



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (2/4/22)

California Blood Donors Could Get \$500 Tax Credit Under Proposed Bill

[KCRA 3 reports](#) Californians who donate blood could receive a \$500 tax credit, under [Assembly Bill 1709](#).

The legislation was introduced by Assemblymember Freddie Rodriguez, D-Pomona. If passed, the tax credit would start for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2023.

To qualify, the taxpayer would have to donate "human whole blood" or "human blood components" at least four times during the year.

The proposed bill would also authorize the California Office of Emergency Services "to enter into partnerships with private sector entities to encourage the private sector to provide meaningful incentives for individuals to make these donations," according to its text.

Rodriguez told KCRA 3 the national blood shortage inspired him to introduce the bill. The American Red Cross declared the nation's first-ever blood crisis in January, amid the COVID-19 omicron variant surge.

Other ongoing issues from the pandemic, including blood drive cancellations and staffing limitations, aren't helping.

"Obviously the need is dire," Rodriguez said.

He hopes this bill incentivizes and inspires more Californians to donate blood. "At the end of the day, that blood is crucial to helping save people's lives," Rodriguez explained.

COVID Shows How Outdated EMS System Needs to Evolve

[Government Technology reports](#) the California Assembly Emergency Management Committee held a statewide meeting on ambulance patient offload delays, a problem exacerbated by the pandemic that has caused costly and unnecessary delays in transporting patients and getting them into a hospital.

When the EMS system was developed, it was meant to help get severely injured or sick people to the hospital as quickly as possible so they can get the treatment they need to survive. In recent years, the system has been misused by people calling 911 for nonemergency reasons, sometimes several times a month. During the pandemic, that misuse has accelerated to critical levels as people call 911 for symptoms or even to get a COVID-19 test.

Now, with the usual suspects calling 911 for nonemergency needs and the added callers calling for nonemergency COVID-related issues, the system is backed up to the point where some truly sick or injured people are waiting an hour or more to get moved from the EMS gurney to a hospital gurney and into a bed.

When you add in staff shortages at hospitals because of COVID-19 and that beds are being taken by those suffering from the virus, you have an unsustainable, catastrophic scenario.

“I don’t think people really realize what it does to the system in general,” said Assemblymember Freddie Rodriguez (D-Pomona), who led the discussion among a diverse group of constituents this week. “Now, instead of that ambulance spending 20 minutes getting back out on the road or to the station to handle another medical emergency, it’s going to be delayed and you’re going to have to pull resources from other areas to get other 911 calls.”

And it’s not just California that’s experiencing the problem. To read more on how this growing issue is affecting communities across the country and why it needs to change, [visit the full article](#).

San Francisco COVID Cases Fall Below 1,000 for First Time Since December

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) for the first time in a month, the seven-day average of new daily COVID-19 cases in San Francisco has dropped below 1,000.

The city’s health department reported an average of 993 cases on Jan. 25, the most recent date with reliable data. That marks the first time since Dec. 28 that the number has tallied fewer than a four-digit case count — with a peak of 2,338 cases recorded on Jan. 9 — but remains 600% higher than the 61 cases reported on Dec. 1 before the omicron surge rocked the city.

Santa Monica Extends Local COVID-19 Emergency

[Patch reports](#) the city of Santa Monica will extend its local COVID-19 emergency orders to June 30.

Under the City of Santa Monica's [Forty-Second Emergency Supplement](#), which was signed Jan. 28, the city's remaining local emergency orders extend through June 30, or the termination of the County Health Officer Order, whichever occurs first.

The move helps maintain the city's extension on protections against eviction for reasons other than nonpayment of rent. It also extends the city's temporary curbside pickup program through Feb. 28, to support restaurants and essential food service in Santa Monica.

The local emergency order extends through June and will be amended if and when necessary, according to the city.

You can get a digital COVID-19 vaccine record [here](#), and schedule a COVID-19 vaccine or booster if eligible, by clicking [here](#).

California Likely to Soon Implement COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick Leave, Retroactive to January 1, 2022

[The National Law Review reports](#) on January 25, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom announced a “framework” for an agreement to reactivate California’s COVID-19 Supplemental Paid Sick

Leave (“COVID PSL”) law for the period from January 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022. California employers should assume this agreement will become law in some form and prepare accordingly to re-institute supplemental paid sick leave for their California employees in the near term.

On January 25, Governor Newsom, along with Senate President pro Tempore Toni G. Atkins and Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon, [announced](#) that they “reached an agreement on a framework” to ensure California employees have continued access to supplemental COVID-19 paid sick leave through September 30, 2022.

