



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (4/21/23)

Upcoming Policy Committee

When: Wednesday, April 26th, Upon Adjournment of Governmental Organization Committee

Where: 1021 O Street, Room 1100

Agenda: [Linked here](#)

People in Pajaro are Still Trying to Get as Much Help as Possible

[KION46 reports](#) CA Assemblymember, Freddie Rodriguez, said that bill A513 will allow funds in the CA Disaster Assistance Act to be used to provide financial assistance to local governments, community based organizations and individuals to repair disaster-related damages.

However, this help is not immediate because it still needs to pass the California state legislature. In the meantime, Monterey County Supervisor Luis Alejo said some help may be arriving faster for the people in Pajaro.

"I met last Wednesday with the staff of CAL OES and they said they're working on the Rapid Response Fund, they had created an informal program during COVID, for residents who didn't qualify for the FEMA benefits, but now is being reshaped for flood victims for the January and March storms." said Alejo.

The Rapid Respond Fund will be administered by one or more local non-profits. It is aimed at providing similar needs provided by FEMA.

Community members like, Liliana Zamora, who works for La Manzana Community Resource Center, feel very happy to hear.

"I think it'll make a really positive impact because of a lot of residents who live in Pajaro don't qualify for FEMA." said Zamora.

CAL OES still has not said when they plan on starting the program and why type of assistance will they be providing the people of Pajaro.

New Bill Would Provide Additional Aid to Those Unqualified to Receive Federal Funds

[Good Times reports](#) three California Assemblymembers on Tuesday introduced a newly minted bill which, if it becomes law, would bring financial assistance to storm and flood victims who are ineligible for state and federal assistance.

Assembly Bill 513, also known as the California Individual Assistance Act, was authored by Assembly members Freddie Rodriguez and Robert Rivas, and co-sponsored by Assemblywoman Esmeralda Soria.

Introduced April 10, the bill aims to provide relief to residents who are ineligible for government assistance because of their immigration status, a group made up largely of farmworkers.

“At the end of the day, these workers are essential workers as we designated during Covid, and so we should be treating them as such,” Soria said during a brief press conference.

The bill on Monday passed unanimously out of the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management, the first step in a multi-week process that will likely include several subcommittees in both Assembly and Senate.

It has been given an urgency clause, however, meaning it would take effect soon after Gov. Gavin Newsom signs it, as opposed to Jan. 1 of the following year.

If approved, it would be administered by the California Office of Emergency Services.

That agency would provide funds to local agencies and nonprofits for repairs that are not covered by insurance or by governmental financial assistance programs.

Rodriguez said that aid from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) remains out of reach for many of the people affected by the series of winter storms and flooding.

“All too often, FEMA and CAL OES have been unable to provide assistance to the most vulnerable communities when the disaster survivors have few paths to recovery,” he said.

In a letter to Sen. Alex Padilla and Rep. Zoe Lofgren, a group of elected and nonprofit leaders called the situation in Pajaro Valley a “humanitarian crisis” and asked for the lawmakers’ help in keeping the residents and businesses afloat.

An estimated 1,500 families are out of work because of damage to local fields. According to the letter, many of these people are now homeless because of the recent flooding.

Rivas said the proposed law would give the state “another tool” in helping people affected by natural disasters.

“A tool for the state to use to assist communities that are devastated by major disaster events like flooding, wildfires and many others,” he said.

The bill would be retroactive to 2022 disasters, including the Dec. 20 6.4-magnitude earthquake in Humboldt County, and storms from Dec. 27-Jan. 31.

The legislation is all the more important, Rivas said, as climate change is expected to bring increasing numbers of natural disasters.

“It’s clear that we must do everything in our power here in California, at the state level, at the local level, to help affected communities recover and rebuild,” Rivas said.

Governor Newsom Expands Storm State of Emergency to Four Additional Counties

[Governor Newsom proclaimed](#) Thursday a state of emergency in the counties of Contra Costa, Riverside, San Diego, and Yolo, which join the 47 counties for which the Governor has

previously proclaimed a state of emergency since the start of severe winter storms in late February.

At Governor Newsom's request, President Biden has issued a [Presidential Emergency Declaration](#) and a [Presidential Major Disaster Declaration](#), which has since been expanded to include [additional counties](#), to bolster state and local storm response efforts.

