



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (8/12/22)

'Fire Tornado' Caught on Video at 150-acre Brush Fire Near Gorman

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) a growing brush fire near Gorman on Wednesday evening produced an apparent "fire tornado," footage captured by a television news helicopter showed.

The video, from [KTLA-TV Channel 5](#), shows [a swirling vortex of flames](#) and a rising column of smoke. A firefighting helicopter is seen making a water drop on the inferno.

Firefighters were dispatched around 4:07 p.m. to the Sam fire near West Lancaster and Old Ridge Route roads, according to the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

At the time, the blaze was estimated to be 4 acres, firefighters said.

Authorities soon upgraded the incident to a second-alarm brush fire.

The fire whirl, sometimes called a fire tornado, and short-range spotting were the result of "dry, receptive fuels and erratic winds from intense surface heating," the Fire Department's Air Operations Section [said in a tweet](#).

A fire whirl is generated when hot air surges upward and begins to spin. As it spirals, it can collect ash, smoke and embers and form a tight, spinning vortex.

More than 200 personnel were assigned to the fire, and crews were "making good progress," according to a 5:16 p.m. tweet by the Fire Department.

The fire was being held at 150 acres, according to an update from the Fire Department shortly after 7 p.m. No structures were threatened, the L.A. County Sheriff's Department's Santa Clarita Valley station tweeted.

Further updates were not immediately available from authorities.

Six Rivers Lightning Complex Up to Nearly 9,000 Acres, Hundreds of Residents Evacuated

[The Mercury News reports](#) hundreds of residents in the Willow Creek area are ordered to evacuate their homes to avoid the Six Rivers Lightning Complex, a network of eight fires that encompass 8,975 acres and is 0% contained.

The fires, which as of Tuesday morning have not caused any injuries or destroyed any structures, resulted in evacuation orders for 679 people to the north, south and east of Willow Creek, and

fire warnings were sent to most people living in the Willow Creek region in eastern Humboldt County near the border shared with Trinity County.

Six Rivers National Forest is fighting the fires in unified command with Cal Fire, the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office, the Trinity County Sheriff's Office and the California Highway Patrol. Fire crews have been using bulldozers to create fire lines in an attempt to contain the blaze. The fires that encompasses the complex are expected to continue spreading over the next 24 hours in the heavy accumulations of very dry fuels, according to [InciWeb](#).

While firefighters have seen air support in the form of helicopters dumping water and flame retardant above the fire, the smoke has led to visibility issues for pilots in some areas.

The threat to the town of Willow Creek is not too significant because of the Trinity River bordering the town, according to Samantha Karges, a spokesperson for the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office.

Karges noted that she saw roughly 20 people in the formal evacuation shelter — a Red Cross shelter at Trinity Valley Elementary School, located at 730 Highway 96 in Willow Creek — but that it's common for people to find refuge elsewhere, such as the coast, where they can stay with friends and family outside of the danger zone. There is also an animal evacuation center at the Hoopa Rodeo Grounds located at 1767 Pine Creek Road.

Sheriff's deputies have been patrolling the areas where it is safe to do so in order to watch for any opportunists taking advantage of the empty homes to loot.

Residents who want to be kept apprised of the fire can sign up for Humboldt County's emergency notification system [here](#).

McKinney Fire: With Lives at Stake, Did the Alert Systems Work Properly?

[The Mercury News reports](#) as the McKinney Fire barreled up the Klamath River in the last week, Billy Simms received an alert that told him it was time to get out.

It wasn't from an announcement by Siskiyou County officials or a text message from the emergency alert system they run — he got no such notice. Billy's warning came from the sky, in the form of golf ball-sized embers.

"I've never been more scared," Simms, 65, said. "And I don't get scared."

The danger from the supercharged fire that quickly overtook his house and almost 90 others — while claiming the lives of four people near the California-Oregon state line — cast a fresh spotlight on the evacuation systems in place to alert people of the imminent need to flee their homes. Many people interviewed in and around the fire zone last week said they did not receive alerts despite signing up for them, or never understood they needed to sign up.

