



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (10/14/22)

Earthquake Simulator Tour to Stop in Six California Cities in Advance of Statewide Earthquake Preparedness Day

[Cal OES News reports](#) building upon California’s leadership to implement a first-in-the-nation earthquake alert system and encouraging Californians to be earthquake prepared, the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is hosting a statewide tour with an earthquake simulation trailer, known as the Great California ShakeOut Tour.

Leading up to the Great ShakeOut Day on October 20, where millions of Californians will participate in an earthquake drill, Cal OES and other local and state partners are leading the effort to provide life-saving earthquake preparedness tips to six California cities, all while featuring a simulator that offers a real-life sense of an earthquake.

“California is no stranger to natural disasters, like earthquakes. That’s why it’s important Californians have the life-saving information they need to be prepared before the next seismic event,” said Cal OES Director Mark Ghilarducci.

The earthquake simulator provides users the opportunity to experience simulated shaking intensity, similar to that caused by magnitude 7.0 earthquakes.

The tour, which will allow visitors to ride in the earthquake simulator as well as receive important earthquake preparedness information, will make stops in six California cities beginning October 12 in Sacramento. Other stops include Menlo Park (October 13), San Luis Obispo (October 17), Bakersfield (October 18), Los Angeles (October 19) and San Diego (October 20).

For more information on how to practice how to “Drop, Cover, and Hold On,” [click here](#).

Major California Earthquakes Preceded 1-3 Days by Magnetic Field Changes, Study Says

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) a [new study](#) found an increase in magnetic field energy near some earthquakes in California one to three days before they hit, a finding that its authors hope is a step toward accurately predicting when quakes will strike — a goal both elusive and steeped in controversy.

“This study provides important evidence that a physical change can be observed in the days before an earthquake,” said Dan Schneider, director of research and development at QuakeFinder. The Palo Alto-based company, which aims to find a way to forecast major

earthquakes, collaborated on the study with the Applied Science team at Mountain View-based Google Research.

“While we still have much work to do to improve the isolation of the signals, this research supports our vision that earthquake forecasting using the magnetic field may one day be possible,” he said.

Magnetic fields have been part of seismological research for decades, but the notion that they might be reliable, measurable precursors to earthquakes is controversial.

The U.S. Geological Survey states flatly on its website that there is [no way to predict](#) a major earthquake. “We do not know how, and we do not expect to know how any time in the foreseeable future,” the agency says.

And Jeffrey Love, a USGS research geophysicist, expressed skepticism about the new study’s findings.

The study, published Sept. 1 in *JGR Solid Earth*, analyzed magnetic field data collected by magnetometers at 125 sensor stations along major faults in California in advance of 19 earthquakes magnitude 4.5 or higher from 2005 to 2019.

After applying algorithms to 50% of the data set, the researchers found a signal indicating changes in the magnetic field 24 to 72 hours before the earthquakes struck.

The study notes that the “statistical signal is of modest size,” so it’s not yet possible to predict an earthquake with the findings.

And separating a meaningful signal prior to an earthquake from all of the rest of the “noise,” including solar weather and lightning, BART trains, passing cars, construction machinery and power lines, adds to the challenge. Schneider said the sensors pick up on such “wide ranging changes.”

The study acknowledges the controversy around magnetic field changes, and says the process is further complicated by both the infrequency of large earthquakes and sparse magnetometer coverage along fault zones.

Love, the USGS geophysicist, said the results did not advance the case for magnetic fields as earthquake forecasters. “I can’t see that they are doing anything better than a random prediction,” he said. “The results do not appear to be doing better than if they were just flipping a coin.”

The real meaningful test, he said, would be to predict an earthquake before it happens, rather than analyze earthquakes that have already happened. The prediction would not only have to say when an earthquake will happen, but also where it’s going to occur and how big it is, he said — “otherwise, it’s not a meaningful prediction.”

For more details, [visit the full article](#). To view the study, [click here](#).

This is How Much Cash You Should Stash in Your Earthquake Emergency Kit

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) when preparing for the Big One, most people think of stashing away essentials like food, water and batteries. But there’s another item that’s just as essential: cash.

