



News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (11/18/22)

Governor Newsom and CAL FIRE Announce the End of Peak Wildfire Season for Most of California

[The Office of Governor Newsom announced](#) Thursday that the Governor and state fire officials visited a fire station in Napa to announce the end of peak fire season in most areas of California, while highlighting CAL FIRE's early work in preparation for next year's wildfire season. The state stays ready to respond to wildfires across the state. Just yesterday, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties were under Red Flag Warnings, underscoring how California wildfire season is year-round.

A combination of major state investments spearheaded by the Governor and the Legislature, highly cooperative weather, and the actions of state, local, and federal firefighting personnel resulted in a significantly less severe wildfire season, allowing CAL FIRE a head start on prevention projects ahead of next year. CAL FIRE has completed more than 20,000 acres of prevention and mitigation projects like prescribed burns in the last two months alone, compared to lesser amounts in recent years when firefighters were instead battling wildfires.

"There's no better representation of how volatile fire seasons can be than my first term as Governor – two of the most destructive wildfire seasons in recorded history, and two of the least destructive in a decade," said Governor Newsom. "That's why we've made record investments in wildfire response and treating more acres than ever before so we can protect lives and save homes. While we've reached the end of peak fire season in a better position than recent years, wildfire season in California is year-round and we remain vigilant, focused on protecting lives and livelihoods."

To read more on how the Governor has tackled ongoing wildfires, visit the full press release.

Here are 10 Northern California Burn Scars That Will be Monitored for Debris Flows This Winter

[KCRA 3 reports](#) the threat of major wildfires in Northern California is relatively low this time of year, but the impacts of previous wildfire seasons can still be felt when heavy rain moves in.

That heavy rain can trigger flash flooding and debris flows over recent burn scars.

Each year, the National Weather Service partners with the U.S. Geological Survey and several other agencies to determine the amount of risk each burn scar has for surrounding communities.

There are 10 burn scar regions in Northern California that will be monitored this winter. Most notable is the most recent, [the Mosquito Fire](#), which burned more than 70,000 acres in parts of Placer and El Dorado counties in September.

Other recent fires include the Dixie Fire (2021) and the August Complex Fire (2020), both of which experienced areas of flooding and debris flows in previous winters. The image below shows all 10 fires that will be monitored.

Scott Rowe, a lead meteorologist with the National Weather Service in Sacramento, said that while rain is an important factor in determining debris flow risk, there are a lot of other variables.

Forecasters and land managers add all of that information into predictive hydrology models which can help determine the rainfall intensity that may trigger flooding and possible debris flows in a certain area.

For example, rain falling at a rate of 0.70" per hour near the area burned by the Mosquito Fire would prompt a flash flood warning from the National Weather Service. That rainfall rate is 1.20" in one hour for areas of the 2018 Carr Fire in Shasta and Trinity Counties.

Should the forecast indicate the possibility of heavy rainfall, the National Weather Service may issue a flood watch or flash flood watch. Rowe said at that point, affected communities should be taking steps to prepare to evacuate. Those watches are typically issued 6 to 24 hours in advance of possible flooding.

If flash flooding or debris flows are imminent, a flash flood warning will be issued. At that point, affected residents need to evacuate immediately.

In general, the risk for flooding and debris flows over a burn scar lessens with each passing year.

"The more winters that you go through, the more green-ups that you have with vegetation in the winter and in spring," Rowe said. "The soils begin to return back to their pre-fire state."

But in years of drought, like the last few, that "green-up" may be smaller and less effective at preventing flooding.

All of this means that anyone with property in or downstream of a recently burned region should pay close attention to changing conditions when rain is in the forecast. It is important to remember that a location can experience flooding without seeing a drop of rain, especially in the foothills and low Sierra.

A NOAA weather radio or the free KCRA 3 News app can alert you should a flood alert be issued for your area. With the app, simply turn on "push notifications" in settings to receive that alert automatically. In the case of expected catastrophic flash flooding or any sort of debris flow, the Emergency Alert System will be activated.

