



## **News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (4/29/22)**

### **COVID-19 Pandemic Timeline Fast Facts**

[CNN has posted](#) an updated timeline covering the coronavirus from its very first case, to where we now are today. The timeline begins in December of 2019 and ends with an update from this past Monday.

To view the full timeline, [click here](#).

### **COVID Cases Up 50% in California Since March, CDC Says**

[ABC 7 News reports](#) cases of COVID are climbing quickly across California, up by more than 50% since March, according to the CDC. San Francisco is spiking past the 5% test positivity rate – a rate too high, infectious diseases experts say.

"Trying to just look at the best case scenario and not preparing for a worst case scenario is a problem because we can get caught off guard at that point," said Dr. Abraar Karan, an infectious disease doctor at Stanford, adding that with more transmission come more mutations and more chance of a deadly variant.

"With the next variant, it's hard to say, and this is the problem," said Dr. Karan. "This is why we need to focus on prevention. How do we prevent big surges? Because we don't know what we're going to be dealt with later this year."

And, while the virus can be unpredictable, the doctor doesn't think it was so hard to see the surge coming.

"Pulling back on mask mandates in indoor settings like transportation, you'll have more transmission. More people kind of socializing, feeling safe, going to indoor settings - you'll have more transmission," he said.

While cases are on the rise, hospitalizations are trending down. The latest numbers showing 35 people are hospitalized with COVID in San Francisco.

"In a city of one million, those are very low levels. Definitely seeing a surge in cases but not seeing a surge in hospitalizations at all," said Dr. Noble, an emergency care doctor at UCSF.

"I think that it tells us that we are really making steps forward in this pandemic to it being an endemic disease," said the doctor, noting vaccines are working and antiviral treatments are also helping.

"It's really tremendous to see people who previously we would have described as at great risk because of COVID to treating it like a common cold," said Dr. Noble, adding she doesn't believe mask mandates should come back. "That was a strategy that I think was most appropriate pre-vaccines. We now have very effective vaccines and we have very effective treatments."

## **Where You Still Have to Wear a Mask in California**

[\*The New York Times\* reports](#) to mask or not to mask? That is the question.

We are in a particularly confusing moment of the pandemic, when most Americans are vaccinated or have already had COVID-19 and an especially contagious variant of the coronavirus is spreading nationwide. And in this latest difficult-to-navigate phase, rules about masking seem to shift hourly and differ from town to town.

A Florida judge last week struck down a national mask mandate for public transit, in opposition of CDC recommendations. Philadelphia lifted its indoor mask mandate on Friday, four days after instating it. Meanwhile, at least a dozen universities are reintroducing mask mandates this week.

If you're confused, you're not alone. Given the uncertainty, The New York Times [published a guide to the latest masking science](#), which includes advice from experts about when it makes the most sense to mask up.

California officials lifted our statewide indoor mask mandate in February. The state's school mask requirement ended in March, with many large school districts following suit in April. Last week, in alignment with federal guidance, the state called off mandatory masking on buses and trains.

Though California officials still strongly recommend that you wear a mask in indoor public settings, this is, as far as rules go, the most unmasked we've been since the pandemic began. And despite a recent rise in coronavirus cases, it seems unlikely that the state is going to hand down additional mandates anytime soon.

Still, there are a few places in the Golden State where you must keep a face covering on, whether or not you are vaccinated. Everywhere in California, you are required to wear a mask in the following places that are considered high risk for coronavirus transmission:

- Health care settings, such as hospitals and doctor's offices;
- Emergency shelters and cooling centers;
- Jails and prisons;
- Homeless shelters; and,
- Long-term care facilities, such as nursing homes.

The only exemptions to the rules are for children under 2 and people with a medical condition or disability that prevents them from wearing a mask or being able to communicate while wearing a mask, according to state guidelines.

In Los Angeles County, home to one in four Californians, masks are still required on all public transit and transportation hubs, including airports, buses and ride shares, officials announced late last week.