To read further details that employers should be aware of, [visit the full article](#).

‘Epidemic Among the Unvaccinated’ In a California COVID ICU

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) ten men and women lie sedated in 10 dim, glass-enclosed rooms, most unable to breathe without help from a machine.

On the third floor of Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital, these patients are among more than 2,500 people gravely ill with COVID-19 in California’s intensive-care beds. It’s Thursday morning, and 46 patients are fighting the coronavirus, some battling hard to stay off the third floor.

In the era of vaccinations and antiviral treatments — and even the coronavirus’ famously less severe variant, omicron — people aren’t supposed to get so sick from COVID.

But they do. The heartbreaking evidence is that such patients are on the rise, with the average number of Californians in COVID intensive care more than doubling between December and January, from 940 to 2,084.

“This is completely preventable,” said Dr. Thomas Dailey, a pulmonary and critical care specialist with Kaiser Permanente Santa Clara who sees it all up close. “This is an epidemic among the unvaccinated.”

Scientists say their greatest pandemic achievement has been discovering how to keep people out of the hospital in the first place: vaccinating them, infusing them with monoclonal antibodies, employing antiviral weaponry in the form of tiny new pills, and learning to deploy an older drug, remdesivir, much sooner.

But for the mostly seriously ill COVID patients, doctors still have few tools beyond steroids and remdesivir.

The most significant development was last summer’s emergency authorization by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for two arthritis drugs — tocilizumab and baricitinib — to tamp down inflammation.

“I feel like a lot of patients who end up on high-flow oxygen — they avoid getting intubated” because of the new options, says Raquel Ramos, a nurse in Salinas Valley Memorial’s fifth-floor COVID unit. “It’s just great to see patients actually turning around and recovering, compared to a year ago when so many were passing away.”

At that time, more than twice as many Californians lay near death in the state’s COVID intensive care beds, averaging 4,556 last January, compared to this year’s 2,084.

Yet even omicron can burrow deep into the lungs of the unvaccinated, despite its reputation as a gentler predator that lingers in the upper airways.

Roughly 20% of COVID patients at Salinas Valley Memorial have virus-induced pneumonia now, compared with about 90% last January, said Dr. Allen Radner, an infectious disease expert and the hospital's chief executive. "Omicron *does* go into the lungs, though not as easily" as delta and other earlier coronavirus variants, he said.

None of the 10 COVID ICU patients is protected by vaccination. Months ago, one of them got half of the two-shot Pfizer vaccine. Another had the single-dose Johnson & Johnson. But the vaccines' effectiveness had long since worn off by the time they got COVID. "We don't consider them vaccinated," Radner said.

To read more on how this hospital, and specific patients, are being affected, [visit the full article](#).

At a California Hospital, Omicron Leaves Staff Exhausted in Body, and Sometimes Spirit

[Reuters reports](#) Alexandria Scott rests her head in her hand at the emergency room reception and hopes the worst is over after the COVID-19 Omicron variant swept into her Orange County, California, hospital.

"It's been crazy," said the 26-year-old technician as patients lie on seats a few feet away at Providence Mission Hospital Mission Viejo, waiting for beds. "We have had literally 24-hour wait times, 18-hour wait times, and it's just people after people coming in."

Orange County, in southern California, has one of the highest COVID-19 hospitalization rates in the state, where cases peaked about two weeks ago.

As in hospitals across the country, Omicron hit Providence Mission's emergency room hardest with record numbers of patients. Fewer intensive-care beds are needed for this less-deadly variant, but it is still inflicting major lung damage on the unvaccinated, doctors say.

The 504-bed acute care hospital triaged patients into modern surge wards and intensive care units that have been able to expand and contract to COVID-19 waves like few others in the country.

Staff, depleted by sickness and resignations, have taken a beating. Many say they have caught COVID-19 twice, have had little time to process hundreds of coronavirus deaths, and face tense moments with patients and families in a county known for its political conservatism, according to about a dozen doctors and nurses who spoke to Reuters.

"We responded, but it was overwhelming, it nearly broke all of us," said emergency room doctor Jim Keany. Many of his colleagues, Keany said, are exhausted, see no end to the pandemic and have quit.

Emergency room patient numbers have plateaued at an "unsustainably high level," said Keany, leaving people waiting on gurneys in corridors.

"I think a lot of us just feel numb," said Amy Langdale, an emergency room trauma nurse. "There's just an underlying depression, there's definitely a very high burnout."

