



## **News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (6/16/23)**

### **Upcoming Policy Hearing**

When: Monday, June 19<sup>th</sup> at 2:30 pm

Where: State Capitol, Room 444

Details: [Within the Daily File](#)

### **Insurers Fleeing California Market Want Rate-Hike Flexibility**

[Bloomberg Law reports](#) as property insurers flee California, a state riven by billion-dollar wildfires, mudslides, and the ever-present threat of a catastrophic earthquake, state lawmakers on Wednesday took up the complex but necessary issue of how to convince the carriers to stay.

The [joint hearing](#) of the California Assembly's Insurance and Emergency Management committees concentrated on insurance and catastrophe modeling.

The session comes as the state's geographical, environmental, and political realities combine to create an inflection point compelling carriers, shareholders, regulators, and consumer groups to shore up California's crumbling market. State Farm General Insurance Co. is the latest insurer to cut coverage in the nation's disaster-prone most populous state, following Allstate Corp., American International Group Inc., and Chubb Ltd.

The insurance industry is pushing regulators to allow rate increases that they say would allow them to remain in the property insurance market.

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

### **California Lets Allstate Hike Rates – But Insurer Still Won't Write New Home Policies**

[The Los Angeles Daily News reports](#) Allstate has received California's blessing to raise homeowner insurance premiums 4% — and has filed for another rate hike of nearly 40% — but the state's fifth-largest home insurer said it has no plans to reverse its decision last fall to stop writing new policies.

That will mean higher bills for Allstate's existing customers and no relief for other homeowners in the Golden State who are losing their coverage in areas ravaged by recent destructive wildfires, floods and landslides. For homeowners desperately seeking new policies, the news

isn't good: State Farm, California's largest home insurer, said in late May it also would stop writing new policies, igniting fears of an insurance market collapse.

Allstate said it had applied for the rate increase in April 2021 before inflation hit last year, sending prices for new shingles, wood, insulation and labor soaring. With Proposition 103, the 1988 California initiative that requires the state to review and approve rate increases, Allstate said insurers cannot adjust their prices quickly in the state.

"We paused new homeowners, condo and commercial insurance policies in California last year so we can continue to protect current customers," Allstate said in a statement. "The cost to insure new home customers in California is far higher than the price they would pay for policies due to wildfires, higher costs for repairing homes, and higher reinsurance premiums."

In April, Allstate filed for an additional 39.6% increase, which the nonprofit advocacy group Consumer Watchdog said it is reviewing and would amount to \$196 million in higher total homeowner costs.

Prop 103 author Harvey Rosenfield of Consumer Watchdog called the approved rate hike an outrage that will saddle Allstate's covered homeowners with a combined \$16 million in added costs. He accused the company of misleading regulators and the state's elected Insurance Commissioner Ricardo Lara of letting the company get away with it.

"Commissioner Lara should not reward Allstate for secretly reducing access to insurance in California," Rosenfield said. "By not requiring Allstate to show the impact of its withdrawal on rates, the commissioner is approving a rate increase that has not been justified, a violation of California law."

But Gabriel Sanchez, a spokesman for the commissioner's office, said Wednesday that the consumer advocate's "claims aren't based in law or fact."

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

## **California Completes Cleanup of Homes Destroyed in 2022 Wildfire Season**

[Cal OES News reports](#) helping survivors of last year's wildfires prepare to rebuild, California has completed state-managed debris removal operations for the 2022 wildfire season centered in Siskiyou County. Debris removal crews cleared, tested and released all 218 enrolled properties impacted by the Mountain, McKinney and Mill fires.

Overseen by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the state works with counties to sign up households for the Consolidated Debris Removal Program to [clear eligible fire-related debris](#) from burned properties at no cost to property owners.

"Removing disaster debris gives survivors a path to rebuild," said Rachel Machi Wagoner, Director of CalRecycle. "We thank our state, local and federal partners for their shared commitment to assisting the communities devastated by wildfires."

State crews cleared burned metal and concrete, ash, and contaminated soil from the last of the 183 homes, as well as 7,027 wildfire-damaged trees in danger of falling on public rights of way.

“We’re proud to work with our partners to ensure wildfire survivors can properly recover and rebuild following an intense fire season,” said **Ryan Buras, Cal OES Deputy Director of Recovery**.

Cal OES continues to provide technical and financial assistance to Placer, El Dorado and Madera counties managing debris removal from the Mosquito and Fork fires.