In killing more people in one day than all of California's fires last year, the firestorm also highlighted the increasingly perilous line that many residents of many Northern California counties stand astride, between picturesque life in the state's forests and a growing potential for tragic disaster amid drought and climate change.

While a comprehensive review of the performance of Siskiyou County's system must wait until after the fire is brought under control, shortcomings in evacuation warnings are nothing new to

California, especially in the last five to 10 years. During the deadly 2018 Camp Fire in Butte County, the same emergency alert mechanism used during the McKinney Fire – an opt-in system called CodeRED – suffered several failures. Messages did not arrive as mobile phone networks became overloaded or damaged. Other snafus occurred in recent deadly blazes in Sonoma and Santa Cruz counties.

“These are older systems that have been kind of developed piecemeal, over the last 20-30 years,” said Christopher Godley, Sonoma County’s director of emergency management. “Each one of these technologies is designed to use a different communication system — and none of them actually perform as advertised.”

In turn, at-risk counties like Sonoma and Butte have poured considerable time and funds into improving these systems, hiring full-time staff dedicated to making improvements, training workers and deploying every alert system available during an emergency – the county’s own opt-in alert system, NOAA weather radios, blaring Hi-Low sirens from public safety vehicles and the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Wireless Emergency Alert, which pings cell phones in specific areas.

But the challenges faced during the McKinney Fire in the rugged Klamath National Forest – a place where privacy and a go-it-alone spirit pervade almost every facet of life – complicated the already-complex task of evacuating such a remote community.

For further details on the complications surrounding these alerts and warnings systems, [visit the full article](#).

California Volunteer Corps Works to Assist First Responders on McKinney Fire

[KTVL reports](#) when having to fight against a massive fire, one of the biggest concerns is getting as much help as possible. California Conservation Corps is a volunteer program out of Sacramento, CA that helps assist in all emergency disaster situations.

“A fire camp pretty much just becomes a giant city, it helps plan and organize how to attack the fire, how to make it to where it doesn’t become a worse problem than it already is,” said Adrian Nukala, Crew 20 leader.

From fires and earthquake relief to floods, oil spills and agricultural aid, they will establish an emergency base camp which typically lasts two weeks.

“When the corps goes out on emergency base camp support, like we are right now, we work about 15-16 hour shifts for the amount of time we are out here and we get overtime for every hour over 40 we work a week,” said Sean Driscoll, corps member.

Currently, the crew is contributing to efforts with the McKinney Fire. Each day, they start at 5AM and will go through a morning meeting debriefing, which will help them decide what their plan is for the day and who will do what jobs for the day.

“I love working outdoors, it's definitely been very hard work but it’s definitely rewarding work no matter what we’re doing,” said Minga Wigington, corps member. “And I love feeling like I’m actually doing some good in the world.”

California's Conservation Corps is a full year program for people ages 18 to 26. It helps members acquire the skills necessary to be able to go into a career in first response once they are finished, if they desire.

73-Year-Old Wildfire Lookout Died at Her Home in McKinney Fire

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) one of the four people who died in the [McKinney Fire](#), the 94-square-mile blaze burning in Klamath National Forest in Northern California, was a 73-year-old fire lookout for the U.S. Forest Service, authorities said Monday.

Kathy Shoopman, who was off duty and died at her home in the small town of Klamath River, had worked as a fire lookout — stationed in 50-to-100-foot towers with 360-degree views atop the tallest mountain peaks — since 1974, scanning the forest and reporting smoke sightings and their locations.

The McKinney Fire, the largest in California this year, had torched more than 60,000 acres and was 40% contained Monday, according to the latest data available from Cal Fire.

Shoopman was among four people who died on July 29, the initial night of the McKinney Fire, when it exploded in an intensely windy maelstrom of smoke, flames and firebrands that ripped through Klamath River, a town of 200 where Shoopman had lived for 50 years.

Siskiyou County officials have not identified any of the four, who were found in residences and a car, but the U.S. Forest Service released Shoopman's name at the request of her older sister, said Tom Stokesberry, a spokesperson for the service's northern operations division.

"We're obviously waiting for positive identification but the family has asked that we start to honor her," he said.

