

# San Mateo County

## Local Roadmap to Community Resilience

Belle Haven Community

*Focused on Census Tract 06081611700*

May 29, 2024





This document was prepared under a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grant Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP). Content does not necessarily represent the official position or policies of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

## Local Government and Community Partners

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*Belle Haven Action*



*Belle Haven Community Development Fund*



*Belle Haven Empowered*



*Climate Resilient Communities (CRC)*



*San Mateo County – Department of Emergency Management (DEM)*

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## Definitions

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### Capacity

The combination of all the strengths, attributes, and resources available within a community to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

### Community (\* within chosen census tract)

The “Whole Community” refers to individuals, community based organizations, faith based organizations, as well as law enforcement, fire, medical response, local government and private sector.

### Disaster

A disruption in the community involving human, material, economic or environmental losses or impacts, which exceeds the ability of the community to manage the event using its own resources.

### Exposure

People, property, and systems located in areas with hazards, making them vulnerable to potential harm/loss.

### Hazard

Natural or man-made sources or causes of harm and difficulty.

### Resilience

A community’s ability to prepare for, adapt to, and recover from hazards.

### Risk

The potential for damage, loss, or other impacts created by the interaction of hazards with the community. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as high, medium, low.

### Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes that increase the likelihood of a community to experience the impacts of hazards.

## Project Overview

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### Equitable Community Resilience Project

The Bay Area Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) represents a region of 8 million people, a geographical footprint of 12 counties, and three densely populated urban cities of Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose. The Bay Area UASI region has long been one of the most diverse in the Nation, according to recent census data, 60% of the Bay Area population identifies as a race/ethnicity other than “white alone, not Hispanic or Latino”. Every year, California faces numerous large-scale emergency incidents, including some of the Nation’s deadliest and costliest natural disasters. These emergencies, which disproportionately impact people in disadvantaged communities, only exacerbate existing inequalities.

The Bay Area UASI was awarded Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP) funding through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The purpose of the RCPGP is to build regional capacity to manage catastrophic incidents by improving and expanding collaboration for catastrophic incident preparedness with a focus on **equity**, **climate resilience**, and **readiness**. The Bay Area UASI’s **Equitable Community Resilience** project focuses on the unique needs of disadvantaged communities and vulnerable individuals throughout the Bay Area, to improve readiness for a disaster. The following core capabilities are the focus of the project:



**Planning (Mitigation)** Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.



**Housing** Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.



**Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction** Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences.



**Community Resilience** Enable the recognition, understanding, communication of, and planning for risk, and empower individuals and communities to make informed risk management decisions necessary to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from future incidents.



## Local Roadmap to Community Resilience

The Local Roadmap to Community Resilience task is predicated on following an established process where communities become more resilient by understanding risks through self-assessment and analysis of hazards, exposures, vulnerabilities, and capacities. The process is action-orientated in that it supports communities moving from understanding risks to identifying preparedness and risk reduction action plans and/or projects. The process and development of the Local Roadmap to Community Resilience is based on the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) model, referred to as the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA). To access the Local Roadmap to Community Resilience Toolkit, which includes templates and guidance documents, go to: [UASI Dropbox Site](#)



*Roadmap Process*

Each jurisdiction that participated in the development of a Local Roadmap to Community Resilience followed the same process, activities, and completion of milestones. Participants in the process included nonprofit, faith based and community based organizations, voluntary and community organizations active in disaster, support service organizations and local government. The four milestones each jurisdiction completed to develop their Local Roadmap to Community Resilience included: preparation, assessment, planning, and document & share. A brief description of each milestone is included below.

### *Milestone 1: Preparation*

The preparation milestone initiated the project and began with the identification of the disadvantaged community or census tract(s) of focus. The grant required the use the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST), which assess a number of factors for each census tract and determines whether or not the tract is considered “disadvantaged”. For additional information about the tool, you can access it here: [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#). Following the identification of the disadvantaged community, the consultant team gathered open-source hazard and demographic characteristics to inform an initial community profile and a kick-off meeting was conducted.

