



## **News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (10/29/21)**

### **California Secures Assistance for Businesses Impacted by Southern California Oil Spill**

[The Office of Governor Newsom announced](#) Wednesday that in efforts to support the business community impacted by the oil spill off the coast of Huntington Beach earlier this month, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has approved federal disaster assistance for businesses in the region.

The SBA Administrator has declared Orange County a disaster area, which makes available disaster assistance in the form of low interest loans. The declaration includes Orange County and the adjacent counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego.

“California is committed to supporting the communities and local economies that have been affected by this spill and we thank the Biden Administration for this assistance to help impacted businesses get back on their feet. We’ll continue to coordinate with federal, state and local partners to ensure the recovery of this vibrant region,” said Governor Newsom.

Applicants may apply online, receive additional disaster assistance information and download applications [here](#). Applicants may also call SBA’s Customer Service Center at (800) 659-2955 or email [disastercustomerservice@sba.gov](mailto:disastercustomerservice@sba.gov) for more information on SBA disaster assistance.

Governor Newsom earlier this month proclaimed a [state of emergency](#) in Orange County to support the work underway to protect public health and the environment and [met with](#) U.S. Coast Guard, Governor’s Office of Emergency Services and California Natural Resources Agency officials on the ground leading the emergency response to the spill, which originated in federal waters.

### **Sausalito Declares State of Emergency Over Displaced Residents, Storm Damage**

[NBC Bay Area reports](#) Sausalito declared a state of emergency Sunday afternoon, due to widespread storm damage.

At 3:30 p.m., more than 800 PG&E customers were without power.

City officials also reported downed trees and power lines and said residents of the tent encampment at Marinship Park were displaced, prompting the city to ask Marin County to set up a shelter in Southern Marin.

The Sausalito Library, at 420 Litho Street, will remain open until 9 p.m. to shelter those without power.

## **Santa Barbara County Declares Local Emergency Due to Storms**

[KSBY 6 reports](#) The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services proclaimed a local emergency to use all available resources to respond to the damage that the storm can cause in the Alisal Fire burn scar area.

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department issued an evacuation order on October 22, 2021 due to the risk of debris flows. However, on October 23, 2021, the agency upgraded the warning to an order for residents west of Las Flores Canyon, east of Mariposa Reina and south of West Camino Cielo.

The evacuation order came into effect on October 24, 2021 at noon.

In addition, the National Weather Service issued a flash flood watch on October 25, 2021 as "moderate to heavy rain" is expected in the Alisal Fire burn area.

On October 12, 2021, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors executed a Proclamation of Local Emergency to address the Alisal Fire.

According to the latest update from Los Padres National Forest, the Alisal Fire burned 16,970 acres and is 97% contained.

The County of Santa Barbara reports that the wildfire destroyed 12 residences and damaged an outbuilding.

As written in the proclamation, initial findings made by the United States Forest Service's Burned Area Emergency Response team, and the California State Watershed Emergency Recovery Team state that "the Alisal Fire has burned significant portions of critical watershed" in an area with steep topography.

Taking these factors into account, the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services declared the local emergency because "this storm is predicted to cause conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the County of Santa Barbara."

With this action, the county will have access to funding through the California Disaster Assistance Act, and if necessary, other state and federal funds.

The new proclamation will remain in effect for at least seven days unless the Board of Supervisors extend it or terminate it.

The County Executive Officer of Emergency Services is also asking Governor Gavin Newsom to proclaim a state of emergency.

## **'Not a Drought Buster.' Northern California Rainstorm Will Help but Not End Water Woes**

[The Sacramento Bee reports](#) the rainstorm pelting Sacramento and Northern California will help remedy the state's woeful water situation. But it won't be nearly enough to end the epic California drought.

"Even with 5 inches of rain in Sacramento, our deficits are immense," said Jeffrey Mount, a geologist and water expert at the Public Policy Institute of California. "We're basically missing two years of 'precip' in this basin. "It's not a drought buster."

The main problem is that the drought, coupled with climate change, has dried out the soils of Northern California — meaning that much of the rain and snow will simply disappear into the ground.