Her sister Shirley, he said, was on her way to Siskiyou County from Nevada.

According to a statement from Klamath National Forest administrators, Shoopman was also an avid gardener and artist.

Shoopman spent her career as a lookout, starting in the Baldy Mountain lookout tower, which no longer exists, before moving to the Lake Mountain Lookout. For the past 30 years, she's helped staff the Buckhorn lookout about 4 miles north of the site in Klamath River where she died.

Some lookouts live in their towers but Shoopman commuted from Klamath River, Stokesberry said.

In 2015, Shoopman was named the Lookout of the Year for the Klamath National Forest, which is located near the Oregon border and has eight lookout towers.

During the morning briefing for the McKinney Fire Monday, firefighters lowered their heads and honored Shoopman with a moment of silence. Klamath National Forest Supervisor Rachel Smith said Shoopman was off duty at home when the fire swept toward Klamath River.

"She had a home right there on Klamath River that she'd stayed in for 50 years," she said. "When asked to evacuate that first Friday night, she said she would be more comfortable staying."

On the Klamath National Forest's Facebook page, condolences and comments flowed in from hundreds of people, including from colleagues and neighbors. Co-workers past and present said she was a familiar voice over the forest radio during fire season.

"I have listened to Kathy's voice on the radio every year for the 23 fire seasons I have worked on the Klamath, and cannot imagine the radio without her voice," she said. "My heart aches for her family and all the Klamath River communities."

Others recalled that she was a teacher before joining the Fire Service.

Wayne Clark said that she was his first-, second- and third-grade teacher, and that she was a bit wild. "Fifty-one years later I can still hear her hollering at me in the classroom," he said. "She will be missed in the community."

McKinney Fire Landslide Kills Scores of Fish in Klamath River

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) a massive debris flow triggered by flash floods that followed a wildfire in Northern California is believed to have killed scores of fish along a 50-mile stretch of the Klamath River last week.

Intense storms sent flood waters coursing through an area recently burned by [the McKinney fire](#), pushing charred soil, rocks and trees into the river near Humbug Creek, said Craig Tucker, natural resources policy consultant for the Karuk Tribe. At least four deaths have been linked to the 60,000-acre fire, which is the largest to burn in California so far this year.

The debris flow was reported after up to three inches of rain fell on the east side of the fire Tuesday, Aug. 2, said Mike Lindbery, a public information officer on the fire.

A remote gauging system managed by the Karuk about 20 miles downstream, at Seiad Creek, found that the dissolved oxygen in the river plummeted to zero for about four hours Wednesday night, then again the following night, Tucker said. Dead fish started washing up farther downstream in Happy Camp that Thursday.

Active fires — which include both the McKinney fire and the 8,000-acre Yeti fire — have precluded a full investigation, as virtually everything upstream of Happy Camp remains evacuated, Tucker said. But it seems likely the fish kill extended across 50 miles of river, he said.

The gauging system shows that oxygen levels have since improved, Tucker said. And since adult salmon are just now entering the river at the Pacific Ocean to swim upstream to spawn, they likely hadn't yet made it to the area where the kill took place, he said.

For further details on this tragic loss of wildlife, [visit the full article](#).

While McKinney Fire Rages, Wildfire Legislation Stalls. Here's What Feds Can do Immediately

[The Modesto Bee reports](#) as the McKinney Fire grew to become California's largest of the season, leaving four people dead so far in Siskiyou County, members of Congress resigned that they could do nothing but hope:

Hope that legislative expenditures mitigate future blazes; hope that laws in place help recovery; hope that funds allocated to agencies in charge are put to use.

The best thing United States senators could do was spend weeks negotiating, and days voting, to pass the largest climate investment in the nation's history. Returns on that \$369 billion injection, to be spent over the next decade, could come too late.

California can apply for federal reimbursements for suppression on state land after damage is done. But when that wildfire burns federal land, as the McKinney Fire does in Klamath National Forest, federal agencies are responsible for fighting it with local leaders. It might not qualify for that extra level of monetary aid, even as 58% of California's forests are federally owned and seamlessly interspersed with the state's 3%.

