



## **News from the Emergency Management Committee Chair (2/10/2023)**

### **Photos: Magnitude 7.8 Earthquake Devastates Turkey and Syria**

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) more than [20,000 people were killed](#) and tens of thousands injured and left homeless in Turkey and Syria after a magnitude 7.8 earthquake hit early Monday. The destructive quake, which was followed by more than 100 aftershocks, including one at magnitude 7.5 on Monday and another at magnitude 5.7 on Tuesday, caused profound damage in southern Turkey and war-ravaged northern Syria.

The number of dead and injured is expected to rise as rescue workers continue searching through rubble of collapsed buildings, racing against time and cold. Search teams [from nearly 30 countries](#) and aid pledges are pouring in, but rescuers are racing against time to pull survivors from the debris before they succumb to cold weather.

Amid great tragedy, a small miracle appeared — in Jinderis, Syria, residents [found a crying newborn](#) still connected by the umbilical cord to her mother, who was dead. The baby was the only surviving member of her family.

To view the photos following this miracle amongst great devastation, [visit the full article](#).

### **Devastating Earthquake in Turkey and Syria Reminds California to Prepare. Here's How**

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) it's a matter of when, not if, a major earthquake hits California. We've enjoyed a period of relative earthquake quiet — a 2.9 here, a 4.2 there — but statistically speaking, it won't last. The San Andreas fault is [capable of the same level of seismic activity](#) that produced a [deadly 7.8 quake that devastated parts of Turkey and Syria](#) and killed thousands this week.

Are you prepared? Will you be resilient in the aftermath?

At the L.A. Times, we have a newsletter series called [Unshaken](#). Week by week over six installments, you'll learn [how to put together an earthquake kit](#) for your home and [for your car](#), how to [secure your furniture, possessions, your home](#) and your [finances](#) for a big shake, and [how to create a family plan](#). Unshaken is free. You'll get an edition each week that outlines your disaster preparedness to-do list. You can [sign up for Unshaken here](#) or on the [L.A. Times Newsletters](#) page.

Here are some key things experts recommend you do to prepare for an earthquake.

You need to have a mini-kit on hand to navigate through your house immediately after a disaster. It's called a "by-the-bed kit," and should include hard-soled shoes, a flashlight, and a pair of eyeglasses or contact lenses if you need them to see.

Your main emergency kit should contain food, water and supplies to get your family through a few days without power or running water.

Lots of Californians spend a good chunk of their time on the road. In your car, you should have a kit with a first aid kit, a blanket, a change of clothes, cash to buy gas, a spare tire and emergency food and water.

If you don't travel by car, consider keeping comfortable flat shoes, some cash, a cellphone charger, a small first aid kit, and water and a snack with you when you're on the go.

Caltech research associate Lucy Jones, the seismologist known as "the earthquake lady," says knowing your neighbors is just as important, if not more so, as having a fully loaded emergency kit on hand. Whereas the devastation can be instant, the effects can last hours, days, weeks, even years in some communities. Knowing the names of the people who live close enough to share water, batteries, blankets or their shelter with you could make a lifesaving difference.

Is your furniture secured to the walls? Are those walls [retrofitted or otherwise up to code](#)? Do you have adequate earthquake insurance? Do you have cash on hand for an emergency that takes out electricity (and credit card readers with it)?

Now is a great time to check those things, before it's a matter of life and death.

How will you communicate if cell towers go down, and whom would you call? Where would your family meet if you were apart when disaster struck? Does everyone in the family have emergency phone numbers saved? The Federal Emergency Management Agency says fewer than half of Americans have developed an emergency plan or gone over it with their family. Let's get those numbers up.

**California Hasn't Seen a Catastrophic Earthquake Recently. But 'Quiet' Period Won't Last**

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) this week's catastrophic [earthquake in Turkey and Syria](#) is just the latest warning of the potential risks for California and other seismically active areas.

[Some California cities have retrofitted](#) or demolished problem buildings following quakes in the 1980s and 1990s. But many buildings in the state have not endured the same kind of intense shaking experienced in Turkey and Syria.

The magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck southeastern Turkey at 4:17 a.m. local time Monday on the East Anatolian fault. Aftershocks have rippled throughout the southeast part of the country and Syria. A powerful magnitude 7.5 aftershock on a different fault struck nine hours later, with an epicenter 60 miles to the northeast, producing another round of devastation.

The San Andreas fault is capable of similar activity.

“We’ve had 7.8 earthquakes in our historic past. We’ve had a great run without them, but it’s important to be prepared for these possibilities in the future,” said U.S. Geological Survey research geophysicist Kate Scharer.

Two of those have occurred on the San Andreas: the 1906 earthquake that destroyed much of San Francisco and the 1857 quake that ruptured a length of the fault from Monterey County through Los Angeles County and into the Cajon Pass.

“There will be 7.8s in our future. Absolutely. We have the faults, we’ve seen it in the past, it will happen again,” said seismologist Lucy Jones, a research associate at Caltech. “The timing of them, as far as we can tell, is random. And there’s no way to say when it’s going to be happening. ... Compared to the long-term average, we’ve been quiet for a while.”

The scale of the building collapses in Turkey and Syria, some captured [on video](#), could be attributed to a number of factors. Some of the structures may have been built before the advent of modern building codes. The collapses could also be due to [corruption](#) in safety inspections or [incompetence](#) in design practices — issues that have come up in Mexico, [Taiwan](#) and New Zealand.

But structural engineers have said that a big quake in California would also be devastating, if not on the same scale. They have long warned about the risk of brittle, concrete buildings collapsing, as occurred during the 1971 Sylmar and 1994 Northridge quakes. When the concrete Veterans Administration Hospital in San Fernando pancaked in the 1971 earthquake, 49 people were killed.

Minimum construction requirements were strengthened in the years after the Sylmar quake, but those rules affected only new construction. More concrete buildings suffered significant damage in the 1994 Northridge quake.

David Cocke, president of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute and a structural engineer with Gardena-based Structural Focus, said some of the collapsed buildings he has seen in news footage from Turkey appear to have been constructed from non-ductile concrete, in which inadequate steel reinforcing bars allow concrete to explode from columns when shaken.

Similar videos [emerged](#) after a magnitude 7.1 earthquake in 2017 struck Mexico. One showed a building wobbling, followed by concrete falling out of a ground-floor column; the columns then flexed, and the upper floors crashed down, sinking into a cloud of dust.

A concrete school in Mexico City that collapsed in that quake killed 19 students and seven adults.

Videos and photos from Turkey and Syria show building of various eras — some old, some modern — collapsing. But they also show that many [others](#) survived the shaking. Experts say new buildings in Turkey — when properly built to local codes — are comparable to California’s standards.

Some of the collapses in Turkey occurred many hours after the predawn mainshock. The magnitude 7.5 aftershock occurred around 1:24 p.m.

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

## California Faces Threat from the Type of Back-to-Back Mega-Earthquakes that Devastated Turkey

[The Los Angeles Times reports](#) the mega-quakes in Turkey this week showcase how a magnitude [7.8 quake](#) could trigger a magnitude 7.5 aftershock on a different fault, with 60 miles of distance between the epicenters.

A similar seismic scenario [could occur in California](#).

Mega-quakes that could rupture the southern San Andreas fault from near the Mexican border through Los Angeles County and beyond could trigger major aftershocks and shake cities as far away as Sacramento and San Francisco, according to documents and interviews.

In a U.S. Geological Survey [report](#) published in 2008 detailing a hypothetical magnitude 7.8 earthquake in Southern California, scientists said a plausible aftershock scenario included a magnitude 6.95 quake that would shake Sacramento and Modesto three days after the mainshock, endangering the stability of the levees, which are crucial for maintaining flood control and water movement from the northern Sierra Nevada to cities across the state.

Distant sizable aftershocks have occurred in California before.

The great 1906 earthquake, best known for destroying much of San Francisco, also triggered quakes much farther away on the same day, said seismologist Lucy Jones, a research associate at Caltech. They included a magnitude 5.5 in Santa Monica Bay and a magnitude 6 in the Imperial Valley, near the Mexican border, Jones said.