That issue became obvious last spring. A second straight dry winter left the state in bad but not terrible shape, with the Sierra Nevada snowpack at about 40% below average. Then most of that snowpack vanished, with some evaporating and much of it seeping into the dry soil instead of flowing into the reservoirs. Roughly 800,000 acre-feet of water — nearly enough to fill Folsom Lake, one of the state’s most important reservoirs — was gone.

In a matter of weeks, the drought had become disastrous. But if the current storm won’t fix everything, it will set the stage for later storms, which will generate the runoff California desperately needs.

To read more on how much more rain would be needed to truly pull the state out of the drought and what we can expect, [visit the full article](#).

### **Bomb Cyclone and ‘Atmospheric River’ Pummel California with Rain and Wind**

[The New York Times reports](#) California braced for winter storms and flash floods on Monday as meteorologists warned of a “bomb cyclone” and an “atmospheric river,” a convergence of storms that unleashed heavy rain to parts of the Bay Area, along with high winds, flash floods and the potential for heavy snow in the Sierra Nevada.

From Marin County to the area just south of Big Sur along the Pacific Coast, flash flood watches were in effect until late Sunday night and, in some areas, early Monday morning, including parts of the San Francisco Peninsula. The system was so vast that it was expected to reach southern British Columbia on Monday, where it was set to bring rain and strong winds, according to the National Weather Service in Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

The National Weather Service issued a winter weather warning on Monday with heavy snow in the Sierra Nevada through Tuesday morning.

The threat of flash floods prompted evacuation orders for parts of San Mateo County, south of San Francisco. In San Francisco, emergency personnel ordered evacuations on one block where, they said, several structures were threatened by a leaning tree.

The convergence of storms comes at a challenging time for California, which has been besieged by wildfires and drought, the result of extreme weather brought on by climate change.

Images of a dramatic landslide on Highway 70 in Plumas County showed a deluge of rocks and vegetation that had barreled down from a mountainside and blocked the highway.

The state authorities warned that areas with burn scars, where vegetation was at least partially eliminated by a fire, could see debris flows of rushing mud, rocks or vegetation that may sound, as they phrased it, like a freight train.

The California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services said on [Twitter](#) early Sunday that it was monitoring burn scars in Kern, Santa Cruz and El Dorado Counties. “Excessive rainfall” over El Dorado County’s burn scar, which was caused by the Caldor fire, could cause life-threatening flash floods, the [National Weather Service in Sacramento](#) said on Monday.

By early Monday, about 114,700 customers were without power in California, [according to PowerOutage.US](#).

Pacific Gas & Electric [said in a news release](#) on Sunday evening that the Bay Area along with San Mateo, Santa Clara and Marin counties had the most outage totals.

The high winds and heavy rain prompted the authorities to close the sidewalks on the Golden Gate Bridge on Sunday. In the East Bay, organizers of the Alameda County Fair closed the event on Sunday.

Throughout the day, the San Francisco Fire Department posted updates on [Twitter](#) about flooding, felled trees, fires, and stalled vehicles on flooded roadways. On Monday the department said it rescued two adults who had become trapped in a car after driving into water along Hunters Point Expressway. One of them received medical care.

In Santa Rosa, about 55 miles north of San Francisco, roadways in parts of the city looked like streams. The city's fire department said several creeks and streets were flooding and urged residents to avoid travel. The department also shared [video of a mudslide](#) on Twitter that had developed in a burn scar area from the Grass Fire, which was active for 23 days until it was fully contained on Oct. 20.

The deluge wasn't limited to the Bay Area, as landslides and dangerous road conditions were reported in areas across Northern California.

In Placer County, Interstate 80 was closed in both directions near the Nevada state line as heavy snow fell, the California Highway patrol said on Monday morning. A winter weather warning was in effect through the night, the weather service said.

In Truckee, north of Lake Tahoe, the highway patrol [said on Twitter](#) Sunday afternoon that rocks and water had fallen down a mountainside, blocking a road.

Last Tuesday, Gov. Gavin Newsom issued a proclamation extending California's [drought emergency](#) statewide and asked residents to redouble their water conservation efforts. This has been California's second driest year on record, with near-record low storage in the state's largest reservoirs, the governor's office said.

