



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (10/28/22)

Bay Area Earthquake an Important Reminder to be Prepared

[Cal OES News reports](#) on Tuesday, October 25, 2022 at 11:42 a.m., a 5.1 magnitude earthquake occurred near San Jose in Santa Clara County.

The California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is actively coordinating with local authorities in the region to evaluate any preliminary damage or issues created as a result of this earthquake and provide any assistance that is needed from the state level.

Cal OES received data that close to 100,000 individuals received advance notifications before shaking started through the state’s earthquake early warning system. Advance notice varied from two seconds for those very near the epicenter to 18 seconds for those in San Francisco.

This is an important reminder to be earthquake prepared. Just last week, Cal OES hosted the Great California ShakeOut Tour with an earthquake simulator in six California cities ([VIDEO](#)).

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

5.1 Earthquake Hits Near San Jose, Rattling Bay Area

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) the San Francisco Bay Area was rattled Tuesday by a magnitude 5.1 earthquake centered near San Jose.

The San Jose Fire Department did not receive any emergency calls related to the incident, spokesperson Erica Ray said. The San Jose Police Department said it did not receive any reports of damage or injuries.

San Francisco authorities also did not report any emergency calls tied to the quake, said Ray, who was in contact with authorities in neighboring cities.

Raymond Riordan, director of the San Jose Office of Emergency Management, said there were no reports of damage to water or wastewater systems.

The [Governor’s Office of Emergency Services](#) also said it had not received reports of damage.

Rides on the Bay Area Rapid Transit’s system were briefly halted and delayed into the afternoon as crews inspected rail lines. There was no damage found, the transit agency said.

The quake was reported at 11:42 a.m. east of San Jose. It was followed by at least three aftershocks, a magnitude 2.9 at 11:47 a.m., a magnitude 3.5 at 3:08 p.m., and a magnitude 2.8 at 5:20 p.m. Riordan warned residents there could be additional aftershocks.

More aftershocks, likely weaker than the original quake, may arrive throughout the next week, which are “totally normal for an event of this type,” said Annemarie Baltay, a seismologist with the U.S. Geological Survey based in the Bay Area.

The quake’s epicenter was in the mountains about 12 miles east of San Jose, at Joseph D. Grant County Park near Mt. Hamilton, Baltay said. The most intense shaking was in sparsely populated areas.

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

MyShake App Can Alert Users Before the Next Earthquake Happens

[SF Gate reports](#) in the case of a large earthquake, even seconds of warning could make a big difference when it comes to safety. When a [5.1 magnitude earthquake](#) hit the Bay Area on Tuesday morning, some residents got just that — up to an 18-second warning that the region was about to get shaky.

For those who have the MyShake app on their smartphone, an alert popped up marked “critical,” warning users to “drop, cover, hold on” seconds before the shaking began.

On Tuesday, 95,000 devices got the alert, said Richard Allen, director of UC Berkeley’s Seismology Lab, and new downloads of the app have been skyrocketing since the quake. Allen didn’t have exact numbers he could provide, but he said Tuesday the app surpassed 2 million downloads and according to the app store, there are more than 2.3 million downloads as of publishing.

Allen said Tuesday was a great test for the system, as the 5.1 magnitude quake inflicted minimal damage. “The earthquake early warning system is still new, and the number of alerts issued in the Bay Area have been relatively small,” he said. “This was a big deal, and it worked great today. We are all really pleased.”

The quake hit at 11:42 a.m. with a depth of 4 miles, just south of Mount Hamilton in the hills about 12 miles east of downtown San Jose, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. The farther away from the epicenter a phone was, the more seconds of warning it received.

As of publishing, there have been 7,199 experience reports submitted by MyShake users who were in the impact zone of the earthquake when it occurred. A total of 4,337 users reported “light shaking,” while 1,326 users reported “moderate shaking” and 1,371 users reported no shaking at all. Users who report their experience are also asked to report on building damage and road damage nearby.

Why the Next Big Bay Area Earthquake Could Happen on a Fault Many Don’t Even Know Exists

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) a lesser-studied fault system along the western side of Silicon Valley could generate a magnitude 6.9 earthquake — the same size as 1989’s infamous [Loma Prieta](#) — every 250 to 300 years, a new Stanford [study](#) found.

The study adds to the understanding of how much risk the densely populated Silicon Valley region may face from the faults running underneath, which are particularly difficult to study using traditional geologic methods.