That's because a large earthquake has the potential to knock out parts of the power grid for long enough periods of time that ATMs may not work and credit cards and smartphone payment systems could be offline, experts said.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency [advises](#) people to always have enough cash on hand in a safe place in their home to cover a family's basic needs for a few days — including food, fuel and other day-to-day essentials.

“Having cash on hand is always a good idea,” said Jose Lara, seismic hazards branch chief with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. He said that with inflation taking a bite out of many Californian's budgets these days, stockpiling emergency funds is harder, but setting aside a few dollars in small bills each week or month for an emergency could make all the difference.

“We always encourage people to save what they feel comfortable with that aligns with their budget,” with the aim of being able to be self-sustaining for three to seven days, Lara said.

“After an earthquake, depending on the size, we may be in a situation where, for a few days, people have to fend for themselves,” he said.

Lara pointed to [California's earthquake warning site](#), the [Earthquake Country Alliance](#) and [Listos California](#) for disaster preparedness checklists and further reading.

Besides just stashing cash, it's a good idea to have traveler's checks in a safe place at home, along with a disaster preparedness kit, according to the [Red Cross Disasters and Financial Planning Guide](#).

“To determine how much money to set aside, estimate how much your family would need for at least three days,” the guide recommends. Beyond getting through the initial phases of a disaster like an earthquake, stashing enough money in a separate account for emergencies to cover bills for three to six months is also a good idea.

“Consider depositing some funds in a financial institution that is outside of your local area to decrease the chances of it being affected by the same disaster,” the Red Cross guide says.

FEMA also recommends knowing your FICO credit score, which lenders use to decide whether to extend a line of credit, in case you need to borrow money.

For further tips and details, [visit the full article](#).

Map: California Updates Tsunami Hazard Areas with Most Changes in the Bay Area

[The Mercury News reports](#) the California Geological Survey and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services released an update to the state's [tsunami hazard area](#) map, with the latest changes concentrated on seven counties — mostly in the Bay Area.

The designated area is primarily used to help cities and counties assess tsunami risk and develop plans to deal with the threat. However, the CGS does recommend that if you are on land and in the hazard area, you should leave immediately after feeling a long earthquake or if you receive an official evacuation notification.

The hazard areas were based from 2009 Tsunami Inundation Maps for Emergency Planning and improved high-resolution computer modeling of tsunami scenarios. The counties that saw updates Friday are Marin, Napa, San Diego, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma and Ventura.

The [last update](#) was in July 2021. The update accounts for 1,000-year historical tsunami events. Previous maps only calculated 100- to 500-year historical events.

To view the interactive map, [visit the full article](#).

These Historic California Sites are at Risk of Flooding

[KTLA reports](#) rising sea levels. Runoff from rapidly melting snow and ice. Rivers and streams overflowing their banks. As climate change continues to wreak havoc on the environmental norms humans widely take for granted, the frequency and severity of extreme weather has increased on a global scale.

Floods, the most common and fatal natural disasters in the U.S., continue to get more destructive. Catastrophic flooding events once thought to occur every 100 years [could become annual happenings](#). And the [nation's floodplains](#) are projected to grow by roughly 45% by the end of the century.

Because of the deterioration and fragility of historical buildings, as well as long-term degradation of the natural environment around these structures, historic sites are often at serious risk of flooding.

Stacker identified historic buildings of national significance across the U.S. located in census tracts with very or relatively high risk of flooding, using data from [Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Risk Index](#) and the [National Register of Historic Places](#).

The National Park Service outlines [six criteria](#) for what makes a historic building on the registry nationally significant, a less rigorous designation than being considered a National Historic Landmark. FEMA calculated the risk of flooding for each census tract by combining geospatial and historic flood-event data from the [National Flood Insurance Program](#) and [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#).

To view the list of sites at risk of flooding, [visit the full article](#).

California Struggles to Count Heat Wave Illnesses and Deaths

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) it was the worst California heat wave ever recorded in September — an epic grilling that disabled one of Twitter's main data centers, pushed the power grid to its limit and triggered a succession of weather and safety alerts.

For 10 grueling days, meteorologists tracked record-setting temperatures as they boiled across the state — 116 degrees in Sacramento, 114 in Napa, 109 in Long Beach. But for all the data on soaring temperatures, there was little information on the heat wave's human toll, or how many people had been sickened or even killed.