Severe drought conditions, worsened by climate change, continue to affect much of the Western United States and even the northern part of the Great Plains.

While droughts are not uncommon in the region, scientists say that climate change, in the form of warming temperatures and shifts in precipitation, is making the situation worse.

Several large wildfires are currently burning in California, including the Dixie fire, the second-largest in state history, which has burned more than 963,000 acres, destroyed 1,300 buildings and killed one firefighter, [according to a New York Times wildfire tracker](#).

### **Storm Surge Brings Lake Tahoe Water Level Back Above Its Natural Rim**

[KCRA 3 reports](#) Lake Tahoe's water levels are back up above the natural rim, thanks to precipitation from the massive storm system that pushed across Northern California this weekend.

Data from the U.S. Geological Survey shows that [water levels at the Tahoe City dam](#), near the outlet of the Truckee River, rose almost a half of a foot in 24 hours. Meanwhile, [more than 2 feet of snow accumulated](#) on the mountaintops surrounding the Tahoe Basin.

Lake Tahoe needs every inch of precipitation it can get this winter. Just last week, the lake's water levels reached a critically low threshold, going below the natural rim of the basin. When Tahoe's water levels drop below its natural rim, the lake loses its connection to its only outlet, the Truckee River.

On Monday, the Truckee River was surging back to life with fresh rainfall.

So, does this mean that Tahoe is in the clear? Not quite yet.

Before this storm, the lake had only dipped an inch or so below the rim. So it's not surprising that a big storm like this would raise water levels back above the threshold. But Tahoe is still at the low end of its capacity. The lake is considered full when its water levels hover at elevations above 6,229 feet. That's 6 feet above the natural rim.

Scientists who study Lake Tahoe say we need an above-average winter with a strong snowpack lasting through the spring to get us back to a healthy, full lake. If Tahoe doesn't get that kind of massive winter, the lake will likely drop below the natural rim again next year — perhaps even earlier in the water year. And officials say that the longer Tahoe stays below its natural rim, the more problems arise.

### **McCarthy, Valadao Press for Emergency Stormwater to Flow to Valley Farmers**

[Bakersfield.com reports](#) Representatives Kevin McCarthy and David Valadao joined eight other Republican members of Congress this week in calling on President Joe Biden and Gov. Gavin Newsom to declare emergencies that would allow the maximum amount of water from this week's storms to be diverted south to Central Valley farmers.

A letter the lawmakers sent Tuesday asserted government has a moral obligation to provide relief to California families and farms suffering because of this year's "catastrophic manmade drought."

"Government regulations should not and must not deny our constituents critical water from these storms," the letter stated. "While we cannot make it rain, we must take advantage of opportunities to store water when it does." It added that time is of the essence.

As the latest Republican-led effort to loosen restrictions that have cut water deliveries from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta east of San Francisco, the letter wades into a longstanding controversy about how to balance the needs of endangered species with the valley's growing thirst for irrigation water.

The White House did not respond to a request for comment Wednesday, but a spokeswoman for the California Natural Resources Agency said by email that although this week's storms brought much-needed precipitation, "we have a long way to go to make up the deficit from the past two years."

Lisa Lien-Mager, the agency's deputy secretary for communications, added that state officials are monitoring runoff and inflows, and that already some 40,000 acre-feet of water from the storm

has been moved for storage into the San Luis Reservoir west of Los Banos. She wrote that the State Water Board has lifted restrictions on diversions "where appropriate given the storms."

"We continue to operate the State Water Project (canal system) to balance needs for the ecosystem and species with water supply needs for communities, farms and businesses," Lien-Mager stated.

The president of the California Fresh Fruit Association, Ian LeMay, said by phone Wednesday the trade group supports federal lawmakers' "all hands on deck" response to farmers' water plight ahead of what is shaping up to be another dry winter.

When heavy rain events hit like they did this week, he said, it's imperative to maximize its utility, not only for the sake of farmers but also environmental causes and communities in need of clean drinking water.

"We need to capture every drop of water we can," LeMay added.

