



ICARP

INTEGRATED CLIMATE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCY PROGRAM

Technical Advisory Council Quarterly Meeting Meeting Minutes

December 9, 2022 | Zoom Video Conference | 9:30 AM – 2:30 PM

[Public Agenda](#)

[Meeting slides](#)

Item 1 | Welcome and Roll Call

Chair Saharnaz Mirzazad introduced the meeting with a land acknowledgement and noted that Sacramento, California is on ancestral Nisenan Tribal Land. She remarked that a land acknowledgement is a formal statement that recognizes and respects Native Americans as traditional stewards of this land and the enduring relationship that exists between Native American tribes and their traditional territories.

Today's agenda:

- Item 1: Welcome & Roll Call
- Item 2: Approval of Draft Meeting Minutes
- Item 3: State Agency Report Out
- Item 4: ICARP Programmatic Updates
- Item 5: Extreme Heat Symposium Synopsis
- Item 6: Achieving Resilient Mobility Report Briefing
- Item 7: CDBG-MIT Action Plan Amendment
- Item 8: OPR Federal Funding Resources
- Item 9: General Public Comment
- Item 10: Closing and Meeting Adjourned

Technical Advisory Council (TAC) Members Present (17):

Jacob Alvarez, City of Coachella

Veronica Beaty, California Coalition for Rural Housing

Nathan Bengtsson, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)

Karalee Browne, Institute for Local Government

Kim Clark, (replacing Jason Greenspan) Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)

Shereen D'Souza, California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

Saharnaz Mirzazad (Chair), Governor's Office of Planning & Research (OPR)

Laura Engeman, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Amanda Hansen, California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA)

Virginia Jameson, California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

David Loya, City of Arcata

Darwin Moosavi, California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)

Sona Mohnot, Greenlining Institute

Lori Nezhura, Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES)

Michelle Passero, The Nature Conservancy

Rohan Radhakrishna, (replacing Mark Starr) California Department of Public Health (CDPH)/California Health & Human Services Agency (CalHHS)

Brian Strong, City and County of San Francisco

Absent (7):

Grant Davis, Sonoma County Water Agency

Jana Ganion, Blue Lake Rancheria

Andrea Ouse, City of West Sacramento

Jonathan Parfrey, Climate Resolve

Gloria Walton, The Solutions Project

John Wentworth, Town of Mammoth Lakes

Wilma Wooten, County of San Diego

Item 2 | Approval of Draft Meeting Minutes

Public Comment

No comments.

Action

Brian Strong moved to approve the October 7th meeting minutes, with a second from Jacob Alvarez.

The TAC voted to approve TAC meeting minutes from October 7th, 2022, with 13 ayes, 0 noes, and 4 abstaining.

Aye: Jacob Alvarez, Veronica Beaty, Nathan Bengtsson, Shereen D'Souza, Laura Engeman, Amanda Hansen, Virginia Jameson, Sarharnaz Mirzazad, Sona Mohnot, Darwin Moosavi, Lori Nezhura, Michelle Passero, and Brian Strong

Abstain: Karlee Brown, Kim Clark, David Loya, Rohan Radhakrishna

Minutes approved.

Item 3 | State Agency Report Out

Dr. Rohan Radhakrishna provided an update for the California Department of Public Health (CDPH)/California Human and Health Services Agency (HHS). First, he mentioned that CDPH provided input on the modeling of health benefits of increased active transportation for the California Air Resources Control Board's Final Draft 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan. The Scoping Plan and Appendix include a discussion of climate adaptation and resilience as the State moves towards carbon neutrality by 2045. Secondly, Dr. Radhakrishna mentioned that CDPH is supporting climate resilience health and equity input on the Strategic Growth Council's Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program Round 7 Guidelines to support the climate adaptation and greenhouse gas reduction benefits of projects. Next, he shared that CDPH is analyzing excess deaths from the 10-day heatwave. He also shared that CDPH is supporting California's tribal epidemiology center known as CETEC to share climate related health statistics on vulnerable tribal populations, working with the Redwood Valley Rancheria. Dr. Radhakrishna shared that their fall Climate Action Team Public Health Workgroup focused on tribal health and planning. The next meeting on February 8th, 2023 will focus on addressing the mental and behavioral health impacts of climate change, a growing area of important research. Dr. Radhakrishna noted that they are hiring many positions throughout mid-December focused on climate change and health. Some of these positions will help CDPH build up their Climate and Syndromic Surveillance Program will provide near real time data on hospitalizations and emergency department visits for climate sensitive conditions to better inform community health response and prevention. Another position will help support CDPH's one-time pilot Regional Climate Change and Health Resilience Planning Program, which will award \$25 million to local health departments, as well as tribes and community-based organizations. Staff on this team will conduct extensive engagement to develop program guidelines and coordinate with other resiliency planning programs. Dr. Radhakrishna shared that local health officers throughout California have declared climate change as one of the top three priorities for the next year.

Dr. Radhakrishna shared that Dr. Mark Starr helped create a State One Health Lead. One Health is an approach for addressing complex health challenges and is defined as a collaborative multi-sectoral and transdisciplinary approach working at local, regional, national, and global levels to achieve optimal health and well-being outcomes. This approach recognizes the interconnections between people, animal plants and their shared environment. Some examples include pandemics from zoonotic diseases, microbial resistance, foodborne illnesses, climate change, harmful algal blooms, drought, pesticides, and other emerging concerns. One of the functions of One Health is to support state environmental health activities and serving as the State One Health Lead. This program is funded by an initiative called the Future of Public Health initiative that is focused on improving the capabilities and the capacity of our public health, both at the state and local levels. One Health is a concept that has come up with ICARP's TAC in the past as we've discussed climate change and we haven't labelled these topics as a one health approach, but there is a lot of opportunities to collaborate across sectors.

Dr. Radhakrishna concluded by sharing that CDPH has funded four climate questions in the California Health Information Survey. This is the largest state survey conducted in the United States. These four questions focused the impacts of extreme weather on people's health and youth and mental health impacts. Statewide, 44% of adults experienced an extreme weather event in the last two years, 21% of these individuals said that their mental health was harmed by it, 7% said that their finances and property were harmed, 16% said that their physical health was harmed, and more than 30% of youth shared that they have concerns for their mental health related to climate change.

