



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

Upcoming Joint Informational Hearing with the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management & the Assembly Committee on Agriculture

Topic: Winter Storm Impact on California Agriculture

When: Tuesday, May 23rd at 2:30 pm

Where: State Capitol, Room 437

Governor Newsom Signs Executive Order to Support Ongoing Central Valley Flood Response

[The Office of Governor Newsom announced](#) that on Tuesday, Governor Newsom signed an executive order updating and extending recent [emergency actions](#) to allow expedited floodwater diversion, debris removal, levee repairs and other flood preparation and response activities in the Tulare Lake and San Joaquin River Basins, and to allow diversion of floodwater for groundwater recharge purposes statewide.

Today's order extends to the San Joaquin River Basin floodwater diversion waivers included in a prior executive [order](#) covering the Tulare Lake Basin. The San Joaquin River Basin may face increased flood risk as the historic snowpack in the Sierra Nevada continues to melt. The order includes refined requirements for new flood diversion and groundwater recharge efforts in the Tulare Lake and San Joaquin River Basins to protect water quality, infrastructure and wildlife habitats.

“With flooding impacts expected to continue into the summer, California is committed to supporting robust preparation, response and recovery efforts in this hard-hit region, and to using floodwaters to recharge our critical groundwater supplies where it’s safe to do so,” said Governor Newsom. “We’ll continue working with local partners to protect lives and livelihoods on the ground while advancing investments to protect communities throughout the state from future flooding.”

At the request of the Kern River Watermaster, the order also facilitates diversions of water into the Kern River Intertie which connects to the California Aqueduct, a part of the State Water Project system. These diversions will reduce the amount of excess Kern River water that could otherwise contribute to flooding in the Tulare Lake Basin. State agencies are working with the Kern River Watermaster to implement the use of the intertie as soon as this week.

The full text of today's executive order can be found [here](#).

Last week, Governor Newsom announced new proposed investments for a total of [\\$492 million](#) in budget funding to support the response to flood impacts throughout the state and help communities build resilience to future floods. This includes funding for multi-benefit floodplain reconnection and habitat restoration projects in the San Joaquin and Tulare Basins. In addition, the state will provide funding to raise a levee in Corcoran that is critical to maintaining public safety in the Tulare Basin region.

The Administration is also proposing legislation that codifies provisions from the March 10 [executive order](#) that set clear conditions for diverting floodwaters for groundwater recharge without permits or affecting water rights. With DWR projecting continued flooding impacts in the coming months, the state continues to support and conduct operations to forecast flood impacts and provide technical assistance and flood fighting materials to help protect communities and infrastructure.

Four Tips to Prepare for a Flood Emergency

[Fox 5 News reports](#) even a little bit of water over a short period of time can go a long way in causing harm to you and your property. FOX 5 Storm Team meteorologist Jonathan Stacey teaches flood safety: What to do to prepare for a flood emergency.

To watch the report, [click here](#).

Cold Water Dangers

[Cal OES News reports](#) as weather warms up with record snowpack in the Sierras, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) would like to remind everyone to take extra precautions and be aware of cold-water dangers this spring. Snowmelt-fed streams and rivers flow faster, are deeper and are very cold; they will literally take your breath away.

Cold water safety tips:

- Do not enter cold, fast-running water. Snowmelt-fed waterways can induce cold shock and stun even the strongest swimmers.
- Unseen obstacles can lurk below the water's surface, such as branches, rocks and other debris. Swift water can make these obstacles even more treacherous.
- Sudden immersion in cold water can stimulate the "gasp reflex," causing an involuntary inhalation of air or water and can start the drowning process immediately.
- Never enter the water to rescue a victim. Throw something that floats and call 9-1-1.
- Never swim alone.
- Actively supervise children in and around open bodies of water, giving them your undivided attention.

Boating Safety Tips:

- Make sure you have the right safety equipment on board your boat such as life jackets, flares, navigation lights, a horn or whistle, and a first aid kit.

- Email/text a [float plan](#) to a loved one or friend with details of your trip in the event of an emergency.
- Everyone should wear a properly fitted U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket when in or near the water.
- Avoid Alcohol: Do not drink and boat.

Don't Swim in Northern California Rivers, Officials Warn. How Cold and Fast is the Water?

[The Sacramento Bee reports](#) it is still too cold to swim in Northern California rivers, officials warned Thursday. Temperatures are in the 90s in Sacramento — but don't give into the temptation to take a dip in local waterways. The record Sierra snowpack is melting, causing fast and cold currents longer than even regulars are used to.