Why California Wildfire Burned Far Less This Year

[The Scientific American reports](#) California is enjoying fewer extreme wildfires than it has in years, which experts attribute to a combination of summer rain, calm weather and increased forest management.

As of Thursday, fires had blackened less than 363,000 acres throughout the Golden State. That's far less than last year, when 2.5 million acres burned, and 2020, when fires torched a record 4 million acres.

“We are throwing absolutely everything we have at the fire conditions to try to keep people safe,” said Brian Ferguson, spokesperson at the California Office of Emergency Services. “But we've also got lucky and had some support from Mother Nature.”

But Ferguson and other experts warned that wildfires are now a year-round threat, largely thanks to climate change, which dries out vegetation and soil with record-breaking high temperatures and persistent drought.

Some of the state's most destructive fires have happened at this time of year. The Camp Fire in Butte County hit in November 2018, destroying a town and killing 85 people. A year earlier, the Thomas Fire in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties hit in December and burned into January.

If California doesn't see much rain or snow over the next few months, it will continue to be at risk for wildfires even as the temperature gets colder, said Max Moritz, wildfire specialist with University of California Cooperative Extension.

But this year, he said, fires weren't ignited at the same time as California experienced extreme winds. That combination in the past has triggered some of the state's biggest and deadliest fires.

This year's heat waves also didn't come with many lightning-triggered fires. In 2020, some 12,000 mostly dry lightning strikes over one August weekend ignited more than 600 fires in Northern California. Those resulted in the August Complex fire—a merging of blazes—that burned more than a million acres.

This year, lightning sparked slightly more than 220 fires on U.S. Forest Service land in California, said agency spokesperson Adrienne Freeman. But several of those came during strong rainstorms that wet vegetation, she said, decreasing the likelihood of fires igniting and spreading.

Rain also prevented the Mosquito Fire—which began in early September in Placer and El Dorado counties—from getting very large, said Michael Wara, director of the climate and energy policy program at Stanford University.

Models predicted the fire could burn all the way to North Lake Tahoe until a storm tied to a typhoon off the Gulf of Alaska brought rain to Northern California. About an inch and a half of rain helped douse the fire as well as vegetation that had become dangerously dry, Wara said.

“It could have been a pretty terrible fire season except that we had rain in mid-September,” he said. “That really made a huge difference.”

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

Understanding the Challenges Posed by Wildfire Smoke in California

[The Legislative Analyst's Office issued a report](#) summarizing trends in wildfires and associated smoke; reviewing research on the health and other effects on wildfire smoke, including vulnerable groups; discussing local, state, and federal roles and responsibilities related to smoke, as well as actions that the state currently is undertaking to address it; and providing some

guidance to the Legislature as it formulates its approach to addressing smoke in the coming years.

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

As California's Wells Dry Up, Residents Rely on Bottled Water to Survive

[The Washington Post reports](#) wells are running dry in California at a record pace. Amid a hotter, drier climate and the third consecutive year of severe drought, the state has already tallied a record 1,351 dry wells this year — nearly 40 percent over last year's rate and the most since the state created its voluntary reporting system in 2014. The bulk of these outages slice through the center of the state, in the parched lowlands of the San Joaquin Valley, where residents compete with deep agricultural wells for the rapidly dwindling supply of groundwater.

Amid rows of almond and orange trees, entire communities are relying on deliveries of bottled water to survive. More than 2,400 homes in the region keep their taps running with emergency plastic water tanks installed in their yards by the nonprofit group Self-Help Enterprises. It sends around a fleet of trucks to fill the tanks, which hold 2,500 to 3,000 gallons, at least every two weeks. More than half of the tanks are new this year.

Tami McVay, Self-Help's director of emergency services, expected this year's spike in dry wells. But the sheer scope of the shortages this summer has been unsettling for her.

She has watched as groundwater in some places has fallen in one year by hundreds of feet. Last year, her organization made emergency bottled water deliveries after outages from dry or malfunctioning wells threatened the water supply in two communities. This year, that has happened in 20 communities.