Tuesday's letter pointed out that Monday's category-five atmospheric river event drenched the northern part of the state and set single-day records in many places. It said atmospheric models suggest California will likely see additional atmospheric river activity in the coming weeks, and that with the ground still saturated from this week's storms, additional rain will flow through the Delta into the ocean unless it can be diverted.

Meteorologist David Spector with the National Weather Service in Hanford said Wednesday afternoon an atmospheric river is expected to hit Oregon and Washington between Nov. 5 and Nov. 8 but that it probably won't rain on California. He predicted "a little bit of rain" might fall on Northern California early next week.

Besides being signed by McCarthy of Bakersfield and Valadao of Hanford, Tuesday's letter bore the signatures of Reps. Ken Calvert of Corona, Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, Darrell Issa of Bonsall, Young Kim of La Habra, Doug LaMalfa of Richvale, Tom McClintock of Elk Grove, Devin Nunes of Tulare and Michelle Steel of Seal Beach.

The executive director of Northern California environmental and community advocacy group Restore the Delta, Barbara Barrigan-Parrilla, called the lawmakers' request unacceptable because, she said by email, it circumvents laws that protect the Delta.

Toxic algal blooms have spread in the Delta because of reduced freshwater flows during the drought, she stated, and fish populations have plummeted as a result of state and federal water management favoring agriculture.

"Enough is enough," she wrote. "The state and federal government need to follow and enforce existing laws to protect the San Francisco Bay-Delta estuary, California's forgotten gem, rather than almonds for export that enrich industrial agribusiness worth less than 2 percent of the state's (gross domestic product)."

### **CPUC Directs Greater Coordination After a Disaster for Ensuring Basic Communication Services for Californians**

[The California Public Utilities Commission \(CPUC\)](#), in ongoing efforts to narrow the digital divide and improve disaster response, adopted new post-disaster community engagement and reporting requirements for investor-owned utilities and telecommunications service providers in

California. The Decision made last Thursday, also adopted eligibility requirements to help schools and students have access to reliable Internet access.

Last Thursday's Decision imposes requirements on communications service providers and energy utilities related to coordination efforts and restoration of facilities in the event of a disaster, including wildfires, declared by the Governor of California or the President of the U.S. The utilities are required to:

1. Provide the CPUC with information within 15 days from when the utilities are allowed into a disaster area to assess the damage;
2. Meet in person with the impacted community to allow an opportunity to discuss any rebuilding and restoration plans within 30 days of being permitted back into a disaster area; and,
3. Provide the CPUC with a summary of activities within 60 days after service is restored.

This reporting will provide disaster-impacted communities with more information and allow them the opportunity to provide input and share concerns with the utilities about the rebuild or restoration plans without significant delay. This Decision was developed in response to concerns from wildfire-impacted communities in years past who have had difficulties in seeking timely telecommunications services after a disaster.

The Decision also allows electric utilities to work collaboratively with communities that do not have access to high-speed Internet to build out their much-needed broadband infrastructure. "It is critical that California's electric and telecommunication utilities respond to community needs in a timely manner as they rebuild after disasters, and it is often a great opportunity to build back better rather than replace infrastructure with the status quo," said Commissioner Martha Guzman Aceves, the Commissioner assigned to this proceeding.

In addition, last week's Decision establishes eligibility requirements for the Digital Divide Account in the [California Teleconnect Fund](#), which will provide \$1 million in grant funding for pilot projects to help close the technological gaps for schools and students from urban and rural low-income small school districts. The projects, which are limited to one school year, must provide a holistic solution, including but not limited to, student home broadband connection and hardware requirements; student curriculum focused on the use of technology; and distance learning software and training for students and teachers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted disparities in access to affordable and reliable high-speed Internet service, especially in rural and low-income communities. Last week's actions follow many the CPUC has taken toward accessibility and further support the state's work to deploy broadband in poorly served communities. In this proceeding, the CPUC will continue to explore opportunities for investor-owned utilities in broadband deployment.

On September 10, 2020, the CPUC opened this proceeding (R.20-09-001) to set the strategic direction and changes necessary to deploy reliable, fast, and affordable broadband Internet access services that connect all Californians. The core purpose of this proceeding is to accelerate the deployment of and access to quality, affordable Internet for all Californians.