“The American River is flowing very fast this weekend, and we want residents to be aware of just how dangerous it can be,” said Liz Bellas, director of regional parks, in a Sacramento County news release Thursday.

Water flowing out of the Nimbus Dam into the American River is anticipated to be flowing “six times higher” than normal for the summer months at 12,000 cubic feet per second, the news release stated. Not only are rivers flowing fast, the water is cold, too.

“Even though the air temperature feels really warm, the water is still running really cold and really fast from the snowmelt,” said Katrina Hand, a National Weather Service meteorologist.

Even for an experienced swimmer, cold water temperatures can create difficult conditions, Hand warned. Taking a plunge into cold water can be a shock to the body, and in some cases can become deadly.

The North Fork American River near Auburn warmed up only to 53 degrees Wednesday, according to data from the U.S. Geological Survey. It dipped as low as 47 degrees on May 3, 5, 6 and 7.

The American River near Fair Oaks in Sacramento County was measured at between 55 degrees and 56 degrees most of the past week. County officials in Thursday's news release said the river is usually warmer than 60 degrees this time of year.

It looks like cold river temperatures will be similar during the Memorial Day holiday, but it's still too soon to tell, Hand said.

County parks officials have closed the Howe Avenue river access point due to a high river level and fast flow. Popular Rancho Cordova-based American River Raft Rentals has temporarily stopped its rental operations due to high water level and flow, according to its website.

Particularly dangerous is the American River, where Placer County officials say at least two people are missing and presumed drowned, in separate incidents during two of the past three weekends.

Deputies, fire personnel and other emergency responders launched two water search operations on the American River, one the evening of April 29 and the other this past Sunday afternoon, the Placer County Sheriff's Office said in social media posts this month.

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

With a Fuller Shasta, More Water is Seeping from the Front of Shasta Dam

[Redding Record Searchlight reports](#) with Lake Shasta nearly full this spring, more water has begun to seep out of the face of Shasta Dam, on the side opposite the lake.

Water has been trickling down the downstream face of the dam in several spots, with vegetation growing in places where the water leaks out.

Even though the massive concrete structure is 602-foot-tall and 543-foot-wide at the base, there are still ways for the water to get through from the lake side to the opposite side, said Don Bader, area manager for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The 6.2 million yards of construction material may look from the outside like it is composed solely of large blocks of concrete. But the dam is not solid all the way through. There are passageways, walkways, pipes and tunnels inside, Bader said. Because the lake is nearly full this year, the seepage is greater, he said.

The water coming through is due to leaky seals on the drum gates that control how much water flows down the spillway near the center of the structure, Bader said. The gates are the same ones originally installed on the dam in the early 1940s, he said.

"I don't want to be quoted saying it's nothing to be concerned about, but it is normal seepage," Bader said. "We do have a maintenance program to rehab it as we go, but they're (the gate seals) not our top priority. That leakage is minimal in the big scheme of things."

The seepage was not as noticeable during the past two years, when the drought dropped the level of Lake Shasta to near record-low levels. But this year, with the elevation of the lake to near capacity, the water pressure pushing on the drum gates has caused more leakage, Bader said.

The seepage appears to be oozing from the grouted seams between the concrete on the face of the structure. On earthen-fill dams, leakage is more of a concern, but not with concrete dams like Shasta, he said.

There was concern about possible seepage on the earthen-fill Oroville Dam following a failure of that dam's spillway in 2017. In February of that year, large chunks of the concrete spillway gave out, forcing a precautionary evacuation of about 188,000 residents living downstream.

No damage was caused beyond the spillway collapse, but residents and officials, already wary of the condition of the dam, were concerned about a green area they noticed on the face of the dam, with vegetation growth possibly caused by seepage.

The California Department of Water Resources had the dam inspected and a team of investigators determined the vegetation growth was seasonal. The agency report concluded there was not increased seepage through the dam.

Instead, vegetation had for many years grown on the face of the dam, the report said. An area of the dam greened up during the rainy season and then dried out and turned yellow and brown in the summer.

There is a patch of vegetation growing on the face of Shasta Dam in an area where water seeps out from the seams in the concrete.

Trees and other vegetation have long grown on the side of the dam. Bader said that about 12 years ago, climbers rappelled down the face of the dam on ropes and cut down a tree, which was about 10 feet tall.

There are monitors inside Shasta Dam that keep track of the amount of water getting into the structure. Bader said the amount of seepage recorded is not unusual or a concern.

Scientists Take Flight to Map California's Vast Snowpack and Measure Flooding Threats

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) flying thousands of feet above the Sierra Nevada in a plane equipped with specialized imaging devices, Elizabeth Carey has been scanning the mountains with lasers to precisely map the snow.