"Mentally, I don't think we were prepared to really kind of absorb how fast it was happening," she said. "Overnight our phones just started ringing."

The first sign of a failing well tends to be a softening of the water pressure. Brown patches in the lawn where sprinklers no longer reach. Garden hoses that pulse and fizz with aeration. Showers that slow to a trickle.

Groundwater is both the main source of water for many communities and a buffer that California relies on during drought. Normally, these underground reserves account for about 40 percent of the state's water supply; in dry years, that grows to 60 percent. Of the 3,700 wells on the state's live groundwater website that track levels over the past decade, nearly half of them are much below normal or at an all-time low.

"What we're facing is pretty unprecedented," said Steven Springhorn, an engineering geologist with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Office of California's Department of Water Resources. "It's very dry out there."

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

Californians Need to Prepare Their Homes for the Next Big One

[Pasadena Star-News reports](#) on average, California has 10,000 earthquakes each year, taking place in all corners of the state. In Los Angeles County, California Geological Survey has mapped dozens of faults throughout the region. On a regular basis, the state maps new faults that

cut through multiple towns, landmarks and even individual buildings. These facts should serve as a call to action for all Californians and especially homeowners.

During an earthquake, large and dangerous objects fall, pipes for gas and water burst, and power is interrupted. Also at risk are older homes, which may not be bolted to their foundations and may slide or topple-off during an earthquake

Even as other disasters such as fires and drought grab headlines, Los Angeles residents need to be continuously vigilant about earthquakes. There are many ways to prepare in advance. The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) urges residents to create an emergency kit, a family plan and download the MyShake phone app. Californians also need to protect their home.

Most Los Angeles residents don't know if their home could withstand shaking from a damaging earthquake. The first order of business is knowing when a home was built. Modern homes, even though they may experience structural damage in an earthquake, are designed to remain standing. However, many homes – about 1.2 million according to the California Earthquake Authority – built before 1980 are considered more vulnerable because they are not bolted to their foundations and lack bracing on the wood-framed walls, if they exist, in the crawl space. These homes need to be retrofitted to improve their seismic performance.

The good news is there is a program that offers assistance to qualified homeowners. The California Residential Mitigation Program's Earthquake Brace + Bolt (EBB) grant program can help strengthen your property and help protect your family.

Through November 29, 2022, eligible homeowners can apply for a grant of up to \$3,000 at [EarthquakeBraceBolt.com](https://www.earthquakebracebolt.com), where they can also find detailed program information, selected FEMA-trained, California-licensed general contractors and view the full list of eligible ZIP Codes and program areas.

America Has an Earthquake Early-Warning System Now – On Your Phone

[*The Washington Post* reports](#) your phone can now warn you before an earthquake arrives.

Yes, before.

“Be-be-boop! Be-be-boop! Earthquake,” rang an iPhone app at 11:42 a.m. on Oct. 25. “Drop, cover, hold on, shaking expected.”

A 5.1-magnitude earthquake had just struck about 50 miles away in California's Silicon Valley. I leaped out of my chair and grabbed a wall. A few seconds later, the ground began to rumble.

This feat of science and personal technology is the best example I've seen of how smartphones can help protect tens of millions of us from significant danger. I'll show you how to get it.

Known as [ShakeAlert](#), America's earthquake early-warning system was developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and partners to give you typically up to 20 seconds of advance warning before significant shaking arrives, or even a minute in extreme circumstances. If you're close to the epicenter, you might not get much notice — but it could still be enough to protect yourself.

After nearly two decades of development, ShakeAlert is now operating in California, Oregon and Washington state, where it's considered 83 percent complete. The USGS is considering expanding the system to Alaska next.

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

COVID in California: Latest Subvariant of Concern, BN.1, Takes Off in State

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) over the weekend, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention added another subvariant of concern to its growing list of omicron offshoots.

BN.1, a descendent of BA.2.75, made up a 4.3% proportion of sequenced COVID-19 cases in the U.S. last week, joining a "[variant soup](#)" that includes BF.7, BA.5.2.6, BA.4.6, BA.2.75, BA.2.75.2, BA.4, BA.1.1.529 and several other strains.