The order, which went into effect on Friday, comes as cases have risen in the county by nearly 70 percent over the past month, according to [the New York Times tracker](#). Officials will reassess the order in 30 days or if transmission rates fall significantly before then.

### **Effectiveness of Pfizer’s Booster Shot May Drop from 85% to 55% after 3 Months**

[Healthline reports](#) new [research](#) finds Pfizer’s COVID-19 vaccine offers robust protection against hospitalization and emergency room visits in the first few months. Still, protection appears to wane over time, even after a booster dose.

“Pfizer BioNTech COVID-19 booster doses significantly improve protection against Omicron, although that protection seems to wane after 3 months against emergency room visits, and even for hospitalization,” lead author, Sara Y. Tartof, PhD, a research scientist and infectious disease epidemiologist at the Department of Research & Evaluation for Kaiser Permanente Southern California said in a statement.

Researchers analyzed over 11,000 hospital admissions and emergency department visits that didn’t result in hospital admission for acute respiratory infection.

They focused on Kaiser Permanente patient records in Southern California from December 1, 2021, through February 6, 2022, when Delta and Omicron variants were circulating. That time period was also the peak of the Omicron wave in California.

According to researchers, after two-doses of the vaccine, the vaccine effectiveness against Omicron was 41 percent against hospital admission and 31 percent against emergency department visits at nine months.

They found that a Pfizer vaccine booster shot provided roughly 80 to 90 percent protection against severe outcomes caused by Delta and Omicron immediately after it was given. However, the effectiveness against Omicron-related hospitalization started to wane at about the three-month mark.

To read more key takeaways from this new research as well as opinions from various infectious disease experts, [visit the full article](#). To view the entirety of the research, [click here](#).

### **COVID-19 Death Toll Could Top 1 Million in a Month, CDC Forecasts**

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) the United States will report between 1,500 and 4,300 new COVID-19 deaths over the next 4 weeks, [according to a prediction model](#) used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

That number will bring the nation’s total of pandemic fatalities up to between 997,000 and 1,003,000 during the week ending May 21, 2022.

California could see as many as 700 additional deaths during that period, according to the ensemble forecasts, topping 90,000 total confirmed deaths in the state.

### **Cal/OSHA Adopts Fourth Iteration of COVID-19 Emergency Temporary Standards**

[The National Law Review reports](#) on April 21, 2022, the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (“Cal/OSHA”) Standards Board adopted the fourth iteration of its COVID-19 Emergency Temporary Standards (“ETS”). Sheppard Mullin previously wrote about the

proposed revisions to the current ETS [here](#), which were adopted without substantive changes. The revised ETS will become effective once approved by the Office of Administrative Law, which should occur by May 5, 2022, and the revised ETS will remain in effect until December 31, 2022.

Updates to Cal/OSHA's [FAQ guidance](#) on the ETS should be published soon. One area that Cal/OSHA has indicated it will address in its guidance is the interaction between the ETS and the California Department of Public Health's ("CDPH") recently updated [isolation and quarantine guidance](#). Under the new ETS, close contacts are no longer excluded from the workplace. Instead, the ETS merely instructs employers to review current CDPH guidance and to develop and implement policies to prevent transmission by close contacts. The revised ETS also removed specific return-to-work criteria for close contacts, meaning employers simply must follow current CDPH and/or local quarantine guidance. It is unclear if the FAQ guidance will cover whether employers must do more, or can opt to do more, than CDPH or local quarantine guidance requires.

Due to the ETS' reliance on the CDPH's guidance, employers should ensure they are familiar with and, at a minimum, following the current guidance. Up until April 6, 2022, the CDPH guidance for the general public required a quarantine period for asymptomatic close contacts who were not fully vaccinated and boosted. However, the CDPH now instructs that asymptomatic close contacts, regardless of vaccination status, do not have to quarantine so long as they get tested 3-5 days after exposure and wear a well-fitting mask around others for 10 days. Additionally, those who have been infected with COVID-19 in the past 90 days do not have to quarantine or get tested unless symptoms develop, but should wear a well-fitting mask around others for 10 days.