Around eight of 10 patients on ventilators in intensive care are unvaccinated, according to Dr. Robert Goldberg, a critical care specialist at Providence Mission.

Nationally, deaths, which tend to lag infection rates, have been rising and have averaged over 2,500 a day, double the level seen before the Omicron surge, but below the peak of 3,300 a day during the Delta surge in January 2021, according to a [Reuters tally](#). Cases and hospitalizations continue to fall rapidly.

Some patients in the Providence Mission intensive care unit spend the last weeks of their lives on ventilators that pump oxygen in and out of coronavirus-damaged lungs.

A middle-aged man in the unit struggling to breathe decided to go on a ventilator. His children leaned over him, his son with an arm on his bare back, his daughter with a hand on his head, their heads pressed to his side, praying for him to get better.

"Doctor, what do you think about my decision?" the man asked as he lay face down to help him breathe.

"I think that if you want to fight as hard as you can, you made the right decision," said Dr. Tauseef Qureshi as he unplugged the patient's mobile phone to make room for the ventilator.

The patient's family asked that none of their names be used.

Outside, a picture in a staff area showed nurses who volunteered to work in the unit back in early 2020 when many medics were scared to set foot there. Danielle Shaw is among them.

"I call it Russian roulette. You could have no risk factors and still get super sick," Shaw said of the coronavirus she has seen kill young, old and healthy people.

One constant is the high survival rate of vaccinated patients, added Goldberg, a pulmonary critical care doctor.

He finds it difficult working with "politicized" families who accuse his team of doing little for patients when he says everything is being done to keep them alive.

"We are seeing our colleagues go down, becoming sick, and then to have families that are confrontational is very frustrating and difficult - and emotionally trying," Goldberg said.

Although Orange County was long a Republican bastion, Democrats now hold five of the seven U.S. congressional districts there.

For now, Keany, the emergency room doctor, is thankful that only 25% of emergency room patients have COVID-19, compared with well over half a few weeks ago.

Sitting on the ER frontline, Scott said she is tired but knows patients are even more exhausted.

"I choose to be here, I love my job," said the "tech," who has known nothing but COVID-19 since she began work at Providence Mission two years ago.

COVID-19 Vaccine for Young Kids Could be Ready This Month

[NPR reports](#) the last age group of the population unable to get a Covid-19 vaccine may soon be able to do so — and much earlier than anticipated.

Pfizer-BioNTech is expected to file a submission for emergency use to the Food and Drug Administration for a vaccine regimen designed for use in children aged six months to five years,

according to a person familiar with the plan. The companies could file for the authorization as early as Tuesday.

Clinical trials last fall showed that the low doses of the vaccine generated protection in children up to 2 years old but failed to do so in kids aged 2-5. The companies announced in December they'd add a third dose to its trials, which would delay the submission to the FDA.

Emergency use authorization could allow children to begin a two-dose regimen, which would prepare children between 2-5 years old to receive a third shot when the data demonstrates its effective.

"By now they probably have more information on whether the two shots provided any protection at all," Dr. Bob Wachter, chair of the University of California San Francisco Department of Medicine, said.

"It seems likely the third shot will be necessary ... but you can't get shot #3 until you've [had] shots 1 and 2," he wrote in an email Monday night.

A spokesperson for Pfizer emailed a written statement that says, "At this time, we have not filed a submission, and we're continuing to collect and analyze data from both two and three doses in our younger age cohort."

The FDA [authorized](#) the companies' vaccine for children aged 5 through 11 years old last October, but use among children remains [significantly lower](#) than the overall population. According to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, only 21.6% of children 5-11 are fully vaccinated.

"The key question is whether the parents of younger children will get their kids vaccinated," Dr. Celine Gounder, a clinical assistant professor at NYU Langone Health, said. "Parents are relatively more hesitant to get their young children vaccinated than themselves."

Dr. Gounder predicted vaccination rates for the younger group of children would mirror that of the group already authorized for the doses.

Mental Health Initiatives Aim to Help Millions of Students, Teachers Across California

[Fox 40 News reports](#) it has been four months since the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Children's Hospital Association declared the pandemic-related decline in child and adolescent mental health a national emergency.

A new state program aims to get that kind of decline moving in the opposite direction for children in California. [A Trusted Space](#) is a free, film-based initiative designed to teach teachers and staff how to create environments where kids feel comfortable sharing what's going on with them.

It is expected to reach more than 6 million educators and students statewide this year.