The text of today's emergency proclamation can be found [here](#).

Anheuser-Busch Delivering Additional 200,000 Cans of Emergency Drinking Water to Support Flood Relief Efforts in California

[Anheuser-Busch has delivered](#) an additional 200,000 cans of emergency drinking water to support local communities in California as they recover from widespread flooding caused by severe storms, at the request of the American Red Cross.

The latest donations of emergency drinking water were delivered to Anheuser-Busch wholesaler partners, Donaghy Sales LLC in Fresno, CA and Markstein Beverage Co. in Alameda, CA, bringing the brewer's total contribution to California flood relief efforts this year to more than 310,000 cans of clean, safe drinking water.

The water is sourced from the Anheuser-Busch brewery in Fort Collins, Colorado, which alongside the Cartersville, Georgia brewery periodically pauses beer production throughout the year to can emergency drinking water and help communities in times of disaster in partnership with the American Red Cross.

"Our thoughts are with our entire community impacted by the latest storm and flooding," said Travis Moore, General Manager of the Anheuser-Busch Fairfield Brewery. "As relief efforts continue across the state, our team in Fairfield is proud that Anheuser-Busch is able to leverage our production, distribution, and partnership capabilities to provide this critical donation to our families, friends and neighbors."

Anheuser-Busch has a longstanding tradition of providing support for disaster relief efforts in partnership with the American Red Cross, dating back to 1906. Since the inception of the emergency drinking water program in 1988, Anheuser-Busch and its wholesaler partners have provided more than 90 million cans of water to U.S. communities affected by natural disasters and other crises.

In 2022, Anheuser-Busch donated more than 3 million cans of emergency drinking water to communities and volunteer fire departments across 49 states in support of ongoing relief efforts.

California's Farmers Reeling as Flooding Wreaks Havoc on Dairy Industry

[CalMatters reports](#) thousands of San Joaquin Valley farmers, workers and residents are coping with acres of floodwaters and muck, tallying the damage. One industry official estimated \$20 billion in losses for dairy, California's number one agricultural industry, generating [\\$7 billion](#) in revenue statewide.

Some who lost homes also fear losing weeks or months of income. After months of atmospheric rivers, storms and record floods, the long-dry Tulare Lake is rising again from the San Joaquin Valley floor. It will be fed, experts said, by an [historic snowpack](#) melting in the Sierra Nevada.

Will California be ready?

So far, the track record for state and local emergency response has been mixed, especially in the San Joaquin Valley, where local agencies have struggled to mediate conflicts between landowners and flooded communities, and where state officials have yet to clarify their oversight role.

Farmers, workers and residents in several flooded communities complained that it took weeks for the state to gain federal help through a disaster designation. Even with that, many farmworkers won't qualify for federal cash assistance because they are undocumented.

But Gov. Gavin Newsom's office said some people could receive help through local partnerships using the state's Rapid Response Fund. The state has not announced which local partners it was funding.

State officials said they are bolstering infrastructure, such as levees and canals, and [raising some roads](#) while coordinating with agencies to help people cope with floods and prepare for possible evacuations.

Brian Ferguson, spokesperson for the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, said state officials have been meeting with emergency managers for each affected region, coordinating area-specific evacuation plans and flood prevention measures, trying to get everyone on the same page.

"We're paying particular attention to the Tulare basin because there's already so much water in the system and that's where the snowpack is really concentrated," he said. "Humans, in many cases, are the hardest part of any disaster to control."

Some of the country's biggest farms operate in this region. Tulare, Kern and Kings counties are top-producing dairy counties in the state.

For further details, [visit the full article](#).

California to Deliver 100% Water Supply Allocation

[Governor Newsom announced](#) Thursday that it will boost water deliveries for state water contractors to 100% of requested supplies for 29 public water agencies that serve 27 million Californians.

This is the highest allocation since 2006, with the state actively managing water supplies to distribute it throughout the state, mitigate flooding, expand storage, benefit the environment, and help replenish groundwater and aquifers that have been depleted from years of extreme drought.