The proposal voted on is available [here](#). Documents related to the proceeding are available [here](#).

For more information, please visit the [CPUC Broadband Infrastructure Deployment page](#).

## **FDA Advisors Approve Emergency Use COVID Vaccine in Children 5 to 11**

[U.S. News reports](#) a U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advisory panel voted Tuesday to recommend emergency use of a smaller dose of Pfizer's coronavirus vaccine for children aged 5 to 11, advancing plans to offer the shots to 28 million young kids across the United States.

The vote was nearly unanimous at 17-0, with one abstention, and the FDA is expected to make a final ruling in a matter of days.

Despite the vote count, some panel members noted they struggled with the decision.

"This is a much tougher one, I think, than we had expected coming into it," panel member Dr. Eric Rubin, editor-in-chief of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, said during the meeting, *NBC News* reported. "The data show that the vaccine works and it's pretty safe, ... [yet] we're worried about a side effect that we can't measure yet," he said, referring to a heart condition called myocarditis that has cropped up in rare cases in some younger recipients of COVID vaccines.

Another panel member questioned whether the vaccinations were needed at all for these youngest Americans.

"It just seems to me that in some ways, we're vaccinating children to protect the adults, and it should be the other way around," said committee member Dr. James Hildreth, president and CEO of Meharry Medical College in Tennessee. "I do believe that children at highest risk do need to be vaccinated. But vaccinating all of the children ... that seems a bit that much for me."

Panel member Dr. Paul Offit, a vaccine researcher at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia said that, "It's always nerve-racking, I think, when you're asked to make a decision for millions of children based on studies of only a few thousand children."

But he stressed that the potential threat from a pediatric infection with COVID-19 is real.

"The question is, when do you know enough?" Offit added. "And I think we certainly know that there are many children between five and 11 years of age who are susceptible to this disease who could very well be sick and are hospitalized or die from it."

Panel member Dr. Amanda Cohn, chief medical officer at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, saw the decision similarly.

"When I look at this question, it is pretty clear to me that the benefits do outweigh the risk, when I hear about children who are being put in the ICU, who are having long term outcomes after their COVID, and children are dying," Cohn said. "We vaccinate routinely against a couple of vaccine-preventable diseases for which far fewer deaths and hospitalizations and ICU admissions occur."

In fact, more than 1.9 million children aged 5 to 11 have tested positive for the coronavirus over the course of the pandemic, and more than 8,400 have been hospitalized, said Dr. Fiona Havers, a medical officer with the CDC, *NBC News* reported. And when hospitalized with COVID-19, children are more likely to be admitted to the intensive care and more likely to need a ventilator than children hospitalized with the flu are, she added.

Children who contract COVID-19 are also at risk for a rare inflammatory condition called multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C). As of Oct. 4, just over 5,200 children of all ages have developed MIS-C, and 46 have died, Havers said, adding that the condition was most common in younger children.

If approved by the FDA and then the CDC, Pfizer's pediatric vaccine would involve a two-dose series of 10-microgram shots, about one-third of the dosage administered to adults and kids aged 12 or older. Two doses of the Pfizer vaccine are nearly 91% effective in preventing symptomatic illness in young children and brings no unexpected safety issues, according to a [study](#) posted Friday by the FDA.

"Overall, it is very promising news that the FDA [panel] has decided to approve the vaccine, allowing parents to collectively breathe a sigh of relief. The bottom line is that they can now extend this much needed protection to their children and families as a whole," said Dr. Robert Glatter, an emergency medicine physician with Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.

However, Glatter acknowledged there's still a lot of work ahead.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's vaccination advisors are now set to meet Nov. 2 to weigh in on the pediatric vaccine. Once they have spoken, CDC Director Dr. Rochelle Walensky is expected to sign off on the panel's recommendation.

After that comes the Biden administration's plans to roll out the vaccine through pediatricians' offices, community clinics and pharmacies, hoping to reassure hesitant parents that the jab will protect their kids from COVID-19.

"For those parents who decide to wait on the sidelines, convincing them that protecting their children means vaccinating them will be an ongoing challenge," Glatter said.