Part of the effort also involves a new social-emotional learning consultant for the state and the backing of legislation to recruit 10,000 mental health clinicians.

California's U.S. Senator Alex Padilla's Bill to Improve Federal Wildfire Response Gains Momentum in the Senate

[The Sierra Sun Times reports](#) Wednesday, U.S. Senator Alex Padilla's (D-Calif.) bill to strengthen the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) wildfire preparedness and response efforts advanced out of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC). The legislation now moves to the full Senate for consideration.

The *FIRE Act* would update the *Stafford Act* that governs FEMA—which was written when the agency primarily focused on hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods—to improve FEMA's response to wildfires, including by accounting for melted infrastructure and burned trees as well as allowing FEMA to pre-deploy assets during times of highest wildfire risk and red flag warnings. The bill would also ensure cultural competency for FEMA's counseling and case management services, help to ensure relocation assistance is accessible to public infrastructure in fire prone areas, prioritize survivors' housing needs after disasters, ensure equity of assistance for tribal communities and tribal governments, and examine ways to speed up the federal assistance process and improve the availability of fire insurance.

“In California, we have tragically seen that wildfire season is no longer just a few months out of the year, but is rather a year-round event,” said Senator Alex Padilla. “The *FIRE Act* will make long overdue updates and changes to redesign the federal response to wildfires and help us better prepare to equitably and effectively respond to the new normal of ever-increasing wildfires. I am proud to see this much needed bill gain momentum and I look forward to ensuring that Californians, and all wildfire impacted communities, can see the federal government responding effectively to the unique challenges and needs of wildfires.”

The legislation builds on feedback and input from community stakeholders in California. Last summer, Padilla [hosted a discussion](#) and listening roundtable with local leaders in Santa Rosa on wildfire prevention, response, and recovery efforts. He also [visited](#) the Forest Service's Incident Command Post to hear from officials on the ground how to best support fire crews as they worked to combat the Dixie Fire.

Since taking office, Padilla has made improving the federal response to wildfires one of his top priorities. He [introduced](#) a package of bills aimed at ensuring California has the federal resources it needs to protect communities impacted by wildfire smoke and is [leading](#) legislation aimed at battling wildfires, protecting workers, and helping combat the effects of wildfire smoke. Padilla also [successfully advocated](#) for California to receive billions for wildfire response and drought relief in the *Bipartisan Infrastructure Law*.

Padilla is also the coauthor of the *Achieving Equity in Disaster Response, Recovery, and Resilience Act* alongside HSGAC Chairman Gary Peters (D-Mich.). This bill, which also advanced out of committee today, would improve the access to, and quality of, disaster assistance for underserved communities. Specifically, the legislation would establish the Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion at FEMA to increase access to disaster assistance, improve quality of disaster assistance received, and eliminate disparities in the delivery of disaster assistance for underserved communities.

A one-pager of the *FIRE Act* can be found [here](#), and a section-by-section can be found [here](#).
Source: Senator Alex Padilla

California Firefighter Fatally Shot While Responding to Fire

[The Journal of Emergency Medical Services reports](#) a veteran central California firefighter was fatally shot Monday when he and others responded to a report of a dumpster fire and authorities arrested suspect, officials said.

Fire Captain Vidal “Max” Fortuna was shot before dawn in the city of Stockton and died at a hospital, Stockton Fire Chief Rick Edwards told reporters.

Edwards said the death is his “worst nightmare” as a fire chief. “My message to my firefighters is to be strong. My heart breaks with you but we will get through this,” he said.

A 67-year-old man was detained at the scene and officers recovered a firearm, said interim Police Chief Jim Chraska. Homicide detectives are trying to determine what led up to the shooting, he said.

“This highlights the dangers public safety faces every day, and again, our thoughts and prayers go out to the Fortuna family,” Chraska said.

Fortuna, 47, had been a firefighter for more than two decades and is survived by his wife and two adult children, Edwards said.

Dozens of police and fire department vehicles accompanied Fortuna’s body from the hospital to a funeral home.

The flag at Stockton City Hall was lowered to half-staff in honor of Fortuna.

Although Stockton firefighters have died doing their job, officials said it was likely the first time one was shot while on duty.

“This is something that I’ve never heard of here in the city of Stockton, firefighter being shot and killed,” police Officer Joe Silva told the [Stockton Record](#).

Forecasting Our Future: Warmer, Drier Weather Driven by Climate Change Could Make Off-Season Wildfires More Frequent

[KCRA 3 reports](#) rainfall totals were nearly double the average in Northern California in December 2021. That's what made the following month such a stark contrast.