### *Milestone 2: Assessment*

The assessment milestone was centered around the conduct of the Community Assessment Workshop, which included discussion of the community profile followed by the self-assessment process. The self-assessment process began with identifying the hazard(s) of priority and then discussing the areas of exposure, community vulnerabilities, and capacities associated with the identified hazard(s).

### *Milestone 3: Planning*

The planning milestone focused on the conduct of the Community Action Planning Workshop, where community stakeholders participated in a visioning session and identification of action plans and projects to enhance emergency preparedness and response in the disadvantaged community. These action plans and projects were then categorized by priority and potential funding needs, for consideration in future stages of the grant.

### *Milestone 4: Document & Share*

The document & share milestone completed the process, essentially finalizing the Local Roadmap to Community Resilience and distributing it to participating organizations and stakeholders.

## Jurisdictional Timeline







## UASI Points of Contact (POCs) Contact Info

For additional information about the Bay Area UASI's **Equitable Community Resilience** project or for details about this Local Roadmap to Community Resilience please contact:



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## Community Profile

The disadvantaged community identified for San Mateo County during the preparation milestone, using the CEJST, was census tract **06081611700**. This census tract comprises the neighborhood of Belle Haven located within the City of Menlo Park. The community borders are San Francisco Bay to the North, Highway 101 and Bohannon Drive to the South, Willow Road to the East and Marsh Road to the West. The community is a mix of residential housing (primarily large apartment complexes and single-family homes), a warehouse district, large technology businesses (including Meta) and open space/wetlands/salt ponds. Belle Haven faces rapid gentrification and extreme displacement pressure with an extreme lack of affordable housing options. 80% of the Area Median Income still leaves the designated "affordable" housing out of reach for many longtime residents and young adults who would like to stay in the community they were raised in. This leads to overcrowding and vulnerable tenants feeling afraid to speak up about living conditions for fear of rent increases.

According to the American Community Survey (ACS), there are 5,699 people living in the community. Approximately 92% of the population is considered a racial/ethnic minority, including African Americans, Hawaiian Native or Other Pacific Islanders, Asian, and Hispanic or Latino individuals. A majority of the population, 59%, is of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity followed by Hawaiian Native or Other Pacific Islander at 13% and African American at 12%.

This community meets the criteria, as outlined in the CEJST, for being a **disadvantaged community** in the **Workforce Development** category. In particular, this community falls within the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for Linguistic Isolation (share of households where no one

### COMMUNITY FEEDBACK



Federal data sets and community demographics do not include unsheltered/unhoused individuals resulting in an incomplete view of the whole community. There are unhoused populations residing in the Belle Haven community.

### COMMUNITY FEEDBACK



Approximately 56% of the population are renters, as opposed to home owners. There is no rent control in the community (homes or apartments). The community is impacted by very high housing costs and absentee landlords (deferred maintenance issues).

### COMMUNITY FEEDBACK



Historical housing stock have slab foundations and are built below current sea level.



over age 14 speaks English very well) and 28% with limited high school education (percent of people ages 25 years or older whose high school education is less than a high school diploma).

For additional community level data refer to the [UASI Regional Resilience Tool](#)

## Map

Climate and Economic  
Justice Screening Tool

Disadvantaged Community  
Criteria Met



Workforce Development



*Map of the Belle Haven Community, Census Tract 06081611700*

## Analysis of Hazards: Hazard 1

### Background

During the **Community Assessment Workshop**, the group identified **structural racism** as a top hazard to focus their discussions, including the assessments of exposures, vulnerabilities and capacities, and the identification of projects to positively impact community resilience. Institutional racism, also known as systemic or structural racism, is defined as policies and practices that exist throughout a whole society or organization that result in and support a continued unfair advantage to some people and unfair or harmful treatment of others based on race or ethnic group.



