



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

Melting Snow May Cause Flooding in California, Along the Mississippi – Get Ready Now

[The American Red Cross reports](#) melting snow in California and along the Mississippi River could cause flooding in the coming weeks and the American Red Cross urges people in these regions to make their preparations now.

Unusually warm temperatures in California could cause flooding well into the summer brought on by one of the state's largest snowpack on record melting faster than originally expected. The earlier storms dropped historical amounts of snow in the higher elevations, Tens of thousands of people were displaced and some now face a new threat as the snow melts and flooding starts again. The runoff from that snowpack combined with rivers, reservoirs and watersheds already swollen from three months of atmospheric rivers earlier this year has created dangerous conditions in many parts of the state.

Parts of the Midwest are preparing for possible flooding as melting snow leaves multiple Mississippi River gauges in major flood stage. The National Weather Service reports a combination of snowmelt and rain could lead to flooding along much of the river. Devastating flooding could occur from Minnesota to Iowa with most river gauges in the area at major flood stage.

The Red Cross is preparing to respond if necessary and has steps people should follow to be ready and safe.

[Click here](#) to review the Red Cross' tips to prepare.

Governor Newsom Surveys Tulare Basin Flooding, Highlights State Support for Ongoing Planning and Response

[The Office of Governor Newsom reports](#) on Tuesday, Governor Gavin Newsom joined state and local officials and community leaders in the Tulare Basin to survey recent flooding brought on by major storms earlier this year and outline actions the state is taking to support the region as it faces long-term flooding. Flooding impacts in the region are expected to worsen in the coming weeks as snowmelt escalates due to higher temperatures in the Sierra Nevada.

The Governor visited several locations in the Tulare Basin to see flooding impacts firsthand, including the Allensworth community center, a project spearheaded by CAL FIRE to raise a critical access road to Alpaugh, and a dairy that has been partially submerged by flood water.

“California is here for the Tulare Basin, the Central Valley and all parts of our state still dealing with the impacts of the historic deluge of atmospheric rivers we experienced and preparing for future flooding due to snowmelt,” said Governor Newsom. “Our focus is keeping these communities safe, and we’re working with our federal and local counterparts to provide on-the-ground assistance and the support locals need. This weather whiplash is what the climate crisis looks like – and that’s why California is investing billions of dollars to protect our communities from weather extremes like flooding, drought and extreme heat.”

State officials have been on the ground since storms first started hitting, supporting and coordinating emergency response. Now, California is shifting focus to flood prevention and recovery efforts and will support local response in the coming weeks, months and years.

The state response to flooding, both in the Tulare Basin and across California, includes:

- Over 1.7 million sandbags and roughly 20,000 supersacks distributed to help prevent flooding;
- 12,000 feet of muscle walls constructed;
- Over 49 million pounds of rock and sand used to shore up rivers and levees;
- Over 60 shelters opened for folks who got displaced by flooding and snowfall;
- Over 600 comfort kits distributed to impacted families;
- Over 3 million miles of California roads plowed or maintained.

Fears Grow as Floodwaters Threaten to Drown this California City and Prison Complex

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) just west of this normally dusty prison town, a civic nightmare is unfolding: Tulare Lake, a body of water that did not exist just two months ago, now stretches to the horizon — a vast, murky sea in which the tops of telephone poles can be seen stretching eerily into the distance.

Anxious residents in this Central Valley city of 22,000 know all too well that the only thing keeping [this growing lake](#) from inundating their homes and businesses — as well as one of the state’s largest and most crowded prison complexes — is a 14.5-mile-long dirt levee that rises up from sodden earth to the west, south and east.

And that levee, according to city officials and local farmers, could be in big trouble.

They worry that this nondescript earthwork may be too low to hold back [the millions of gallons of melted snow](#) that are expected to course into the Tulare Lake Basin as summer sunshine warms the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. They worry even more that with water sloshing against the levee for up to two years, it may start to erode and breach.

Many here say they are perplexed and frightened that state and federal officials don’t seem to be taking the threat seriously, since the federal government has estimated that flooding would cause \$6 billion worth of damage. They note that both California State Prison, Corcoran, and the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility — a dual prison complex that holds about 8,000 incarcerated men and employs many local residents — stand in the path of potential destruction.