Following the onset of a wildfire, state leaders can request an assistance grant from the federal agency that handles emergencies to pay up to 75% of local costs for suppression, which Gov. Gavin Newsom did for the Oak Fire within a day. The Oak Fire has burned more than 19,200 acres in Mariposa County and is 92% contained, per Cal Fire. The governor can press the president to declare a major disaster, which triggers other federal aid that can help protect and recover individual property.

Newsom's office is weighing whether the McKinney Fire, which has burned more than 60,400 acres and is 40% contained, qualifies.

Members of Congress can connect aid to constituents affected by the fires. They can otherwise write letters to federal agencies and the White House in support of disaster response measures. But, "Congress does not have the authority to make that determination itself," said Alexandra Lavy, the communications director for Rep. Doug LaMalfa, the Oroville Republican who represents Siskiyou County.

When it comes to wildfire legislation, party-line differences on climate change stall efforts.

For further information on Congress' climate packages, as well as the Forest Service plan, [visit the full article](#).

Why California May be at a Dramatically Higher Risk of Catastrophic 'Megafloods' Than Ever Before

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) the one-day deluge that soaked San Francisco in 4 inches of rain last October is just a damp teaser of what is coming when it rains torrentially off and on for 30 days, according to a harrowing study released Friday.

As much as 60 inches of rain (not snow) in a warming Sierra Nevada storm could wash down the delta and flood every river and stream in the Bay Area. The rising waters could then meet with a coastal storm surge that raises the level of San Francisco Bay by several feet to wash out low-lying roadways and overwhelm urban areas from the East Bay to San Jose.

These are the inferences from a research article in the journal *Science Advances* that was published under the headline "Climate change is increasing the risk of a California megaflood," by UCLA climate scientist Daniel Swain and colleague Xingying Huang of the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

Storms seem hard to fathom now, with California in its third year of drought. But climate change is making both drought and rainstorms more prolonged and intense, climatologists believe.

The dense 13-page treatise uses the Great Flood of 1862 as its model. An overwhelming series of storms turned the entire Central Valley into an inland sea and washed out what is now Los Angeles and the cities of Orange County. That flood caused an estimated 4,000 deaths as the equivalent of 10 feet of rain fell over a span of 43 days, according to references.

The study says that climate change is dramatically increasing the risk of megastorms like the one that spawned the 1862 flood, so that an event that would have occurred only once every two centuries is becoming one that might occur around three times each century. Just as worrisome, the consequences could be worse now due to the combined conditions of human-induced global warming, sprawling development and wildfires.

For further information, [visit the full article](#).

Fears of Losing Battle to Control Monkeypox in California, US as Cases Surge

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) monkeypox cases are rising exponentially in some gay and bisexual communities, dimming hopes that officials can quickly gain control of the virus that has the potential to establish a lasting foothold in the United States.

The U.S. is reporting about 450 monkeypox cases a day for the seven-day period that ended Tuesday, according to [Our World in Data](#). That's double the rate from two weeks earlier. Los Angeles County reported 683 cumulative cases as of Tuesday — doubling in the last 10 days. An additional 29 cases were reported in the county on Wednesday.

More than 1,800 monkeypox cases have been reported in California as of Wednesday, [according to](#) a Times tally of data from L.A. and San Francisco counties and the state Department of Public Health.

“When you look at the rates of increase, you can see that it’s really approaching an exponential curve. And unfortunately, it’s going to become harder and harder to control the ... higher these numbers get,” said Dr. Peter Chin-Hong, an infectious-disease expert at UC San Francisco.

Doctors fear that an increased spread could result in the virus becoming endemic in the wild animal population, meaning it would be virtually impossible to eliminate as a new disease of concern in the U.S.

About 10% of monkeypox cases result in hospitalization, Chin-Hong said, usually for severe pain or a super-infection. “There have been a couple of deaths in Spain, one in Brazil, outside of the African continent,” Chin-Hong said.

To read about some challenges in controlling the global outbreak, [visit the full article](#).