BN.1 is predicted to have high immune escape by infectious disease experts and has already taken off in the Western region of the U.S., including California, accounting for 6.2% new cases last week — substantially higher than the national average.

The subvariant caused a surge of hospitalizations in Austria in the fall. The omicron subvariants BQ.1 and BQ.1.1 made up 6 out of 10 of the total coronavirus cases circulating nationally last week, quickly edging out the previously dominant omicron BA.5 variant.

Newer Variants Cause More Symptoms and Greater Disruption, Study Finds

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) newer coronavirus variants cause a wider variety of symptoms than their predecessors, according to a new [study](#) from Imperial College London.

Researchers tracked transmission and symptoms among more than 1.5 million randomly selected adults, including 17,448 COVID-19 patients, from May 2020 to March 2022.

About 76% of the patients who were infected with BA.2, the dominant variant at the time the study concluded, reported at least one of 26 symptoms, compared with 70% of those infected with BA.1, 63.8% of those with delta, 54.7% with alpha, and 45% with the original wild-type strain.

“Contrary to the perception that recent variants have become successively milder, omicron BA.2 was associated with reporting more symptoms, with greater disruption to daily activities, than BA.1,” the authors wrote.

At least 17.6% of the people infected with BA.2 said their symptoms impacted their ability to complete daily activities “a lot,” compared with 10.7% of those infected with BA.1 and 10.5% with delta.

“With restrictions lifted and routine testing limited in many countries, monitoring the changing symptom profiles associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection and effects on daily activities will become increasingly important,” they said.

California COVID Cases Jump 36% Ahead of Anticipated Surge

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) California's COVID-19 trends have officially reversed ahead of an anticipated winter surge. The state is averaging about 9 new daily cases per 100,000 residents as of Thursday, marking a 36% increase compared to the 6.5 per 100,000 reported two

weeks earlier, according to [health department data](#). Before last week, the rate of new cases in California had been on a steady decline since a July peak. The state test-positive rate is also up for the second week in a row, growing to 6.3% compared to 4.5% just two weeks ago.

The pace of growth is similar to what the state saw ahead of previous waves, including the summer BA.5 spike. And it's likely that the reported numbers are a severe undercount with so many people taking rapid home tests. Hospitalizations are also rising sharply. There were 2,187 patients hospitalized in California with confirmed COVID-19 as of Thursday, a 19% increase from the prior week and the state's highest daily total since mid-September.

The number of COVID-19 patients in intensive care units Thursday had risen 28% from last week to 287. San Francisco's average [test-positive rate](#) has also jumped to 6.1%, after falling below 5% for the first time since April last month. The trends coincide with a higher circulation of newer omicron subvariants that are overtaking the BA.5 subvariant that fueled a summer coronavirus surge in the U.S., according to federal data.

While newer subvariants such as BQ.1 and BQ.1.1 are thought to be more immune-evasive, raising the possibility of reinfections, it's unclear if they cause more severe illness than prior strains of the virus, health experts have said. About 72% of Californians have completed their primary vaccination series, with 13% of those eligible receiving the updated bivalent booster targeting the newer omicron strains of the virus, according to the [state dashboard](#).

LA County Strongly Recommends Indoor Masking as COVID-19 Cases, Hospitalizations Jump

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) amid a sustained rise in coronavirus transmission, Los Angeles County is once again strongly recommending wearing a mask in indoor public spaces.

The daily number of newly reported cases has jumped almost 70% from a month ago, though case rates are still well shy of previous waves and officials continue to tout the benefits of available vaccines and therapeutics in warding off the worst COVID-19 has to offer.

However, the recent rise prompted the county to strengthen its call for indoor masking — from saying the practice is a matter of individual preference to advising it.

Specifically, the county now encourages individuals to wear a well-fitting, high-quality mask in public indoor spaces; when aboard public transit; in correctional and detention facilities; and in homeless and emergency shelters.