Nathan Bengtsson mentioned that PG&E is doing a similar survey and would like to compare survey results.

Dr. Radhakrishna responded that this is the first time in 21 years that the California Health Information Survey has tracked climate-related questions. He mentioned that the California Health Information Survey's Impact Report has not been released yet, but there is more information available on the CDPH website.

Virginia Jameson provided an update for the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). Ms. Jameson mentioned that CDFA has several open grant programs for food and agriculture, climate, environment, and assistance for small and undeserved producers. She mentioned that she and Secretary Karen Ross attended the Conference of the Parties (COP) 27 for Agriculture Day. This was the first time agriculture was included at COP. Ms. Jameson shared that it is exciting to see unprecedented recognition on the role of agriculture and climate change not just as an emitter, but as something deeply connected to the natural world and affected by it. California is currently experiencing the worst drought in the past 12,000 years and it is climate-change induced. Ms. Jameson shared that Secretary Ross participated in an opening day panel at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Pavilion. This panel, entitled "Farmers at the Center" consisted of mostly farmers from all over the world, and a couple of farm support organizations as well, who were spotlighting their climate smart agriculture practices that they've begun implementing on their own farms. These farmworkers discussed the practices they are using to address

climate change, carbon sequestration, and improve food and nutrition security within their local communities. Ms. Jameson shared that every member on this panel discussed the importance of technical assistance to support farmers to implement new practices. Implementing these practices can provide greater water retention capacity, less dust, and build soil organic matter. However, it can be a big risk to farmworkers who are trying to implement these practices. Secretary Ross also participated in the Scotland COP that was focused on multi-level action and ambition loop that is intended to show how regulation can stimulate business and civil society and accelerate climate action. Ms. Jameson shared that Secretary Ross discussed how California has the most ambitious methane reduction goals in the world, 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. The State has invested over \$200 million in grants for actions on dairy farms that include anaerobic digestors and alternative manure practices to reduce methane emissions. The industry has responded with 2:1 in investments in methane capture and reduction initiatives. The dairy industry is taking these state-wide goals seriously and it has helped that the state is generating credits through the low carbon fuel standard. Ms. Jameson concluded by sharing that Secretary Ross participated on the Sustainable Management and the Governance of Water for Food and Nutrition Security panel, where she discussed the CDFA's Sustainable Ground Water Management Act. Ms. Jameson shared that they've worked closely with local governments to understand and determine what communities should do with their lands and how this will impact food systems locally and globally.

Shereen D'Souza provided an update from the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). First, Ms. D'Souza highlighted the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) 2022 Climate Scoping Plan, which is updated every 5 years. This update is the world's first-ever large economy plan for carbon neutrality that will help the state reach its goal of carbon neutrality by 2045. Ms. D'Souza shared that while other jurisdictions and countries have similar carbon neutrality goals, no other plan is as detailed as CARB's plan. The resilience benefits associated with these actions to get the state to carbon neutrality and to our 2030 target of 40% of 1990 levels will result in resilience benefits to communities and the economy. Through implementation of the scoping plan, California will cut air pollution by 71%, greenhouse gas emissions by 85%, liquid petroleum consumption by 94%, and realize approximately \$200 billion in health cost savings due to the reduction in air pollution. Ms. D'Souza thanked all state agency partners and stakeholders that provided input and support in the Scoping Plan. Next, she mentioned that the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment provided an update for the Indicators of Climate Change in California report. Ms. D'Souza highlighted that this report discusses the impacts of climate change on California communities, tribes, and animals. This report identifies 41 indicators and scientific observations that tracks climate trends over time that helps the State prepare for the future. Additionally, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment is currently developing of a state-wide Extreme Heat Ranking System, per AB 2338 (L. Rivas, 2022), in partnership with ICARP, Department of Insurance, and the Department of Public Health. This tool will help to identify which communities will be most at risk to extreme heat to direct resources and funding, including insurance products, to these communities. Finally, she discussed the State Water Resources Control Board is currently thinking through what California-friendly landscapes should look like, including landscapes that are drought

resistant, withstand more rain, and address air quality and extreme heat. Ms. D'Souza anticipates providing more updates on this body of work as the Water Resources Control Board transitions to having interagency conversations.

Chair Mirzazad thanked Ms. D'Souza for the opportunity to contribute to the 2022 Scoping Plan and congratulated her and her team for this accomplishment.

Darwin Moosavi provided an update for the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA). Mr. Moosavi shared that CalSTA participated on a few panels at COP 27, including one hosted by the UC Berkeley's California and China Institute and another hosted by the Climate Registry. In both panels, Mr. Moosavi discussed California's impressive zero emission policies and CalSTA's Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure, and the significant state and federal investments to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. He also mentioned that he held subnational conversations to share best practices, successes, and efforts to reduce transportation emissions and support resilient infrastructure. Mr. Moosavi mentioned having conversations with the Minister of Transport and Climate Change Strategy from British Columbia and the Executive Director of Climate Change and Sustainability from New South Wales, Australia. Then Mr. Moosavi provided an update on CalSTA's Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure that was adopted in 2021. Currently, CalSTA is focusing on implementation and released a draft annual progress report in October. He shared that over 88% of the actions are well underway or have been completed in this first year. CalSTA received some public comments on the draft progress report and will be updating it in the new year. He also shared two updates related to CalTrans' Sustainable Transportation Planning Grant funding, which includes a one-time \$50 million investment for climate adaptation planning grants. This grant program will fund vulnerability and feasibility studies and technical planning documents. CalTrans will host virtual workshops in January 2023 and the grant application will close in March 2023. CalTrans has identified a list of 46 existing projects that could have enhanced adaptation components and climate considerations with support from federal PROTECT Program and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). Mr. Moosavi concluded by sharing that the California Transportation Commission is overseeing the local component of the program and developing guidelines for the program. There will be three workshops on the program guidelines in December.

Lori Nezhura provided an update for the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES). First, she mentioned that CalOES hired Monisha Avery to serve as the Chief Officer of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion. Monisha will be focusing on building community resilience by strengthening the connections between disaster vulnerable Californians and the emergency responders that work in their communities. Ms. Nezhura mentioned that Monish will also be working with J.R. De La Rosa on climate adaptation and emergency planning efforts, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the State Emergency Plan, which are both undergoing updates. Ms. Nezhura thanked the TAC members for their support and participation in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan update. The plan will be open for public comment in 2023. She also mentioned that the deadline to submit project applications for FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) programs has closed, and CalOES will be compiling applications to submit to FEMA. Ms.