The White House has decided that pediatric COVID-19 shots will be delivered in settings that parents know and trust, rather than mass vaccination sites.

More than 25,000 pediatric and family doctor clinics will provide vaccinations to children, along with tens of thousands of pharmacies, children's hospitals and community health centers, according to the White House plan.

"Our planning efforts mean that we will be ready to begin getting shots in arms in the days following a final CDC recommendation," a White House [statement](#) on the plan said. "These steps will be critical in ensuring that we are staying ahead of the virus by keeping kids and families safe, especially those at highest risk."

The federal government has already bought enough vaccine to fully cover all 28 million American kids aged 5 to 11, and it will be distributed in smaller packages of about 100 doses each, to make things more manageable for doctors' offices and community health centers, the White House added.

Two-thirds of U.S. parents of kids aged 5 to 11 plan to get their children vaccinated once the shots are approved, according to a recent [poll](#) by the COVID-19 Vaccine Education and Equity Project.

"While we're encouraged to see that a majority of parents intend to vaccinate their children against COVID-19 once they are eligible, there is clearly more work to be done to help address

parents' questions and ease concerns about the vaccines," said Beth Battaglino, CEO of HealthyWomen and an organizer with the COVID-19 Vaccine Education and Equity Project.

### **California Readies 4,000 Sites to Administer 1.2 Million COVID Vaccines to Kids 5 to 11 in First Week**

[CNBC reports](#) California health officials said Wednesday the state will have 4,000 sites ready to administer 1.2 million Covid shots to children 5 to 11 years old as soon as the vaccines receive full approval from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The announcement came just a day after the Food and Drug Administration's advisory committee recommended vaccines from Pfizer and BioNTech for that age group. The more than 1.2 million vaccine doses will be ready to distribute within the first week after the shots get approved, said Dr. Erica Pan, the state's epidemiologist.

"We have around 4,000 sites that are ready to administer and over 1,000 providers across the state enrolled to vaccinate," Pan said. "And more than 860,000 doses of vaccine have already been ordered."

More than 3.5 million children ages 5 to 11 live in California, roughly 9% of the state's population, Pan said. The vaccine rollout to young kids could begin as soon as CDC Director Dr. Rochelle Walensky authorizes the shots, which she's expected to do after the agency's advisory panel meets Tuesday.

California's Department of Public Health is already working with schools to administer vaccines, said Dr. Mark Ghaly, secretary of the state's Health and Human Services Agency. Some schools in California are collaborating with pharmacies and other health-care providers to give out shots, Ghaly said, adding he expected to see more clinics at education centers appearing in November.

"By the middle of next month, CDPH, working with a lot of local health jurisdictions and other partners, have planned many vaccine locations at schools," Ghaly said.

California Gov. Gavin Newsom announced October 1 a vaccine mandate for all public grade school students returning to in-person classes once the FDA issues full approval for each age group. The requirement was the first of its kind nationwide. Pfizer's currently distributing its vaccine under emergency approval. If it receives final regulatory approval before the end of the year, Newsom said it could take effect for students over 12 as soon as Jan. 1

Newsom's plan will unfold in two phases, starting with kids 12 to 17 once the FDA fully clears vaccines for that age group. The order will then expand to kids 5 to 11, pending the FDA's approval. The FDA is expected to clear the shots for the younger age group as early as this week with full approval expected to take several months longer. White House officials have said the country has a stockpile of doses to immunize all 28 million of the country's 5 to 11-year-olds.

If the agency doesn't fully approve vaccines for those over 12 by the end of the year, Ghaly said the mandate's starting date would be pushed from January to July. The FDA fully approved Pfizer's vaccine for everyone 16 and older in August and cleared it for emergency use in adolescents 12 to 15 in May. Moderna and J&J's vaccines are currently approved for use in adults only.