The state's ongoing struggle to account for heat wave illnesses and deaths — despite promises to improve monitoring — has frustrated some public health experts who say the lack of timely information puts lives in jeopardy.

“We’re not respecting the most important natural disaster that we do get,” said David Eisenman, co-director of the UCLA Center for Public Health and Disasters. “We’re not really giving it the attention it deserves, and the state releasing data is not some abstract thing — people need to know how harmful it was if they’re going to start to respect it.”

Last year, a Times investigation found that California has [chronically underestimated heat fatalities](#) even as heat waves become more frequent and more deadly. Although the Legislature recently agreed to the creation of what is known as a syndromic surveillance system, which will collect real-time data from emergency departments, it remains unclear when such a network will become operational statewide.

Currently, the California Department of Public Health said it tracks heat-related illnesses and deaths “using data sets that are available at approximately a 6- to 18-month lag time,” due in part to how long it takes to certify deaths as being heat-related. As a result, it was unable to provide any numbers for illnesses or deaths due to the recent heat wave.

Los Angeles-area officials were able to provide only slightly more information than the state.

In response to a public records request, the L.A. County Department of Health Services, which operates county hospitals and the Emergency Medical Services agency, said fire departments responded to 146 calls classified as “heat” — defined by the agency as environmental hyperthermia — during the 10-day period of Aug. 31 to Sept. 9. There were only 10 such calls in the prior 10-day period.

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

Attorney General Bonta Issues Guidance to Local Governments to Mitigate Wildfire Risk from Proposed Developments in Fire-Prone Areas

[Attorney General Rob Bonta issued](#) Monday guidance with best practices and mitigation measures for local governments considering approval of development projects in fire-prone areas. Wildfires are part of California’s present, and as a result of climate change, increasingly part of California’s future. Eight of the 10 largest wildfires in California history have occurred in the past decade. As local governments consider new development projects, it is imperative that they carefully analyze and mitigate wildfire impacts as part of the environmental review process required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Attorney General’s guidance is intended to help local governments design development projects in a way that minimizes impacts to wildfire ignition, emergency access, and evacuation, and protect California’s residents and the environment.

“Local governments have a responsibility to address wildfire risks associated with new development projects early in the planning process when changes to these projects can still be made,” said Attorney General Bonta. “The climate crisis is here, and with it comes increasingly frequent and severe wildfires that force mass evacuations, destroy homes, and lead to tragic loss of life. We must build in a way that recognizes this reality. This guidance is intended to provide local governments with concrete considerations and specific mitigation measures for new developments in wildfire prone areas so that five, 10, or 20 years down the line, we aren’t faced with a catastrophe that could have been avoided.”

Recent changes in fire frequency, intensity, and location are posing increasing threats to the residents and environment of California. More acres of California have burned in the past decade than in the previous 90 years. While lightning has historically been a common cause of fire, in recent years, many of the state's most destructive fires have been caused by human activity, with catastrophic consequences. Since 2010, wildfires have killed nearly 150 people in California, and since 2005, wildfires have destroyed over 97,000 structures, requiring mass evacuations and exacerbating California's housing crisis.

Residential developments in the wildland-urban interface and other wildfire prone areas can significantly increase the risks of wildfires and the related risk to public safety. Introducing more people via additional development increases the likelihood of fire ignition, which may then develop into a wildfire. Building housing in the wildland-urban interface also puts more people in harm's way, and may hinder evacuation routes and emergency access.

CEQA requires that state and local agencies disclose and evaluate the significant environmental impacts of locating development in areas susceptible to hazardous conditions – such as wildfire – and adopt all feasible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate those impacts. The Attorney General's guidance is based on the California Department of Justice's experience reviewing, commenting on, and litigating several planned development projects in wildfire prone areas.

To read the full guidance, [click here](#).

US Emergency Oil Supply Shrinks to 40-Year Low

[Fox 6 Now reports](#) President Biden is once again tapping into the country's emergency stockpile of oil as the White House tries to prevent gasoline prices from spiking again, reducing the petroleum reserve to its lowest level in four decades.

The nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve had 416.4 million barrels in the week ended Sept. 30 – the lowest level since [1984](#) – after the Biden administration released another 6.2 million barrels, according to Department of Energy data.

Biden had tapped the emergency oil stash four times over the past year in hopes of lowering gas prices, including in March, when he ordered a record-setting 180 million barrels of oil released from the reserve – 1 million barrels per day over six months.

With the releases scheduled to finish this month, the White House said on Wednesday that it would release 10 million additional barrels in November.

The decision to further drain the oil reserves came hours after a coalition of oil-producing countries led by Russia and Saudi Arabia – known as OPEC+ – announced it would slash oil production by 2 million barrels, the first major cut in two years. The move – which came despite lobbying from U.S. officials to do otherwise – threatens to raise oil prices at a time when the world is already combating record-high inflation.

The White House condemned the production cuts, which threaten to push gas prices higher with midterm elections just one month away.

"The president is disappointed by the shortsighted decision by OPEC Plus to cut production quotas while the global economy is dealing with the continued negative impact of Putin's

invasion of Ukraine," Brian Deese, the director of the National Economic Council, and Jake Sullivan, the national security adviser, said in a statement.

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

Leak Detected in Pipeline That Brings Russian Oil to Germany

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) an oil leak was detected on a pipeline in Poland that's the main route through which Russian crude reaches Germany, the pipeline's Polish operator said Wednesday.

The operator, PERN, said it detected a leak in the Druzhba pipeline on Tuesday evening 45 miles from the central Polish city of Plock. It said the cause of the leak wasn't known.

The incident follows [leaks late last month](#) in the Nord Stream 1 and 2 gas pipelines running along the Baltic seabed, and amid an [energy standoff](#) between Russia and the West over Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Denmark and Sweden say those natural gas pipelines were attacked with large amounts of explosives.

The Druzhba pipeline, which in Russian means "Friendship," is one of the world's longest oil pipelines. After leaving Russia, it branches out to bring crude to points including Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Austria and Germany.

A Polish government security official, Stanislaw Zaryn, said the leak could be the result of an accident, but that officials were still investigating and were looking at all possible explanations.

"Different scenarios are possible. We don't exclude any of them," he told the Associated Press.

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

Fentanyl Crackdown Nets 4 Million Pills, 217 Arrests, California Attorney General Says

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) Attorney General Bonta [announced Wednesday](#) that a state Department of Justice-led task force has seized more than 4 million fentanyl pills and nearly 900 pounds of fentanyl powder and arrested 217 suspects since April 2021.

In Southern California, an operation through the Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan Police Apprehension Crime Task Force resulted in the seizure of 52 pounds of fentanyl powder, which is enough to make 250,000 pills, Bonta said in a Wednesday news conference. The unnamed suspect in that case faces felony charges.

In Riverside, the state task force conducted a sting operation weeks ago that resulted in the seizure of more than 110,000 fentanyl pills, Bonta said.

About \$7.9 million has been secured in this year's budget for the creation of a new program within the state Department of Justice to expand enforcement work, according to Bonta. The funds will be used to hire 25 new positions [to address the fentanyl crisis](#).

"In short, today is a down payment on our work to tackle the fentanyl crisis," Bonta said. "And the poison peddlers in our neighborhood should watch out because we're coming for them next."

The state Justice Department has secured more than \$32 billion in settlements for treatment and prevention strategies in communities, [according to a news release](#).

The fentanyl crisis has continued to ravage the United States, as federal officials have warned about fentanyl being found in heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and counterfeit pills. They have also spoke out about “rainbow-colored pills” apparently targeting teens and young people.

Last month, 15-year-old Melanie Ramos died from an apparent fentanyl overdose at Bernstein High School in Hollywood after ingesting what she believed to be a Percocet pill. Other students were hospitalized in the rash of student overdoses stemming from drugs being sold on campus and at a nearby park, according to officials.

California is the First State to Require a Urine Drug Screening for Fentanyl in the Emergency Room

[KSBY reports](#) Governor Gavin Newsom signed SB-864 on August 22, making California the first state to require a urine drug screening for fentanyl in the emergency room if the hospital conducts a urine drug screening to assist in diagnosing the condition of the patient.