While still optional in those settings, masks remain mandatory in healthcare and congregate care facilities, as well as for those who have been exposed to COVID-19 during the last 10 days, according to Davis.

Individual sites and venues can also implement their own mask rules.

The stronger recommendation comes as the county continues to see increases in newly reported coronavirus cases and coronavirus-positive hospitalizations after a lengthy lull.

Over the last week, about 1,466 new cases a day have been reported countywide. That is nearly 70% higher than the autumn low of 869 cases a day, set for the week that ended Oct. 16.

On a per capita basis, L.A. County is now recording more than 100 coronavirus cases a week for every 100,000 residents, up from the autumn low of about 60.

Under a previously established plan, exceeding that mark would prompt the county to strengthen its masking recommendation.

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a weekly rate of 100 or more coronavirus cases for every 100,000 residents is considered a high rate of transmission.

Other highly populated counties in California with a [case rate](#) higher than L.A.'s include San Francisco, Alameda and Sacramento. The rate in San Francisco is now high enough that Dr. Robert Wachter, chair of UC San Francisco's Department of Medicine, said [on Twitter](#) that he has decided to no longer dine indoors at restaurants.

Reported case figures are almost assuredly an undercount, as many residents test at home or opt against testing completely.

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

COVID, Flu and RSV Spikes are Straining Bay Area Hospitals – and it's Hitting 'Our Youngest Children'

[The San Francisco Chronicle reports](#) Bay Area health officials on Wednesday said a substantial increase in flu activity and other respiratory viruses since the start of the month has led to a spike in emergency department visits and is putting a strain on health systems across the region.

"This is the first year where we're not only facing COVID but also increased influenza activity and unusually high levels of RSV," Dr. Sarah Rudman, deputy health officer for Santa Clara County, said during a press briefing. "These are two other types of viruses that can also cause possibly the same respiratory symptoms as COVID, but can also cause severe respiratory disease — or even life-threatening disease."

The Santa Clara County health department said that the percentage of emergency department visits for influenza-like illness is three times higher this year than it was during the 2019-2020 flu season, before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, the agency has launched a wastewater data dashboard to monitor flu concentration in the county — one of the first of its kind in the U.S.

The tool, which is used extensively to monitor coronavirus levels, serves as an early warning system for hospitals and health care systems.

Bay Area pediatric hospitals are seeing a rise in cases of the respiratory syncytial virus, or RSV, a common viral illness that can cause breathing trouble for infants and young children, and in older adults. It's part of a nationwide surge that has grown particularly severe in some parts of the country.

On Monday, California health officials reported the first death of a child under age 5 who was infected with flu and RSV. The state's public health department did not disclose where the death occurred. and it's not clear which virus caused the death.

The UCSF Benioff Children's Hospitals are tallying "very high volumes" of respiratory illnesses including RSV, said chief medical officer Dr. Joan Zoltanski.

"As soon as a bed opens right now, there is someone waiting to take that bed," she said. "In the emergency room we have many patients, and the patients who are there without a need for very emergent care are waiting much, much longer than normal."

On Wednesday, Tamalpais Pediatrics, which has several clinics in Marin County, sent out an advisory to its customers that said, "We are experiencing an unprecedented volume of calls, portal messages and visits."

Dr. Nelson Branco, of Tamalpais Pediatrics, said its offices usually receive 200-300 calls and 100-120 visits on a Monday at this time of year. The practice received over 500 calls Monday and is seeing 170-180 patients daily this week, with those for same-day care mostly for respiratory illness, Branco said.

The volume has not equated to more severe cases of infections, Branco said, but "the few that we've needed to send to the hospital, we've struggled to find them a place."

Branco noted that after an early surge in RSV cases, the practice saw more flu cases over the past week or two.

RSV cases dropped dramatically in 2020, the first year of the pandemic. But they surged last summer as COVID restrictions eased. While this year's uptick got off to a slower start, positive tests have recently exceeded the numbers from this time last year, [according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data](#).