"California is taking action to maximize the capture and storage of water from recent storms and snowpack, increasing water deliveries to 100% for the first time in nearly two decades," said Governor Newsom. "California is moving and storing as much water as possible to meet the state's needs, reduce the risk of flooding, and protect our communities, agriculture, and the environment."

On top of the 100% allocation, the state is also sending additional water to regions for groundwater recharge and added reservoir supplies. Since March 22, the state has delivered

228,000 acre-feet of water to local water agencies for groundwater recharge and boosting reservoir supplies, with 37,000 acre-feet planned for next week.

Statewide, reservoir storage is at 105 percent of average for this date.

To read more on what the Newsom Administration has done, in partnership with the Legislature, [visit the full press release](#).

Federal Fire Officials Visit Sacramento, Warn About California's Growing Wildfire Threats

[The Fresno Bee reports](#) the U.S. fire administrator visited the capital region on Thursday, joined by local and state fire officials to talk about fire mitigation efforts in California as peak wildfire season approaches.

The officials spoke from a Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District station in Rancho Cordova.

“Fire is everyone’s fight,” said U.S. Fire Administrator Dr. Lori Moore-Merrell in her remarks.

Moore-Merrell spoke on the efforts of fire agencies to inform the public about growing dangers of wildfire and residential fires.

“Today, 99,000,000 people, or one-third of the U.S. population, lives in the wildland-urban interface environment,” Moore-Merrell said, “yet most have a little or no idea what the interface is or the dangers that it poses.”

The wildland-urban interface are classified as areas where residential and commercial development are built adjacent to brushy, fuel-laden areas, often in places like the Sierra Nevada foothills of Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado counties. They are the regions at the greatest risk for damage and loss of life in wildfire conditions, Moore-Merrell said.

She said the wildfire threat in these areas is on the rise nationally, not just in California.

“Drought-driven wildfires are growing in intensity,” she added.

According to Moore-Merrell, more than 9,000 wildfires have been reported in the U.S. so far this year and Cal Fire, the state’s fire authority, has tallied 401 wildfire fires across the state this year even as the state multiple and drenching storms since New Year’s Eve.

For further details, [visit the full article](#).

The Only Hospital in my Rural County Closed. Now, Emergency Care is 30 Miles Away

[Yahoo! News reports](#) when California takes problems seriously, it shows. Our state, for example, recognizes a human right to water, and has an extensive network of resources deployed to prevent water system failure, including major investment of state funds, mandatory consolidation of small water systems and even receivership. While implementation hasn’t always been perfect, our commitment is clear: It is not okay for residents to go without water.

When California *doesn't* take a problem seriously, it also shows. Unlike water systems, when hospitals fail, the reaction is a collective shrug from everyone except those directly affected. In January, the Madera Community Hospital — the only hospital in all of Madera County, where I live — was forced to close its doors due to financial loss. Now, our nearest emergency healthcare

facilities are at least 30 miles away, in neighboring counties. A lot can happen in the time it takes to travel 30 miles, especially when someone's health is on the line.

A [study](#) of California hospital closures found the mortality rate increased in rural communities by 5.9% upon the closure of a hospital. Yet the closure of Madera Community Hospital is just the tip of the iceberg.

Throughout California, small rural hospitals are on the brink of closure and in need of immediate assistance to ensure continued access to life-saving care for their communities. At this point in time, over half of [California's 337 hospitals are operating at a financial loss](#). This is due, in large part, to the low reimbursement rates of Medi-Cal and Medicare. These government programs reimburse at less than the cost of care, which forces hospitals to rely on private insurance patients to cover the gap. The hospitals that serve majority Medi-Cal and Medicare recipients are therefore at a severe fiscal disadvantage. Coupled with the significant costs of responding to the COVID pandemic and capital expenses like seismic requirements, many hospitals have now eaten through their financial reserves and are out of time.

The financial deficit faced by hospitals across the state is most prevalent in rural communities. Of the [55 rural hospitals in California, 16 \(29%\) are at risk of closing](#). With smaller populations, rural hospitals are more vulnerable to having a higher balance of Medi-Cal and Medicare patients, especially in areas serving low-income communities. Nearly 80% of the patients served at the Madera Community Hospital were recipients of these government programs, which made inadequate reimbursement rates a significant financial burden. Hospitals such as these are forced to rely on alternative sources of income, such as grants or subsidies, but with rising costs it is difficult to keep up and many are falling behind.