“The important message here is that we talk a lot about the San Andreas Fault and the Hayward Fault as being potentially hazardous, but we do know that there are many other faults underneath the San Francisco Bay Area that are capable of generating earthquakes,” said Stephen DeLong, a U.S. Geological Survey scientist who specializes in understanding earthquake hazards in Northern California. DeLong peer-reviewed the Stanford study.

To review the full study, [click here](#). To read the full article, [click here](#).

What to Put in Your Earthquake Preparedness Kit in California

[KSBW reports](#) California officials recommend signing up for an emergency alert system and keeping an emergency supply kit ready in case of a devastating earthquake.

Cal Fire recommends that you store the kit of essentials in a backpack and also have a three-day supply of food and water ready to go in a tub or chest on wheels. Don't forget baby formula if you need it, and food and water for your pet.

You should also consider keeping versions of your emergency supply kit in different locations like home, workplace and car since you'll never know when an emergency will happen.

For a full breakdown of what to consider overall for emergency supply or evacuation kits, [visit the full article](#).

Homeowners in 500 California ZIP Codes Can Get Money for Earthquake Retrofits. Here's How to Apply

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) with Tuesday's [5.1-magnitude temblor](#) a jolting reminder of California's ever-present earthquake risk, more homeowners in the Bay Area and across California can now apply for state grants of up to \$3,000 to retrofit their homes in preparation for the next big quake, thanks to a state program that has recently expanded its reach.

The [Earthquake Brace + Bolt Program](#) will now offer grants to residents who live in 521 “high-risk” ZIP codes - an additional 126 ZIP codes compared to last year that include more Bay Area cities. The California Earthquake Authority and the governor's Office of Emergency Services created the program in 2014 to help reduce property damage from earthquakes. [Registration](#) is open now through Nov. 29.

The ZIP codes are selected using the United States Geological Survey earthquake-hazard map for the state, according to program officials. Additional funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency will allow the program to “nearly double the amount of houses retrofitted in California,” said Janiele Maffei, the program's executive director and chief mitigation officer of the California Earthquake Authority.

In total, more than 17,500 homeowners have received grants since 2014, officials said. With this year's additional funding, officials aim to provide a minimum of 15,000 grants in more than 500 ZIP codes statewide. The expansion will include parts of Concord, Benicia, San Rafael, Santa Cruz and other cities in Northern and Southern California.

“It's so exciting to zoom in on a community that we've been in for years and to just see how many retrofits that we've been able to assist with our grants,” said Maffei. “You really start to see a resilient community all over the neighborhood.”

Vulnerable homes are typically built before 1980, are wood framed, have a crawl space under the house and are not properly braced to its foundation. Instead, the home is [attached by short stud walls](#) that are not stiff and can cause the house to topple over during an earthquake, said Maffei.

The retrofit consists of “going in and anchoring the house to the foundation with new anchor bolts between the wood and concrete parts of the house,” explained Maffei.

The process takes two to three days to complete and on average costs about \$5,200 statewide compared to \$6,000-\$8,000 in the Bay Area. The difference in the Bay Area is due to the region’s generally higher cost of living, including more expensive labor and materials, said Maffei.

For more information as to qualification, [visit the full article](#).

Governor Newsom Requests Presidential Major Disaster Declaration to Aid Wildfire Response and Recovery Efforts

[The Office of Governor Newsom announced](#) Wednesday that he requested a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration to assist state and local response and recovery efforts in the counties of Siskiyou, Riverside, El Dorado, Placer, Madera, and Modoc.

The request encompasses the communities impacted by fires that were exacerbated by the unprecedented late-August and early September “[heat dome](#).” The heat dome created unprecedented weather and environmental conditions that significantly spread the wildfires across California, including the Mill, Mountain, Fairview, Mosquito, Fork, and Barnes fires.

“The devastating impacts of our changing climate have never been more clear – and they threaten not just our future, but the history, places and communities that define our state,” said Governor Newsom. “We are deploying every tool we have, including seeking the support of the federal government, to help Californians as they rebuild and recover from wildfires driven by the recent record-breaking heat dome.”

The text of the Governor’s request for a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration can be found [here](#).

Communities impacted by these fires include diverse and socially vulnerable areas of the state. Among the hardest hit was the Lincoln Heights community in Weed, a historically Black neighborhood that dates back to the early 20th century. As the New York Times [recently chronicled](#), the “Lincoln Heights community endured for decades, despite segregation, economic hardship and a pandemic...”