"Essentially, it says in an emergency department, if you order up a drug screen for whatever reason, that drug screen must include a test for fentanyl," explained Dr. Brian Roberts, MedStop Urgent Care Madonna Plaza Medical Director.

However, the new legislation likely won't change anything about acute care for someone who visits the ER experiencing an opioid overdose,

"It depends on what you're trying to learn. In any one patient, it would rarely make a difference. If you believe there's any chance of a drug overdose you're going to use Narcan," Dr. Roberts said.

He says this new law may provide more information about public health.

"From an epidemiologic point of view, finding out what's really going on there, because maybe we're just seeing the tip of the iceberg and it might help for finding out where the problem is and what sub-group of patients," Dr. Roberts said.

Dr. Brad Knox, Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center Emergency Room Physician and Chief of Staff, says urine drug screenings in the ER do not cover fentanyl but whether or not it is present in the patient's system will not change the acute care they receive if they are showing symptoms of an opioid overdose.

"No. The drug tests don't cover fentanyl, but that doesn't change anything clinically," he said.

Dr. Knox says if a patient enters the ER and is dying from an opioid overdose they treat them aggressively with the only existing reversal agents Narcan and Naltrexone. The patient will be treated the same way regardless of whether it is fentanyl or another opioid in their system because treatment options are limited.

"If you as the ER doctor are waiting for drug screen while you're treating that patient you're already way down. You're way behind the eight-ball," Dr. Knox said.

He says it will not make a difference in the emergency room and whether or not fentanyl is present it will not stop the patient from receiving acute care.

"If I have a crashing opiate overdose in front of me, that patient needs treatment here and now. You don't have time to wait to see a urine test," Dr. Knox added.

If you live around someone who might be susceptible to an opioid overdose it is recommended to keep Narcan on hand. Though it isn't cheap, it can save someone's life.

Sacramento City Unified Bringing Narcan to District Campuses as Rainbow Fentanyl Increases Overdoses

[KCRA 3 reports](#) the Sacramento City Unified School District is bringing Narcan into its schools in case any of its students has an overdose.

"The opioid crisis really cuts across our whole community," said Victoria Flores, executive director of student support and health services.

The district announced to parents its campuses would be carrying Narcan — the overdose reversal medication — starting the week of Oct. 10. Flores said Narcan comes as another tool teachers and staff can have on hand to help keep students safe.

She cited EpiPens, for allergic reactions, and AEDs, for heart problems, as examples of supplies already available should they be needed at school.

"Now we're adding Narcan, which we know can be in the event of a suspected opioid overdose," Flores said.

Flores said opioids and fentanyl are being marketed to adults and young people alike, especially over social media.

The synthetic opioid is similar to morphine but about 100 times more potent, according to the [DEA](#). However, most times illicit fentanyl is also mixed with other illicit drugs like heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine to increase its potency. The DEA said two milligrams of fentanyl can be lethal depending on how big a person is.

Fentanyl is now the No. 1 killer of adults aged 18 to 45 since 2020, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

In September, the California Department of Public Health released a warning about rainbow fentanyl, urging school districts to take action against the increasing rates of youth overdoses.

"We really just want to make sure we're taking every step possible to protect the health and safety of our community," she said.

Woman Wounded in Downtown Sacramento Shooting Near Eighth and J Streets

[MSN reports](#) a woman was wounded in a shooting Wednesday afternoon near Eighth and J streets in downtown Sacramento.

The shooting was reported shortly after 4:40 p.m. in the area about a block west of Cesar Chavez Plaza. The woman struck by gunfire was taken by ambulance to a hospital, according to the [Sacramento Police Department](#).

Police said the woman appeared to have suffered non-life-threatening injuries in the shooting. The suspect or suspects involved left the area before officers arrived. There was no suspect information available to release Wednesday evening.

Officers were investigating the circumstances involved in the shooting, police said.

Bay Area School Shooter Hoax: Swatting Can Leave Psychological Trauma for Everyone, Experts Say

[ABC 7 News reports](#) moments of terror at several schools around the Bay Area Wednesday.

Various police departments received calls throughout the day that there was an active shooter on the campuses.

The claims turned out to be unfounded.

The six schools located across the region in the East Bay, the South Bay, the Peninsula and in San Francisco.