Kaweah Delta Medical Center, a 613-bed hospital in the rural county of Tulare, is [cutting up to 200 jobs](#) to remain operational, citing inadequate reimbursement rates. Meanwhile, El Centro Regional Medical Center in Imperial County is [seeking local government assistance to maintain base hospital status](#) so that paramedics can continue to operate in the county.

Hospital closures in rural communities such as these create significant public health-risks by reducing access to life-saving healthcare. With smaller populations spread across large expanses of land, rural areas often have a limited number of healthcare facilities. Just like in Madera, when a hospital closes, individuals are forced to travel longer distances for care. The barriers to access are even greater for disadvantaged populations lacking transportation.

It is time for California to declare that hospital closures are not okay, and that residents losing access to health care is not okay. Swift and immediate action is needed to preserve hospitals and protect the lives of all California residents. This will require state intervention to prevent mass closure, especially in rural locations where there is no alternative for emergency care.

California's hospitals — particularly rural hospitals — need a lifeline, and the care can no longer be delayed. California must do better.

New Coronavirus Subvariant Arcturus is Now in L.A. Is There Reason to Worry?

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) Los Angeles County has identified its first cases of an emerging Omicron coronavirus subvariant dubbed Arcturus, a strain global health authorities are watching closely as it has been linked to an upswing in cases in India.

Officially designated XBB.1.16, the subvariant also has attracted attention after anecdotal reports linking it to what has been a rare COVID-19 symptom: [pink eye](#).

However, it remains unclear whether this symptom is more pronounced in Arcturus than earlier Omicron strains. The latest subvariant has not been shown to cause more severe illness.

It is possible, however, that Arcturus is even more infectious than the [dominant coronavirus strain](#) in the U.S., [XBB.1.5](#). Though that probably isn't enough to trigger another surge in cases, any uptick in transmission heightens the risk for vulnerable individuals — and, health officials say, reinforces the value of protective measures.

“When we hear messages that ‘The pandemic’s over,’ or that ‘COVID-19 is now [endemic](#),’ it gives the impression that people no longer need to be aware of its impact or take any steps to protect themselves and others,” L.A. County Public Health Director Barbara Ferrer said at a briefing Thursday. “Just the fact that we’re seeing new strains with possible different symptoms should remind us that COVID continues to evolve.”

It is unclear how many Arcturus cases have appeared in California. At least three have been identified in L.A. County, according to Ferrer.

Because Arcturus is an Omicron subvariant, Ferrer said it's likely that current vaccines and therapeutic drugs will [be effective](#) on this strain.

Still, she said in an interview, “With any new mutation that crowds out what’s already there ... they’re likely to be able to more easily pass on infection. So you could see a bump.”

The unofficial moniker [Arcturus](#) is Latin and originated from the Greek word *arktouros*, which means guardian or watcher of the bear. It's also the name of the [fourth-brightest star](#) in the night sky.

It's now believed to be the second-most common coronavirus strain in circulation nationwide, accounting for an estimated 7.2% of cases, according to data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. That's up notably from its estimated share of 2.1% over the week ending April 1.

XBB.1.5, meanwhile, comprised an estimated 78% of new cases nationwide over the week ending Saturday.

For the southwestern U.S. — including California, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii and the Pacific territories — Arcturus accounted for an estimated 9.8% of cases, up from an estimated 2.6% over the week ending April 1.

“This is one to watch. It has been in circulation for a few months,” [Maria Van Kerkhove](#), the World Health Organization's technical lead on COVID-19, said recently.

For further details, [visit the full article](#).

CDC Greenlights Spring COVID Booster for Some. Do You Need it?

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) another COVID-19 booster shot is on the way as federal health officials look to further augment protection for those at greater risk of developing severe disease.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on Wednesday recommended the allowance of an additional updated booster for seniors 65 and older as well as those who are immunocompromised. The updated booster was first introduced last September.

This new phase of the [years-old vaccination campaign](#) has been hotly anticipated in some circles — particularly given that shot-induced protection [waned over time](#) and many higher-risk individuals are months removed from their last dose.