The decision on whether to approve California’s request will be vetted through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which [last year announced](#) that its number one strategic goal as an organization is to “instill equity as a foundation of emergency management.”

“While we are optimistic that FEMA will live up to its new mission-set and prioritize equity for the most vulnerable Americans as it reviews this request, California is already actively working

on the ground in these communities to provide support and put them on the road recovery,” said Mark Ghilarducci, Director of the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES).

Today’s announcement follows [a visit](#) by senior state leaders to Lincoln Heights, including representatives from Cal OES, the Governor’s Office and the Department of Finance.

The state and its partners are on the ground actively working to provide California communities the resources they need to get back home as soon as it is safe to do so. The state has opened [local assistance centers](#) and is helping to remove [household hazardous waste](#) in multiple counties, the first stage of returning damaged properties to their owners. There are also teams on the ground clearing debris and [removing hazardous trees](#).

If approved, a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration could help people in the impacted counties through eligibility for several programs and supports, along with assistance to help state, tribal and local governments with ongoing emergency response and recovery costs.

A ‘Tripledemic’? Flu, R.S.V. and COVID May Collide This Winter, Experts Say

[The New York Times reports](#) for more than two years, shuttered schools and offices, social distancing and masks granted Americans a reprieve from flu and most other respiratory infections. This winter is likely to be different.

With few to no restrictions in place and travel and socializing back in full swing, an expected winter rise in Covid cases appears poised to collide with a resurgent influenza season, causing a “twindemic” — or even a “tripledeemic,” with a third pathogen, respiratory syncytial virus, or R.S.V., in the mix.

Cases of flu have begun to tick up earlier than usual, and are expected to soar over the coming weeks. Children infected with R.S.V. (which has similar symptoms to flu and Covid), rhinoviruses and enteroviruses are already [straining](#) pediatric hospitals in [several states](#).

“We’re seeing everything come back with a vengeance,” said Dr. Alpana Waghmare, an infectious diseases expert at Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center and a physician at Seattle Children’s Hospital.

Most cases of Covid, flu and R.S.V. are likely to be mild, but together they may sicken millions of Americans and swamp hospitals, public health experts warned.

“You’ve got this waning Covid immunity, coinciding with the impact of the flu coming along here, and R.S.V.,” said Andrew Read, an evolutionary microbiologist at Penn State University. “We’re in uncharted territory here.”

The vaccines for Covid and flu, while they may not prevent infection, still offer the best protection against severe illness and death, experts said. They urged everyone, and especially those at high risk, to get their shots as soon as possible.

Older adults, immunocompromised people and pregnant women are most at risk, and young children are highly susceptible to influenza and R.S.V. Many infected children are becoming severely ill because they have little immunity, either because it has waned or because they were not exposed to these viruses before the pandemic.

R.S.V. causes about 14,000 deaths among adults 65 and older and up to 300 deaths among children under 5 each year. No vaccine is available, but at least two candidates are in [late-stage clinical trials](#) and appear to be [highly effective](#) in older adults. Pfizer is also developing an [antiviral drug](#).

“As of today, we are seeing equal numbers of Covid, flu and R.S.V. and that’s really concerning because we are very early for flu and R.S.V. activity,” said Dr. Diego Hijano, a pediatric infectious disease specialist at St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital.

“It’s going to be a rough winter,” he said.

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

Southern California Braces for Difficult Flu Season as Cases Rise After COVID Lull

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) flu is being detected at increased levels for this time of year in Southern California, a trend that officials say could foreshadow a difficult season following a pandemic-induced lull.

At this point, overall influenza activity in California remains low, [according to](#) the state Department of Public Health. But given that the flu typically begins ramping up nationally in late November or December, above-normal levels now could lead to further challenges later.

The current levels of flu activity are “much higher” compared to pre-pandemic years, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health said in a bulletin to healthcare providers. “In previous years, an early start to the season was associated with a season with substantially higher influenza activity.”

County Public Health Director Barbara Ferrer put it bluntly: “Flu is definitely circulating here in L.A. County.”

“I think, as a matter of fact, we have a higher percentage of specimens testing positive for flu at this point in the year than we usually have in a normal influenza season,” she said Thursday.