*Workshop Participants*

Workshop participants noted that the Belle Haven community has a long history of racial segregation and long-standing structural racism, including barring Black families from buying homes in Menlo Park and other white suburbs and discriminatory real estate practices (redlining). Throughout the 1950s and 1960s these discriminatory practices were commonly used in Belle Haven. The construction of the transportation infrastructure (Highways 101 and 84) also impacted the Black community, homes were moved to build the highways and placed onto slab foundations in low lying areas. In the last decade, with the opening of a large technology company (Meta), the community is struggling with increased gentrification, to include soaring home prices, changing demographics, and limited infrastructure (grocery stores, banks, etc.) to support the needs of the community.

### Characteristics

The hazard characteristics discussed by community stakeholders during the **Community Assessment Workshop** for **structural racism** are outlined below.

Cause/Origin	Enslavement “Manifest destiny” Capitalism and colonialism Redlining and Jim Crow laws (discriminatory practices)
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<b>Warning Signs</b>	Disparity of outcomes based on race Clinical dissection of the community (City of Menlo Park vs. Belle Haven)
<b>Lead Time</b>	Constant and ongoing
<b>Frequency</b>	N/A
<b>Period of Occurrence</b>	Almost 100 years (City of Menlo Park annexed in 1949) Previously a neighborhood in the unincorporated land of San Mateo County known as Ravenswood that included what is now the City of East Palo Alto Houses initially built for military housing of servicemembers and their families
<b>Duration</b>	<i>Same as Period of Occurrence</i>



## Mapping

For the **structural racism** hazard, the entire community is located in an area of high exposure. The primary area of focus centered around the housing and business areas south of Highway 84.



*Map of High Exposure Area*

### PEOPLE



- Entire community impacted
- Longtime African American homeowners and seniors
- People impacted by climate change and environmental impacts (no A/C)
- Low income renting population

### PROPERTY



- Historic homes with deferred maintenance
- New high density housing, high costs
- Homes lacking climate friendly upgrades (A/C, insulation, electrical, slabs, etc.)

### SYSTEMS



- Water treatment facility
- Office parks/businesses
- Poor communications infrastructure
- Inadequate commercial services



## Dimension Tables

The following information contained within these tables was developed during the **Community Assessment Workshop** and the **Community Action Planning Workshop**.

VULNERABILITY: Why is it affecting us?		
Dimensions	Impacts/Vulnerability	Ranking
<b>Risk Management &amp; Safety</b> <i>i.e., First responders, Alert and warning messages</i>	County alert system is opt-in and little outreach and education to community about it No alerts of infrastructure changes (local construction, power outages, etc.) Police substation is not staffed No municipal buildings, access to government services or post office Linguistic isolation, non-English speaking populations Literacy in native language and English Digital divide of community (users)	Medium
<b>Basic Needs</b> <i>Food, water, health and housing</i>	Insufficient commercial systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grocery options are limited options and expensive</li> <li>Lack of culturally relevant options and farmer's market</li> <li>Few restaurants, many of those of poor quality</li> </ul> "Services desert"- no pharmacy, bank or dry cleaner/laundromat Water doesn't feel safe, smells off, use of Brita filters and bottled water Lack of education of total cost of ownership, permitting difficulties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.e. solar panels without battery backup, so electrical cost remains elevated</li> <li>i.e. improvements lead to increased property taxes</li> </ul> Homes are built on slab foundations and below sea level (historically), increased risk of flooding Insufficient housing availability Barriers exist to bringing older homes up to code due to financial implications (government fees,	High