Among the communities affected by the 2022 fires was [historic Lincoln Heights](#) in Weed, one of the oldest rural Black neighborhoods in the west.

California has safely cleared over 23,000 disaster destroyed properties from 60 fires since operations began in 2007.

### **California’s 2020 Smoke Storm Was Horrific. What Did the State Learn?**

[The Washington Post reports](#) for weeks in 2020, toxic plumes of wildfire smoke painted California’s skies red and polluted the usually pristine air around the San Francisco Bay. The smoke was so dense that it blocked out the sun. A dark orange hue hung over everything, and particles from hundreds of miles away stung people’s eyes and throats for weeks. It was a terrifying turning point.

Californians are used to navigating wildfire smoke every summer and fall. But in recent years, climate change has made fires more intense, frequent and long-lasting, and their smoke waves have become as frightening as the flames themselves. For many, 2020 was the wake-up call.

That year, nearly 9,900 fires torched 4.3 million acres — the worst in California’s history. The fires killed more than 30 people directly. But a [Stanford study](#) concluded that thousands more died from smoke exposure, calling the excess death toll “staggering.” Largely because of unusual lightning storms, a siege of fires burned for nearly four months in northern California, smothering 95 percent of the entire state with toxic particles for weeks.

“It really hit home,” said Amy MacPherson, a resident of Sacramento who works for the California Air Resources Board. “The gravity of it, the enormity of it. ... A lot of people underestimate the damage smoke can do, how morally exhausting it can be.”

Like the smoke that shrouded the eastern United States this week, the 2020 fires prompted many Californians to change how they live — investing, if they could, in better masks, tighter windows and air-purification machines. While that weeks-long wave directed more attention on hazardous air, it hasn’t resulted in systematic changes to help Californians weather future smoke events, said Michael Wara, the director of the Climate and Energy Policy Program at the Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment.

“This is a very new problem that has gotten bad very fast, and government moves slowly,” Wara said. “We need to have the political will to address indoor air quality and set new standards, and

to do that you need to say that we need high-quality housing for everyone. That is a huge challenge.”

Changing laws and updating regulations on what clean air actually means, especially indoors, is a lift that also requires substantial amounts of money. Given that the state is now in a deficit, it will be much harder to justify allocating spending to protecting people from smoke when we still need to fight the fires that cause them.

Up until the last few years, public knowledge about particulate pollution was minimal and it was mostly up to individuals to figure out if they were sensitive to dangerous conditions. It became apparent, a report found, that many people did not have the education, resources or ability to get out of smoky air. The Environmental Protection Agency has also been reactive in its efforts to get ahead of preventing wildfire smoke waves and helping at-risk communities understand and prepare for them, Wara said.

After 2020, state and local officials said they have expanded how they addressed smoke and its impacts, especially since [3.7 million people](#) in California do not have air conditioning, the highest in the country.

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

## **Cal OES Launches Innovative Real-Time Tool for California’s First Responder Community**

[Cal OES News reports](#) working to provide California’s first responders a tactical and operational response platform to assist in communication and coordination ahead of an intense wildfire season, the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) announced the deployment of Next-Gen SCOUT.

Utilizing information from the Cal OES facilitated Fire Integrated Real-Time Intelligence System Program (FIRIS) aircraft, this new web-based tool provides California’s first responders and supporting agencies with near-real-time data from wildfires and other hazards in the field into a map-based common location.

“The utilization of this technology allows the firefighters on the ground, Incident Commanders, and key decision makers to have real-time situational awareness,” said Brian Marshall, Cal OES Fire and Rescue Chief. “This creates a proactive approach in responding to disaster, not a reactionary approach.”

Next-Gen SCOUT integrates statewide data during emergencies such as incident location, assigned resources, values at risk, and infrastructure. First responders and other vital agencies will also have access to information from the field, including road closures, automated vehicle location of fire apparatus along with camera and video feeds. The tool also captures predictive all-hazards analytics and integrates multiple sets of information into a single mapping solution.

Using data from the field, first responders and other emergency response coordinators will be able to track multiple concurrent incidents within the state, even providing workers in the field

with spotty or no internet coverage access to use the application and have synchronizing capability with no data loss.

Rollout of this tool improves communication, coordination and collaboration between first responders, emergency response coordinators, and other vital agencies to enhance tactical and operational response to all-hazards events, improving the ability to keep communities safe.

To learn more about Next-Gen SCOUT, click [here](#).