The county is not unique in this regard. As of last week, “early increases in seasonal influenza activity have been reported in most of the United States, with the Southeast and south-central areas of the country reporting the highest levels of activity,” [according to](#) the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Nationally, 4.4% of influenza tests reported to the CDC were positive over the week ending Oct. 15, agency [data show](#). That’s up from 2.8% the prior week.

Officials generally recommend the flu vaccine for people 6 months and older. This year, officials are also suggesting those age 65 or older get turbocharged flu vaccines that are considered higher dose or “adjuvanted,” which helps trigger a stronger immune response.

But some doctors say seniors shouldn’t excessively delay getting vaccinated if they can’t find a higher-dose shot. A standard flu shot can be a better decision than waiting — especially if you’re at higher risk for infection or severe health outcomes.

Recent L.A. County data show that 8.5% of lab specimens tested at county sentinel labs were positive for the flu. That's much higher than in recent years, when the positivity rate was less than 4%.

“In 2017-18 and 2019-20, an early start to the [flu] season was a harbinger of seasons with substantially higher indicators of influenza activity and severity,” the county said in a bulletin.

Influenza, the bulletin continued, “is associated with serious illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths, particularly among older adults, very young children, pregnant persons, and persons of all ages with certain chronic medical conditions.”

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

Changes Coming to CA COVID-19 Requirements

[JD Supra reports](#) two big changes are on the horizon for California employers:

1. *changes to the COVID-19 general exposure notification requirements and*
2. *a proposed “permanent” Cal/OSHA COVID-19 standard to take effect January 1, 2023-2025.*

The fall season signals change between the warmth and sun of summer and the cold and wet of winter. This year, fall also includes upcoming changes to the regulatory landscape in California as it pertains to COVID-19. Specifically, the passage of AB 2693 in late September and a recent round of edits to a proposed permanent Cal/OSHA COVID-19 standard have given employers new things to consider. Both of these new provisions are set to be effective January 1, 2023.

As California employers are well aware, [legislation enacted](#) early in the pandemic requires that written general exposure notification be provided to employees who were at the same worksite at the same time as a person with COVID-19, advising them that they “may have been exposed” to COVID-19, providing information about available benefits, and providing information the employer’s cleaning and disinfection plan. That legislation was set to expire at the end of 2022. However Governor Newsom just signed a new bill—[AB 2693](#)—which extends the general exposure notification requirement until January 1, 2024.

But there’s good news too: AB 2693 significantly reduces the burden on employers by allowing an option for the notice of potential exposure to be [posted at the worksite](#), or on an [employee portal](#) if other workplace notices are posted on the portal. Like the notice required under the current legislation, it must be posted within one business day from when the employer learns of the COVID-19 case, and remain posted for at least [15 calendar days](#).

Employers still have the option to provide written notice to covered workers, and the employers of subcontracted workers, if they prefer. But, employers must still provide a written notice to the exclusive representative, if any, of the COVID-19 case(s) and any employees who had close contact.

Records of the written notices provided and a log of the dates of the notices posted must be maintained for 3 years.

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

COVID in California: Humans Can Transmit Virus to Their Pets, Study Finds

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) a federally-funded study has confirmed that humans can transmit the coronavirus to their pets.

Among a sample of 107 households with pets and at least one adult infected with COVID-19, University of Washington researchers found clinical signs consistent with SARS-CoV-2 in 21% of dogs and 39% of cats.

On average, six weeks had passed between the last human COVID-19 diagnosis and the collection of the samples. The study authors acknowledged that more research is needed to estimate the true burden of human-to-animal transmission, given the variable behaviors of the participants — which included “sharing of beds and bowls” — but said the results still provide valuable scientific insight.

“Our study contributes useful and novel findings to the literature on cross-species transmission of SARS-CoV-2, with relevance to other zoonoses transmitted in a household setting,” the researchers wrote of the study, which was published as an early release Thursday in the CDC’s [Emerging Infectious Diseases journal](#).

Oakland to Consider Mask Mandate for Indoor Events of 1,000 People

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) an Oakland City Council member will introduce an ordinance next month that requires people to wear masks at large indoor gatherings of 1,000 people or more.

The ordinance will drop the city’s current requirement that people must show proof of vaccine to enter into bars, restaurants, gyms and other businesses. People will still have to show proof of vaccine when entering into senior centers and assisted care facilities.

Council Member Dan Kalb, who plans to bring the ordinance to the May 3 council meeting, said the changing rules are in part to align Oakland with neighboring cities San Francisco and Berkeley, which have also abandoned their requirements for people to show proof of vaccination.