Nezhura mentioned that generally, southern and eastern states get most of the FMA funding, and last year CalOES received 23% of the available BRIC FY21 funding. CalOES is seeking to expand this funding source to build a pipeline of hazard mitigation projects. She also highlighted that CalOES recently hosted an in-person Hazard Mitigation Assistance Summit in Sacramento and thanked OPR for its participation in this two-day event. She concluded by sharing that CalOES plans to host a regional level conference the following year.

Nathan Bengtsson asked if CalOES could share out how many applications they received for FMA and BRIC.

Lori responded that these would get back to Nathan with these numbers.

Amanda Hansen provided an update for the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA). First, Ms. Hansen mentioned that the new water year began on October 1st. The State is experiencing a fourth year of record drought, dating back to 1896. Ms. Hansen shared that Jennifer Phillips, who used to work at ICARP, joined CNRA. CNRA is working closely with OPR to develop an implementation report for the State Adaptation Strategy and highlighted that they recently held a series of workshops where they asked participants what type of information should be included in the report. The finalized implementation report will be released in January 2022. Ms. Hansen also shared that they are working to help advance the Fifth Climate Change Assessment. She also mentioned that Secretary Crowfoot and a group of biodiversity experts will be in Montreal to support a global framework on biodiversity protection. She shared that several climate-related bills were passed, including a bill to support a new framework for California's climate action on lands, a part of this bill CNRA will set up an expert advisory committee to support the state in developing targets for natural working lands and nature-based solutions, and greenhouse gas emissions. Ms. Hansen shared that the Expert Advisory Committee solicitation is out for CNRA's Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy and asked TAC members to share the announcement with any interested candidates. She also mentioned that the Governor recently signed a bill from Senator Skinner's office that calls for a project registry for projects with nature-based solutions that deliver resilience and greenhouse gas emission benefits to be developed by CNRA. CNRA is currently developing a draft framework informed by public engagement to support this project. Ms. Hansen concluded by sharing that the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety is working with utilities to reduce wildfires and highlighted four topic areas of interest, including: climate change, community vulnerability, vegetation management, and best practices related to wildfire safety. The group plans to host scoping meetings in Spring 2023. Amanda welcomed suggestions for addressing these topic areas from the TAC.

Saharnaz Mirzazad provided an update for the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). First, she mentioned that OPR is in the process of developing a Strategic Plan, which we'll present to the TAC at a future meeting. The Strategic Plan will be informed by the discussion of the TAC's priorities and ICARP's workplan for the year ahead at the TAC's Special Meeting in January. Next, she mentioned that in 2023, OPR will establish a Racial Equity Commission. Executive Order N-16-22 directed state agencies to take various

actions to center equity in their efforts. The Executive Order tasked OPR with establishing a Racial Equity Commission to develop resources, best practices, and tools for advancing racial equity, and deliver a statewide Racial Equity Framework. OPR will make connections between this Commission and the TAC's work. The Commission Nomination is available on the appointments website for people who are interested. Chair Mirzazad shared that the OPR Military Affairs Team continues to look at opportunities to partner with the branches of the Armed Services and military installations in California on our shared resilience and adaptation efforts. OPR currently is managing a Military Installation Resilience Grant for the Sierra Army Depot looking at water, energy, transportation, housing and airfield resilience issues. She also mentioned that the Strategic Growth Council's new Community Resilience Centers program released Round 1 Draft Guidelines on December 7th. This program received \$270 million to fund new construction and upgrades of neighborhood-level resilience centers to provide shelter and resources during climate and other emergencies. Given the holidays, public comment will extend through late January 2023. SGC's Regional Climate Collaboratives program will be making its first round of awards at the SGC Council Meeting on December 15. The Regional Climate Collaboratives (RCC) Program is a grant program intended to support capacity building among the most under-resourced communities in California, with a particular focus on increasing access to funding resources for project planning and implementation. Chair Mirzazad concluded by sharing that in October, the Strategic Growth Council allocated \$2.2 million over three years to the Land Equity Task Force, which will support action-oriented research, outreach, and pilot projects. The Task Force will develop recommendations to equitably increase access to agricultural land for food production and traditional tribal agricultural uses. SGC is seeking Task Force nominations from individuals with experience and expertise in issues affecting socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers and will accept applications through the end of December.

Public Comment

No Public Comments

Action

No action.

Item 4 | ICARP Programmatic Updates

Sloane Viola announced two new ICARP team members, Kate Lyons, Assistant Planner, Regional Resilience Grant Program and Ben McMahan, ICARP Climate Services Program Manager. Then she provided an update on the progress of the Fifth Climate Change Assessment. This quarter, staff developed a shortlist of priority research topics for the Fifth Assessment's original climate research. The list was informed by input from state agencies, subject-matter experts, community-based organizations, tribes, and other interested parties. The final list of topics should be available by the end of the year and will be presented at the Q1 TAC meeting. The Assessment's Tribal Research program also reached a milestone through a round of initial selections of Tribal Advisory Group members. Staff expects the first convening of the Tribal Advisory Group to take place early next year. Ms. Viola also shared that ICARP released an exciting addition to its portfolio of decision support tools with the rollout of the Plan Alignment toolkit on the Adaptation Clearinghouse. The toolkit includes interactive, web-based Wildfire and Flood After Fire guides, case

studies, a decision support tool, and community engagement resources. The toolkit is meant to support greater collaboration at the local and regional levels and help break down siloes to advance cohesive resilience. Staff have initiated conversations with agency partners for the update to the Coastal Compass, and next year plans on initiating a user needs assessment for Tribal planning resources. She also highlighted that the Adaptation Planning Grant Program launched an intent survey, which will gather general information on prospective projects and what other sources of funding applicants are seeking. This responds to the feedback received through public engagement that called for a phased process. Staff believes that this addition will support coordination and avoid duplication with related grant programs. The Notice of Funding Availability, final Guidelines, and application materials will be available January 6th, and the application will close March 31st. Finally, Ms. Viola concluded by sharing that the Regional Resilience program has convened an interagency working group to support collaboration between regionally focused grant programs. Additionally, the draft guidelines for the program will be available in January, and the TAC will have an opportunity to provide input at the January special meeting.