## **Why the Hayward Fault is the Epicenter of Debate Over Housing Goals vs. Earthquake Risk**

[The Mercury News reports](#) a large crack running through the former Fremont City Hall is a stark symbol of the risks and realities of living in earthquake country — and the powerful forces that lie beneath our feet in the Bay Area.

The building in the southeast corner of Fremont’s Central Park is a nondescript, one-story tan structure. It is unremarkable, except in one way: Fremont’s old city hall, now a community center, was built on top of the Hayward Fault.

“I grew up in Hayward, so I’ve always had this in the back of my mind,” said Monica Esqueda, a staffer with MS Nucleus, a local science resource nonprofit with access to the building. “But I definitely don’t think people are prepared.”

In a state where the risk of earthquakes is so constant as to sometimes seem mundane, this crack, slowly tearing down an old building, is a vivid reminder of the ticking tomb beneath the East Bay. Still, more than half a century after its construction, new housing developments are being built just a few dozen yards from this fault and other seismically risky areas.

The Hayward Fault, a powerful strike-slip fault capable of generating catastrophic earthquakes, is one of the most well-studied in the world. It runs the length of the East Bay, stretching from San Jose to the San Pablo Bay. According to scientists, major earthquakes occur on it every 100 to 200 years, the last occurring 150 years ago. The “Big One,” scientists say, is due.

As the probability of a major earthquake increases, statistically speaking, with each passing year some residents and geologists are concerned that civic leaders and developers are ignoring the hard lessons of geologic history. Those lessons — epitomized by the crack tearing the city’s former nerve center — are as relevant today as they were 50 years ago.

But in the push to develop housing, some wonder how much we have truly learned and if new developments will put future generations of Bay Area residents in harm’s way.

In Alameda, new apartment buildings are under construction on reclaimed land in liquefaction zones. In Fremont, high-rise condos are being built just 50 feet from the fault line, the minimum distance required by the state. In San Francisco, new plans would place the majority of affordable housing developments in seismically hazardous areas.

“It’s money, it’s greed,” said Joyce Blueford, a geologist and the founder of MS Nucleus. “The builders will long be gone, but the people living inside them will suffer.”

The potential risks of building in these areas — liquefaction zones close to the fault — are clear. Five years ago, the U.S. Geological Survey released the first fact sheet for a study, known as the “[HayWired Scenario](#),” detailing a series of cascading, catastrophic and interconnected effects of a 7.0–magnitude earthquake on the Hayward Fault.

According to the study, hundreds of thousands of East Bay residents would be displaced by uninhabitable homes or neighborhoods. Millions of people would lose access to water. In the first 6 months, property damages, utility outages and ripple effects through supply chains would lead to \$44 billion in losses — 4% of California’s economy. The regional economy likely would plunge into a recession lasting at least five years. In Alameda County alone, 15% of people would lose their jobs.

According to Anne Wein, an Operations Research Analyst with the USGS, East Bay cities have updated their level of preparedness since the report was released. In the five years since its publication, many cities have implemented elements of the HayWired scenario into their local hazard mitigation plans.

“Urban planners may not think hazard management is their ultimate focus,” Wein said. “Relationships between emergency response managers and the planners — those are the things we want to try to bring together. Trying to help people connect and why it’s important that they need to.”

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

### **California’s Second-Largest Reservoir Reaches 100% Capacity**

[Fox 40 reports](#) California’s second-largest reservoir has reached total capacity after a historical year for snowfall, with a large snowpack still left in the Sierra Nevada, according to the California Department of Water Resources.

In a dramatic transformation, Lake Oroville has gone from a lake elevation of around 782 feet at the start of June 2022 to its maximum height of nearly 900 feet on Friday.

This is the first time since February 2017 that Lake Oroville has reached or exceeded its total capacity.

It is the first since June and July of 2019 that the lake has seen a summertime capacity of nearly 100 percent.

As of Friday, Lake Oroville is storing about 3.52 million-acre-feet-of-water (AF) behind Oroville Dam. The main spillway continues releasing water into the Feather River to allow for continued storage space.

In a report from the CADWR on Friday, they said that the lake’s current level may cause splashing over the walls of the emergency spillway on windy days, but they will be monitoring lake spillway conditions.



“While unlikely, DWR will be monitoring for the potential of any wave runoff that might splash over the crest of the emergency spillway,” the DWR wrote in the report. “Wave splash will not affect the integrity of the emergency spillway structure or Oroville Dam.”