The snow blanketing the Sierra lies so deep that the mountain range looks surprisingly swollen and “puffy,” said Carey, who leads the flights as part of a state-funded program.

“The amount of water that we have in the snowpack this year is just mind-blowing,” she said. “It’s just been extraordinary.”

By mapping the snowpack with laser pulses and spectrometers, Carey and her colleagues are able to provide a detailed picture of one of the [biggest snow accumulations](#) ever recorded in the state. The flights are also collecting data to estimate when and how fast the snow will melt, helping California officials prepare for the runoff, manage water releases from dams, and assess which areas are most at risk of flooding.

Their measurements, along with estimates by other researchers, show that when the snowpack reached its peak in April, it held approximately 40 million acre-feet of water, nearly as much as the total capacity of all the state’s reservoirs combined. Although some of that snow has started to thaw at lower elevations, much of it remains in the mountains — setting the stage for melting on a vast scale, as well as enormous river flows that could inundate some low-lying communities.

To help prepare for the onslaught of snowmelt, state water managers and emergency officials are relying on the extensive aerial surveys provided by Carey’s employer, Airborne Snow Observatories Inc.

While collecting data from 23,000 feet, the flight teams have had a rare vantage point to witness the dramatic transformation of the mountains below. In some areas, they have measured

snowdrifts that are 80 feet deep or more. Cliffs that once jutted from mountainsides have been buried, disappearing into white slopes.

“It looks like an Arctic landscape,” said Thomas Painter, a snow scientist and chief executive officer of Airborne Snow Observatories. “Each time we fly right now, we’re measuring history.”

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

After Landslide, an Orange County Beach Town Finds Itself Between a Bluff and a Hard Place

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) on a rather cool spring day in late April, Amy Behrens was strolling through the manicured grounds of Casa Romantica, a historic San Clemente landmark known for its panoramic ocean view, when she heard a low rumble.

As she looked on in shock, a portion of the steep sandstone cliff underlying the cultural center crumbled toward the beach below, dragging with it portions of Casa Romantica’s iconic ocean terrace and resplendent walkways planted in bright coastal flora.

“I watched the bluff erode right in front of my eyes,” said Behrens, executive director of the nonprofit group that operates Casa Romantica.

A crack first discovered on the terrace April 16 had prompted a decision to cordon off the area while the city contracted with geotechnical engineers for a \$75,000 study of soil movement on the bluff. The landslide followed 11 days later and left the terrace — a sought-after wedding venue — and portions of the coastline below red-tagged.

The [Casa Romantica landslide](#) is the latest in a season of crumbling cliffs in California following a winter of remarkably wet and powerful storms. More than 700 landslides were reported statewide in January alone, according to the California Geological Survey.

In Orange County, instability in the saturated coastal cliffs has caused an estimated \$26 million in damage to public and private property since December.

In March, a [Newport Beach home](#) overlooking the water was demolished after a landslide. Later that month, a landslide in San Clemente prompted [evacuation of four](#) oceanfront apartment buildings. Laguna Niguel declared a local emergency last week after soil movement was detected beneath the hilly contours of La Paz Road, prompting officials to close two lanes indefinitely.

On May 9, the Orange County Board of Supervisors extended its own emergency declaration through late June in light of the recent incidents and are hoping to tap into federal disaster relief funds to repair damage and fortify the vulnerable slopes.

For San Clemente, the damage to Casa Romantica has been a particularly difficult blow.

The [2.5-acre property](#) was once the home of San Clemente’s founder, Ole Hanson, who built his Spanish Colonial Revival-style home in 1927. It passed through various owners and uses until the 1980s, when San Clemente’s redevelopment agency took control and the property was

declared a registered historic landmark. Several years later, a \$1-million gift from an anonymous donor set its course as a cultural center celebrating arts and horticulture.

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

AI Helps Place Drones in Remote Areas for Faster Emergency Response

[USC News reports](#) for residents of rural and underserved areas, access to emergency medical care can be a matter of life and death. With [limited access to health care services](#) and [long ambulance wait times](#) due to distance, these communities face challenges that can significantly affect their health and well-being. In the case of cardiac arrest, when every minute counts, finding solutions to improve response times is critical to saving lives.

USC researchers are exploring the use of AI-powered decision-making to deploy life-saving equipment in data-scarce settings like rural neighborhoods to enable faster emergency response times, improve the design of emergency response systems and potentially save lives. Results from a recent study show the potential for AI to help emergency responders make informed and efficient decisions in settings where data is limited.