Monkeypox is now a National Public Health Emergency in the US – An Epidemiologist Explains What this Means

[Lake County News reports](#) after news broke that the US declared monkeypox to be a public health emergency, friends and family started asking this [infectious disease epidemiologist](#) if monkeypox is about to begin causing widespread death and chaos. Dr. Kathryn Jacobsen assured those asking that the August 4th [public health emergency declaration](#) is about government

resource allocation. Similar to the World Health Organization's declaration of monkeypox as a public health emergency of international concern, the U.S. declaration isn't calling for individuals who are not in a high-risk group to change anything about their lives.

There have not yet been any monkeypox deaths in the U.S., but more than 7,000 cases have been diagnosed thus far, and the spread of the virus to nearly every state is concerning. While most cases are still occurring among men who have sex with men, the virus is also transmitted through nonsexual skin-to-skin contact, so there is a risk of people in other population groups contracting the infection. The federal declaration is intended to help slow the spread of the virus among men who have sex with men and stop it from spreading to new communities.

Presidents and state governors have the authority to declare states of emergency when there is a potentially life-threatening situation and the resources routinely allocated to the responding agencies are insufficient for dealing with the situation.

The main thing the emergency declaration does is enable the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to get more of the funding and other resources that it needs to protect the public from a more widespread monkeypox outbreak. At this point, monkeypox is an emergency for the U.S. government's public health agencies to deal with. It is not an emergency for the public right now. The goal of the emergency declaration is to prevent monkeypox from becoming a more widespread threat to public health.

First, the government will intensify its efforts to protect at-risk communities by trying to get new vaccine doses faster and increasing access to testing and treatment. Officials are also working with LGBTQI+ communities to educate men who have sex with men about reducing their risk of contracting the monkeypox virus.

Second, the emergency declaration calls for all states and other jurisdictions to share data with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It also authorizes the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to collect data about monkeypox testing and hospitalizations. These actions will give the Department of Health and Human Services better data about where monkeypox is occurring so the agency can distribute vaccines and the antiviral medication tecovirimat (Tpoxx) to the states and cities that have the greatest need for them.

The Jynneos vaccine is the only monkeypox-specific vaccine currently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Increased demand for monkeypox vaccines has used up most of the world's existing supply of Jynneos. It will take several months for additional doses to be manufactured. These new doses are expected to be delivered between the end of 2022 and the middle of 2023.

However, the emergency declaration explains that the government may use a "new dose-sparing approach that could increase the number of doses available, up to five-fold" – an approach called fractional dosing – to make the vaccine available to more people.

The package insert for the Jynneos vaccine specifies that it should be given in two 0.5-milliliter doses four weeks apart. The emergency declaration outlines a strategy in which people are instead given two 0.1-milliliter doses. If the lower dose is as effective as the full dose, up to five times more people could be vaccinated with the same amount of vaccine.

Fractional dosing is not a new strategy. During a 2016 yellow fever epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa, clinical trials showed that a small portion of the approved vaccine dose [was just as effective as a full dose](#) at conferring immunity.

For the current monkeypox outbreak in the U.S., the National Institutes of Health will evaluate whether a smaller dose of monkeypox vaccine might be effective, as well as whether one shot provides about as much protection as two doses.

The emergency declaration does not call for schools, businesses, nursing homes or individuals to change their behaviors in any way or to prepare for any sorts of future restrictions. Declaring monkeypox a public health emergency just makes more resources available to help the government protect the public from this infectious disease.

As Monkeypox Cases Spiral, US Will Stretch Supply of Vaccine by Giving Smaller Doses

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) as monkeypox cases continue to climb among [high-risk people](#), federal officials on Tuesday announced that they will stretch limited vaccine supplies by giving just one-fifth the current dosage.

The move effectively quintuples the supply of monkeypox vaccine, a priority in hard-hit areas such as Los Angeles County and San Francisco, where the virus has been rapidly spreading among men who have sex with men. [Vaccine doses remain in short supply](#).

The new strategy is a “game-changer of increased supply of vaccine,” said Dr. Demetre Daskalakis, deputy coordinator of the White House national monkeypox response. Still, it is unlikely the approach will alleviate availability constraints, given robust demand among those considered to be at high risk.