[Supersized earthquakes](#) are more likely to cause supersized aftershocks — and they can happen much farther away than more modest quakes.

For instance, the great 1906 earthquake ruptured a vast swath of the northern San Andreas fault, from Humboldt County near Eureka, through the San Francisco Bay Area and approaching San Benito County, east of Monterey.

The length of the ruptured fault — nearly 300 miles — is important.

That means the Santa Monica Bay quake, roughly 250 miles from the southernmost end of the ruptured San Andreas fault, would be considered an aftershock of the 1906 San Francisco quake.

In addition, subsequent earthquakes a distance of roughly four times that of the ruptured fault length of the mainshock are considered “triggered” quakes.

So the fault length that ruptured in the Turkey quake — about 125 to 185 miles long — would produce a higher chance of follow-up earthquakes as far as 620 miles from the mainshock fault’s ruptured length, according to Jones.

“So out to something like 1,000 kilometers [620 miles], we have an increased chance of having earthquakes,” Jones said. “We aren’t going to see it everywhere 1,000 kilometers away, but we’re going to see it.”

It's therefore plausible that a magnitude 8.2 earthquake on the southern San Andreas fault, rupturing from near the Mexican border, through Los Angeles County and ending in Monterey County, could result in a subsequent earthquake in San Francisco, Jones said.

Simulations of huge quakes in California show how aftershocks can occur far from the mainshock. Large aftershocks can occur for months, years and even decades in a broad region, with a mega-quake potentially ushering in a generation of heightened seismic activity.

Another plausible scenario: A magnitude 7.8 earthquake on the southern San Andreas fault, rupturing near the Mexican border to Lake Hughes near Santa Clarita spurs a magnitude 7.2 aftershock on the Cucamonga fault, rupturing between the Cajon Pass and Monrovia.

“This event would cause substantial further damage throughout the San Gabriel Valley, perhaps increasing the financial losses and deaths by 20% to 30%,” the U.S. Geological Survey said in the 2008 [report](#).

A magnitude 7.71 aftershock could affect communities such as Palm Springs, Palm Desert, Rancho Mirage, Coachella, Thermal, Mecca, Imperial Valley, Brawley and El Centro. Significant damage could extend to San Diego and Imperial counties.

And a magnitude 7 earthquake rupturing 52 miles of the Hayward fault east of San Francisco could produce significant, damaging aftershocks farther away from the hardest shaken areas beneath Oakland, Berkeley, Hayward and Fremont. One scenario includes a magnitude 6.4 earthquake in Cupertino, in the heart of Silicon Valley, more than five months after the mainshock, a USGS report [said](#).

### **California Sends Highly Specialized Search & Rescue Unit to Quake Area in Turkey**

[KMJ Now reports](#) to aid in the rapid response to a powerful 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck Turkey & Syria early Monday, a California Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) team from Los Angeles will depart Monday evening to assist in life-saving search and rescue operations.

At the direction of Governor Gavin Newsom, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is coordinating the deployment of USA-2 team from the Los Angeles County Fire Department, one of two teams in the nation that is qualified for this international response. USA-2 has undergone extensive training, including advanced mobilization exercises and international diplomacy to be prepared for a response of this nature.

“California is proud to lend aid to our neighbors in Turkey as they work quickly to respond to this catastrophic earthquake,” said Nancy Ward, Cal OES Director. “These US&R-trained professional firefighters will use their highly technical skills to assist in search and rescue efforts.”

This team from Los Angeles will join a team from Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department in Virginia, known as USA-1, as the two teams who will lend aid on behalf of the United States.

Activated by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which is a government agency leading international development and humanitarian efforts, these U.S. teams will work in coordination with others on the ground to provide rapid aid to the people of Turkey.

## **One Year Closer to Seismic Safety Deadline for California Hospitals**

[ABC 23 reports](#) after the magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake in 1994, Senate Bill 1953 was created. It first set a deadline for 2020, requiring all hospitals in the state to stay structurally sound during an earthquake.

"With the exception of just a couple of hospitals in California that got an extension to 2025, all of the hospitals in the state meet that requirement and every hospital in Kern County already meets that requirement, so from a safety patient standpoint, all hospitals are safe," said David Bacci, Regional Vice President for the Hospital Council of Northern and Central California.