If businesses want, they can still require proof of vaccination for patrons, Kalb said.

The mask mandate is an effort to stop superspreader events where people may gather indoors and be at risk of transmitting or catching the coronavirus, Kalb said. Last week, nearly [100 San Mateo students tested positive](#) for the coronavirus after prom.

Kalb warned that if hospitalizations increase, the city could bring back the proof of vaccination requirement.

“If there is a surge or increased hospitalizations ... we are not going to hesitate to bring it back,” Kalb said. “We are going to be very careful about this. If we are more cautious than other jurisdictions then so be it.”

If passed, Kalb said, the new ordinance would go into effect May 4.

More than 81% of the city’s population has been fully vaccinated, and nearly 88% have received at least one dose. More than 61% of the population has received a booster.

Kalb's ordinance comes nearly two months after the city implemented a rule requiring people to show proof of vaccine at restaurants, bars, gyms and other businesses. At the time, Kalb, who also introduced that ordinance, said it was meant to encourage more vaccinations and to reduce the spread of the virus as concerns heightened over omicron.

Oakland chef Nelson German said having to ask patrons to show their proof of vaccination has been easy — most people have their proof ready in hand. German, the owner of Alamar Kitchen & Bar and Afro-Latino cocktail lounge Sobre Mesa in Uptown Oakland, said whether it will continue requiring the proof of vaccination if Oakland decides to do away with the rule depends on his staff.

“For me, that’s the most important thing — how does the staff feel?” German said.

Dr. John Swartzberg, an expert in infectious disease at the UC Berkeley School of Public Health, said there are pros and cons to dropping the proof of vaccination requirement. The pros include taking the responsibility off businesses to enforce public health policy, which puts them “in a very difficult position.”

But the downside is that people may have to be restrictive in what kind of activities they engage in depending on their vaccination status and health, Swartzberg said.

The decision to require masks at 1,000-person indoor gatherings seems arbitrary, he said.

“Will people really follow this?” Swartzberg said, adding that it will depend on how venues enforce the mask mandate.

The effectiveness of the mask mandate will also depend on what kind of masks people wear, the size of a venue and its ventilation, and whether people will take off their masks while they’re at a concert or another function.

“I respect their aspirations,” Swartzberg said. “I don’t know how practical it is.”

MPX Vaccinations, Treatment Dramatically Slow Spread of Virus in California

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) evidence is continuing to mount that MPX vaccinations and treatments are protecting against further spread of the virus, according to Los Angeles County’s public health director.

For the week that ended Thursday, the county reported a little over 40 new MPX cases. That’s roughly the same as was reported the prior week, but it still represents the fewest number of new cases since the early weeks of the outbreak.

By contrast, during the virus’ apparent peak, more than 300 new cases of MPX — also known as monkeypox — were reported in a single seven-day period.

The decline remains apparent when cases are categorized by “episode date,” which is back-dated to when an MPX patient first had symptoms or got a first positive test. Over the seven-day period that ended Oct. 1, L.A. County recorded just 35 cases — down from 63 the prior week.

At its peak, the seven-day period that ended Aug. 20, L.A. County reported 287 MPX cases.

Since the start of the outbreak, L.A. County has reported 2,314 MPX cases, [health data](#) show.

“New cases in L.A. County ... continue to plateau and actually decline,” county Public Health Director Barbara Ferrer said during a recent briefing. “There is mounting evidence that shows that vaccinations and antiviral treatment are key protective measures that can protect individuals and help to slow the spread of monkeypox in L.A. County.”

The local declines, she added, “are consistent with a slowing growth rate in the United States and in a number of other countries.”

[More than](#) 5,300 probable and confirmed MPX cases had been reported statewide as of Friday. However, the weekly tally of newly reported cases has fallen sharply since peaking in early August.

Experts have said it also appears that once a person is infected with MPX and recovers, immunity can last quite a while. That’s an important distinction compared with the coronavirus, where naturally induced immunity [can wane](#) in a matter of weeks or months.

In San Francisco, the average number of newly reported daily MPX cases has fallen to fewer than one, health officials said. The city’s public health emergency declaration for MPX will end Monday.

“The overwhelming community support and advocacy for critical resources such as vaccines from the federal government, coupled with early and strong action, drove San Francisco’s successful public health response and enabled the city to reach this milestone,” the San Francisco Department of Public Health said in a statement.

