be moving in that direction," Ortega said. "I hope it moves faster."

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **Community Connections;** *disadvantaged communities; health & human services; libraries & arts*
 - Funded by: CA State Library
 - Deadline: **Tuesday, September 28, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$500k
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program – Round 8 Nonprofit and Cultural Institutions;** *uncategorized*
 - Funded by: Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development
 - Deadline: **Thursday, September 30, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$16 million
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)

- **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program – Round 9;**
uncategorized
 - Funded by: Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development
 - Deadline: **Thursday, September 30, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$482 million
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **Traumatic Brain Injury Program;** *disadvantaged communities; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Department of Rehabilitation
 - Deadline: **Thursday, September 30, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$1.05 million
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)

Funding Opportunities

Bachelor of Science Nursing Loan Repayment Program

[The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development](#) has created this program to increase the number of appropriately trained Registered Nurses in California and encourages those professionals to provide direct patient care in Medically Underserved Areas in California.

The Bachelor of Science in Nursing Loan Repayment may award up to \$10,000. If awarded, recipients agree to a one-year service obligation practicing direct patient care at a qualified facility in California and can be awarded up to three (3) times.

Applicants must be currently licensed and practicing as a Registered Nurse (RN) and have a BSN degree. Provide direct patient care for 32 hours or more per week. Be working in a qualified facility in California. Be in good standing with the California Board of Registered Nursing. Have outstanding educational debt from a commercial or U.S. governmental lending institution. Be willing to work in a medically underserved area for twelve (12) months.

Qualified facilities include those designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area- Primary Care (HPSA-PC), Primary Care Shortage Area (PCSA), or Registered Nurse Shortage Area (RNSA). In addition to the Federal and CA state designations, any State, County, Veteran, or Correctional Facility qualifies as well as Native Indian Health Centers and Federally Qualified Health Centers.

The deadline to apply is **Friday, October 1, 2021**. Total estimated funding is \$1.701 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

Licensed Vocational Nurse Loan Repayment Program

[The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development](#) has created this program to increase the number of appropriately trained Licensed Vocational Nurses in California and encourages those professionals to provide direct patient care in Medically Underserved Areas in California.

The Licensed Vocational Nurse Loan Repayment Program may award up to \$6,000 and can be awarded up to three (3) times. If awarded, recipients agree to continue practicing full time, direct patient care at a qualified facility in California for a twelve (12) month service obligation.

Applicants eligible include currently licensed and practicing as a Licensed Vocational Nurse (LVN). Be providing direct patient care 32 hours or more per week. Working in a qualified facility in California. In good standing with the California Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians. Have outstanding educational debt from a commercial or U.S. governmental lending institution. Willing to continue working in a medically underserved area for twelve months

Qualified facilities include those designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area- Primary Care (HPSA-PC), Primary Care Shortage Area (PCSA), or Registered Nurse Shortage Area (RNSA). In addition to the Federal and CA state designations, any State, County, Veteran, or Correctional Facility qualifies as well as Native Indian Health Centers and Federally Qualified Health Centers.

The deadline to apply is **Friday, October 1, 2021**. Total estimated funding is \$300k. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

Licensed Mental Health Services Provider Education Program

[The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development](#) has created this program to increase the number of appropriately trained Mental Health providers in California and encourages those professionals to provide direct patient care in Medically Underserved Areas in California.

The Licensed Mental Health Services Provider Education Program may award up to \$15,000 to repay educational loans and can be awarded up to three (3) times.

Must be in an eligible profession and providing direct client care 32 hours or more per week. Working in a qualified facility in California and be in good standing with the California Board of Behavioral Sciences and or the Board of Psychology. Have outstanding educational debt from a commercial or U.S. governmental lending institution. Be willing to continue working in a medically underserved area for up to twenty-four (24) months.

Eligible sites include Publicly Funded or Public Mental Health Facilities, Non-Profit Mental Health Facilities that contract with a county entity to provide mental health services, and/or Health Professional Shortage Area- Mental Health (HPSA-MH).

The deadline to apply is **Friday, October 1, 2021**. Total estimated funding is \$639k. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).