The ICARP Staff Report is included on the [December 9, 2022 TAC meeting webpage](#).

Nathan Bengtsson asked when the Fifth Climate Change Assessment will be available.

Sloane Viola responded that the full suite of products that constitute the Assessment will be available in 2026. She shared that the report and findings will be coming out in pieces over the next few years.

Jonathan Parfrey asked if the State of California could report out on the federal infrastructure funding and IIJA Act and how California is pursuing these grants and what is the intersection of climate resilience.

Chair Mirzazad responded that ICARP will explore this item in the future.

Public Comment

No comments.

Action

No action.

Item 5 | Extreme Heat Symposium Synopsis

Sloane Viola and Jennifer Phillips, Assistant Deputy for Climate Change with the California Natural Resources Agency, provided an overview of the California Extreme Heat Symposium Synopsis. Ms. Phillips mentioned that California experienced unprecedented heat over the summer and we used this time to bring attention on extreme heat to convene thought leaders and community representatives.

Ms. Phillips shared that the Symposium provided a venue to bring together diverse perspectives to identify needs and opportunities to respond to the growing threat of extreme heat in California. Representation among the panelists included community

leaders, state policymakers, scientists, and nongovernmental organizations. The expertise and lived experience shared by participants contributed valuable insight that will help inform California's response to extreme heat. Additionally, she highlighted the release of California's Extreme Heat Action Plan in April and the administration's \$865 million in investments to address the threat of extreme heat which includes ICARP's \$175 million Extreme Heat and Community Resilience grant program. The Legislature also passed several bills focused on extreme heat, including a bill to create a first-in-the-nation extreme heat ranking system and a bill directing research into the effects of extreme heat on California's workers and economy. There were about 700 participants who attended the Symposium online or in-person. In addition to its expert panels, the Symposium included a welcome from Governor Gavin Newsom, opening remarks from Secretary of Natural Resources Wade Crowfoot, a keynote address by Assemblymember Luz Rivas, and closing remarks from OPR Director Sam Assefa.

This summer, California successfully averted the threat of blackouts thanks to coordinated alerts and demand reduction efforts by residents. However, this is not a sustainable strategy to managing the strain that extreme heat puts on our energy grid. The Symposium included a panel focused on the intersection of extreme heat and grid reliability, which made recommendations for building a reliable energy grid of the future. The panel noted that supporting an energy system that is resilient to extreme heat requires early scenario planning and coordination to ensure our built environment is resilient to heat events and is reliable and safe for all Californians. Historical energy data does not clearly predict future trends, necessitating research into demand and supply side scenarios to understand procurement required and changes to energy consumption. Ms. Phillips shared that accounting for the effects of compounding climate impacts on the grid, such as concurrent heatwaves and wildfire or heatwaves when water stores and hydropower capacity are low, poses additional challenges. Making our grid reliable with each unique event, season, and context will require balancing tradeoffs and utilizing data to meet these challenges.

Ms. Phillips added that keeping communities safe in the face of extreme heat events requires coordinated and effective communications campaigns. Such campaigns work to increase awareness of oncoming extreme heat events, how to minimize heat exposure, how to recognize the effects of heat illness, and where to seek respite and care. To be effective, these campaigns also need to target the most vulnerable. Communication about extreme heat needs to encompass both discrete events and the impacts of sustained heat exposure because both ultimately impact public health and safety. Ms. Phillips also shared that to reach all populations across California, linguistically- or culturally sensitive approaches that consider geography and leverage trusted messengers will provide targeted messaging to hard-to-reach audiences. Due to the differences in how people access and trust information sources, diversification of communications channels and technology platforms is key. Ms. Phillips concluded by sharing that robust community engagement can inform strategies that respond to culturally and geographically diverse needs. California's extreme heat ranking and warning system, as required by AB 2238, will be the first extreme heat ranking system in the United States.

Ms. Viola continued by noting that the Symposium also focused attention on the inequities in extreme heat exposure. Extreme heat's impacts are not experienced equally across California; rural and disadvantaged communities and California Native American Tribes experience disproportionate impacts. In some cases, there is a direct overlay of

communities subject to redlining and disinvestment and communities experiencing more extreme heat events. These communities often have less tree canopy, fewer cooling centers, less green space, higher urbanization and asphalt or pavement cover, poorer housing conditions, and higher energy use. The state's grant programs, hiring practices, and other policy levers can advance racial equity and dismantle historic inequities through continued investment, technical assistance, engagement, and outreach that centers vulnerable populations. Solutions also need to meet community needs and include public health interventions. Lastly, the Symposium's panels explored innovative solutions that show promise to deliver results when scaled up. Reducing the severity of extreme heat events is possible through nature-based solutions. In addition to their cooling benefits, practices like greening schoolyards, regenerative agriculture, and urban forestry have numerous co-benefits that include improving air quality, quality of life, and access to the outdoors. In addition to natural infrastructure's direct and indirect climate benefits, innovative materials and technologies for our built environment, such as cool roofs and cool pavements, can cool communities and improve livability. Solutions to cooling communities can have more profound benefits if they center goals and outcomes around improving social infrastructure and community cohesion. Examples of such strategies include resilience hubs, re-imagined cooling centers, and youth training corps programs and workforce development opportunities.

Veronica Beaty appreciated the attention to tribal and farm worker communities. She expressed an interest to discuss housing quality and the "Right to Cooling." Veronica mentioned that a bill on this topic did not pass but believes it is important to address allowable temperatures in housing units. She concluded by asking if the Symposium highlighted the "Right to Cooling" conversation?

Jennifer Phillips thanked Ms. Beaty for this question and responded that she does not believe this topic came up but sees the value and importance of connecting housing and extreme heat.

Brian Strong shared that the City of San Francisco is putting together a Heat and Hazards Resilience Plan. He asked if the state will be looking at localized heat impacts? He expressed that San Francisco is by the coast and rarely experiences temperatures over 80 degrees, but still experiences increased illnesses and heat calls during these events. He also expressed the importance of safe and renewable grids and becoming less dependent on diesel generators for cooling centers to provide immediate relief during heat events. He expressed that the State could have a lot of influence on providing technological improvements to these systems.