The CDPH's updated guidance also expanded the definition of a "close contact" to include individuals "sharing the same indoor airspace, e.g., home, clinic waiting room, airplane etc., for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period . . . during an infected person's . . . infectious period." This definition differs from the revised ETS' definition that still identifies close contacts as individuals who were within six feet of a COVID-19 case for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period during the infectious period. Cal/OSHA has indicated that the CDPH's definition does not supersede the ETS definition. Presumably, the FAQ guidance will address the conflicting definitions.

Now that the revised ETS has been adopted by Cal/OSHA, employers should consult with experienced employment counsel and should review and update their COVID-19 Prevention Program and corresponding protocols and policies to comply with the new ETS.

The legal landscape continues to evolve quickly and there is a lack of clear-cut authority or bright line rules on implementation. This article is not intended to be an unequivocal, one-size fits all guidance, but instead represents our interpretation of where applicable law currently and generally stands. This article does not address the potential impacts of the numerous other local, state and federal orders that have been issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including, without limitation, potential liability should an employee become ill, requirements regarding family leave, sick pay and other issues.

## **Overdoses, Not COVID-19, Drive Spike in LA Homeless Deaths**

[KCRA 3 reports](#) nearly 2,000 unhoused people died in Los Angeles County during the first year of the pandemic, an increase of 56% from the previous year, driven mainly by drug overdoses, authorities said.

The findings released last Friday in a report from the county's Department of Public Health showed that despite initial fears, the virus itself was not the main culprit in deaths among California's largest-in-the-nation unhoused population. However, it did cut people off from mental health and substance abuse treatment after services were drastically reduced to prevent the spread of the virus.

Between April 1, 2020, and March 31, 2021, the county recorded 1,988 deaths of homeless people, up from 1,271 deaths during the same period a year earlier, the report said.

During both of those years, drug overdoses were the leading cause of death but increased by 78% during the pandemic's first year. In the pre-pandemic year, the Department of Public Health reported 402 fatal overdoses. In the year after the outbreak, the number nearly doubled to 715, the report said.

The report found that 179 homeless people died from COVID-19 during the pandemic's first year.

"The findings in this report reflect a true state of emergency," said First District Supervisor Hilda L. Solis said in a statement. "In a civil society, it is unacceptable for any of us to not be profoundly disturbed by the shocking needs documented in this year's homeless mortality report."

A study of San Francisco homeless deaths released last month showed similar findings: Between March 2020 and March 2021, there were 331 homeless deaths recorded in San Francisco, more than twice the number of any previous year, with the leading cause of death being drug overdose, according to a study conducted by the University of California San Francisco and the city's Department of Public Health.

Los Angeles County is home to the Skid Row neighborhood, notorious for poverty and drugs and where LA's homeless population was once largely confined. Now, rows of tents, cardboard shelters, battered RVs and makeshift plywood structures are familiar sights throughout the nation's second-most populous city.

Cities and states across the country are grappling with growing homelessness, as well as mental health crises. California has the largest unhoused population in the country, estimated at 161,000 with nearly a quarter of that number suffering from severe mental illness, according to a 2020 count of homeless people required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The pandemic likely exacerbated an already growing drug and overdose problem, driven by the prevalence of fentanyl, authorities said. Methamphetamine was involved in the majority of deaths, at 75%, roughly the same as the previous year. But the involvement of fentanyl in overdose deaths nearly doubled to 45%, the report said.

"The COVID-19 pandemic's impact on people experiencing homelessness has clearly extended beyond the immediate effects of this new and deadly virus," said Los Angeles Public Health

Director Barbara Ferrer. “The pandemic has exacerbated stressors already burdening this vulnerable population.”

Young, Latino and Black people experiencing homelessness drove the increases in fatal overdoses, the report said.