January 2022 will go down as one of the region's driest Januarys on record. Just a few weeks without rainfall was enough to dry out the ground, warm up the air and increase the risk for wildfires.

The Colorado Fire, which began on Jan. 21, demonstrated just how quickly conditions can go from promising to perilous. The fire burned through 687 acres of wildlands in Big Sur within the first two days. As of Jan. 31, the fire was 98% contained.

While the majority of California's wildfires occur during the summer months, the risk for more wildfires starting year-round is increasing. That's because climate change is leading to warmer, drier and even windier conditions throughout the year.

[The full article](#) includes a list of the 20 largest fires in California's recorded history. All but one occurred between June and October. The five worst fires have come in the past five years. None

of the top 20 occurred in January, but that could change as droughts become longer and more intense and rainfall comes less frequently.

Weekend Dryer Fires Prompt Warning for Orange County Residents

[Patch reports](#) firefighters across the United States respond to over 15,000 home fires caused by dryers each year, the Federal Emergency Management Agency reported.

With this statistic in mind — and the fact that Orange County firefighters responded to two home fires caused by dryers over the weekend — fire officials want residents to take heed of these dryer safety tips to prevent an emergency from hitting their homes.

FEMA reports the primary cause of home dryer fires is a failure to clean them. Fires can spark in a dryer or its exhaust duct because of blocked airflow caused by lint build-up.

The best way to prevent this from happening is by frequently cleaning the dryer and following these other tips:

- Gas dryers should be professionally installed and inspected to ensure the gas line and its connections are intact and free of leaks.
- Keep dryer area clear of all combustibles.
- Replace coiled-wire foil or plastic venting with a rigid, non-ribbed metal duct. This allows for maximum airflow and reduces fire risk.
- Make sure that a dryer's air exhaust vent pipe is not restricted.

Residents should never use dryers that don't have lint filters and should remember to clean the filter before or after drying each load of laundry to prevent blocked airflow.

The Orange County Fire Authority additionally reminds residents that damp clothes at the end of a dryer cycle may be an indication of the lint filter or exhaust duct being blocked.

For the full list of tips and tricks posted by the Orange County Fire Authority, [visit their Twitter account](#).

To Tackle Homelessness, California Grants \$45 Million to Build New Housing

[The Hill reports](#) California has the highest number of people experiencing homelessness in the country and the state is investing millions of dollars in housing projects to try to get people off the streets and into homes.

Gov. Gavin Newsom (D) [announced on Tuesday](#) that \$45 million in grants would be given to two housing projects in Los Angeles and Sacramento that will result in 170 units of housing for people exiting homelessness.

“California is moving with unprecedented speed to house people experiencing homelessness through Homekey. Behind every grant award we make for Homekey is the story of a Californian who will no longer have to sleep in a tent, in a car or on the street – these 170 units represent a fresh start for our most vulnerable residents,” said Newsom in a statement.

Project Homekey is a \$12 billion initiative launched by Newsom that aims to create permanent housing in apartment buildings and hotels for people who are homeless or at risk of being

homeless. The program began in 2020 and thus far has awarded \$323 million for 1,208 units across 14 projects in California. To read more, [visit the full article](#).

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **CAL FIRE Fire Prevention Grants Program FY 2021-2022;** *disadvantaged communities; disaster prevention & relief; education; environment & water*
 - Funded by: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 - Deadline: **Wednesday, February 9, 2022**
 - Total estimated funding: \$120 million
 - Full grant guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - Online application: [linked here](#)
- **2021-22 Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention (SD) Program RFP;** *disadvantaged communities; health & human services; law, justice, and legal services*
 - Funded by: Governor's Office of Emergency Services
 - Deadline: **Wednesday, February 9, 2022**
 - Total estimated funding: \$13.65 million
 - Full grant guidelines: [linked here](#)
- **California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program;** *disadvantaged communities; education; employment, labor & training; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Board of State and Community Corrections
 - Deadline: **Friday, February 11, 2022**
 - Total estimated funding: \$209.65 million
 - Full grant guidelines: [linked here](#)

Funding Opportunities

Toxicology Driving Under the Influence/Driving Under the Influence of Drugs: Crime Laboratories

[The California Highway Patrol](#) has created the Cannabis Tax Fund Grant Program (CTFGP) to disperse grant funds from The Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use Marijuana Act (AUMA) to local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations for the education, prevention, and enforcement of impaired driving laws pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 34019.