“Nobody has ever seen that much snow,” said Jason Mustain, a clerk at the Corcoran hardware store and a former firefighter. “Of course I’m stressed.”

Mustain is not alone.

A bottle of Tums antacid tablets rattled in the cup holder of Kirk Gilkey's truck recently as he drove around the area surveying the rising water.

Gilkey's family has been farming in the area for generations. He said this is the first year in decades that his farm won't plant cotton because of flooding. But what distresses him most is not the financial pain big farmers will experience but the [hardship that will be visited upon workers and their families](#) who are dependent upon agriculture for their livelihoods.

City Manager Greg Gatzka, who for weeks has been waging an unsuccessful campaign to marshal state and federal funds to bolster the levee, said he is "beyond frustrated" by the difficulty of accessing emergency funding.

Local officials want to see the levee reinforced and raised by 3.5 feet — an engineering feat that would cost \$21 million, according to Gatzka.

In the meantime, the Cross Creek Flood Control District, which is responsible for the levee, has tapped reserve funds to begin gathering dirt to reinforce it. But Gatzka said the agency has exhausted its resources and needs state help.

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

California Snowpack Data Debunked: 2023 Was No Record Year. And Neither was 1952

[The Mercury News reports](#) it was the snowpack reading that [spawned a hundred](#) headlines. "California ties 1952 record for all-time Sierra snowpack," [proclaimed](#) KTVU. "California's snowpack soars to record high after 17 atmospheric rivers," trumpeted the [Washington Post](#).

State officials largely seemed to agree. "As of right now, it's looking like this year's statewide snowpack will probably, most likely, be either the first — or second — biggest snowpack on record dating back to 1950," Sean de Guzman, manager of the California Department of Water Resources monthly snow survey, declared the day of the official April reading earlier this month.

But this year wasn't a record at all. It only appeared that way in large part because of the state's shifting definition of a "normal" snowpack, which critics say obscures the true impact of climate change.

And, in a closer look at the state's seven decades of snowpack data, 1952 — the year atop the state's data — wasn't a record either. That top honor should go to 1983, which cinched first at 231% of normal, a new analysis by the Bay Area News Group found, when "normal" is considered the average dating back to 1950, the start of the state's recordkeeping.

Over that period, 1952 is tied for second with 1969 at 226% of normal. This year actually came in fourth, at 222% of normal.

You won't find those percentages in the California Department of Water Resources' official records. But in an interview this past week, the agency didn't dispute the data analysis behind the reordering that gives 1983 its due as the biggest, baddest Sierra snow year on record.

What explains this history redefining shift? Twin issues in how the state compiles the statewide snowpack figures are to blame.

So we ran the numbers, compiling 74 years of April snowpack data from over 300 locations called “snow courses” scattered throughout the Sierra, solving both issues plaguing the state data. The changes are not massive. But even small shifts can have an impact on scientific models. And they can change which year breaks a record.

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

Federal Disaster Aid Center Opens in San Bernardino Mountains

[The San Bernardino Sun reports](#) residents of the storm-battered San Bernardino Mountain communities will be able to connect with federal disaster aid close to home, with an in-person location now open in Twin Peaks.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Recovery Center opened in Twin Peaks on Thursday, April 27. The center brings together representatives of multiple government agencies to connect mountain residents with disaster aid and other services in response to the [winter storms that hammered the San Bernardino Mountains](#) in late February and early March.

The agencies at the center include FEMA, the U.S. Small Business Administration, the California Office of Emergency Services, and state departments of Insurance, employment development, motor vehicles and more, as well as the Contractors State License Board and the San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health.

Recovery specialists can help with processing applications for grants and loans and answer questions about available assistance. Photocopying, scanning and fax services related to disaster aid are also available.

Businesses and nonprofits can apply for up to \$2 million in loans to repair or replace real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory and other assets damaged or destroyed in the storms.

And businesses, nonprofits and agricultural cooperatives are eligible for up to \$2 million in loans to provide working capital to help businesses pay for operations until things return to normal.

Homeowners are eligible for up to \$200,000 in loans to repair or replace real estate damage and up to \$40,000 in loans to replace personal property. Renters can get up to \$40,000 in loans to replace or repair personal property.

The deadline for physical damage loans from the SBA is June 2. For economic injury disaster loans, the deadline is Jan. 3, 2024.