Coronary heart disease was the second leading cause of death in the first year of the pandemic, accounting for 309 deaths and an increase of almost 30% from the previous year, the report said.

### **How to Stop Bleeding in an Emergency Until Help Arrives**

[Huff Post reports](#) serious bleeding is not something to ignore; it’s an emergency. External hemorrhaging is the leading cause of preventable death before people get to a hospital, [according to The Hartford Consensus](#), a committee led by U.S. government agencies and medical practitioners to increase survivability from active shooter and mass casualty events.

A mass shooting is one horrible way to suddenly encounter life-threatening bleeding, but more commonly, it can happen in your home or on your commute.

“Bleeding is the number-one preventable thing that kills people after injuries,” said Dr. Kenji Inaba, a trauma surgeon at the University of Southern California’s Keck Hospital and chair of the education committee for the national [Stop the Bleed](#) program. “You can be driving along the highway to work and there can be a traffic collision right in front of you. It can happen in someone’s garage when they are working on a woodworking project. It can happen in the kitchen when you are making dinner. It is something that can really happen anywhere.”

Although you may not be an official first responder, anyone can provide lifesaving aid. During mass casualty events, [80% of victims](#) are brought to the hospital by members of the public.

After calling 911, identifying the source of your own or someone else’s bleeding and stemming that flow of blood can be the difference between life and death. Once you recognize that bleeding is severe, you may only have minutes to intervene.

“Every second counts. The earlier we can get an intervention started to stop that bleeding, the more likely we can save a life once the patient arrives to the hospital,” said Inaba.

[Click here](#) to view the steps to help stop bleeding while waiting for medical attention.

### **Wildfire Preparedness Guide: What to Know and How to Stay Safe**

[KCRA 3 reports](#) year-round wildfires are not only a possibility but also California’s reality as fires burn more frequently and with higher intensity.

However, there are some things you can do to prepare your home in order to stay safe.

[Click here](#) to view the full guide of what you should know heading into this fire season.

### **Emergency Responders Meet Ahead of Fire Season**

[My Motherlode reports](#) many fire and emergency response leaders in the Tuolumne County region met last Thursday to discuss and prepare for the upcoming fire season.

Office of Emergency Services Coordinator Dore Bietz reports that around 40 people took part in the meeting representing agencies and partners throughout the county, either in person or

virtually. There were also officials from the National Weather Service, Department of Health and Human Services, the California Office of Emergency Services and PG&E.

Dry conditions, staffing concerns, and anticipated extreme heat were some of the big takeaways.

In response to the projected weather this summer, as relayed by the National Weather Service, Bietz reports, “We will probably have a lot more extreme heat events, in addition to increased fire weather.”

On the topic of staffing concerns, she says, “All of the fire agencies did do an update and many of them expressed a lack of staffing. From the US Forest Service, to local districts, and even the sheriff’s office, there are many vacancies that have yet to be filled, or maybe won’t be filled, prior to fire season.”

That could result in additional collaboration between the various agencies to ensure that all needs are met. Bietz notes that the local agencies already cooperate well.

PG&E is also anticipating more power outages during times of fire concern, including new emergency triggers installed on some circuits that can detect danger signs. Bietz notes that more on this topic will be replayed in the coming weeks.

### **Cal/OSHA Reminds Employers to Protect Outdoor Workers from Heat Illness, Wildfire Smoke**

[Cal/OSHA reminds](#) employers to protect outdoor workers from heat illness and exposure to harmful wildfire smoke, and is hosting a webinar and training sessions this week to help employers plan for and prevent these hazards.

“When it comes to preventing heat illness and exposure to harmful wildfire smoke, employers with outdoor workers should not wait to review their procedures and they should ensure their training is effective as soon as possible,” said Cal/OSHA Chief Jeff Killip.