While vaccines for flu and COVID-19 are widely available, there are no shots available to prevent RSV. Health officials instead urge Bay Area residents to follow the measures that also curb the spread of COVID-19 — washing their hands often, wearing masks when indoors, and keeping people who are sick at home as much as possible.

California Child Dies of Flu and RSV as Cases Soar, Hospitals Threatened

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) flu season has roared to life in California, reaching levels not seen in years and threatening to further strain a healthcare system already contending with an onslaught of RSV cases and still-potent circulation of the coronavirus.

Underscoring the worrisome conditions, California Department of Public Health officials on Monday reported the season's first death of a child under 5 due to flu and respiratory syncytial virus, or RSV.

"This tragic event serves as a stark reminder that respiratory viruses can be deadly, especially in very young children and infants," Dr. Tomás Aragón, California's public health director and health officer, said of the pediatric death.

Flu activity was considered high in California over the week ending Nov. 5, the most recent span for which data are available, [according to](#) the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. That's the second-most severe category on the agency's five-tier scale.

Two weeks ago, statewide activity of flu-like illnesses was considered low.

The CDC's assessment is based on monitoring for respiratory illnesses that include a fever plus a cough or sore throat, not just laboratory-confirmed flu cases.

California's latest positivity rate for flu was 14%, well above the levels at this time in each of the past five years, according to the state Department of Public Health. The rate is even worse in L.A. County — 25%, up from 13% last week.

So far, California's flu hot spot has been in the southeastern corner, covering San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial counties, state data show.

In a recent communication, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health wrote that healthcare providers "must prepare for the possibility of a severe influenza season this fall and winter."

"All patients — especially those aged 65 years and older — should be urged at every healthcare encounter to get both their influenza vaccine and their updated fall COVID-19 booster as soon as possible," the message continued.

Thirteen flu deaths were reported in California from the start of October through Nov. 5, with eight of them among seniors.

California is the only state on the West Coast with a heightened degree of flu activity this early in the season, according to the CDC. However, several states — including New York, Connecticut, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio and Illinois — have high or very high levels.

Officials have consistently warned of the possibility of a potential severe flu rebound this year following two pandemic-blunted seasons and have urged residents to get vaccinated and take other steps to protect themselves.

Those calls have taken on increased urgency, given an early punch of RSV and general expectation that the coronavirus could surge again this fall and winter.

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

California Hospitals Erect Tents to Cope with Rise in Flu

[KCRA 3 reports](#) several Southern California hospitals have begun using overflow tents outside emergency rooms to cope with a rising number of patients with flu and other respiratory illness.

The San Diego-Union Tribune [reported](#) Friday that tents were put up at Scripps Memorial Hospital in Encinitas, Jacobs Medical Center at UC San Diego Health in La Jolla and Sharp Grossmont Hospital in La Mesa.

The move comes amid a rise in flu symptoms in emergency room patients in San Diego County. About 9 percent of these patients had flu symptoms last week, up from 7 percent two weeks ago, according to a county report that also flagged an increase in patients with COVID-19 symptoms, though not as quickly.

Scripps hospitals and doctor's offices reported 1,695 positive flu tests since Sept. 1, up from 471 in the same, year-ago period.

Health experts said it was not immediately clear whether flu cases would reach an earlier-than-usual peak in California, which typically sees the bulk of cases in December through February, or a prolonged flu season.

“The fear is that everything is just sort of bouncing off everything else and once you’ve been through the flu you could still get hit by COVID or whatever other virus you’re going to get,” said Dr. Ghazala Sharieff, Scripps Health’s chief medical officer of acute care operations and clinical excellence.

“I’m hopeful, but we’re still kind of planning that it’s going to be this way through February,” Sharieff said.

Much of the United States is seeing a fast start to the flu season. Earlier this month, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said more flu cases are being reported than is typically expected at this time.

ICYMI: Funding Opportunities Ending Soon

- **2022 Working Lands and Riparian Corridors Program Restoration Grants;** *agriculture; environment & water*
 - Funded by: Department of Conservation
 - Deadline: **Friday, November 18, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$2.4 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - Online Application: [linked here](#)
- **Pollinator Habitat Program;** *agriculture; environment & water*
 - Funded by: CA Department of Food and Agriculture
 - Deadline: **Wednesday, November 23, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$14.25 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
 - Online Application: [linked here](#)
- **2022 California Farmland Conservancy Program;** *agriculture; environment & water*
 - Funded by: Department of Conservation
 - Deadline: **Friday, November 25, 2022**
 - Total Estimated Funding: \$4.9 million
 - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)

Funding Opportunities

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

[The Department of Social Services](#) created this pilot program for counties or regional collaboratives 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 **Friday, 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](#).

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

[The Board of State and Community Corrections](#) is the designated state administering agency for the JAG Program, which is federally funded through the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The JAG program is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. In general, JAG funds may be used for any one or more pre-identified Program Purpose Areas (PPA).

Proposals must be received by 5:00 P.M. (PST) on Friday, December 2, 2022. The JAG Program Application and all required attachments are available on the BSCC website. To apply, applicants must create a free Submittable account – or use an existing account – when prompted. After an account is established, applicants may apply and submit all required documents using the BSCC-Submittable Application. Additional application details are provided in the Proposal Narrative and Budget Instructions Section and on the BSCC website.

Applicants interested in applying for the JAG Program are asked (but not required) to submit a non-binding letter indicating their intent to apply. These letters will aid the BSCC in planning for the proposal evaluation process. Please submit the letter as a Microsoft Word or PDF file. Failure to submit a Letter of Intent is not grounds for disqualification. Prospective applicants that submit a Letter of Intent and decide later not to apply will not be penalized. Please email your non-binding Letter of Intent to Apply by Friday, November 18, 2022. Please identify the email subject line as “JAG Program Letter of Intent to Apply” and submit the letter to: JAG2022@bscc.ca.gov.

California’s Multi-Year State Strategy, as updated in 2022, identifies the current priority PPAs. The Program Purpose Areas are law enforcement programs, prosecution and court programs, prevention and education programs, drug treatment and enforcement programs, and mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs.

Bases funding on local flexibility, on the needs of the juvenile and adult criminal justice communities, and on input from a balanced array of stakeholders.

Requires applicants to: a. incorporate evidence-based principles and programs for all funded projects. b. demonstrate a collaborative strategy based on the community engagement model that involves multiple stakeholders in the project or problem addressed.

Funded programs should: a. emphasize reducing recidivism, racial and ethnic disparities, and violence. b. incorporate trauma-informed care and be culturally informed, competent, and responsive. c. prioritize mental health needs and the avoidance of system involvement, within each PPA. d. prioritize community-based organizations as service providers.

Eligible applicants are California's 58 Counties. Applications must be submitted by the Board of Supervisors or the Chief County Administrative Officer. Eligible applicants may not submit more than one (1) proposal for funding consideration. However, two (2) or more counties may submit a collaborative proposal. The jurisdictions comprising the collaborative application are not required to be contiguous.

Successful proposals will be funded for a three-year grant service period commencing on June 1, 2023, and ending on June 30, 2026.

This RFP makes \$47,316,384 available competitively.

Funding will be allocated across small, medium, and large sized counties based on county population. Small counties may apply for up to \$660,000. Medium counties may apply for up to \$2,145,000. Large counties may apply for up to \$3,136,875.

Eligible applicants are California's 58 Counties.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Saturday, December 2, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$47,316,384. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).

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

[The Victim Compensation Board](#) has created the Regional Trauma Recover Centers (TRC) Pilot Program - Central California to award \$2.5 million in state funds to operate two Central California 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 - Central California grant opportunity is only available to the existing [18 TRCs in California](#) who will partner with local agencies in rural or underserved areas in Central California to provide services to victims of crime. CalVCB will award \$2,500,000 million to provide satellite TRC services in two Central California locations. 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 award a total of one grant, to an existing TRC to partner with local agencies in Central California to establish two satellite programs for disadvantaged or underserved communities in the following eight Central California counties: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Tuesday, December 6, 2022**. Total estimated funding available is \$2.5 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#).