The study, published in the journal [Operations Research](#), focuses on developing a new method for using data to choose between candidate ways to design a system. To demonstrate their method, the researchers examined a case study involving a Toronto-based pilot program that deploys drones in conjunction with ambulances to respond to calls about cardiac arrest events.

“Our methods have the potential to revolutionize the way we design and optimize systems in data-scarce settings that extend beyond emergency response. It can help us make more informed and efficient decisions across a range of fields where data is limited,” said corresponding author [Michael Huang](#), a doctoral candidate in the Data Science and Operations department at the USC Marshall School of Business.

When a bystander calls in to report someone near them is experiencing cardiac arrest, emergency responders in the Toronto pilot program have two options: They can either send an ambulance, or they can send an ambulance and deploy a drone with an automated external defibrillator (AED) attached. The AED is a small device that bystanders can use — with no medical training — to attach to the patient and restart their heart before the ambulance arrives. The drone’s ability to get to the patient faster than the ambulance can significantly improve their chances of survival.

This raises key questions about where to place drone depots and how to determine the appropriate response to an emergency situation.

“We initially thought that the main question was where to deploy the drone, but in reality, the first-order question is where to put the drone depots,” said [Vishal Gupta](#), an associate professor of data sciences and operations at USC Marshall.

“We want to strategically place them in locations that are both close to where cardiac arrests occur, but also in areas that are difficult to reach by ambulance. The challenge here is that data on ambulance travel times to remote locations is scarce, making it difficult to estimate. Ambulances rarely go to these remote locations, so we don’t have a lot of data on travel times,”

said Gupta, who also holds a courtesy appointment in the Daniel J. Epstein Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering at the USC Viterbi School of Engineering.

The researchers found that for cardiac arrest events in rural areas where ambulance wait times are longer than in urban areas and where there is limited data, their method leads to significantly more effective decisions on when to dispatch the drone and where to place depots compared to conventional approaches.

The AI-driven methodology can be applied to various fields and areas of public policy, including where to place speed bumps to reduce traffic fatalities or the most efficient location for power lines, where the true construction costs are often unknown and estimates are made based on rough figures.

“We often hear about big data and its potential, but in many cases, data is still scarce, especially in settings where data collection is expensive or limited by privacy concerns,” Gupta said.

“There are also cases where collection events are rare, which can make it challenging to design systems and make informed decisions. With AI tools, we can address these challenges and make better decisions even in data-limited settings.”

High-Tech Cameras Helping California Firefighters Battle Wildfires Are Now Publicly Accessible

[Fox News reports](#) wildfire season is almost here, and there's a new way you can help firefighters — from anywhere.

The University of California [San Diego](#) and state fire agencies have partnered to launch a public website for people to watch live camera feeds across the state.

The program called ALERTCalifornia also helps firefighters fight fires by using a network of more than 1,000 live camera sensors to track the fires before, during and after. It gives them information on the conditions before sending crews into the flames.

"We're trying to understand the impacts, the cascading disasters after these events," said Dr. Neal Driscoll, a professor of geology and geophysics at the UC San Diego Scripps Institution of Oceanography in [La Jolla, California](#).

"I'm a professor. I study earthquakes, I make sensors, and here these sensors lend themselves to other events, such as atmospheric rivers and wildfires," he continued.

Cal Fire, or the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, uses this data from emergency command centers.

"These cameras are on mountaintops that we can access, and so if we get a 911 call from someone reporting smoke, we can one click away just get on the computer and see if there is actually any smoke in the area," said Capt. Brent Pascua, Cal Fire Public Information Officer.

"We can use multiple cameras to pinpoint the location and get a better location as well."

Last year, [extreme drought](#) contributed to around 7,500 fires, burning hundreds of thousands of acres and damaging over 700 buildings. At least nine people died.

This year, an unusually wet winter caused flooding and record snowfall. The cameras helped first responders monitor those weather events, too.

"(Cal Fire) conveyed to me that five, six years ago they had to send a battalion out or an aircraft to confirm ignition," Driscoll said. "Now, they can turn our cameras. They can immediately move the camera and image that area and confirm ignition."

The high-definition cameras can pan, tilt and zoom, with a view as far as 60 miles on a clear day and 120 miles on a clear night, according to Scripps Institution of Oceanography. New ones were recently installed in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Madera counties since the new year.

Only [fire agencies](#) can control the movement of the cameras, which are placed on tripod platforms that can be removed seasonally with little to no impact on sensitive habitats and tribal lands.

The cameras allow crews to get information on how big the fire is and how many resources they need to deploy.

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

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](#).