“We will likely still run out of vaccines before we run out of arms,” Daskalakis said.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration on Tuesday [issued](#) an emergency-use authorization allowing healthcare providers to use a new vaccination technique for high-risk adults. Currently, the Jynneos vaccine is administered subcutaneously, under the skin and into the underlying fat. Moving forward, administrators will have the option to give the shots intradermally — shallower, between layers of skin — in a way that uses a smaller dose.

The Jynneos vaccine is a two-dose series, with shots administered four weeks apart. It can be used preventatively and within two weeks of an exposure.

“The monkeypox virus has continued to spread at a rate that has made it clear our current vaccine supply will not meet the current demand,” Food and Drug Administration Commissioner Dr. Robert Califf said. “The FDA quickly explored other scientifically appropriate options to facilitate access to the vaccine for all impacted individuals. By increasing the number of available doses, more individuals who want to be vaccinated against monkeypox will now have the opportunity to do so.”

This is not the first time vaccines have been rationed when doses are in short supply; the same strategy of administering doses intradermally has been used with polio and yellow fever, according to Dr. Peter Chin-Hong, an infectious diseases expert at UC San Francisco.

Additionally, Dr. Peter Marks, director of the FDA's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, noted that the Jynneos vaccine has been administered intradermally in Germany, "so this isn't the first time it's been done."

The new method can be tricky and will necessitate further training for clinicians. But if they administer the dose correctly, it will put the vaccine in a zone where there's a high concentration of immune cells, "so you don't need that much to stimulate the immune system," Chin-Hong said.

The FDA's action also allows people younger than 18 who are at high risk of infection to get the vaccine. But they will need a full dose administered subcutaneously, rather than the smaller intradermal dose.

Los Angeles County health officials said they're awaiting instructions from federal officials and hope to implement the strategy once clinicians have been trained.

"With this new alternate regimen that we have just gotten notice about, we will now have five times the number of doses," said Dr. Rita Singhal, chief medical officer for the L.A. County Department of Public Health.

For further information on this new dosage, monkeypox, and opinions from experts, [visit the full article](#).

Is California's COVID-19 Surge Over? Here are the Latest Numbers as K-12 Classes Start

[The Sacramento Bee reports](#) coronavirus numbers are starting to improve more rapidly in California, after transmission rates climbed from April through mid-July due to contagious subvariants of omicron gaining traction.

The California Department of Public Health on Tuesday [reported](#) the statewide COVID-19 case rate at 33.7 per 100,000 residents, a 19% decline in the past week.

CDPH also reported the key metric of test positivity at 12.7% – down from 14.6% one week earlier and marking the state's best rate since June 23. California peaked during the latest surge at 16.3% on July 15, after soaring to 22.5% in January during the original omicron surge and recovering to as low as 1.2% in late March.

The number of COVID-positive cases in hospital beds, which reached nearly 4,700 late last month including just over 550 in intensive care units, had dropped to 4,228 with 474 in an ICU as of Tuesday's state data update. The first omicron surge earlier this year peaked at more than 15,000 hospitalized with 2,600 in intensive care.

California on Friday surpassed 10 million lab-confirmed since the start of the pandemic in 2020, of which more than 93,000 have died. The true infection total is likely much higher: CDPH counts only lab-confirmed cases, meaning the official tally does not include the many at-home rapid tests that go unreported to state health officials.

The latest surge from which California is rebounding came as more contagious subvariants of omicron grew more pervasive within the state and nationwide.

The current dominant variant in the United States, BA.5, comprised 87% of cases nationwide and 91% of cases in the region including California, according to a weekly update Tuesday from

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Including its sister variant BA.4, the pair combined for more than 98% of cases nationwide and in California last week.

The CDC in a weekly update Thursday removed Sacramento and Yolo counties from its “high” community level for COVID-19 danger, joining neighbors El Dorado and Placer counties in the “medium” level. The federal health agency advises masking in indoor public settings in counties classified within the high community level.

Transmission rates in California, including the capital region, remain high relative to several low points within the pandemic, and large case clusters may continue to emerge in the coming weeks.