Employers, workers and stakeholders are invited to these Cal/OSHA training sessions:

- The annual [Heat Illness Prevention Network](#) webinar on **Wednesday, April 27 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.**
- In-person training sessions with the Nisei Farmers League and other agricultural associations on **Friday, April 29 at the C.P.D.E.S. Portuguese Hall, 172 W. Jefferson Avenue in Fresno.**
  - Spanish training from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
  - English training from 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

To read the full requirements for heat illness prevention, as well as for wildfire smoke, [view the full press release.](#)

### **‘You Might Wish You Were Dead.’ It’s Rattlesnake Weather in Southern California**

[NBC Los Angeles reports](#) after "[The Princess Bride](#)" star [Cary Elwes](#) was hospitalized after being bitten by a rattlesnake in LA, it started a conversation around what Southern Californians should do to keep safe in "rattlesnake weather."

Elwes shared a gory photo of a black and blue finger while he was in the hospital for the bite, saying "Bit not by a ROUS but a rattlesnake." The actor was of course referencing a "Rodent of Unusual Size" from his 1987 film.

A woman in Riverside County shared she is also recovering after getting bitten by a rattlesnake in her backyard. As soon as she was bitten, she said could feel it moving throughout her body; a tingling that reached her mouth and lips.

Right now in Southern California, rattlesnakes are coming out of hibernation. That's why experts say you need to be careful when you are outdoors: hiking especially, but also even if you are just landscaping in your backyard.

[Click here](#) to view the *Guide to Rattlesnake Safety in Southern California: From Hikes to Bites*.

To read more stories from those who have been bitten along with other tips on how to handle a bite, [visit the full article](#).

### **Here's How You Can Prepare for the Next Tornado Warning in Northern California**

[ABC 10 reports](#) following an unexpected tornado warning in counties across the Central Valley last Thursday, many have been left wondering what to do in the event of an actual tornado.

The National Weather Service (NWS) has some helpful tips on how to stay safe during a tornado and what action to take when a tornado warning is announced.

Tornados are not common in California, however, they do occur.

The state has averaged eight to nine a year since 2001, according to NWS.

The first important thing to know is the difference between a tornado watch and a tornado warning.

According to NWS, a tornado watch is issued when weather experts suspect a possible tornado may be approaching, while a tornado warning is issued when a tornado has been spotted and danger to life or property is imminent.

During a tornado watch, the best course of action is to prepare. This means checking emergency supplies, having a safe place ready, and keeping watch for updates on potential tornado warnings in the area.

When a tornado warning is issued, you will want to get to a safe location as soon as possible. Specifically, an interior room on the bottom floor of a building, preferably a spot away from windows.

For people who live in mobile homes, a vehicle, or if you are experiencing homelessness, the best course of action is to move to the closest indoor location or shelter where you can protect yourself from flying debris.

The next time an uncommon or unforeseen weather event takes place in the area, being prepared and accessing online weather resources will be the best course of action in ensuring your safety.



You can sign up for the NWS alerts to get any kind of weather alerts specifically in your area. More information on tornado warnings and other weather emergency preparedness can be found on the [National Weather Service](#) site.

### **Sea Level Rise is a Threat to All Californians, Whether They Live Near the Coast or Not**

[KCRA 3 reports](#) sea level rise is one of the many threats we face as Earth's climate changes. Global average temperatures are rising, and so are ocean temperatures, forcing water itself to expand. Higher temperatures in the arctic have also led to rapid ice cap melting, further adding to ocean levels.

Climate models suggest that for every 1 degree Celsius of future warming, water levels could rise another seven and a half feet in some spots. Climate Central's Coastal Risk Screen Tool shows what that could look like in Northern California.

[Click here](#) to watch KCRA 3's full *Forecasting Our Future* special.

The worry there is obvious for coastal communities in California. But the sea-level rise is something that could affect all Californians because of where that rising seawater would end up: the Central Delta.

The Delta's complex network of waterways is home to a diverse ecosystem. It also serves 750,000 acres of farmland with fresh water. Drinking water is also sent through the Delta to the State Water Project system in Southern California. About 27 million Californians rely on the Delta for water needs.