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

- **Allied Healthcare Loan Repayment Program;** *employment, labor, & training; health & human services*
  - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
  - Deadline: **Friday, October 29, 2021**
  - Total estimated funding: \$600k
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
    - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **Investment in Mental Health Wellness Grant Program for Children and Youth (3<sup>rd</sup> Round);** *health & human services*
  - Funded by: State Treasurer's Office
  - Deadline: **Friday, October 29, 2021**
  - Total estimated funding: \$23,723,189
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
- **Bachelor of Science Nursing Loan Repayment Program;** *employment, labor, & training; health & human services*
  - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development
  - Deadline: **Friday, October 29, 2021**
  - Total estimated funding: \$1.701 million
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
    - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **Licensed Mental Health Services Provider Education Program;** *employment, labor, & training; health & human services*
  - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development
  - Deadline: **Friday, October 29, 2021**
  - Total estimated funding: \$639k
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
    - **Online application:** [linked here](#)
- **Licensed Vocational Nurse Loan Repayment Program;** *employment, labor, & training; health & human services*
  - Funded by: Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development
  - Deadline: **Friday, October 29, 2021**
  - Total estimated funding: \$300k
  - **Full grant guidelines:** [linked here](#)
    - **Online application:** [linked here](#)

## Funding Opportunities

### CopyCat Grant

[The California State Library](#) has created a LSTA grant program intended to facilitate easy duplication of successful projects.

CopyCat Grants are intended to help libraries easily implement tried-and tested-programs and extend the impact of previously funded, successful LSTA projects. This opportunity is open to all libraries, and it is well suited to those with limited capacity for developing and testing new programming. The CopyCat Web site contains toolkits for innovative, successful LSTA projects from public libraries across California. Each toolkit contains a link to the original application for the original program, information about the purpose, target audience and outcomes achieved, and

implementation steps with links to sample documents from the original program. When replicated, programs need not look exactly like the originals. We encourage libraries to tailor programs to fit the aspirations and needs of their local communities and make adjustments to their CopyCat projects as needed.

Only public agencies are eligible for this funding.

To be eligible to apply for a CopyCat grant, California libraries must meet LSTA Eligibility guidelines [here](#).

Only one application per California library jurisdiction may be submitted. Libraries need to have or create a DUNS Number to apply.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Thursday, November 4, 2021**. Total estimated funding available is \$400k. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

### **Gun Violence Reduction Program (GVRP)**

In accordance with the State Budget Act (the “Act”), [the California Department of Justice \(Office of the Attorney General\) intends](#) to distribute a total of \$5 million in FY 2021-22 to support California County Sheriff’s Department’s in conducting activities related to the seizure of weapons and ammunition from persons who are prohibited from possessing them, including efforts based upon entries in the Department’s Armed Prohibited Persons System (APPS).

In accordance with the State Budget Act, funds will be awarded to applicants on a competitive basis to agencies based on, and subject to, the following criteria:

- 1) Priority shall be given to counties with the highest per capita population of armed prohibited persons residing in the county;
- 2) Priority shall be given to counties that do not have a Department of Justice Bureau of Firearms field office within their boundaries;
- 3) Priority shall be given to proposals that include innovative techniques or approaches to prohibited persons investigations and seizures that differ from existing efforts by the Department, other law enforcement agencies, or other grant applicants;
- 4) Priority shall be given to proposals that include integration of prohibited persons investigations and seizure operations into existing patrol and investigatory functions; and
- 5) Priority shall be given to proposals that demonstrate the greatest likelihood of firearm and ammunition seizures from persons who are prohibited from possessing them.

Grant funds shall be available for expenditure for two years from the award date.

Specific costs that may be supported by funds awarded under the Gun Violence Reduction Program Grant Program are as follows:

- **Personnel** - Salaries, benefits and overtime are allowable expenses.
- **Equipment** - Equipment that directly supports the applicant’s project proposal may be purchased using grant funds. Equipment is defined as an item that has a per-unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more and a useful life of at least one year.

- **Supplies** - Supplies that directly support the applicant's project proposal may be purchased using grant funds. Supplies are defined as items that have a per-unit cost of less than \$5,000 and may be consumable.

Each grantee shall, by no later than the February 1 following each calendar year in which grant funds were used, complete the Department Gun Violence Reduction Program Annual Reporting Template.

Any county sheriff's department within the State of California is eligible to receive funds.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, November 5, 2021**. Total estimated funding available is \$5 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).