	<p>permitting issues, etc.); regulatory amnesty has not been granted to ensure needed upgrades can be made without incurring additional costs (for example installing energy efficient mini-splits or solar upgrades but inspectors requiring rewiring the homes/electrical systems); financial support is not available for homeowners to bring homes up to current safety standards and codes</p> <p>Limited and inconvenient medical transportation in community (ride to Kaiser or clinics or doctors but very limited days and times)</p> <p>Ravenswood Clinic only takes certain coverage, would have to go to Stanford Hospital</p> <p>School district food options are not healthy</p>	
<p><b>Social Capital</b> <i>Strength of individual and community networks, church or cultural bonds</i></p>	<p>Neighbors do not interact or know each other anymore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crowded living situations</li> <li>▪ People working multiple jobs and not home</li> <li>▪ Less comfortable with each other/saying “hello”, scared of strangers</li> </ul> <p>New Community Campus supports 5 programs in one small building, lack of community gathering places</p> <p>Technology companies (i.e. Meta) do not directly employ local community (work for vendors mostly) and lay off youth program employees first</p> <p>Disparity in education locally, not trained in technology and engineering, kids do not see themselves in those jobs (no home grown programs to develop these skills)</p> <p>Educational disparities between Ravenswood City and Menlo Park School Districts as evidenced by the higher dropout rate when both feed into the same high schools in the Sequoia Union High School District</p>	Medium
<p><b>Infrastructure &amp; Services</b> <i>Water, electricity, roads, businesses and nonprofits</i></p>	<p>Insufficient transportation systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technology companies run private buses, decreasing local demand</li> <li>▪ Access to clipper card (cashless fare) is over half mile from neighborhood</li> </ul>	High



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No street parking from 2-5am, all days, but not posted per law</li> <li>▪ New developments do not provide adequate parking spaces</li> <li>▪ Insufficient charging stalls planned for intended conversion to electric cars</li> <li>▪ Neighborhood treated as throughfare when bridge or freeway backed up</li> </ul> <p>No local hospital, medical clinic, or urgent care</p> <p>Connectivity issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Easily disrupted cell service</li> <li>▪ Some homes still only have landlines</li> </ul> <p>Zoning for commercial/industrial in census tract and nearby has led to increasing home prices, gentrification, and tree loss in the neighborhood</p> <p>Neighborhood Services Center Wi-Fi limited, needs public access</p>	
<b>Natural Resources</b> <i>Parks, rivers, geographic uniqueness</i>	<p>Multiple historic contamination sites throughout census tract (428 sites across local census tracts)</p> <p>Reclaimed landfill (now park) site releases methane gas</p> <p>Proximity to Bay and sea level rise</p>	High



CAPACITY: What do we have to face it?		
Dimensions	Capacity	Ranking
<b>Risk Management &amp; Safety</b> <i>i.e., First responders, Alert and warning messages</i>	Fire Station 77 located in community Local, nearby and overlapping Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and Community Preparedness groups (churches) Mobile command center	Medium
<b>Basic Needs</b> <i>Food, water, health and housing</i>	Food distribution thru Second Harvest and local church Ravenswood Clinic (Federal clinic in East Palo Alto)	Low
<b>Social Capital</b> <i>Strength of individual and community networks, church or cultural bonds</i>	Community groups have strong presence and commitment to collaboration, unifying community Cultural diversity Longtime residents provide knowledge and fight for community Bell Haven and Bayfront Neighborhood Association have resumed meeting Technology companies (i.e. Meta and others) work to provide opportunities for local youth in summer (paid internship) Fair yearly in connection with Senior Center	Medium
<b>Infrastructure &amp; Services</b> <i>Water, electricity, roads, businesses and nonprofits</i>	New Community Campus opening in May 2024 Highway 101 overpass is remodeled for pedestrian and bicycle safety Senior Shuttle and Ride Plus to solve last mile transit issues	Low
<b>Natural Resources</b> <i>Parks, rivers, geographic uniqueness</i>	Bay access for parks, wildlife Lots of sun availability	Medium