However, the next chapter also arrives as the pandemic has stabilized. As the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health [noted recently](#), “Although transmission is still occurring, there is low concern for rapid spread of the virus.”

But COVID-19 remains a danger, even though the darker days of [overwhelmed hospitals](#) and [overflowing morgues](#) appear to be over. More than 72,000 people in the U.S. have died from COVID-19 since early October — nearly four times the estimated death toll from flu over the same time period.

“COVID-19 continues to be a very real risk for many people, and we encourage individuals to consider staying current with vaccination, including with a bivalent COVID-19 vaccine,” U.S. Food and Drug Administration vaccine chief Dr. Peter Marks said [in a statement](#).

To read up on more of what you should know, [visit the full article](#).

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **CAL FIRE Forest Health Research Program (FY 2022-23);** *environment & water; science, technology, and research & development*
 - Funded by: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 - Deadline: **Thursday, April 27, 2023**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$5.5 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - Online Application: [linked here](#)
- **FY22-23 Urban and Community Forestry Green Schoolyards;** *disadvantaged communities; education*
 - Funded by: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 - Deadline: **Friday, April 28, 2023**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$117 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - Online Application: [linked here](#)
- **Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief III Summer Grant FY 22-24;** *education*
 - Funded by: CA Department of Education
 - Deadline: **Wednesday, May 3, 2023**
 - Total Estimated Funding: see full grant guidelines
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)

Funding Opportunities

2023/24 Effectiveness Monitoring Committee Request for Research Proposals to Test the California Forest Practice Rules and Related Regulations

[The Board of Forestry](#) has created the Effectiveness Monitoring Committee as an advisory body to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, intended to fund robust scientific research aimed at testing the efficacy of the California Forest Practice Rules and other natural resource protection statutes, laws, codes, and associated regulations, which address natural resource issues including, but not limited to, watershed science, wildlife concerns, and wildfire hazard.

The Effectiveness Monitoring Committee (EMC) is seeking project proposals that:

- (1) Address one or more of the [EMC's Research Themes and Critical Monitoring Questions](#) and;
- (2) Address natural resource protection issues that are important for California forestlands.

The critical monitoring questions are organized under 12 Research Themes.

I. FUNDING AVAILABILITY. Funding available for newly proposed projects is as follows: \$927,595 over three FYs (2023/24, 2024/25, and 2025/26), comprising \$220,524 in FY 2023/24; \$282,071 in FY 2024/25; and \$425,000 in FY 2025/26.

II. AWARD LIMITATIONS. Applicants requesting more than the stated annual amount available for funding will not be considered. In the case that EMC funding for the full three years is awarded to one new project, project solicitation may not occur in the subsequent two FYs. While the EMC may choose to fund projects that span multiple FYs up to the annual funding cap, the EMC generally prefers to fund multiple research projects annually. Proposers should keep this in mind when developing their project and annual budget requests. Longer-term projects (greater than three years) may re-apply for funding for additional years through the competitive grants process advertised in the EMC's Request for Proposals.

a. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES. Eligible projects will test one or more specific FPRs or other rule/regulation under the Board's jurisdiction and addresses one or more of the EMC's Research Themes and Critical Monitoring Questions. Proposed projects must apply to activities on private timberlands in California. Projects on public land may be eligible provided they clearly apply to the activities and systems that also exist on non-federal timberland.

b. ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS. Eligible applicants are local, state, and federal agencies including federal land management agencies; institutions of higher education; special purpose districts; Native American tribes; private landowners; for-profit entities; and non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations.

Eligible applicants are local, state, and federal agencies including federal land management agencies; institutions of higher education; special purpose districts (e.g., public utilities districts, fire districts, conservation districts, and ports); Native American tribes; private landowners; for-profit entities; and non-profit 501(c)(3) organizations (e.g., fire safe councils, land trusts).

Proposed projects should focus on large, landscape-scale forestlands composed of one or more landowners, which may cover multiple jurisdictions. Proposed projects that have a wide geographic scope or a wide applicability of results within the State are preferred. Projects on public land may be eligible for EMC funding provided they clearly apply to the activities and systems that also exist on non-federal timberland.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Wednesday, May 24, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$927,595. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

Investment in Mental Health Wellness Grant Program for Children and Youth (5th Funding Round)

[The State Treasurer's Office](#) intends to improve access to mental health crisis services in California for children and youth, ages 21 and under by funding a statewide expansion of mobile crisis support teams (MCSTs), crisis stabilization and Children's Crisis Residential Program beds, and family respite care via grants available to counties.