California’s largest reservoir, Lake Shasta is nearing total capacity with levels around 97 percent as of Friday.

Lake Shasta is currently holding around 4.4 million AF of water of its total 4.552 million AF capacity. Since June 2022, the lake has gained nearly 3 million AF of water.

Numerous other lakes around the state are seeing record historical average highs and are between 70 and 90 percent of their total capacities.

### **California Attorney General Bonta Demands Records: Florida Authorities Owe Us Answers Over Deceptive and Immoral Migrant Transports**

[Attorney General Rob Bonta has issued](#) a public records request to the Office of Florida Governor Ron DeSantis and the Florida Division of Emergency Management. These inquiries are part of an ongoing law enforcement investigation into the conditions under which the migrants seeking asylum were brought into California pursuant to Florida’s so-called “Voluntary Migrant Transport Program.”

"Upon meeting with the asylum seekers who had been flown to Sacramento via private plane, without any prior arrangements or immediate care provision, we understood the urgent need for a thorough investigation," said Attorney General Bonta. "These letters represent our commitment to transparency and justice. We need to understand the circumstances that led to the implementation of this operation – which was apparently paid for by Florida taxpayer dollars – and the decisions and directives that led to this questionable act. The information gathered will be crucial in determining whether the law has been violated and, if so, what subsequent steps are required to prevent such disregard for human rights from recurring.”

On June 2, and June 5, two separate groups of asylum seekers were transported from Texas to New Mexico, and then flown to Sacramento, California. Those who arrived on June 2 were left at the door of the Catholic diocese in Sacramento. These individuals were in possession of documentation purporting to be from the government of the State of Florida and its "Voluntary Migrant Transport Program," which contracted with Vertol Systems Company, Inc., to carry out the transport. The California Department of Justice (DOJ) swiftly launched an investigation into the circumstances by which these individuals were brought to California, who funded their travel, and whether these individuals were given false information — especially as many of the asylum seekers already had immigration proceedings underway. The DOJ investigation seeks to determine whether potential criminal and civil action is warranted.

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

## **Relief Groups Rally to Aid Busload of Migrants Sent by Texas Governor to LA**

[The Daily Bulletin reports](#) relief groups rallied to provide help on Thursday, June 15, to the [dozens of migrants](#) who disembarked a bus bound from Texas last night in Los Angeles, the latest political salvo in state leaders' increasingly bitter battle over immigration laws.

More than 40 immigrants were bused from the Texas border area to Los Angeles and dropped off on Wednesday, June 14, at downtown's Union Station, at the behest of [Texas Gov. Greg Abbott](#), prompting a swift rebuke from [L.A. Mayor Karen Bass](#), who slammed the action as a "cheap" political stunt using humans as "pawns."

The immigrants were taken to St. Anthony's Croatian Catholic Church in Chinatown, and Los Angeles Fire Department crews responded to ensure none of them had any medical issues. Representatives from the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights also responded to offer assistance for the immigrants, who were believed to have been on the bus for nearly 24 hours.

The Haitian Bridge Alliance was one of the nonprofit groups offering assistance to the migrants. Six of the migrants are of Haitian descent, including a family of three, two adult cousins and one adult.

"We coordinated with the city (of Los Angeles) and the mayor's office to make sure these individuals were greeted with dignity and to make sure they received the assistance that they needed," Daniel Tse, the group's asylum task force coordinator, told CNN.

The Immigrant Defenders Law Center is also offering assistance.

"They're coming with the hope that they can keep themselves and their children safe. And so instead of treating them as political props, here in Los Angeles, we will treat them with the dignity that they deserve as human beings," Lindsay Toczykowski told reporters on Wednesday.

The Texas-based Catholic Charities of the Rio Grande Valley also greeted the migrants at Union Station and offered to help them.

"The state of Texas offered transportation to Los Angeles," Sister Norma Pintel told CNN. "Through coordination, we made sure that the families wanting to go to Los Angeles would have someone that would meet them and provide a place to stay."

All told, 42 immigrants — among them said to be eight children, including babies and toddlers — were dropped off at the depot, said Jorge-Mario Cabrera, director of communications for the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA).

It was unclear what path the migrants would take to possible asylum in California.

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

## **California Awards \$10 Million to Help Small Communities Prepare for Long-Term Dry Conditions**

[The California Department of Water Resources \(DWR\) announced](#) its tenth round of funding through the [Small Community Drought Relief Program](#).



In coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, the program identified [11 projects](#) to benefit underserved communities in Fresno, Lake, Marin, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Tulare and Tuolumne counties, including one Tribe. The selected projects will implement solutions such as pipeline replacement, well rehabilitation and infrastructure upgrades.

“Climate change is bringing more frequent and more intense drought conditions that create unique and serious challenges for California’s small communities,” said DWR Deputy Director of Integrated Watershed Management Kristopher Tjernell. “Today’s funding is part of DWR’s larger effort to support water supply reliability statewide, especially for our most vulnerable populations.”

For full information on who will receive funding, [visit the full article](#).

### **ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon**

- **2023 Wildfire Recovery and Forest Resilience Directed Grant Program;**  
*disadvantaged communities; disaster prevention & relief; environment & water*
  - Funded by: Sierra Nevada Conservancy
  - Deadline: **Friday, June 16, 2023**
  - Total Estimated Funding: \$37 million
  - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
- **2022-23 (Round 9) Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation Program (SALC) Agricultural Conservation Acquisition Grants;**  
*agriculture; environment & water*
  - Funded by: Department of Conservation
  - Deadline: **Friday, June 16, 2023**
  - Total Estimated Funding: TBD
  - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
- **GFO-22-610 Convenient, High-Visibility, Low-Cost, Level 2 Charging (CHiLL-2);**  
*energy*
  - Funded by: CA Energy Commission
  - Deadline: **Friday, June 16, 2023**
  - Total Estimated Funding: \$24 million
  - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
    - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)

### **Funding Opportunities**

#### **Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation**

[CA Natural Resources Agency has announced](#) funding for the EEM Program, an annual program established by legislation in 1989 and amended on September 26, 2013. It offers grants to local, state, and federal governmental agencies, and to nonprofit organizations for projects to mitigate the environmental impacts caused by new or modified public transportation facilities. There are three types of EEM project: Urban Forestry, Resource Lands, and Mitigation Projects Beyond the Scope of the Lead Agency.

EEM projects must contribute to mitigation of the environmental effects of transportation facilities. The California Natural Resources Agency (Agency) prescribes procedures and criteria to evaluate grant project proposals and submits a list of projects recommended for funding to the California Transportation Commission (CTC). The CTC awards grants to projects from Agency's list.

EEM projects must mitigate, either directly or indirectly, the environmental impacts of a) the modification of an existing Transportation Facility or b) the construction of a new Transportation Facility (hereafter Related Transportation Facility or RTF). The EEM project can be the required mitigation for the RTF or enhancement to mitigation required for the RTF.

Agency grant programs assist state and local entities to develop more sustainable communities, increase adaptability to climate change using nature-based strategies, and protect biodiversity in compliance with Executive Order N-82-20, the Pathways to 30 x 30 California, and the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy. Projects that demonstrate the following multiple benefits will be more competitive:

- Improved air and/or water quality.
- Reduced consumption of natural resources and energy.
- Increased reliability of local water supplies.
- Increased adaptability to climate change.
- Increased protection and restoration of biodiversity.

The list below isn't comprehensive, but provides examples of project elements that meet statutory conditions.

#### Urban Forestry:

- Planting of trees and plants along urban streets and medians.
- Greening existing public lands and structures, including school campuses and urban parks.
- Greening vacant lots and abandoned sites.
- Restoration of urban creeks.

#### Resource Lands:

- Removal of invasive and restoration of natural plant species.
- Enhancement or restoration of natural areas such as inland wetlands, forests, oak woodlands, mountain meadows, creeks, and streams with riparian or riverine fish or wildlife habitat, wildlife corridors and fish passages, coastal estuaries, grazing land and grasslands.
- Acquisitions in fee title or through conservation easements to safeguard regional water supplies, protect riparian and wildlife habitats, conserve agricultural lands for secure wildlife migration corridors, and provide public access for compatible wildlife/nature-oriented recreation by the wider community.
- Acquisitions to preserve in perpetuity Resource Lands for agricultural uses, open space, wetlands, biodiversity, etc.

Mitigation Projects Beyond the Scope of the Lead Agency:

Project examples listed under Urban Forestry and Resource Lands categories may be eligible for the Mitigation Projects Beyond the Scope of the Lead Agency category, if the mitigation or enhancement measures for the RTF were infeasible or beyond the jurisdiction and/or authority of the Lead Agency for the RTF.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, June 30, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$8,334,511. 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 (5<sup>th</sup> 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](#).