RISK: How does it affect us? What do we want to do about it?		
Dimensions	Risk	Solution/Project (Bold text indicates a priority project )
<b>Risk Management &amp; Safety</b> <i>i.e., First responders, Alert and warning messages</i>	Community not receiving messages, increased ability to inform public	Programmable signage to help inform community about things, community events, maybe at community campus (3 by 6 or 4 by 6) - \$3000-\$8000 per and need city permits too, with MOU needs, needs power
<b>Basic Needs</b> <i>Food, water, health and housing</i>	Lack of personal and home preparedness education and supplies  Reliance on limited infrastructure in the community (food, fuel, etc.)	<b>Solar powered battery backups for homes to store power (10k per)</b>  <b>Small solar charging units for phones/electronics (includes personal preparedness kits with N95 masks)</b>  Charging station for outdoors/ unhoused individuals (parks and bathrooms)  <b>Home prep kits/Provide fire blankets/CO2</b>  Workshop on home gardening and grow own food  Air quality Workshop and tips (distribute masks and/or air purifiers)  Disaster and rental assistance grant program, help with rental needs cash grant  <b>Establish a Farmer's Market locally</b>





<b>Social Capital</b> <i>Strength of individual and community networks, church or cultural bonds</i>	<p>Limited organization of community networks and partners; enhance coordination and communication</p>	<p><b>Catalog and coordinate community groups/hours to cover person to do this- Community Liaison /Emergency Preparedness position</b></p> <p>Develop a Community Resource Book for community (County has some and Redwood City together has it too)- 600 or 800 copies needed</p> <p><b>Expanded CERT training with General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) radios (in coordination with solar generator sites, block level response)</b></p>
<b>Infrastructure &amp; Services</b> <i>Water, electricity, roads, businesses and nonprofits</i>	<p>Limited backup power for critical community infrastructure</p> <p>Increased education within community on home resilience</p>	<p><b>Solar powered Generators needed for School or Boys and Girls Club (1-2k each, 20 are needed)</b></p> <p>Assessment of Library Hot Spot program, and get more hot spots for community (free)</p> <p>Host an Energy Efficiency Workshop – high energy bills now, conserve energy</p> <p>Develop training/workshops for home maintenance/home resiliency and partner with local nonprofits like JobTrain (workforce development)</p>
<b>Natural Resources</b> <i>Parks, rivers, geographic uniqueness</i>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>



## Appendix A: Priority Project Matrix

The following table lists the priority projects identified by the group during the **Community Action Planning Workshop**. In subsequent phases of this grant, the priority projects listed below will be eligible for funding and/or grant writing technical assistance. In support of this, the table includes potential grant types using 6 criteria: Climate Change, Infrastructure, Hazard Mitigation/Resilience Building, Public Health, Equipment and Education/Training.

Project Name	Project Description	Potential Grant Types	Anticipated Funding <sup>1</sup>	Impacted Hazard and Dimension	Intended Outcome
Solar Powered Battery Backups for Homes	Solar powered battery backups for homes to store power (10k per)	Equipment and Climate Change	High	Structural Racism - Basic Needs	Backup power options in an emergency, clean energy
Solar Charging Units	Small solar charging units for phones/electronics (includes personal preparedness kits with N95 masks)	Equipment and Climate Change	Low	Structural Racism - Basic Needs	Backup power options in an emergency, clean energy
Home and Personal	Home prep kits/Provide fire blankets/CO2	Equipment	Low	Structural Racism - Basic Needs	Increased personal and family preparedness and supplies

<sup>1</sup> Column includes anticipated funding level using the following thresholds: High (\$100,000 or more), Medium (\$50,000 - \$99,000) and Low (\$49,000 or less).