Schools that were impacted include McClymonds High School in Oakland, Irvington High School in Fremont, Lincoln High School in San Jose, George Washington High School in San Francisco, Woodside High School and South San Francisco High School.

"Someone calls in and they create a fake emergency. And that emergency is supposed to be this extraordinary chain of events that causes a tremendous amount of panic," said Ray Kelly of the Alameda County Sheriff's Office.

It's a tactic known as swatting.

"At first I didn't know what was going on until I saw a lot of cops with their guns out, and that's when I started to feel a little bit more safe," said Christopher Govea, a student at South San Francisco High School.

But swatting isn't just happening here in the Bay Area. This is a trend nationwide, and many mental health experts say it can cause some serious problems.

"It's incredibly traumatic. And a lot of us have PTSD from the other school shootings that have happened and the other threats that have happened," said Dr. Andrea Zorbas.

Zorbas is a clinical psychologist who says the impacts of swatting can be felt by teachers, parents and students, as well as by the wider community.

"It's something that doesn't just sort of go away when we know that the threat is over. It's something that sticks with us for a little while," she said.

And while parents tell us they're thankful that no one was injured due to Wednesday's false alarm, they worry where swatting might take us next.

"I think that the worry is even stronger with these hoax calls because you fear the next time that something really is happening, that perhaps they won't respond with such efficiency like they did today," said Amanda Parker.

For more information on swatting, [visit the full article](#).

COVID in California: White House Says Risk of Dying ‘Almost Zero’ for Boosted

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) health officials in the U.S. are keeping a close watch on several coronavirus omicron subvariants that may evade immunity, the White House said at a Tuesday briefing. Dr. Ashish Jha, head of the White House Covid task force, said sublineages such as BA.2.75, BA.4.6 and BF.7 are gaining traction across the country. But he assured that updated booster shots should protect against them. “We are not helpless against these challenges,” Jha said. “What happens this winter is up to us.”

Officials expect cases to rise between November and January, but are not certain when the U.S. might see another surge due to the constantly evolving nature of the virus. So far the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says only about 11.5 million Americans have received the updated shots, which are meant to provide a boost of protection against both the original strain of COVID-19 and the BA.5 variant that is dominant around the world. More than 330 people die on average each day of COVID-19, according the [Associated Press](#), with the U.S. death toll standing at over 1.05 million.

Jha acknowledged the slower pace of vaccinations, saying, “We expected September to be a month where it would just start picking up.” He reiterated that eligible Americans should get the updated COVID-19 boosters by Halloween to have maximum protection against the coronavirus by Thanksgiving and the holidays. “If you are up to date with your vaccines and if you get treated if you have a breakthrough infection, your risk of dying from COVID is now close to zero,” Jha said.

Governor Newsom Announces \$53 Million in New Housing Grants to Help Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities

[Governor Newsom, with the California Department of Social Services \(CDSS\), announced](#) Wednesday that 12 organizations, funding 14 projects were awarded a total of \$53 million in grants to create more residential care options for older adults and adults with disabilities, including people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. A total of 402 beds or units will be created with these funds. This new investment follows \$47 million that was awarded to five organizations this past August.

“California is making significant housing investments to support some of our most vulnerable residents – low-income older adults and adults with disabilities – to live with safety and dignity in their communities,” said Governor Newsom. “We are supporting local communities to acquire, renovate and upgrade properties throughout the state – providing, not just a place to call home, but helping individuals stay out of homelessness. In California, we’re doubling down on our efforts to deliver more housing and services in record time and at a fraction of the price.”

Grants were awarded through the new Community Care Expansion (CCE) Program, which, through Governor’s Newsom’s budget, will provide a total of \$570 million for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction of adult and senior care facilities serving Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) and Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI) applicants and recipients, as well as other community-based residential care settings, such as permanent supportive housing and recuperative care sites.

“These significant and timely investments will provide new housing options that will support older adults and adults with disabilities in California,” CDSS Director Kim Johnson said. “We

must continue to combat our homelessness crisis. Through this effort, we are breathing new life into old facilities and acquiring and building new facilities that will support some of our most vulnerable residents, including people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.”

To view the funding amounts being issued to the 14 additional projects, [click here](#).