Sloane Viola responded to Mr. Strong by saying the Fifth Climate Change Assessment will allow ICARP to look at downscaled climate projections and understand local climate impacts better than relying on the National Climate Change Assessment. She also mentioned that OPR will be working with local governments to develop policy interventions that would get triggered by extreme heat events through AB 2238 implementation. This will allow OPR an opportunity to look at on the ground impacts and determine what heat wave rankings mean for each

community. She expressed that 100 degrees in one community is different than in another community.

Linda Helland also responded to Mr. Strong's question. She expressed that CDPH will be working the OEHHA and CalEPA to implement AB 2238 to provide data on health impacts and temperatures at which there are health impacts. Secondly, she mentioned that they are trying to hire staff to develop the Syndromic Surveillance System, which will connect the 320 emergency departments across the state with an electronic system to share climate-related health impacts and concerns seen by patients in emergency rooms. CDPH will share this information with local health departments, first responders, and communities to help take action to intervene and prevent further harm. This information will be parsed out by location and population characteristics to look at mobility and dispersion impact.

Jenn Philips responded to Mr. Strong by noting that she would like to circle back with the Symposium panelists to identify what is possible. She expressed that this is something they haven't really got to dive into too much.

Kim Clark thanked Jonathan Parfrey for Climate Resolve's presentation at the Symposium. Ms. Clark shared that one important area that should be highlighted regarding extreme heat is the ability to reduce air quality and lower the cost of housing production if cooling demand isn't as high. She shared that communities won't have to rely on air conditioning if the surrounding area isn't as hot. She expressed that it is important to have local champions to push forward local action.

Jacob Alvarez mentioned that the City of Coachella applied to one of SGC's grant programs. He noted that the grant asked for documentation from hospitals on heat-related illnesses. Most of the heat-related illnesses were coming from Rancho Mirage, one of the wealthiest communities in the world. Individuals living in this area are from much cooler areas, so the heat in the desert is hard for them to deal with. Mr. Alvarez mentioned that people local to the area are aware of how to stay cool and mitigate heat related illnesses. He mentioned that once you have a heat-related illness, it becomes easier to get it again. From a grant application purpose, it wasn't beneficial to identify who experienced extreme heat since the people who are reporting heat-related illnesses are visitors who are coming in from cooler climates, not essential workers or residents. Older housing stock does not have air conditioning units. There are benefits of multi-family housing stock, but these communities use more electricity to keep their homes cool and generating urban heat island in comparison to more affluent communities that can build new housing that is heat resilient. The City of Coachella received a CNRA Urban Greening grant which led to the creation of a regional urban greening guidelines and pushed for the transition of shade trees in Coachella.

Public Comment

No comments.

Action

No action.

Item 6 | Achieving Resilient Mobility Report Briefing

Hana Creger and Yesenia Perez presented on the [Greenlining Institute's Achieving Resilient Mobility Report](#). Ms. Creger began by discussing that there are many existing strategies for how we can prepare for a more equitable future. This work is critical to support low income and communities of color.

Ms. Creger shared a case study example of Hurricane Katrina by illustrating that this disaster was influenced by and impacted the region's transportation system. She discussed that Hurricane Katrina is an example where we failed to center climate resilience and those inequitable policies led to negative and extreme impacts for Black communities. New Orleans coastal wetlands had been destroyed by a combination of highway projects, pipelines, canals, and other development. And this has largely been built to access offshore oil drilling. First, many low-income residents, primarily Black residents, couldn't evacuate out of harm's way. This is largely because government officials delivered inconsistent and delayed evacuation warnings and failed to provide evacuation assistance for people without access to vehicles. Secondly, 80% of the city was underwater and this most impacted Black communities, who disproportionately live in vulnerable low-lying areas due to longstanding racially discriminatory housing policies. This disrupted all modes of transportation, from roads to rail to waterways, and it upended the everyday movement of people, goods, supplies and services. After the hurricane, the city's public transit system was decimated, with more than half of city buses lost to flooding. Problematic recovery funding strategies meant that money wasn't available to adequately replace the lost transit services, which to this day continues to most impact low-income transit-dependent people in their economic recovery because of the lengthy, unreliable commutes to jobs via transit.

Ms. Creger reiterated that Greenlining is focusing on this work because the clean transportation and mobility field has largely been focused on climate mitigation to reduce emissions. And in this worsening climate crisis, we felt that this was an important gap to fill and therefore we wanted to begin crafting some guiding principles around how to ensure that we're thinking about mobility with a climate resilience lens. Mobility refers to the movement of people, such as walking, biking, public transit, or even driving. We define mobility as the movement of people and transportation as the larger transportation system, which currently is very car-centric. The point of emphasizing mobility is to keep this work people-centered and not car-centered. Ms. Creger mentioned the importance of prioritizing low-income and frontline communities. She mentioned her team spent 1.5 years trying to understand the equity gaps associated with climate change and disasters. When climate disasters occur, it threatens communities of color and our state's transportation system is not designed to meet transportation needs during disaster response. There are disparities in terms of who receives disaster recovery funding. Ms. Creger concluded by stating the purpose of this research is to identify a set of guiding principles to serve as a foundation for a more equitable and resilient transportation system.

Ms. Perez shared that the Greenling Institute is developing principles for policymakers and decision-makers to take into consideration when building resilient transportation systems. These principles can also be seen as a conversation's starter at the local level. The first principle is to transform outdated practices to eliminate outdated project pipelines that are focused on highways rather than public and active transportation. Highway widening projects hinder the ability to meet climate resilience goals. Secondly, prioritize people. We should shift narrative from the "movement of cars" to the "movement to people." Thirdly, we should promote multiple benefits to support frontline communities to build climate resilience, housing security, health, displacement, and transportation challenges. Lastly, Ms. Perez reinforced that these principles have been happening for decades. She concluded that Greenlining in Stockton is working to address these challenges of a top-down planning through a Transformative Climate Communities grant to prioritize people.