Project Name	Project Description	Potential Grant Types	Anticipated Funding <sup>1</sup>	Impacted Hazard and Dimension	Intended Outcome
Preparedness Kits					
Farmer's Market	Establish a Farmer's Market locally	Infrastructure and Equipment	High	Structural Racism - Basic Needs	Access to healthy and fresh food options in the local community
Community Liaison Position	Catalog and coordinate community groups/hours to cover person to do this- Community Liaison /EM Prep position	Education/Training and Climate Change	High	Structural Racism - Social Capital	Coordinated effort/staff that can better organize Belle Haven community stakeholders and assess needs/gaps
Expanded CERT Program	Expanded CERT training with General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) radios (in coordination with solar generator sites, block level response)	Education/Training	Medium	Structural Racism - Social Capital	Increased local community capability of CERT and community led preparedness efforts
Solar Infrastructure	Solar powered Generators needed for School or Boys	Equipment and Climate Change	Medium	Structural Racism -	Backup power options in an emergency, clean energy



Project Name	Project Description	Potential Grant Types	Anticipated Funding <sup>1</sup>	Impacted Hazard and Dimension	Intended Outcome
for Community Groups	and Girls Club (1-2k each, 20 are needed)			Infrastructure & Services	



## Appendix B: Funding Opportunities

The following tables highlight examples of Federal, State and local/regional grant opportunities that may provide insight to community partners and local government representatives. As part of the Local Roadmap to Community Resilience Toolkit task, there will be an extensive grant funding matrix developed and shared at this location: [UASI Dropbox Site](#)

### FEDERAL GRANTS

Grant Name	<b>Building Resilient Infrastructure and Community (BRIC)</b>
Source	FEMA (competitive) \$1B total for FY23
Eligible Applicants	State governments, local jurisdictions (singularly or grouped)
Description/ Requirements	<p>The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program aims to categorically shift the federal focus away from reactive disaster spending and toward research-supported, proactive investment in community resilience.</p> <p>Through BRIC, FEMA continues to invest in a variety of mitigation activities with an added focus on infrastructure projects benefitting disadvantaged communities, nature-based solutions, climate resilience and adaption and adopting hazard resistant building codes.</p> <p>Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Direct Technical Assistance (BRIC DTA) provides tailored support to communities and tribal nations that may not have the resources to begin climate resilience planning and project solution design on their own. Through process-oriented, hand-in-hand assistance, BRIC DTA will partner with communities interested in enhancing their capability and capacity to design holistic, equitable hazard mitigation solutions that advance community-driven objectives.</p>



	FEMA will offer wide-ranging non-financial support to BRIC DTA communities, including climate risk assessments, community engagement, partnership building, and mitigation and climate adaptation planning. Support for BRIC DTA communities can range from pre-application activities to grant closeout.
<b>Duration</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>Types Of Activities</b>	Projects that demonstrate innovative approaches to partnerships, such as shared funding mechanisms (various sources, including in-kind from public/private partners), and/or project design.
<b>NOFO Release/Rolling</b>	Opens in Fall and closes early Winter. Application reviews are in Spring and selection is in the Summer.
<b>Links</b>	Must apply using FEMA Grants Outcome link - FEMA GO <a href="https://www.fema.gov/grants/guidance-tools/fema-go">https://www.fema.gov/grants/guidance-tools/fema-go</a>

<b>Grant Name</b>	<b>Sea Grant (Disaster Preparedness for Coastal Communities)</b>
<b>Source</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	State, tribal, territorial and local governments, institutions of higher education, and non-profit organizations in coastal states or territories. Resources from NOAA's Climate Program Office, Office for Coastal Management, and National Sea Grant Office and its partners will be available to provide technical assistance to applicants and recipients to support these innovative efforts.
<b>Description/ Requirements</b>	<b>\$160K-\$200K/per project.</b> The Sea Grant Disaster Preparedness Program has several goals; grant requests should align with them.