MPX cases have primarily been among gay and bisexual men, as well as other men or transgender people who have sex with men. But anyone can get MPX, including family members of those who have been infected in the context of a household exposure.

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

Ambulance Company to Halt Some Rides in Southern California, Citing Low Medicaid Rates

[Physician’s Weekly reports](#) for 23 years, the private ambulance industry in California had gone without an increase in the base rate the state pays it to transport Medicaid enrollees. At the start of the year, [it asked the state legislature](#) to more than triple the rate, from around \$110 to \$350 per ride. The request went unheeded.

In September, American Medical Response, the largest U.S. provider of ambulance services, announced it had “[made the difficult decision](#)” to end nonemergency transports in Los Angeles County and blamed the state for having one of the lowest Medicaid reimbursement rates in the country. “What’s more,” the company, which sold for [\\$2.4 billion](#) in 2017 to [private equity firm KKR](#), said, “we are not subsidized by taxpayer funds like public agencies, and almost 80% of our patients pay nothing or below cost for our services.”

The company, which also cited high operational costs, said its nonemergency division in that area was on track to lose \$3.5 million in 2022.

The California Department of Health Care Services, which administers the state’s Medicaid program for low-income people, known as Medi-Cal, did not contest that the base rate hasn’t

increased since 1999, but said that reimbursements have increased through add-on payments for [supplemental costs](#) and [emergency rides](#).

In its initial announcement, AMR mentioned the phaseout of nonemergency services only in L.A. County. However, the company told KHN that it would stop servicing five hospitals in Orange County in addition to seven hospitals in L.A. County.

Jason Sorrick, vice president of government affairs at KKR-owned Global Medical Response, which is now AMR's parent company, said AMR would exit over the next six months and shift vehicles and as many of the 170 crew members as possible to its core emergency services.

AMR's pullout equates to a loss of 28,000 nonemergency transports a year and could create a predicament for the hospitals that contracted with the company. L.A. County said it does not track the total number of nonemergency rides provided by ambulances in the county, while Orange County wasn't immediately able to share its figure.

Although ambulances are typically associated with 911 calls, many are used to transport frail or vulnerable patients between health care facilities. A patient may need to go to a rehabilitation facility after hip surgery, or someone who attempted suicide may need to be moved from an emergency room to a psychiatric facility. Such transfers, known as interfacility transports, enable hospitals to free up beds and maintain patient access.

There isn't consensus on what the impact of AMR's pullout will be. The state told KHN that it will review and address access issues on a "targeted basis" if it becomes aware of any. Patient advocates said it's too early to draw conclusions about the effect on patients, particularly those covered by Medi-Cal. The California Ambulance Association flagged concerns that companies are already stretched thin by staffing and vehicle shortages.

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

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **2022 CalVCB Regional Trauma Recovery Center (TRC) Pilot Program Special Notice of Funds Available (NOFA);** *disadvantaged communities; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Victim Compensation Board
 - Deadline: **Friday, October 28, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$5 million
 - **Full Grant Guidelines:** [linked here](#)
- **Unaccompanied Undocumented Minor (UUM) Legal Services Grant;** *disadvantaged communities; education; health & human services*
 - Funded by: Department of Social Services
 - Deadline: **Monday, October 31, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$4.2 million
 - **Full Grant Guidelines:** [linked here](#)
 - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)
- **Licensed Mental Health Services Provider Education Program 2022;** *disadvantaged communities*
 - Funded by: Department of Health Care Access and Information
 - Deadline: **Monday, October 31, 2022**

- Total Estimated Funding: \$7 million
- **Full Grant Guidelines**: [linked here](#)
 - **Online Application**: [linked here](#)

Funding Opportunities

State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program (SWEEP) – Pilot for Water Savings Focused Projects Limited to the Southern Desert Region

[The California Department of Food and Agriculture](#) will incentivize activities that reduce on-farm water use from irrigation and water pumping systems in the southern desert region of California.

The Budget Act of 2021 allocated \$50 million to CDFA to provide grant funding directly to California agricultural operations to incentivize activities that reduce on-farm water use and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from irrigation and water pumping systems on California agriculture operations through SWEEP.