Darwin Moosavi thanked Ms. Creger and Ms. Perez for the presentation and the development of the narrative and principles. He emphasized the important lens Greenlining is bringing to this work and the importance of resilience to build transportation infrastructure. He shared that CalSTA is focused on fixing transportation infrastructure, but there is a human aspect that we should be considering beyond the economic fallout. Disaster recovery and planning is impacted by this work, and it is important for policymakers and stakeholders to be thinking about addressing these challenges. He concluded by asking for some insight on what Greenlining's next steps are for this report.

Ms. Creger responded that Mr. Moosavi provided a lot of foundational support. She expressed that they've already started to identify some ways to implement these principles. Ms. Creger stated that Greenlining provided public comments for the CalTrans Adaptation Planning Grant Program. They see this as one way to influence guiding principles. She also shared they are working on a legislative proposal to create an equity carve out for transportation funding. It is important to not only direct more funding to disadvantaged communities, but to change the pipeline of projects that are going into those communities. She expressed it is important to incorporate climate resilience and mitigation to do this. One way to do this by looking at scoring criteria for grant programs to be transparent on scoring criteria and how we are measuring benefits. She concluded by sharing these are a few different ways Greenlining is trying to implement these guiding principles and make the connection stronger between resilience and mobility.

Amanda Hansen expressed that CNRA is interested in figuring how to meet the needs outlined in the California Climate Adaptation Strategy and 2022 Scoping Plan through greening communities. She asked that as CNRA is investing funding to tree canopy and in green infrastructure, if there are opportunities to meet some of the gaps Ms. Creger and Ms. Perez have reported on. She said that moving forward there will be more of a nexus in this work as CNRA has finished developing its Natural and Working Lands Strategy, Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure, and Climate Adaptation Strategy. She expressed that there is a lot of funding for urban greening programs. She expressed that there is a need to identify

how to build green infrastructure that can help cool transportation routes throughout communities. She concluded by expressing an openness to collaborate with Greenlining on this issue.

Ms. Creger thanked Ms. Hansen for her response and shared that there is a bill for building shelters at bus stops. She expressed that she is trying to understand what opportunities there are to incorporate urban greening in these locations as well.

Karalee Browne thanked Ms. Creger and Ms. Perez for their presentation. She mentioned that the Institute for Local Government is running the public engagement efforts of the San Joaquin Council of Governments' "Set Program" which is centered in the City of Stockton. Through this program, they are learning a lot about lived experiences and local needs in that area, specifically related to transportation and housing. The strategies and language that the presentation shared is helpful for the Set Program. She mentioned they are also trying to learn how to access REAP 2.0 funding into the North State and rural communities. Ms. Browne asked if Ms. Creger or Ms. Perez have examples of concrete projects or ideas for projects that drive on these strategies in more rural communities, specifically regarding transportation and housing to build equitable solutions. She shared that local governments aren't used to thinking of these challenges, but the REAP 2.0 funding is flexible so we want to think about innovative projects that we can help support.

Ms. Creger responded that she finds it helpful to think of projects in the lens of climate disaster, response and recovery, as related to transportation. She noted the importance of knowing if there is specific rural infrastructure that is more at risk than in other areas and how can we prepare it for this changing climate. Another example is centered around evacuation planning in rural areas and the kind of vehicles most people rely on in these communities and people without access to vehicles. She also stated the importance to be creative when thinking about evacuation planning.

Brian Strong thanked Ms. Creger and Ms. Perez for the presentation. He highlighted that San Francisco has already banned cars in many parts of Market Street. Additionally, Mr. Strong notes that he didn't see any mention of COVID in the presentation. The pandemic highlighted a lot of the deficiencies in our systems. There has been an uptake in pedestrian-related accidents and deaths, higher speeds, and dangerous roads. A lot of larger cities have a "Vision Zero Program" that is struggling because of COVID and people not wanting to get out of their cars. We are also seeing real impacts on our transportation networks: fare revenue for bridges is low and so is ridership in Santa Clara Valley Transit. This makes it challenging to maintain our routes and transportation systems. At the same time, we are trying to address climate change and provide greater equity and ensure populations can get to where they need to get to. And finally, some of these solutions take years to implement. San Francisco recently opened its Central Subway to provide easier access to some of the eastern neighborhoods, specifically Bayview in the areas in downtown. Furthermore, property values tend to go up when you increase transit routes and plant trees to increase transit efficiency. A lot of

communities are very skeptical of adding transit stops because they are worried about their property values.

Ms. Creger thanked Mr. Strong and agreed that there is a constant need for coordination and engagement with communities. She expressed there is a need to work with residents to brainstorm ideas to meet their needs. She expressed that these ideas will then be put through an equity analysis that is reflective of multi-sector approaches. She expressed that it is important that community needs are prioritized. Secondly, she shared that the community should vote on these projects or priorities that are important that has been based on a participatory budgeting approach and was piloted in San Francisco. That was the first community the mobility equity framework was first put into practice. This framework can be adapted to many different contexts; while it was initially developed for mobility contexts, it could be even adapted for this more resilient mobility focus area.

Jonathan Parfrey shared that Climate Resolve has been trying to build bus shelters across Los Angeles, provide water at those bus shelters, and identify the bus shelters in greatest need through a recent grant from the Goldhirsh Foundation. They have been working with the public through this work. The 3M Corporation has created a film that does an amazing job of shielding some extreme heat from a number of these bus shelters. Mr. Parfrey asked if the Greenlining team is looking into maladaptation. This concept focuses on projects and initiatives that receive funding but are bad investments. The climate is changing, and we are doing 1970s or 1980s projects when the times have changed.

Ms. Creger thanked Mr. Parfrey and expressed that she has not heard of maladaptation, but this concept is already being embedded into their guiding principles.

Veronica Beaty shared that the California Coalition for Rural Housing interviewed their members to understand what they know about disaster planning and resiliency and what they want to know about affordable housing, challenges, and opportunities. They are trying to change the dialogue away from viewing affordable housing as resilience centers. Specifically in rural communities, some folks do not have a car to evacuate with and organizations are already thinking about resiliency on behalf of those residents. We should be thinking of the broader community and identifying centers that communities could evacuate to during extreme heat or use the space for food distribution. Ms. Beaty expressed that she loved that Ms. Creger and Ms. Perez dialed in on the need to fund transit operators and ongoing operations to restore and fix service routes. She cited that the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program is focused on building new and expanded routes, but sometimes this is not what communities need. Ms. Beaty shared that they are thinking about these challenges at the local level in Sacramento. She agreed with Brian Strong's comment on COVID impacting ridership numbers and found ridership is still down post-disaster. She expressed that rebuilding could throw off the metrics that we are using to build good investments.