Last week, the Sacramento County Sheriff’s Office reported an outbreak of more than 100 inmate virus cases at the Rio Consumes Correctional Center in Elk Grove.

Most local K-12 districts start their school year this month, which could also drive transmission.

Sacramento County’s latest case rate is 27.5 per 100,000 residents, state health officials said in Tuesday’s update, a 14% decrease from one week earlier.

Hospitals in Sacramento County were treating 176 virus patients Monday, state data show, down from 205 one week earlier. The intensive care unit decreased to 20 from 26.

For details on other county’s numbers throughout the region, [visit the full article](#).

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **2022-23 Domestic Violence Response Team (VA) Program RFP;** *consumer protection; health & human services; law, justice, and legal services*
 - **Funded by:** Governor’s Office of Emergency Services
 - **Deadline: Monday, August 15, 2022**
 - **Total Estimated Funding:** \$500k
 - **Full Grant Guidelines:** [linked here](#)
- **Technical Assistance Expansion Program (TAP);** *housing, community, and economic development*
 - **Funded by:** Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development
 - **Deadline: Tuesday, August 16, 2022**
 - **Total Estimated Funding:** \$23 million
 - **Full Grant Guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)
- **Tobacco Grant Program FY 2022-23 Request for Proposals;** *education; law, justice, and legal services*
 - **Funded by:** Department of Justice (Office of the Attorney General)
 - **Deadline: Wednesday, August 17, 2022**
 - **Total Estimated Funding:** \$22 million
 - **Full Grant Guidelines:** [linked here](#)

Funding Opportunities

2022-23 Domestic Violence Assistance (DV) Program RFP

[The Governor's Office of Emergency Services](#) created the DV Program to provide local assistance for comprehensive support services for existing domestic violence providers throughout California, including emergency shelter to victims/survivors of domestic violence and their children.

Per Penal Code § 132823.15-13823.16, all Subrecipients must provide access to emergency shelter and the supportive services, listed under the Program Components.

Support is also provided for the maintenance and further development of domestic violence services to unserved and underserved populations, including but not limited to, rural areas, non-English speaking individuals, persons of color, and geographical areas without services.

The DV Program provides local assistance for comprehensive support services to existing domestic violence providers throughout California, including emergency shelter to victims/survivors of domestic violence and their children.

Applicants must be a governmental or community-based non-profit organization that currently provides comprehensive support services to victims/survivors of Domestic Violence.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, August 26, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$537,587. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

2022-23 Child Advocacy Center (KC) Program RFP

[The Governor's Office of Emergency Services](#) created the KC Program for Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) to provide direct victim services to child abuse survivors and their families through a multidisciplinary team approach. These services must include victim-centered, trauma-informed forensic interviews, advocacy, direct or referral to therapy/counseling, and referrals for medical exams.

Eligible Applicants must work in conjunction with a CAC registered under the Children's Advocacy Centers of California (CACC).

To request a match waiver, Applicants must submit the VOCA Match Waiver Request form (Cal OES Form 2-159) with their application. Up to two VOCA fund sources can be entered on one form. An additional VOCA Match Waiver Request form may be necessary when there are more than two VOCA fund sources. All sections of the form must be completed and answers to questions 6 and 7 must be specific and unique to the Applicant and Program.

The deadline to apply for this funding **Friday, August 26, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$8,646,426. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

Gun Violence Reduction Program

[The California Department of Justice](#) hopes to provide California county Sheriff's Departments with grant money to help keep Californians safe by seizing firearms from persons who are prohibited from having them.

The Budget Act of 2021 makes available \$5 million to be awarded in January 2023, by the California Department of Justice (Department) to support California county sheriff's departments 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). Priority shall be given for the following:

- Counties with the highest per capita population of armed prohibited persons residing in the county;
- Counties that do not have a Department of Justice Bureau of Firearms field office within their boundaries;
- 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;
- Proposals that include integration of prohibited persons investigations and seizure operations into existing patrol and investigatory functions;
- Proposals that demonstrate the greatest likelihood of firearm and ammunition seizures from persons who are prohibited from possessing them.

For more information about the Gun Violence Reduction Program please [click here](#).

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, September 2, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$5 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).