The Disaster Recovery Center is located in the Peaks Recreation Complex, 675 Grandview Road, Twin Peaks. It is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Help in Spanish and other languages, including American Sign Language, is available on request.

Help is also available online at DisasterLoanAssistance.sba.gov. Applicants can call the FEMA helpline at 800-621-3362 or the SBA at 800-659-2955. Both agencies can be reached via email at disastercustomerservice@sba.gov for more information.

Federal Storm Disaster Aid Approved for California Tribe

[The Register Citizen reports](#) Federal disaster assistance to deal with storm damage has been approved for northwestern California's Hoopa Valley Tribe, the Federal Emergency Management Agency said Wednesday.

The major disaster declaration by President Joe Biden will supplement tribal recovery efforts in areas hit by severe storms and mudslides between mid-February and early March, FEMA said.

The Hoopa Valley Tribe has an expansive reservation in Humboldt County, about 235 miles (378 kilometers) north of San Francisco.

California was slammed by more than a dozen atmospheric rivers this past winter, causing widespread damage and the continuing threat of flooding as the massive mountain snowpack left by the storms begins to melt.

Early this month, Biden declared a major disaster exists in California. Specific areas are added to it as damage assessments are made.

Public assistance federal funding will be available to the tribal government and certain private nonprofit organizations on a cost-sharing basis for emergency work and repair or replacement of damaged facilities, FEMA said.

Federal funding is also available on a cost-sharing basis for hazard mitigation measures.

‘A Perfect Storm’: Patients Trying to Hang on to Medi-Cal Face Long Waits for Help

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) as the federal government has rolled back rules that helped people hang on to Medicaid during the COVID-19 pandemic, health providers fear the fallout could be disastrous for patients. The federal rules had prevented states from booting people from the program, even if changes such as a bump in income would otherwise make them ineligible.

Now millions of people are expected to lose their Medicaid coverage — including many who still qualify — as California and other states go back to checking that people meet the requirements. Federal officials [estimate](#) that nearly three-fourths of children and teens who lose coverage will do so even though they remain eligible for the program.

Keeping eligible patients on Medicaid has long been a “bureaucratic nightmare,” said Jim Mangia, president and CEO of St. John’s Community Health, a network of community clinics in the Los Angeles area. Before the pandemic began, he said, hundreds of their patients would accidentally lose their coverage every month. “Now it’s going to become an outright disaster.”

Many people have moved or been displaced during the pandemic and could miss out on important notifications that their coverage is in jeopardy, Mangia said. If they fail to return the needed paperwork on time, they could lose their coverage under Medi-Cal, the California Medicaid program. He estimated that between 10% and 15% of St. John’s patients could lose out.

Community clinics say that many patients are also dealing with long waits for help from L.A. County, which they expect will only worsen with millions of people countywide up for renewal throughout the coming year. The Medi-Cal cases are coming up on a rolling basis, with another round of patients up for renewal each month.

David Kane, an attorney at the Western Center on Law and Poverty, called it “a perfect storm.” Record enrollment in Medi-Cal amid the pandemic means that huge numbers of Californians will need to go through the renewal process, potentially overwhelming county agencies tasked with handling the renewal process, many of them [short on staff](#). Before the renewal process began, L.A. County officials told the state that they expected to need more staff and cautioned that new hires might be slower at handling cases.

“We’ve gotten no reassurances that they are completely ready for this,” Kane said. Legal advocates have sued the county in the past for wrongfully halting Medi-Cal coverage for thousands of people, and a judge ruled five years ago that the county had [violated the law](#) by terminating coverage even though people had turned in their paperwork on time.

Nick Ippolito, an assistant director in the L.A. County Department of Public Social Services, said that “we are doing everything we can to help our customers preserve their Medi-Cal coverage with no or minimum interruption.” He said the department had made a strategic decision to keep sending out the usual paperwork during the COVID-19 emergency — without cutting them off if people didn’t send it back — so that Medi-Cal enrollees might get into the habit of seeing and returning the packets and reporting back with any new information.

Many Angelenos could have their Medi-Cal automatically renewed as the county checks information against a federal database for other government programs. At a recent meeting of the county Board of Supervisors, department director Jackie Contreras said that tens of thousands of cases a month are expected to be successfully handled through automatic renewal, which means the person would simply get a notice that their Medi-Cal coverage is continuing.