Ms. Creger thanked Ms. Beaty and emphasized the importance of community resilience centers. She shared that there is a team at Greenlining to think about electrifying transportation. They want to use the new state and federal funding to explore how electric buses can serve as backup battery sources and deliver food supplies. They want to link all the existing efforts happening to build a resilience lens.

Ms. Helland appreciated the Greenlining Institute's use of a participatory budgeting approach and the importance of shifting resources and access to benefit BIPOC communities. CDPH's Climate Vulnerability and Health Benefits Tool include equity indicators including race and ethnicity. Along with the California Air Resources Control Board they've developed a Healthy Mobility Options Tool that quantifies a potential shift from driving to walking, cycling and transit, and physical activities incidental to taking transit. This tool breaks down the results by race and income. We know that there are different transit patterns based on structural racism. She expressed an interest to collaborate with Ms. Creger and Ms. Perez.

Ms. Creger thanked Ms. Helland and shared that during their stakeholder conversations there was a need to better understand what kinds of vulnerabilities impact communities, when critical roads are closed during floods or wildfires and how this impacts evacuations to jobs and health centers.

Public Comment

No comments.

Action

No action.

Item 7 | CDBG – MIT Action Plan Amendment

Clay Kerchof from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) provided an update on the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The TAC serves as the Citizen Advisory Committee for the CDBG program, and twice a year provides a public forum for oversight, transparency, and public input into this program and partnership. Mr. Kerchof shared that the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) announced a second tranche of CDBG-DR (disaster resilience) funding for 2021 California wildfire recovery. This adds \$9.6 million to the previously allocated \$14.8 million for a total of \$24.4 million. CDBG-DR now includes a 15% hazard mitigation set-aside that begins with 2020 allocations. He shared that Congress may permanently authorize the CDBG-DR Program in end-of-year FY2022-23 appropriations omnibus. This would trigger HUD to draft formal regulations for the program. HCD is amending their 2018 Action Plan to incorporate most impacted and distressed communities. Mr. Kerchof shared that the January 2021 Federal Register 86 FR 561 allocated an additional \$64,907,000 in CDBG-MIT funds to State of California under Public Law 116-20 for FEMA Disaster Declarations DR-4407 and DR-4382.

HCD is amending the combined 2017/2018 CDBG-MIT Action Plan again through a second Substantial Action Plan Amendment to modify the program delivery for the Resilient Infrastructure Program (MIT-RIP). The 2018 eligible CDBG-MIT areas include Butte, Lake, Los Angeles, and Shasta Counties. There is \$45,175,272 available for the CDBG-MIT Resilient Infrastructure Program and \$16,486,378 for the CDBG-MIT Planning and Public Services Program. Then Mr. Kerchof outlined what a substantial Action Plan Amendment includes. He discussed that the 17/18 CDBG-MIT Action Plan amendment includes: an update to the overall budget and program allocations to incorporate additional funding, updates mitigation needs assessment to include 2018 impacted areas, the most impacted and distressed areas have been expanded to include the entire county, consultations with local stakeholders to update Needs Assessment, and a public comment period for at least 30 days. Mr. Kerchof shared that HCD intended to expand the public comment period to 45 days to account for the December holidays. In October, HCD was in the preliminary program redesign phase and now they're getting ready to publicly post the draft of the Action Plan Amendment 2. Throughout mid-December they'll be engaging with local governments, tribes and the general public meetings in English and Spanish. Once they submit the Action Plan in early February, HUD will have 60 days to approve it. They are hopeful that subapplicants can submit projects by early summer.

Next Mr. Kerchof reviewed some new content on the CDBG-MIT program requirements. HUD has its own mitigation definition, but that is largely drawn from FEMA's definitions of hazard mitigation. However, CDBG-MIT funds or long-term recovery funds that come into communities after a major disaster are designed to serve the most impacted and distressed the mid-, low-, and moderate-income communities for hazard mitigation infrastructure projects. They must have long-term operation and maintenance plans and HCD has expenditure deadlines of 6 and 12 years that are federally set. Mr. Kerchof then discussed the first of two programs that have some substantial changes in the action plan. It must meet HUD's definition of mitigation within planning and public services and must benefit vulnerable populations. There are some target populations that must benefit from the projects, which can include low income, tribal, under-resourced communities, or people experiencing disabilities. We will have an over-the-counter Notice of Funding Availability that is open for an initial six months or until program budget is reached. There is a per entity award cap of \$1.5 million, but there is no project cap. There is project minimum of \$125,000 unless it is a match project or if a subrecipient submits related projects that can count towards the \$125,000. He then noted that the Resilient Infrastructure Program had the most changes. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program match projects are funds that contribute to the non-federal local cost share of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. Additionally, there are some standalone projects that aren't receiving FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant funding, and these could include denied FEMA Public Assistance projects, some denied Hazard Mitigation Assistance projects, and other public infrastructure.

Mr. Kerchof then discussed how the program delivery is changing in the 2017 round of funding. In the 2017 funding, there was a competitive application through which eligible applicants could apply for funding. HCD has changed this in this second round based on lessons learned because a competitive application ultimately did not result in the equitable

and resilient outcomes. Changing the program delivery to a direct allocation to the most impacted and distressed jurisdictions was an equity-driven decision. However, this is a hybrid model because there is a 20% set aside for eligible jurisdictions who did not meet the direct allocation requirements. Mr. Kerchof shared that they are giving 80% of the money directly to the most impacted and distressed jurisdictions. He then reviewed the methodology that used to make that determination. HCD identified the counties and cities that are in the middle and then HCD applied a threshold in which jurisdictions that have less than 1% of total structures destroyed and less than .4% of total property in the fire hazard severity zone do not receive an allocation. These are the floors for eligibility for direct allocation. HCD combined the data of jurisdictions that did not meet this threshold with the parent county data and then jurisdictions were able to receive proportional percentage of the total amount of funds available based on damaged structures and properties in the hazard areas. It sounds complicated, but it's really straightforward.