"If [the Delta] were to become salty, it would take at least two years to make that water useable again," said Dr. Laurel Larsen, a scientist with the Delta Stewardship Council.

Hints of that threat creep up every time that California is in a state of drought. During dry periods, less water is sent from reservoirs into the Delta. Those releases help to push back ocean water to keep it from intruding inland. Without those releases, other methods are needed to keep the water in the Delta safe.

Earlier in April, California's Department of Water Resources [reinstalled a portion of an emergency drought barrier](#) at the West False River in the Central Delta. This earthen dam will keep the salt water and fresh water separate this spring and summer, even with fewer reservoir releases.

But as ocean levels rise higher, a temporary dam won't be enough to keep saltwater out of the Delta.

The Department of Water Resources' Delta Conveyance Project could be another long-term solution.

This would essentially create a "bypass" for freshwater being sent from Northern California to Southern California. It would keep that water completely separate from waterways that may become contaminated with seawater. But this project has been controversial since it was first introduced in the 1950s. Building it would require constructing more than 40 miles of tunnels through rural communities.

Projects like the Delta Conveyance would help sure up a healthy water supply for human communities, but sea level rise would still have major impacts on the freshwater ecosystem in the Delta. High water levels would also threaten homes and other infrastructure.

The threats of sea-level rise are many. And our solutions will need to be as well.

## **Cal OES Awards over \$13 Million in Grants to Help Prevent Sexual and Domestic Violence**

[The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services \(Cal OES\) announced](#) Wednesday more than \$13 million in grants to 46 community-based organizations for prevention programs as part of a continued effort to provide support to sexual and domestic violence survivors statewide.

Administered by Cal OES, the Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention Program grants are used to invest in sexual and domestic violence education and prevention campaigns, while prioritizing outreach and accessibility to socially vulnerable populations where these issues are disproportionately higher.

These grants work to ensure prevention efforts are multifaceted, including creating conditions that make violence less likely to occur and intervening and responding to violence that has already occurred to stop violence from happening again.

In addition, this funding will also serve to build capacity of local organizations and allow every person working toward a violence-free California to become much more effective and efficient in addressing all facets of sexual and domestic violence.

Statistics show, 52 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native women and 41 percent of Black women will experience physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetimes, as will 54 percent of transgender and gender non-conforming people.

The Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention Program is part of a larger effort by the agency to support survivors of sexual assault. Earlier this week, Cal OES announced another \$20 million in grants for local partners statewide through the [Human Trafficking Victim Assistance Program](#).

[Click here](#) to view the list of 2021-2022 Grant Awardees thus far.

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

- **Family Homelessness Challenge Grant, Round 1;** *disadvantaged communities; health & human services; housing, community, and economic development*
  - Funded by: CA Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency
  - Deadline: **Saturday, April 30, 2022**
  - Total Estimated Funding: \$15 million
  - **Full Grant Guidelines:** [linked here](#)
    - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)
- **Notice of Funding Availability, Round 2 Homekey Program;** *housing, community, and economic development*
  - Funded by: Department of Housing and Community Development
  - Deadline: **Monday, May 2, 2022**
  - Total Estimated Funding: \$1.45 billion
  - **Full Grant Guidelines:** [linked here](#)

- **Rural Fire Capacity; disaster prevention & relief**
  - Funded by: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
  - Deadline: **Wednesday, May 4, 2022**
  - Total Estimated Funding: \$1.5 million
  - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)

## **Funding Opportunities**

### **2022-23 Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program RFP**

[The Governor's Office of Emergency Services](#) has created this program to expand emergency shelter/emergency housing assistance and provide supportive services for victims of crime with specialized needs (e.g., elderly, youth, men, disabled, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ+), non-English speaking, culturally or religiously marginalized, etc.) who cannot be served through a traditional shelter. In addition, victims must be allowed to choose which supportive services best fit their needs.