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **GFO-22-401 – Advancing Environmental Monitoring Technologies for Floating Offshore Wind;** *energy*
 - Funded by: CA Energy Commission
 - Deadline: **Monday, October 17, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$7 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)
- **Environmental Enhancement Fund – Fall 2022;** *environment & water; parks & recreation*
 - Funded by: Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - Deadline: **Tuesday, October 18, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$750k
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
- **Community Composting for Green Spaces (FY 2021-22);** *disadvantaged communities; environment & water*
 - Funded by: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
 - Deadline: **Thursday, October 20, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$4.24 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)

2022-23 California State Nonprofit Security Grant Program (CSNSGP) RFP

[The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services](#) has created the CSNSGP to provide funding support for target hardening and other physical security enhancements to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk for violent attacks and hate crimes due to ideology, beliefs, or mission.

The purpose of the CSNSGP is to provide funding support for physical security enhancements and other security-related activities to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk for violent attacks and hate crimes due to ideology, beliefs, or mission. The CSNSGP seeks to integrate the preparedness activities of nonprofit organizations with broader state and local preparedness efforts. The CSNSGP also promotes emergency preparedness coordination and collaboration activities between public and private community representatives as well as state and local government agencies.

Restricted to California nonprofit organizations that are described under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (IRC) and exempt from tax under Section 501(a) of such code. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) does not require certain organizations such as churches, mosques, and synagogues to apply for and receive recognition of exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the IRC.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, October 28, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$47.5 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

2022 CalVCB Regional Trauma Recovery Center (TRC) Pilot Program Special Notice of Funds Available (NOFA)

[The Victim Compensation Board](#) has created the Regional Trauma Recover Centers (TRC) Pilot Program and will award \$5 million in state funds to operate TRC satellite offices in rural or underserved communities jointly run by local organizations in each community and an affiliated TRC in another location. TRCs primarily provide wrap-around mental health and social services for survivors of crime in California.

The Regional TRC Pilot Program grant opportunity is only available to the existing [18 TRCs in California](#) who will partner with a local agencies in rural or underserved areas to provide services to victims of crime. CalVCB will award \$2,500,000 each to two TRCs to provide satellite TRC services in Northern and Central California counties for a total of \$5 million. The multidisciplinary team will be comprised of staff that includes at least one psychiatrist, one psychologist, one social worker, and additional staff.

Grant activities include but are not limited to:

- Providing outreach and services to crime victims who typically are unable to access traditional services and serve victims of a wide range of crimes;
- Offering evidenced-based and evidence-informed mental health services and support services that include individual and group treatment, medication management, substance abuse treatment, case management, and assertive outreach;
- Offering mental health services and case management that are coordinated through a single point of contact for the victim;
- Ensuring no person is excluded from services solely on the basis of immigration status, or due to emotional or behavioral issues resulting from a crime; and,
- Utilizing established, evidenced-based, and evidence-informed practices in treatment.

The model of service must be aligned with [UCSF TRC Manual](#).

This opportunity is only available to the 18 existing CalVCB TRC grant recipients.

CalVCB will accept and award a total of two grants, one to an existing TRC to partner with local agencies in Northern California, and one to an existing TRC to partner with local agencies in Central California to establish satellite programs for disadvantaged or underserved communities in various counties within the geographic limitations.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Friday, October 28, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$5 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

Licensed Mental Health Services Provider Education Program 2022

[The Department of Health Care Access and Information](#) has created the Licensed Mental Health Services Provider Education Program (LMH) is to increase the number of appropriately trained mental healthcare professionals providing direct client care in qualified facility or area in California.

The Licensed Mental Health Services Provider Education Program is a loan repayment program where eligible applicants may receive loan repayments of up to \$30,000 in exchange for a 24-month service obligation practicing and providing direct client care in a qualified facility in California.

To be eligible for an LMHSPEP award, applicants must possess a valid unrestricted professional license and/or certification to practice their profession in California. Applicants must be in good standing with their respective board and/or certifying organization and not have any other existing service obligations with other entities, including HCAI. They must have unpaid educational loans and not be in breach of any other service obligation.

Applicants must be working in a qualifying facility in either an eligible geographic or site designation.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Monday, October 31, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$7 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).