With guidance of CDFA’s Environmental Farming Act (EFA) Science Advisory Panel (SAP) and the SWEEP Ad Hoc Advisory Group, a \$2 million portion of the 2021 SWEEP allocation (\$50 M) has been dedicated to projects located in the southern desert region, a region, which due to its unique water distribution and energy systems, has historically received low levels of funding from SWEEP. Projects funded through this Pilot program must demonstrate water savings from proposed irrigation improvements but will not be required to reduce GHG emissions from irrigation pumping. Projects must not result in an increase in GHG emissions.

For this purpose of this solicitation the southern desert region is defined as Imperial County and Riverside County, east of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains.

California farmers, ranchers and Federal and California Recognized Native American Indian Tribes are eligible to apply.

The farm location and the business mailing address must be located in California within the southern desert region. For this purpose of this solicitation the southern desert region is defined as Imperial County and Riverside County, east of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains.

Matching funds are encouraged, but are not required.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Tuesday, November 8, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$2 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

Pollinator Habitat Program

[The California Department of Food and Agriculture](#) has created this program with the objective to support pollinators through provision of floral resources, host plants, and other elements of suitable habitat to be integrated with farming operations. Projects funded through the PHP can be expected to have additional benefits to California’s biodiversity and agricultural production.

The Budget Act of 2021 (SB 170, Skinner) allocated \$15 million to CDFA for fiscal year 2021-2022 to provide grant funding for the establishment of pollinator habitat on agricultural lands throughout California. The Budget Act of 2021 (SB 170, Chapter 240) directed the Department

to administer the Pollinator Habitat Program and to prioritize the planning of native habitats for the benefit of native biodiversity and the use of locally appropriate native plant seed mixes when feasible. Non-native plants can be utilized to balance the practicality of availability, cost effectiveness, pollinator value, and likelihood of successful establishment; however native is preferred.

The Pollinator Habitat Program will provide up to \$14.5 million in funding to established and experienced organizations (See Eligibility) to work directly with farmers and ranchers to install habitat and implement management practices that support pollinators.

The grant term will be three years. Awarded projects must be complete and operational no later than 36 months after the start of the grant agreement. The anticipated start date May 1, 2023. The maximum award is \$2,000,000. Of this amount, 18% may be used for technical assistance, administrative tasks, and indirect costs. Indirect costs of up to 25% of direct costs are included in this amount. The remainder of the grant funds will be dedicated to practice implementation and reimbursed through flat payment rates. Grants are paid out on a reimbursement basis following invoice submission by awardee.

The following entities are eligible to apply for PHP grants:

- Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs);
- University of California (UC), California Community Colleges, or California State Universities (CSU);
- Non-profits including, but not limited to: Land Trusts with the conservation of agricultural lands as their mission or amongst their stated purposes;
- Federally- and California-Recognized Native American Indian Tribes.

Agricultural commodity groups are encouraged to apply in partnership with the above eligible entities.

Entities applying for PHP grants must have demonstrated expertise and experience in habitat restoration on agricultural lands or implementation of conservation management practices that support pollinators. Partnerships between multiple organizations are encouraged.

The funding is available for projects throughout the state of California. Pollinator habitat projects must be installed on agricultural land.

Before the end of the grant term, Recipients will develop an Outcome Monitoring Plan that will identify metrics to be monitored and reported to CDFA for three years following the end of the grant agreement. Execution of the monitoring plan in years 1-3 after the end of the grant term will be considered cost share.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Wednesday, November 23, 2022**. Total estimated funding is \$14.25 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program Request for Proposal (RFP)

[The Department of Social Services](#) created this pilot program for counties or regional collaborative of counties to develop a robust, highly integrated continuum of services designed to serve foster youth with complex needs served by multiple agencies.

The Children's Crisis Continuum Pilot Program(s) are to be highly integrated, trauma-focused, continuums of care for foster youth with the highest acuity and/or intellectual/developmental needs that allow for seamless transition between less and more restrictive levels of care that is not delayed by the need to arrange for appropriate supportive services. Non-family-based service settings within the pilot shall include a trauma-focused model of care, be unlocked, and have a high degree of qualified supervision and structure and be aligned with the goal of maintaining family and community connection while supporting the rapid and successful transition of the foster youth back into family-based settings.

This opportunity is open statewide. A single lead county applicant from either a county child welfare department, a county behavioral health department, a county mental health plan, or a probation department or a regional collaborative of counties who selects a lead county applicant may apply.

Regional collaborative of counties must be composed of counties within the same region of California.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Thursday, December 1, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$61.3 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).