	<p><b>Capacity Building Goal Statement:</b> Build National Ocean Service (NOS) and partner capacity through delivering and facilitating training and exercises that increase readiness for all-hazard response and recovery operations, fostering a robust cadre of knowledgeable responders.</p> <p><b>Objective 1 – Training:</b> Develop, deliver, and evaluate a relevant preparedness and response training program that supports NOS and partner operations. Provide internal support and leadership to improve Office of Response and Restoration (OR&amp;R) training.</p> <p><b>Objective 2 – Exercises:</b> Design and execute a comprehensive, multi-year exercise program designed to improve NOS’s and our partners’ preparedness, response, and recovery posture. Provide leadership within OR&amp;R to ensure common understanding of divisional response and support roles and exercise OR&amp;R preparedness.</p> <p><b>Objective 3 – Risk Mitigation:</b> Facilitate workshops and forums designed to inform and enhance science, tools, and/or decision making for disaster response and recovery.</p> <p><b>Objective 4 – Deepen the Bench:</b> Ensure a safe and qualified cadre of response, preparedness, and recovery specialists.</p>
Duration	Fiscal Year
Types Of Activities	Capacity building (training/exercises that increase readiness for all-hazard response and recovery ops)
NOFO Release/Rolling	Opens October; closes March
Links	<p><a href="https://seagrant.noaa.gov/inside-sea-grant/funding-opportunities/">https://seagrant.noaa.gov/inside-sea-grant/funding-opportunities/</a></p> <p><a href="https://seagrant.noaa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/DPP-Strategic-Plan.pdf">https://seagrant.noaa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/DPP-Strategic-Plan.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://seagrant.noaa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2024-27-CA-Sea-Grant-Strategic-Plan_WEB_508_02102023-508.pdf">https://seagrant.noaa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2024-27-CA-Sea-Grant-Strategic-Plan_WEB_508_02102023-508.pdf</a></p>



## STATE GRANTS

Grant Name	<b>Senate Bill (SB) 1 Sea Level Rise Adaptation Planning Grant Program</b>
Source	State Government
Eligible Applicants	Local governments, regional governments, and federally recognized tribal governments
Description/ Requirements	The SB 1 Grant Program aims to provide funding for sea level rise (SLR) adaptation planning to help prepare communities for the impacts of climate change. The Ocean Protection Council (OPC) aims to address this need by offering funding for a range of SLR planning activities. These fall into the following categories: Track 1/Adaptation Planning; Track 2/Implementation Projects. No match/no letter of intent are required. <b>\$200K - \$1.5M/per award</b>
Duration	Maximum 2 years
Types Of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track 1: Adaptation Planning, Phase 1: Pre-planning (explore, define, assess)</li> <li>• Community Visioning, Vulnerability Assessment, Phase 2: Data Collection</li> <li>• Data/Information Gathering, Phase 3: Planning (define adaptation frameworks and strategies)</li> <li>• SLR Adaptation Plan, SF Bay Shoreline Adaptation Plan, Sector-Specific Adaptation Plan</li> </ul>
NOFO Release/ Rolling	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Track One proposals (Projects in the Pre-planning, Data Collection, and Planning Phases) will be accepted through a rolling, quarterly, non-competitive process, provided the proposals satisfy the Sea Level Rise Adaptation Criteria and requirements of the SB 1 Grant Program solicitation. Track Two proposals (Projects in the Implementation Project Phase) will be accepted through a competitive process starting in mid-late 2024, subject to availability of funding.</p>
Links	<a href="https://www.grants.ca.gov/grants/senate-bill-1-sea-level-rise-adaptation-planning-grant-program/">https://www.grants.ca.gov/grants/senate-bill-1-sea-level-rise-adaptation-planning-grant-program/</a>