With the passage of Proposition 64, the AUMA, in 2016 California voters mandated the state set aside funding for the California Highway Patrol (CHP). It is the intent of the CHP to enhance traffic safety by administering AUMA grant funds to educate the public regarding the dangers of impaired driving, fund efforts to remove impaired drivers from the roadway, and advance research into impaired driving issues.

Toxicology Driving Under the Influence (DUI)/Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) laboratory grant funds shall be used to improve and advance the standardization of practices in toxicology crime laboratories supporting DUI/DUID projects to aid in the enforcement of traffic laws related to DUI of alcohol and other drugs, including cannabis and cannabis products.

Grant applications shall be submitted through the online Grant Management System (GMS). Applications will be reviewed and approved through the GMS. Notification of awards will be sent to the awarded grantees electronically.

Eligible cost categories include: Personnel, Travel, Equipment, Consultants/Contracts, and Other Direct Costs.

This funding is open to local governments and public agencies. They must be located within the State of California.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Wednesday, February 23, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$6 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

Toxicology Driving Under the Influence/Driving Under the Influence of Drugs: Medical Examiners/Coroner's Offices, and Law Enforcement Coroner's Divisions

[The California Highway Patrol](#) has created this funding to disperse grant funds from The Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use Marijuana Act (AUMA) to local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations for the education, prevention, and enforcement of impaired driving laws pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 34019.

With the passage of Proposition 64, The AUMA, in 2016 California voters mandated the state set aside funding for the California Highway Patrol (CHP). It is the intent of the CHP to enhance traffic safety by administering AUMA grant funds to educate the public regarding the dangers of impaired driving, fund efforts to remove impaired drivers from the roadway, and advance research into impaired driving issues.

Toxicology Driving Under the Influence (DUI)/Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) grant funds shall be used to improve and advance the data collection in Medical Examiner/Coroner's offices/divisions supporting DUI/DUID when a death occurs while the deceased was driving or riding in a motor vehicle, or a result of the deceased being struck by a motor vehicle.

Grant applications shall be submitted through the online Grant Management System (GMS). Applications will be reviewed and approved through the GMS. Notification of awards will be sent to the awarded grantees electronically.

Eligible cost categories include: Personnel, Equipment, and Consultants/Contracts.

Eligible applicants include public agencies, as well as local governments, which include California County and/or City Medical Examiners/Coroner's Offices, and Law Enforcement Coroner's Divisions.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Wednesday, February 23, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$6 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

2022 Listos California Cert Support Grant (LC) Program RFP

[The Governor's Office of Emergency Services](#) has created the Listos California CERT Support Grant (LC) Program to provide funding to new and existing CERT programs to support projects that help prepare vulnerable and underserved populations.

The purpose of the Listos California CERT Support Grant Program is to provide funding to new and existing CERT programs to support projects that help prepare vulnerable and underserved

populations including: providing CERT training in languages other than English, providing CERT training to underserved and/or populations that are at high risk for disasters, providing accommodations for training participants that have access or functional needs, such as ESL interpretation, and building capacity to respond to disasters.

The Applicant must be registered through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website as an existing CERT program, a new CERT program approved by the California State CERT Administrator, a CERT program Sponsoring Agency or a fiscal agent representing the CERT program. For new CERT Programs, approval from the California State CERT Administrator must be included in the grant submission packet.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Tuesday, March 1, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$500k. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

2022 Listos California Target Grant (LG) Program RFP

[The Governor's Office of Emergency Services](#) has created this funding to support organizations that serve populations with key social vulnerability factors located in areas at moderate to high risk from natural hazard. Targeted community-based organizations throughout the state, can work independently or subgrant to provide disaster training and resources to vulnerable and diverse populations. This work is intended to increase their communities' disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation capabilities.

The LG Program is to support organizations throughout California that serve populations with key social vulnerability factors located in areas at moderate to high risk from natural hazard. Targeted community-based organizations throughout the state, referred to as Target CBOs, can work independently or subgrant with local CBOs to provide disaster training and resources to vulnerable and diverse populations. This work is intended to increase their communities' disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation capabilities.

Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters, or disease outbreaks. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss.

To be eligible, Applicants must be a nonprofit organization with 501c(3) status serving communities within the target service areas (See Attachment A). Each Applicant must identify its entire organization's service area not restricted by jurisdictional boundaries.

Applicants must also be registered and current in reporting with the Attorney General's Registry of Charitable Trusts.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Tuesday, March 1, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$6 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).