Mr. Kerchof continued by noting that HCD has instituted project caps on MIT-RIT projects. This is to encourage applicants to leverage other federal funding. Infrastructure projects are expensive. Hazard mitigation is expensive and funds can only go so far, so we really want to be able to leverage other funding opportunities. HCD worked hard to align the program with other programs, whether it's FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, or CalOES's PrepareCA, or the Wildfire Prevention Grant Program, and eventually OPR's grant programs. There is no limit to the number of applications that a local entity can submit. There is this per project cap of \$2.5 million. A lot of the funding is going to Paradise, Los Angeles, and Butte Counties. These allocations are based on how FEMA and HUD allocate funding, and that competitive set aside is about \$8 million of the \$40 million in program funds.

This is where we're entering the next phase of this process. Once projects start coming to the surface, we want to have eligibility thresholds to ensure that these projects are meeting our equity and resilience goals. In the application policies and procedures phase, we'll elaborate on these details, but we have a lot of sense of how we're going to be setting these thresholds as and what data we're going to use to make these decisions. All of these criteria must be defined and measurable, whether it be a hazard, exposure, percentile, or social vulnerability percentile. We've tried to align our criteria with what CalOES is using for their PrepareCA or Jumpstart Program. We are using CDC's Social Vulnerability and Hazard Risk Index and the Statewide Affordable Housing Opportunity sites for excess state lands. We want to modify what CalOES did for their PrepareCA program, but we are prioritizing the most impacted and distressed areas because these thresholds might not be appropriate for all the jurisdictions we are looking at for this program. Mr. Kerchof shared that they need to look at eligible census tracts and find a reasonable percentile to use for eligibility thresholds to direct funds into these areas.

Michelle Passero shared that TNC just finished a series of conversations across the state to help streamline implementation of nature-based solutions. One topic that came up was related to grant programs and accessing funding. There is this idea to layer grant programs to support climate adaptation. Is it possible to have a universal

grant application to ease the burden of navigating all the different funding opportunities?

Mr. Kerchof responded that the United States Governmental Accountability Office released a report about the need for a federal, universal disaster recovery grant application. An applicant would submit their project and then the government would match their project to the appropriate funding source. This idea of a universal grant application platform is something that would help but will likely occur in a few years.

Jana Ganion shared that in May 2022, CalEPA provided an updated designation of disadvantaged communities, pursuant to SB 535. This updated list that might be useful for HCD.

Mr. Kerchof thanked Ms. Ganion and said that this list might be different than the communities included on CalEnviroScreen 4.0. He also shared that rural communities in high-wildfire risk zones are underrepresented in the disadvantaged community thresholds because those lists are focused on environmental justice challenges. A lot of the communities that HCD works with have vulnerable populations but aren't on these disadvantaged communities lists. In the case that these communities have experienced a disaster and there is an environmental justice issue this could be an interesting criterion that HCD could explore to implement with their guidance.

Ms. Ganion responded that the thinking behind this list is to help inform and fill gaps with CalEnviroScreen 4.0

Rohan Radhakrishna thanked Mr. Kerchof for this presentation and asked if HCD could start using the California Healthy Places Index over the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index. The Healthy Places Index included additional census tracts of rural and overlaying tribal areas. This Index was used for COVID response and over \$200 million of investments. CDPH has pressure tested this Index and found it shows smaller census tracts better than CDC's Social Vulnerability Index.

Mr. Kerchof shared that HCD decided to use CDC Social Vulnerability Index data because CalOES uses it for their Prepare California Program. This discussion was to help better align funding programs, but they are interested in exploring this tool.

Public Comment

No comments.

Action

No action.

Item 8 | OPR Federal Funding Resources

Amy Miller, OPR's Federal Grants Administrator, provided a presentation on OPR's resources to support access to federal funding. With the unprecedented investments

coming from the federal government through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act there is a significant need to understand how to access this funding. Ms. Miller shared that OPR has a weekly newsletter on federal funding opportunities. All federal grant applications in California that are subject to Executive Order number 12372 are required to submit a notice of their interest to apply for federal funding. All registered elected officials are automatically notified of these notices and they're able to provide comments. But anyone from the public can register and can view these notices through the submissions tab. You can also filter all those applications by several different things such as area or specific grant programs to see what applications have come in. On the federal grants page, you will find a wealth of information, whether you're just getting started in federal grants or if you're more experienced.

Ms. Miller shared that OPR is currently developing a Federal Grants Guidebook that will soon be published on the OPR's website. This guide includes a curated list of over 800 federal grant programs divided into chapters like community and regional development, energy and transportation, natural resources, disaster prevention and response, and a few other topic areas. Within each of those chapters, the grant programs are organized by federal agency and for each program there is a short program description as well as information on applicant eligibility. They also include information on how much funding is available per fiscal year and for future rounds. OPR also hosts a series of federal grant webinars. They've held numerous of these live training sessions, presented by nationally renowned grants professionals and the slides and recordings from each webinar are all available through OPR's federal grants resources page. They are already working to schedule some webinars for next year. OPR is particularly looking into Title 6, Civil Rights Compliance for Federal grants. They are also going to discuss the American Rescue Plan and the Bipartisan Infrastructure laws.

They also have an annual summary of federal grant funding for the State of California. This is a document that produced for the past few fiscal years. The fiscal year 2021 report is currently underway and should be published in the next couple months. California was awarded about \$173 billion in federal grant funding for fiscal year 2021, which is a 40% increase from the prior years. We have a total of \$123 billion and it was nearly double the \$87 billion from fiscal year 2019 and that is mostly due to the supplemental funding from COVID-19 legislation including the significant American Rescue Plan Act.

Ms. Miller concluded by highlighting some web resources for federal funding, including Grants.Gov, where the vast majority of federal grants are posted. On this website, you can manage subscriptions for grants for either a certain program or a certain agency. Another website is SAM.Gov, which is where federal grant awards can be found and a catalog of assistance programs for every federal grant program. Another website is the USASpending.Gov that shows all government spending data across all federal grant programs. Ms. Miller concluded by sharing information on OPR's Federal Grants Newsletter.

Jonathan Parfrey thanked Ms. Miller for the presentation and asked for a hard copy of the presentation.

Public Comment

No comments.

Action

No action.

Item 9 | General Public Comment

No public comments.

Item 10 | Closing and Meeting Adjourned

Meeting was adjourned at 1:40 pm