<b>Grant Name</b>	<b>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</b>
<b>Source</b>	State Government (funds originate at FEMA and are distributed/ administered by the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Grant Program [HMGP] Unit.
<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	State agencies, local governments, special districts, and some private non-profits.
<b>Description/ Requirements</b>	HMGP funds plans and projects that reduce the effects of future natural disasters. Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters before the next disaster, to reduce human and financial consequences later. Funds plans and projects that reduce the effects of future natural disasters.
<b>Duration</b>	48 months
<b>Types Of Activities</b>	Wide variety; can include education/training, as well as planning activities.
<b>NOFO Release/ Rolling</b>	Ongoing
<b>Links</b>	<a href="https://www.grants.ca.gov/grants/hazard-mitigation-grant-program/">https://www.grants.ca.gov/grants/hazard-mitigation-grant-program/</a>



## LOCAL/REGIONAL GRANTS

<b>Grant Name</b>	<b>Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)</b>
<b>Source</b>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Cities, counties, tribes, states in areas impacted by presidentially declared disasters (especially low income areas)
<b>Description/ Requirements</b>	Rebuild disaster-impacted areas and provide crucial seed money to start the long-term recovery process. Flexible grants. Since CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.
<b>Duration</b>	Typically, by fiscal year
<b>Types Of Activities</b>	Wide variety - infrastructure repair/bolstering; mitigation efforts related to climate change; education/training of emergency management personnel.  Disaster Relief - long term-recovery; restoration of infrastructure; housing; economic revitalization
<b>NOFO Release/ Rolling</b>	Based on federal appropriation
<b>Links</b>	<a href="https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg-dr">https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg-dr</a>  <a href="https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/CDBG-DR-Fact-Sheet.pdf">https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/CDBG-DR-Fact-Sheet.pdf</a>



<b>Grant Name</b>	<b>Vanguard Charitable</b>
<b>Source</b>	Vanguard Charitable
<b>Eligible Applicants</b>	Community-based [501c3] organizations
<b>Description/ Requirements</b>	Vanguard Charitable manages two mission-driven funds with assets that are held outside of donor-advised funds (DAFs). These funds focus on two areas: intermediate to long-term disaster relief and the advancement of philanthropy. The Sustainable Disaster-Relief Fund (SDRF) was established in 2006 to aid communities hit by natural disasters. This fund supports communities as they rebuild and establish necessary infrastructure to better handle the impact of a repeat disaster. Sustainable Disaster-Relief Fund (SDRF). <b>\$10K-\$30K/project</b>
<b>Duration</b>	Grants are one-time payments. Ideally funds are to be spent within a one-year period, but, if necessary, the grant recipient organization may determine to use the funds over multiple years.
<b>Types of Activities</b>	Various
<b>NOFO Release/ Rolling</b>	Funding decisions are usually finalized by early July
<b>Links</b>	<a href="https://www.vanguardcharitable.org/pif-sdrf-faq">https://www.vanguardcharitable.org/pif-sdrf-faq</a>



## Appendix C: Acronyms

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<b>ACS</b>	American Community Survey
<b>BRIC</b>	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Community
<b>CalOES</b>	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>CDBG-RD</b>	Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery
<b>CEJST</b>	Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool
<b>CERT</b>	Community Emergency Response Team
<b>COAD</b>	Community Organizations Active in Disaster
<b>CRC</b>	Climate Resilient Communities
<b>DAF</b>	Donor-advised fund
<b>DEM</b>	Department of Emergency Management
<b>DHS</b>	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
<b>DTA</b>	Direct Technical Assistance
<b>EVCA</b>	Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GMRS</b>	General Mobile Radio Service
<b>HMPG</b>	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
<b>HUD</b>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>NOFO</b>	Notice of Funding Opportunity
<b>NOS</b>	National Ocean Service
<b>OPC</b>	Ocean Protection Council
<b>OR&amp;R</b>	Office of Response and Restoration



<b>POC</b>	Point of Contact
<b>RCPGP</b>	Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program
<b>SB</b>	Senate Bill
<b>SDRF</b>	Sustainable Disaster-Relief Fund
<b>SLR</b>	Sea Level Rise
<b>UASI</b>	Urban Areas Security Initiative
<b>VOAD</b>	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster