



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (10/8/21)

Governor Newsom Proclaims State of Emergency to Assist Response to Southern California Oil Spill

[The Office of Governor Newsom proclaimed](#) a state of emergency in Orange County on Monday to support the emergency response to the oil spill off the coast of Huntington Beach that originated in federal waters.

“The state is moving to cut red tape and mobilize all available resources to protect public health and the environment,” said Governor Newsom. “As California continues to lead the nation in phasing out fossil fuels and combating the climate crisis, this incident serves as a reminder of the enormous cost fossil fuels have on our communities and the environment.”

The text of today’s proclamation can be found [here](#).

At the Governor’s direction, the state has deployed personnel from the Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Office of Spill Prevention and Response and the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to the incident command in Long Beach to closely coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard, local agencies, and responsible parties on the response, cleanup, and mitigation of the oil spill.

In addition, agencies from across the administration are on the ground actively supporting various elements of the response, including staff from California State Parks, California Volunteers, California State Lands Commission, CAL FIRE and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, among others.

A Rare Ecological Gem: Marshes Slicked with Spilled Oil – Again

[CalMatters reports](#) thirty-two years ago, in a triumph of ecological restoration, ocean water rushed into a small, newly restored marsh along the heavily developed coast of Huntington Beach.

That day was greeted with great fanfare, since it was a milestone: A new wetland, created out of degraded scrub, in Southern California, where coastal marshes have been largely lost to development.

The little tract of habitat known as Talbert Marsh provides a rare refuge [for at least 90 species](#) of shorebirds that forage and rest there — all within sight of oil platforms, barges and tankers off the coast.

Now, for the second time in its short history, Talbert Marsh is slicked with oil. Completed in 1989, the 25-acre marsh is [one of a string](#) of rare pearls that make up the Huntington Beach Wetlands Conservancy's 127 acres, nestled along Pacific Coast Highway.

Oil from the weekend's massive pipeline spill "is in all three marshes now," said John Villa, executive director of the nonprofit conservancy. "It's heart-wrenching ... just to see all that work, and now we've got the oil within the marshes and it's doing some damage."

Starting with more than \$730,000 in state and local money, the non-profit has cobbled [together millions](#) in a convoluted mix of funding to painstakingly expand and restore the wetlands over decades.

Now, Villa worries where the non-profit will find enough funding to tackle the oil tainting the delicate ecosystem. He's hoping for money from the Federal Emergency Management Agency if it declares a national emergency. "Anything else, we're going to have to go out and get that funding in order to do any of the restoration we need to recover from any damage," he said.

As much as 130,000 gallons of crude oil spilled from a 17-mile pipeline that connects an offshore oil platform [owned by Amplify Energy](#) and operated by Beta Offshore to the port of Long Beach.

"It is devastating to see an oil spill along the coast of Orange County," said Greg Gauthier, a project development specialist with the State Coastal Conservancy, which has contributed funds for the restoration.

Over the weekend, California's [Office of Spill Prevention and Response](#) placed booms, and the conservancy worked with Orange County Public Works department to construct a berm, stemming the flow of oil into Talbert Marsh and its connected wetlands, including Brookhurst Marsh and Magnolia Marsh, Villa said.

Still, the oil seeped in. And on Monday, a sheen could be seen in all three marshes, with Talbert hit the hardest.

Experts say damage from oil can linger for years in wetlands. And winter is rapidly approaching — the time when migratory birds rely on these marshes.

A contractor is at work removing the oil from the marshes, Villa said. But replanting damaged plants and treating contaminated soil with sand and gypsum to allow more water to wash through will be a monumental task.

"It's not like we're doing a small restoration or small maintenance. This could be 127 acres of maintenance we have to do," he said.

The iconic [California grunion](#) run into Talbert Marsh. It's a feeding ground for endangered least terns and home to threatened snowy plovers. Brown pelicans, egrets, herons, cormorants, gulls, ducks and many other shorebirds also feed there.

It's not a pristine marsh: Smokestacks, industrial tanks and a sewage treatment plant squeeze the small stretch of wetlands next to Pacific Coast Highway. But it is highly valuable ocean-view land. Expansive subdivisions of homes are directly behind the marshes.

The largest coastal wetland in the Huntington Beach area is Bolsa Chica, an extensive stretch of restored salt marsh and mesas that is considered one of Southern California's great treasures. North of the oil-slicked marshes, Bolsa Chica wetlands have so far dodged effects of the spill as currents move the slick south.

Since Europeans first set foot in California, people have razed, filled, planted and paved [more than 90%](#) of the state's precious [coastal wetlands](#) — which provide homes to rare and endangered creatures and plants, pit stops for migrating birds and barriers to protect against rising seas and filter out contaminants.

To read more on the damage from the spill that occurred in 1990, [visit CalMatter's full article.](#)

“It’s a War”: California Turns to New, High-Tech Helicopters to Battle Wildfires

[CBS News reports](#) California is burning — on track for the most savage fire year in its history. Drought and scorching temperatures have turbocharged fires that are more extreme than ever. Two of the biggest fires in state history have laid siege to more than a million acres in Northern California, burning dangerously close to Lake Tahoe. Firefighters haven't had a day off in months. Fire chiefs warn there aren't enough aircraft to go around. "It's a war," one told us.

Now, fire chiefs from Southern California have stolen a page from the military: take the fight to the night. A new fleet of hi-tech helicopters will fight wildfires 24/7. And for the first time, the giant Chinook — you've seen them in other war zones — will lead the night assault. It's an \$18 million pilot program the fire chiefs hope will be a game changer.

The U.S. Forest Service was already short-staffed when the Caldor Fire exploded last month, churning toward South Lake Tahoe. Thousands of residents were forced to flee. To the north, the Dixie Fire has been rampaging for months, demolishing historic gold rush towns. The drought-parched forests burn so hot they generate their own fire tornados. Between the two infernos, more than 8,000 bone-weary firefighters have been waging a relentless battle. Orange County Fire Chief Brian Fennessy — a former Hotshot who's been fighting fires in Southern California for 44 years — told us there is no give left in the system.

To read the interview with Chief Brian Fennessy, or watch the video of such, [visit CBS News' full article.](#)

Stormy Weather Brings More Than 3,000 Lightning Strikes and Power Outages to SoCal

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) the lightning storm that descended on Southern California on Monday evening delivered more than 3,000 lightning strikes and left thousands of residents without power, officials said Tuesday.

The low-pressure system strengthened throughout Monday afternoon and into the night, dropping rain, hail and thunderous jolts as it moved northeast from the coastal waters off Baja and up through Southern California.

More than 14,000 residents across nine counties — including Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino — were without power Tuesday morning, according to Southern California Edison spokeswoman Gabriela Ornelas.

“It was likely as a result of the weather,” Ornelas said. “We show that there are people affected ... in various areas where the storm passed by last night.” She also noted that crews were working quickly to bring power back online.

Some areas of Los Angeles County recorded more than a quarter inch of rain, while parts of San Diego County saw more than an inch, the National Weather Service said.

But excitement about moisture in the drought-riddled region was hampered by reports of downed trees, tree fires and swelling tides that [could affect cleanup efforts](#) at the massive oil spill off the coast of Orange County.

Special weather alerts were issued throughout the area, with beaches from San Pedro to Malibu closed Monday night due to lightning. A lightning strike near SoFi Stadium delayed kickoff in the Los Angeles Chargers vs. Las Vegas Raiders game by about 30 minutes.

National Weather Service officials said 2,074 cloud-to-ground and in-cloud lightning strikes were detected over Orange, San Diego and Riverside counties. More than 1,000 strikes were detected over Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

To read more on the weather conditions affecting Southern California, [visit the *Time's* full article](#).

Why COVID-19 Looks So Different Across California Right Now

[The New York Times reports](#) while hospitals in Central and Northern California called in National Guard troops to help staff COVID-19 wards, officials in Los Angeles and the Bay Area began publicly discussing lifting mask mandates as transmission in their regions plummeted.

Sure, this disparity reflects the wideness of the state, but there's another takeaway here: a widening gulf in how different parts of California are handling the pandemic.

For the first year that we lived with the coronavirus, many decisions about whom we interacted with and what precautions we took were handed down from the state.

But as control has increasingly shifted to the local level, there's far less uniformity in the restrictions we face and, in our behaviors – and therefore in our experiences of the pandemic.

Seventy percent of Californians eligible for the vaccines have received both doses, and there are statewide requirements for [teachers](#), [health care workers](#) and [state employees](#).

Yet there is huge variation across counties. In Marin County, 87 percent of Californians ages 12 and over have had both their shots. In Lassen County, 35 percent have.

To put this in context, the nation's least vaccinated state is West Virginia, where 47 percent of residents who are 12 and over have had both their shots. Lassen and a handful of other California counties have lower vaccination rates.

This has major consequences: Unvaccinated Californians are eight times more likely to contract the coronavirus and 16 times more likely to die from it than those who got their shots, state data shows.

To read more on the differences across the state, [view the *Time's* full article](#).

Los Angeles Will Require Proof of a COVID-19 Vaccine for Indoor Establishments

[NPR reports](#) by next month Los Angeles will require residents and visitors to show proof of a COVID-19 vaccine in order to eat, drink, or shop in indoor establishments across the city.

Under this mandate, eligible patrons will need to show proof of a COVID-19 vaccination to enter restaurants, bars, coffee shops, stores, gyms, spas or salons. People attending large, outdoor events will also need to show evidence of either vaccination or proof of a negative COVID-19 test to attend the event.

Proof of vaccination includes a vaccination card issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a photo of both sides of the card, documentation from a health care provider, or a digital record of vaccination issued by California, another state or country.

The City Council passed the new law on Wednesday and Mayor Eric Garcetti approved the sweeping ordinance later that day. It's set to take effect sometime in November.

This mandate adds on to the recently-passed statewide rule requiring all elementary through high school students to get coronavirus vaccines.

The city-wide mandate passed despite some residents writing to the City Council in opposition to the rule, arguing the policy was unconstitutional and unenforceable. Copies of letters from the public were shared on the L.A. City Council agenda for Wednesday's meeting.

But city officials argued an earlier surge in coronavirus cases across the country thanks to the delta variant drove Los Angeles to this decision. Though nationwide, cases of the virus are trending downward.

This new mandate passed Wednesday also goes further than the Los Angeles County Department of Health's order, issued last month, requiring customers at outdoor events of 10,000 or more to show proof of vaccination or a negative COVID-19 test. That rule also applied to indoor bars, wineries, breweries, and nightclubs.

To read more on this mandate and how businesses could face fines for violations, [view the full article](#).

Pfizer Asks F.D.A. to Authorize Its COVID-19 Vaccine for Children 5 to 11

[The New York Times reports](#) Pfizer and BioNTech asked federal regulators on Thursday to authorize emergency use of their coronavirus vaccine for children ages 5 to 11, a move that could help protect more than 28 million people in the United States.

The companies say they are submitting data supporting the change to the Food and Drug Administration. The agency has promised to move quickly on the request and has tentatively scheduled a meeting on Oct. 26 to consider it. A ruling is expected between Halloween and Thanksgiving.

“With new cases in children in the U.S. continuing to be at a high level, this submission is an important step in our ongoing effort against Covid-19,” Pfizer [said](#) on Thursday.

Parents across the United States are anxiously awaiting the regulators' decision, which could affect family life and the operation of schools. Clearance depends not only on the strength of the

clinical trial data, but on whether the companies can prove to regulators that they are able to properly manufacture a new pediatric formulation.

Dr. Janet Woodcock, the acting F.D.A. commissioner, said last week that children might require “a different dosage or formulation from that used in an older pediatric population or adults.”

Pfizer has proposed giving children one-third of the adult dosage. That might require adding more diluent to each injection or using a different vial or syringe. The company was expected to describe the method it intended to use in its submission to the Food and Drug Administration.

Regulators will have to examine the purity and stability of mass-manufactured doses of the vaccine and determine that it matches the quality and potency of doses given to children in clinical trials. A pediatric dose will also most likely require new labeling, with special codes that would allow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to track specific lots in case of reports of serious side effects.

Children rarely become severely ill from Covid-19, but the Delta variant drove nearly 30,000 of them to hospitals in August. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, nearly 5.9 million Americans younger than 18 have been infected with the coronavirus. Of the roughly 500 Americans under 18 who have died, about 125 were children ages 5 to 11.

About one in every six Americans infected since the beginning of the pandemic was under 18 years old. But with the surge of the Delta variant, children accounted for as many as one in four infections last month, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics.

The Food and Drug Administration authorized emergency use of Pfizer’s vaccine for 12- to 15-year-olds in May. Since then, more than 8.2 million children in that age group have received at least one dose, and more than 6.7 million have been fully vaccinated.

The infection rate in the United States is currently falling, prompting hope that the Delta variant is ebbing. But public health experts worry that the onset of colder weather could result in increased transmission.

Although federal regulators are under enormous pressure to quickly review Pfizer’s application, they also face other pressing decisions. Next week, they might rule on whether people who received the Moderna and Johnson & Johnson coronavirus vaccines should receive booster shots, both potentially contentious decisions.

To read more on the upcoming decisions, [view the *Time*’s full article.](#)

San Francisco to Lift Some Mask Rules Oct. 15; Other Bay Area Mask Mandates Likely to Remain for Months

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) San Francisco will loosen its mask mandate for certain indoor spaces on Oct. 15, but in the city and much of the rest of the Bay Area, people will still be required to wear face coverings in most public places for the next couple of months and possibly into 2022, according to new rules announced Thursday.

In the eight Bay Area counties with indoor mask mandates, health officers will lift the local orders once they reach low COVID case and hospitalization rates and at least 80% of the total population is fully vaccinated. In lieu of the 80% goal, they can lift the mandates eight weeks

after children ages 5 to 11 are eligible for vaccination; based on when federal authorization is expected, the earliest counties could meet that metric would be late December.

None of the counties are currently hitting the benchmarks. Most of them won't meet the vaccination goal for at least two months, and some health officers said Thursday they expect to keep mandates in place through the holidays, if not longer.

San Francisco, which requires people be vaccinated to enter certain spaces, stood apart from its neighbors in allowing people to drop their masks in some of those locations starting Oct. 15, assuming local cases and hospitalizations remain stable or decline over the next week. The order applies to gyms, offices, college classrooms and other places that host gatherings with 100 people or fewer, as long as everyone is vaccinated and no children under 12 are present.

Restaurants and bars are not included in San Francisco's Oct. 15 timeline, even though vaccination is required at those venues for people 12 and up. The reason, city officials said, is that different people enter those venues every day, so there is more population mixing, which is riskier.

The criteria for dropping mandates apply to Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Sonoma counties, which all reinstated indoor masking in August amid the delta surge. Solano County did not put in place a local mandate.

The state mandate that requires masking in schools and health care settings remains in place indefinitely. Unvaccinated people must continue to wear masks in virtually all public indoor settings, in accordance with state rules.

Bay Area health officials have come under increasing pressure to ease local mask mandates in recent weeks, as cases began to decline. Statewide, mandates had been lifted on June 15 when California reopened its economy. Eight of the nine Bay Area counties reinstated local mandates in early August.

It now appears that masks won't go away for a while yet. But several public health experts — even some who have said that mask mandates should be relaxed in the Bay Area — applauded efforts to make the guidelines for removing them more transparent. Many people who had been pushing back on mandates recently said they were frustrated in part because no one would tell them how long they'll have to wear masks.

To read more on the predictions on the future of mask mandates in the Bay, [view the *Chronicle's* full article.](#)

Live Nation Enacts Vaccination Policy for Concerts

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) as of Monday, promoter Live Nation is requiring anyone attending a concert at any venue it owns and operates, or any of its festivals, to show proof of vaccination against COVID-19 or a negative coronavirus test for entry.

In the Bay Area specifically, this includes popular venues such as the Fillmore, Masonic, Cobb's Concord Pavilion, Punchline and Shoreline Amphitheatre.

“Beyond October 4th, all of our employees will also need to be vaccinated in order to visit one of our events, venues, or offices,” the promoter said on its website.

Who Can opt Out of School COVID-19 Vaccine Mandate? California Lawmakers Eye Crackdown

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) when Governor Newsom said last week that California would require students to be vaccinated against COVID-19, a critical caveat was tucked within the nation-leading announcement: parents can opt their children out of inoculation based on personal beliefs.

[Newsom did not define the criteria](#) for obtaining those exemptions, leaving the task to state public health officials. Now, lawmakers are expressing concerns that allowing broad exemptions in the mandate will undermine the state's effort to protect schools if too many families decide against vaccination.

Under California law, students are allowed to skip vaccines required for in-person attendance at K-12 schools after a doctor says it's medically necessary to do so. Because the law only applies to previously approved immunizations, the state must offer broader personal belief exemptions for all newly mandated vaccines unless lawmakers and Newsom override that requirement.

Newsom announced Friday that the state would require students at all public and private schools to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, a mandate that would take effect for grades seven through 12 after the U.S. Food and Drug Administration fully approves the shot for children ages 12 and older. Currently, the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine is fully approved for ages 16 and older, and there is an emergency authorization in place for ages 12 to 15.

After FDA approval, state public health officials would begin a rulemaking process that includes public comment to draft California's mandate, which would go into effect during the following school term — either Jan. 1 or July 1 — in order to provide time for scheduling vaccinations.

The governor's office said teachers and school staff will be held to the same standard and timeline as students under the new vaccine requirement. Currently, teachers and staff can provide proof of vaccination or submit to weekly COVID-19 tests.

Requirements for students in kindergarten through sixth grade would be phased in at a future date after the FDA approves the vaccine for that age group.

“Adding the COVID-19 vaccine to the list of required vaccines is a critical step,” said Assemblywoman Buffy Wicks (D-Oakland), who in September attempted to shepherd a last-minute bill through the Legislature that would have required Californians to show proof of vaccination to enter many indoor businesses and implemented requirements for public- and private-sector workers to be fully vaccinated or regularly tested.

The state is required to offer waivers for new mandatory student inoculations after language was included in a 2015 law authored by Sen. Richard Pan (D-Sacramento) that eliminated personal belief exemptions for the 10 vaccines currently needed to attend school.

When Senate Bill 277 was signed by then-Gov. Jerry Brown, previous requirements for obtaining a personal belief exemption were removed from state law. Most recently, an exemption based on religious or personal beliefs required parents to meet with a doctor about the risks and benefits of vaccines prior to being granted a waiver, but the state could make the COVID-19 vaccine criteria more or less stringent than that.

“It’s very open-ended and up to the administration to define how this will be implemented,” said Pan, whose 2012 law added that requirement. “There’s a lot of problematic ambiguity right now. Our laws were not written for pandemics, they were written for routine childhood vaccinations.”

Pan is among the lawmakers considering legislation to add the COVID-19 vaccine to the list of school shots that qualify only for medical waivers or to craft a narrower exemption for personal beliefs, such as limiting them to religious objections. Though the state public health department is poised to adopt regulations for the COVID-19 vaccine mandate and exemptions, anything passed by lawmakers and signed by Newsom would supersede those decisions.

The governor has said the state’s process offers an “accommodating” personal belief exemption and will provide adequate time to hesitant parents to talk to their doctors and school nurses. He said his own daughter, who recently turned 12 years old and is eligible for the vaccine, has not yet received it because she has “a series of other shots” to get first.

“I believe that how we framed it will provide adequacy not only in notice, but opportunity to meet with their primary care physicians or school nurses ... maybe they have some existing anxieties,” Newsom said of the new vaccination requirement.

To read more on the state’s process for personal exemption, along with more on lawmakers’ hopes of further mandates, [visit the *Time’s* full article.](#)

Berkeley Reaches 93% Vaccination Rate

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) Berkeley Mayor Jesse Arreguín announced Tuesday that 93% of city residents 12 and older are fully vaccinated against COVID. “We still have work to do, but Berkeley continues to stand out in its response to COVID-19,” Arreguín said in a statement.

He continued, “What these statistics show is that Berkeley residents believe vaccines are safe and effective, and we encourage everyone to get vaccinated today who hasn’t yet.”

City employees are required to be fully vaccinated by Nov. 15.

COVID-19 Vaccines Prevented 3,800 Deaths Among California Seniors, HHS Report Says

[The Sacramento Bee reports](#) a new government report has found that 22,000 California senior citizens were shielded from being infected with the coronavirus because they were vaccinated against COVID-19, 9,700 were saved from being hospitalized, and 3,800 avoided death.

The Department of Health and Human Services report, set to be released on Tuesday, found that California was the top state that benefited most in raw numbers from the vaccine shots.

Nationwide, the study found a reduction of 265,000 COVID-19 infections, 107,000 hospitalizations, and 39,000 deaths among vaccinated Medicare beneficiaries between January and May 2021.

Researchers at HHS came up with the projections by using a combination of Medicare claims and county-level vaccination data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Using mathematical models to compare what would have happened without vaccines, the researchers projected that infections, hospitalizations and death were lowered across the country.

The report also found reduced numbers of COVID-19 deaths, hospitalizations and infections across all racial and ethnic groups.

In a statement on the study, HHS said that seniors — who have been at highest risk of death from COVID-19 throughout the pandemic — have been shown to benefit from an overall high vaccination rate throughout the population, and not just within their age group.

“The study found that high vaccination rates for all adults were even more protective for Medicare beneficiaries than just a high elderly vaccination rate on its own,” HHS said. “The COVID-19 vaccines protect communities by reducing infections, deaths, and hospitalizations.”

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **Registered Nurse Education Programs Capitation Application;** *education; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
 - Deadline: **Friday, October 8, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$12.725 million
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **Allied Healthcare Loan Repayment Program;** *employment, labor, & training; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
 - Deadline: **Friday, October 15, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$600k
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **Bachelor of Science Nursing Loan Repayment Program;** *employment, labor, & training; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
 - Deadline: **Friday, October 15, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$1.701 million
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **2021-22 Law Enforcement Specialized Units (LE) Program RFP;** *consumer protection; disaster prevention & relief; law, justice, and legal services*
 - Funded by: Governor’s Office of Emergency Services
 - Deadline: **Friday, October 15, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$1.422 million
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
- **Licensed Vocational Nurse Loan Repayment Program;** *employment, labor, & training; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
 - Deadline: **Friday, October 15, 2021**
 - Total estimated funding: \$300k
 - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online application:** [linked here](#)

Cultural Humility and Equity Trainings

[The Department of Public Health](#) is soliciting responses from qualified vendors to provide technical training and assistance (TTA) that increases the implementation of Cultural Humility practices and Health Equity strategies in chronic disease prevention and management within Prevention Forward (PF) contractor service areas that include Fresno, Monterey, Merced, Solano, Madera, Sacramento, and Los Angeles counties.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) mission is dedicated to optimizing the health and well-being of the people in California. In 2018, CDPH, Chronic Disease Control Branch was awarded a five-year grant (September 30, 2018 through June 29, 2023) “Improving the Health of Americans Through Prevention and Management of Diabetes and Heart Disease and Stroke” - CDC-RFA-DP18-1815 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The California program is referred to as “Prevention Forward (PF).” The goal of the PF program is to improve the health of Californians through prevention and management of heart disease, stroke, high blood cholesterol, and diabetes. The Contractor agrees to provide to CDPH/PF the services described herein. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 131058 and 131085, respectively, the Contractor will provide services that will result in increased awareness of cultural humility and health equity strategies to manage chronic diseases among diverse populations in underserved areas.