Chapter 30, Statutes of 2016 (SB 833), Section 20, established the Investment in Mental Health Wellness Grant Program for Children and Youth and is intended to improve access to mental health crisis services in California for children and youth, ages 21 and under. SB 833 provides a mechanism for funding a statewide expansion of Mobile Crisis Support Teams (MCSTs), Crisis Stabilization Units and Children's Crisis Residential Treatment beds, and Family Respite Care services via grants available to counties.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS - Counties and counties applying jointly are eligible applicants. Counties and counties applying jointly may also designate a private nonprofit corporation or public agency to receive grant funding.

ELIGIBLE COSTS - Purchase of Real Property - Construction/Renovation - Furnishings/Equipment- Information Technology - Three Months Start-Up - MCST Vehicles- MCST Personnel Funding (12 Months)

PROGRAM FUNDING - There is currently \$7,587,124.44 available in Capital funding for Crisis Residential Treatment, Crisis Stabilization Unit, and Mobile Crisis Support Team programs and \$192,737.00 in Mobile Crisis Support Team personnel funding. Funding for the Family Respite Care program is no longer available.

Counties and counties applying jointly are eligible to apply. Counties may also designate a private nonprofit corporation or public agency to be a co-applicant and a designated Grantee, but only a county may apply as a Lead Grantee.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, July 28, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$7,779,864. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

Transformative Climate Communities Round 5 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT Grant (FY 22-23)

[The Strategic Growth Council](#) has created the TCC Program to further the purposes of AB 32 (Nunez, 2006) and AB 2722 (Burke, 2016) by funding projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) through the development and implementation of neighborhood-level

transformative climate community plans that include multiple coordinated GHG emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities.

The Transformative Climate Communities Program (TCC), established by AB 2722 (Burke, 2016), invests in community-led climate resilience projects in the state's most overburdened communities. The program objectives are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve public health and the environment, and support economic opportunity and shared prosperity. TCC's unique, place-based strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is designed to catalyze collective impact through a combination of community-driven climate projects in a single neighborhood.

The Project Development Grants support disadvantaged communities by funding pre-development and basic infrastructure activities that advance the communities' climate and community resilience goals and prepare them for future funding opportunities aligned with the TCC Program Objectives. Project Development Grants should respond to previous community planning efforts that identified priority projects and need additional project development and basic infrastructure support funding to get ready for future resilience funding. SGC developed this pilot grant type for Round 5 TCC in response to the expressed support gap between Planning and Implementation Grant funding and to meet communities where they are in their climate resilience efforts.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs), Tribal Communities, Planning Grant Grantees, and Previous Implementation Grant Applicants will be prioritized for Project Development Grants, with DUCs given the most priority.

TCC Implementation Grants and Planning Grants support holistic neighborhood proposals and planning activities, respectively, to advance community-led goals and projects. Please see separate Grants Portal entries for information on Planning Grants and Implementation Grants.

A wide variety of activities and costs can be funded through the grant. Please see the Round 5 Guidelines for a list of example eligible activities.

Multiple Co-Applicants are required. A diverse range of community, business and local government stakeholders must form a Collaborative Stakeholder Structure to develop a shared vision of transformation for their community.

Applicants must include community engagement activities and address climate resilience through the proposal. Applicants may also address other transformative elements such as displacement avoidance and workforce development, if applicable.

Eligible Lead Applicants may include but are not limited to: community-based organizations, local governments, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations and foundations, faith-based organizations, coalitions or associations of nonprofit organizations, community development finance institutions, community development corporations, joint powers authorities, councils of governments, and California Native American Tribes.

Project Areas must be designated as disadvantaged communities per the TCC Guidelines. The Guidelines contain multiple options for establishing Project Area eligibility. Project Areas for

Project Development Grants must be contiguous and may be any size and shape. See Section 6.4, Project Area Eligibility, of the Guidelines for more information on Project Area requirements.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Tuesday, August 1, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$9.8 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).