But many more — upward of 120,000 in June alone, including some people who are undocumented or others whose cases cannot be verified by the federal database — will probably need to be manually processed, requiring people to submit their information by mail, phone, online or at a county office to keep their health coverage, according to county figures.

For more information, [visit the full article](#).

Long COVID in California: ‘A Pandemic of Loneliness and Social Isolation and Rejection’

[CalMatters reports](#) a bout with COVID-19 two years ago left Mindy Lym with such severe sensitivities to light and sound that she and her partner left their San Francisco home and moved to rural Washington, where there were fewer triggers. In the past two months, she has paid more than \$7,500 out-of-pocket for medical care. Although she can afford it, she knows few people can do the same.

Stephen Mintz gets just \$60 per week from disability, which he receives after the chronic fatigue from COVID-19 kept him from regular work. He spent all of his savings and borrowed money from family. Without more relief payments from the state, he doesn’t know how he’ll pay his bills.

COVID-19 sent Janine Loftis to the hospital in 2020. She relies on a caretaker after lingering symptoms like brain fog, pain and fatigue keep her from cooking or cleaning. But when Loftis’ caretaker took a month-long leave of absence, shortages ravaging the health care workforce made it impossible to find a replacement.

These are three out of countless stories of [long COVID among Californians](#). Recent [CDC surveys](#) suggest 5.5% of California adults — roughly 1.5 million people — currently experience the ill-defined, mysterious and often debilitating collection of symptoms that make up long COVID. A majority of them, 82%, have some limits on their activity. While most of society rushes eagerly back to pre-pandemic life, these patients, known as “long haulers,” have been largely left behind by their communities, doctors and policymakers.

“It’s a pandemic of loneliness and social isolation and rejection,” said Ibrahim Rashid, a long hauler and founder of [Strong Haulers](#), a startup app designed to make chronic symptom management easier.

California long haulers can face years-long wait times to get into specialized clinics. Oftentimes they have to fight for disability payments or to be taken seriously by doctors. Lawmakers, despite holding hearings on the issue last year, have not introduced any proposals this session to assist long haulers. A [budget proposal](#) to increase long COVID clinic capacity at University of California health centers failed last year, and it’s unlikely with an expected state budget deficit that anything new would make it off the ground now.

The policy legwork has fallen on two people: Lisa McCorkell, co-founder of the Patient-Led Research Collective who has suffered from long COVID since March 2020, and Art Mirin, whose daughter has a [similar post-viral condition](#) called [myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome](#). Together, McCorkell and Mirin have drafted budget proposals, solicited letters of support from disability advocacy groups, and met with legislators and staffers. They’re doing the work that political power players pay lobbyists millions of dollars to organize — so far to no avail.

“One of the big issues with long COVID...is that the people who are the most motivated to do something about it have the least amount of energy and ability to cause a scene,” McCorkell said.

Despite struggling with [postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome](#), a blood circulation disorder that can cause fatigue and brain fog, as well as other disabling symptoms, McCorkell has [testified before Congress](#) on long COVID, [conducted research](#) and pushed for California to do more for the population.

She and Mirin wrote last year’s budget proposal for the state to fund research, training and treatment centers at UC medical campuses and other academic centers. Mirin said it has been challenging to find a champion for this issue.

“People will say they support one thing or another, but when it comes down to an official public request, other things have a way of coming into play,” Mirin said.

Although five UC medical campuses have long COVID clinics, demand far exceeds capacity, said Dr. Anne Foster, chief clinical strategy officer for UC Health Systems.

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

America’s First All-Electric Hospital Under Construction in California

[Fox LA reports](#) the first all-electric medical campus in America is being built in Southern California.

The medical center in [Irvine](#) will be solar-powered, and all power will be generated on the hospital campus.

It's expected to be up and running by the end of 2025.

Because it's the first of its kind, the building and every piece of equipment will undergo rigorous testing to make sure everything works as planned in a variety of temperature and humidity conditions.

Hospital officials say there are many benefits.

"This is going to be one of the greenest hospitals in the country, so not only are we going to have lower local emissions, but we're going to be resilient to things like natural disasters such as earthquakes," said Joe Brothman, UC Irvine Health Director of Facilities & General Services. "We're not going to have steam lines running. We're going to have a modular design that's hopefully going to withstand some of the most risky and threatening things that our community faces."

Hospitals on average use about five times as much electricity as equivalent office-size buildings, Brothman said.

The hospital will have backup generators powered by diesel fuel as part of its disaster preparedness.

"Just like most other hospitals, this one is being designed with an extremely robust emergency power system that will be tested on an ongoing basis," he said.

Brothman added that hospitals are audited regularly for their emergency power system, among other things.

Nob Fire in San Bernardino Forest Closes At Least 16 Miles of Pacific Crest Trail

[The San Bernardino Sun reports](#) the Nob Fire burning in the San Bernardino National Forest led authorities to close Pacific Crest Trail from the 15 Freeway up to the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forest borders on Thursday, April 27.

[The closure is scheduled to be in effect until June 30](#) but the road could re-open earlier, according to Delyn Sieliet, spokeswoman for the San Bernardino National Forest.

She estimated the closure at 16 miles. The Pacific Crest Trail Association, [in an announcement on its site](#), put it at more than 19 miles.

The fire also shut down both lanes of Lytle Creek Road from "the last residential house to the end of the pavement," she said.

The Nob fire burned 200 acres and was 5% contained as of Thursday. No one has been injured, Sieliet said. The fire is moving mostly west, farther into the forest, she added.

The cause of the fire was under investigation.

The Nob fire started near Gobblers Knob, northwest of Lytle Creek, on Wednesday and was first reported to authorities at 10:16 a.m. About 170 firefighters, three water-dropping helicopters and three air tankers were at the scene on Thursday.

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **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](#)
- **Local Enforcement Agency Grant Program;** *environment & water*
 - Funded by: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
 - Deadline: **Thursday, May 11, 2023**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$1.404 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)

Funding Opportunities

Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Grant Program

[The Board of State and Community Corrections](#) has created this program to support federally recognized Indian tribes in California to support efforts to identify, collect case level data, publicize, and investigate and solve cases involving missing and murdered indigenous people.

The State Budget Act of 2022 (Senate Bill 154, Chapter 43, Statutes of 2022) established the Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Grant Program. Funding is available to federally recognized Indian tribes in California to support efforts to identify, collect case level data, publicize, and investigate and solve cases involving missing and murdered indigenous people.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Grant Program proposals must be received by 5:00 P.M. (PST) on Friday, June 23, 2023.

Applications for the Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Grant Program must be submitted through the BSCC-Submittable Application portal. The BSCC-Submittable Application portal, Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Grant Program Application, and all required attachments are available on the BSCC website.

Prospective applicants are invited to attend a virtual Bidders' Conference. Attendance at the virtual Bidders' Conference is not a requirement. The purpose of this Bidders' Conference is to answer technical questions from prospective bidders (applicants) and provide clarity on RFP instructions. The Bidders Conference will be held on May 12, 2023 at 10:00 a.m. via Zoom.

Prospective applicants are asked (but not required) to submit a non-binding letter indicating their intent to apply.

The purpose of this grant is to fund proposals from federally recognized Indian tribes in California that support efforts to identify, collect case-level data, publicize, and investigate and solve cases involving missing and murdered indigenous people.

Applicants must propose activities, strategies, or programs that address a minimum of one (1) of the following Program Purpose Areas (PPAs):

- PPA 1: Culturally Based Prevention Strategies
- PPA 2: Strengthening Responses to Human Trafficking
- PPA 3: Improving Cooperation and Communication on Jurisdictional Issues

Applicants may implement new activities, strategies, or programs, OR expand existing activities, strategies, or programs (without supplanting funds - see supplanting definition in the General Grant Requirements).

Proposals selected for funding will be under agreement from October 1, 2023 to June 1, 2028 with the BSCC. The grant agreement service period covers October 1, 2023 and ends on December 31, 2027. However, an additional six (6) months (January 1, 2028, to June 1, 2028) will be included in the term of the grant agreement for the sole purposes of finalizing and submitting a required Local Evaluation Report and finalizing and submitting a required financial audit.

The maximum an applicant may apply for is up to \$440,000 in the Small Scope category OR up to \$1,000,000 in the Large Scope category. Applicants may apply for any dollar amount up to and including the maximum grant amount identified in each category.

The Grant Award must cover the entire grant period. For example, if an applicant requests and is awarded \$400,000 that amount must last from October 1, 2023 to June 1, 2028.

No match is required.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, June 23, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$11.4 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [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](#).