Service coordination, meetings, consultations and reporting in scope of work activities will be conducted with public health and safety priorities. Coordination will be conducted per COVID-19 state guidelines such as using social distancing and distance learning measures including virtual online platforms, telehealth, conference phone calls, computer assisted coordination, and emails. All Scope of Work (SOW) activity reporting to the PF Staff will be conducted using online platforms or email.

This agreement is entered by and between PF and the Contractor. Contractor agrees to provide cultural humility and health equity trainings and technical assistance (TTA) to PF staff and funded county health departments and/or local health centers and statewide networks approved by PF as described herein.

Eligible applicants include businesses, individuals, nonprofits, public agencies, and tribal governments.

The deadline for this funding is **Monday, October 18, 2021**. Total estimated funding is \$108k. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

2021-22 Homeless Youth Emergency Services and Housing (YE) Program RFP

[The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services](#) has created the YE Program is to establish or expand access to a range of housing options that meet the needs of youth experiencing homelessness, and to provide crisis intervention and stabilization services so that the immediate crises these youth face can be resolved, and they can focus on their futures.

Up to 12 NGOs will be funded (only one agency per county). Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Santa Clara Counties are mandated by statute to receive funding under this program. However, the agencies that previously received funding for the YE Program are not

guaranteed to be awarded funding. All agencies applying from these counties who meet eligibility criteria will be considered for funding.

Applicants must be non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with a history of serving youth experiencing homelessness.

Applicants must submit a letter, on official letterhead, signed by the Official Designee, certifying the Applicant has at least three years of experience providing emergency, short-term service to youth experiencing homelessness.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Monday, October 18, 2021**. The total estimated funding available is \$38 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

2021 Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG)

[Department of Housing and Community Development](#) has created the ESG funding to be used for four primary activities: Street Outreach, Rapid Re-Housing Assistance, Emergency Shelter, and Homelessness Prevention. In addition, ESG funds may be used for associated Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) costs and administrative activities for some subrecipients.

The ESG program provides funding for the following objectives:

- Engaging individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
- Improving the quality of Emergency Shelters (ES) for individuals and families experiencing homelessness by helping to operate these shelters, and by providing essential services to shelter residents.
- Rapidly re-housing individuals and families experiencing homelessness
- and Preventing families/individuals from becoming homeless.

The funds are distributed in two separate funding pools: the CoC allocation and the Balance of State (BoS) allocation. Funding in the BoS allocation is made available based on recommendations from a CoC in two ways:

1. Through regional competitions within three geographic regions (Northern Region, Bay Area Region, Central and Imperial Valley Region) pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 25 CCR 8404 (a) (3); and
2. Through a noncompetitive process for Rapid Re-Housing (RR) activities.

Continuum of Care Allocation: CoCs within this allocation have at least one city or county that receives ESG funds directly from HUD. Within the CoC Allocation, Administrative Entities (AEs) are selected by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to administer an allocation of funds provided through a formula for their service area. These AEs must be local governments of ESG Entitlement Areas and must commit to administering ESG funds in collaboration with their CoC throughout their CoC Service Area, including ensuring access to ESG funds by households living in Nonentitlement Areas. A minimum of 40 percent of each AE Allocation must be used for Rapid Rehousing activities.

Eligible Applicants and Eligible Areas to Be Served: The Department subgrants its funding to subrecipients in Continuum of Care (CoC) service areas that have at least one jurisdiction that does not receive ESG funds directly from HUD (“Nonentitlement”). In the CoC Allocation, local

governmental entities are eligible subrecipients, who in turn select homeless service providers to receive the funds. In the Balance of State Allocation, private nonprofit organizations or units of general-purpose local government are eligible subrecipients that receive ESG funds directly from the Department.

State ESG funded activities may serve the entire service area of the CoC, but must serve Nonentitlement areas within the service area. For a list of CoC Service Areas eligible to participate in the State's ESG program, refer to Appendix A of the current NOFA.

Eligible applicants include nonprofits and public agencies.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Tuesday, October 19, 2021**. The total estimated funding available is \$12,634,701. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).