The VSB has several programs that address shelter needs and supportive services for victims of crime. However, traditional shelters and services aren't always the best choice for victims with specialized needs (e.g., elderly, youth, men, disabled, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ+), non-English speaking, culturally or religiously marginalized, etc.). Barriers exist that affect their ability and willingness to engage, and finding alternative shelter can be extremely challenging.

Since 2017, California has implemented the Housing First Model as defined in Welfare and Institutions (W&I) Code Section 8255 to address the prevalence of homelessness in California. The Housing First Model is an approach to connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness quickly and successfully to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry, such as sobriety, treatment, or service participation requirements.

In fiscal year 2021-22, W&I Code Section 8255 was amended and the language to exempt "programs that fund state shelters" was removed. Therefore, shelter programs such as the KE Program are required to adopt guidelines and regulations of the Housing First Model (see W&I Code Section 8255 for the core components of Housing First).

The purpose of the KE Program is to expand emergency shelter/emergency housing assistance and provide supportive services for victims of crime with specialized needs (e.g., elderly, youth, men, disabled, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ+), non-English speaking, culturally or religiously marginalized, etc.) who cannot be served through a traditional shelter. In addition, victims must be allowed to choose which supportive services best fit their needs.

For a proposal to be eligible to compete for funding (i.e., read and rated) all the following conditions must be met:

- The Applicant can be a governmental or non-governmental entity.
- The proposal must be submitted per the instructions in C. SUBMISSION DEADLINE AND REQUIREMENTS.

Requires a cash and/or in-kind match equal to 20 percent of the total project cost. Applicants may request a partial or full match waiver (match waiver requests are not considered during the Proposal Rating process).

To request a match waiver, Applicants must submit the VOCA Match Waiver Request form (Attachment A) with their proposal. One form per each VOCA fund source is required. All sections of the form must be completed.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Monday, May 23, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$9.6 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

### **2022-23 Victim Advocacy Detention Facilities (KA) Program RFP**

[The Governor's Office of Emergency Services](#) has created the KA Program to increase access to appropriate services for sexual assault victims in local detention facilities including adult detention facilities, juvenile detention facilities, and immigration detention facilities. Subrecipients may work with one or more detention facilities in their service area.

For the purposes of this RFP, local detention facilities include adult detention facilities, juvenile detention facilities, and immigration detention facilities. Subrecipients may work with one or more detention facilities in their service area. The KA Program requires each Subrecipient to fund a Sexual Assault Counselor, per Evidence Code 1035.2, to solely focus on serving victims in local detention facilities, and to act as a point of contact for detention facility staff to assist in removing any physical or programmatic barriers to services for victims.

Only Cal OES-funded Rape Crisis (RC) Program Subrecipients are eligible to apply.

Applicants may request a partial or full match waiver (match waiver requests are not considered during the Proposal Rating process).

To request a match waiver for more than one VOCA fund source, applicants must submit the VOCA Match Waiver Request form (Attachment A) with their proposal. All sections of the form must be completed. Answers to questions 9 through 11 must be specific and unique to the Applicant and Program.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Wednesday, May 25, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$2,534,828. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

### **2022-23 Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program RFP**

[The Governor's Office of Emergency Services](#) has created the XD Program to provide victims of domestic violence with safe, permanent housing and ongoing, supportive services tailored to address the individual needs of each victim. Examples of supportive services include transportation subsidies, financial assistance, career training, employment assistance, legal assistance, counseling, childcare, and temporary rental assistance.

To be eligible to submit a proposal, applicants must be a governmental or non-governmental entity and meet the additional requirements on page two.

The Program is supported through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program (Formula Grant Program)

- Supports eligible crime victim assistance programs
- Requires a cash and/or in-kind match equal to 20 percent of the total project cost. Applicants may request a partial or full match waiver (match waiver requests are not considered during the Proposal Rating process).

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, June 10, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$22.75 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).