But the bill also says by 2030, every service must still be available after an earthquake, even things like non-emergency surgeries.

Bacci said 64% of California hospitals have not met that requirement yet and while there is some time still, hospitals that haven't started the process by now probably won't meet the deadline.

He said a major factor is money, especially in the midst of the pandemic and inflation.

"The reasons are mostly cost, and so we're actually looking at a price tag of over \$100 billion for the hospitals in the state to be able to comply with this," said Bacci.

In a statement, Kern Medical called the costs "exorbitant." Still, they also said many parts of their operations have already met the 2030 requirements, including the emergency department, trauma center and operating rooms.

Units that still need either seismic mitigation or new replacement construction include labor and delivery, inpatient behavioral health, and some medical and surgical units.

According to the California Health and Human Services open data portal, there are 101 total hospital buildings in Kern County. 79 have already met the 2030 requirements.

The way the bill is written right now, hospitals that don't meet those standards by 2030 will have to close.

Bacci said he's concerned.

"Hospitals can close and it's a tragedy for the entire community when they do close, and it really just affects the quality of life and our healthcare for everyone," said Bacci.

One argument though is the hospitals have had time to comply and this bill will hold them accountable.

In an email, the California Department of Health Care Access and Information told 23ABC, "The 2030 deadline for the Seismic Safety Act has been set by the Legislature. The Department of Health Care Access and Information carries out the statutes established by the State of California and works with hospitals to make sure they meet seismic compliance standards under the law."

Bacci said the council and other associations are pushing for the state to extend the deadline or change the requirements.

“There is an attempt made to try to limit that to only emergency services and the services needed to make sure that people had the most urgent care so there's been attempts at that. There were looks at extending the deadline. Work is going to continue,” he said.

### **Michigan State Police to Assist California Storm Recovery Efforts**

[Wilx 10 reports](#) the Michigan State Police (MSP) Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division (EMHSD) is deploying Kelly Rosser, an EMHSD Hazard Mitigation Analyst from St. Johns to California to assist with recovery efforts following severe storms that caused flooding and massive devastation. The deployment is in response to a request made by California for out-of-state support through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Rosser will be deployed for 14 days in support of the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services. In California, she will deploy from Sacramento to some of the hardest-hit areas to assist with recovery and long-term mitigation strategies.

President Joe Biden issued a major disaster declaration for the State of California on Jan. 14, triggering the release of Federal funds to help residents in Sacramento, Merced, and Santa Cruz counties from the devastating effects of winter storms that began Dec. 27, 2022, and continued into Jan.

The State of Michigan offered National Guard support during California lightning fires in 2020. In the last three years, Michigan has also deployed assistance through EMAC to help with civil unrest in Wisconsin, wildland fires in Oregon, Hurricane Ida damage in Louisiana, tornado aftermath in Kentucky, flooding in Montana, and a public drinking water supply emergency in Jackson, Mississippi.

Through EMAC, a disaster-impacted state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently. Members of EMAC include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

### **Number of Traced ‘Ghost Guns’ Doubled Between 2020 and 2021, New Report Says**

[AXIOS reports](#) the number of so-called suspected "[ghost guns](#)" traced and recovered by the federal government more than doubled in 2021 from the year before, according to a report published Wednesday by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).

To view the article’s summary, [click here](#). To view the full report, [click here](#).

### **Oakland Joins Growing List of California Cities to Ban Ghost Guns**

[The Mercury News reports](#) Oakland on Tuesday became the latest California city to ban the components for easy-to-assemble and impossible-to-trace “ghost guns,” whose popularity has spiked in recent years amid a wave of gun violence in the city.

The ordinance, which passed unopposed, takes aim at the rapid proliferation of the firearms, which can be ordered online and delivered without a serial number or the buyer undergoing a background check.

Vice Mayor Rebecca Kaplan and council members Dan Kalb and Noel Gallo proposed the ordinance. In seeking its passage, Kalb and Gallo called it a key move to strike back against a spate of gun violence across the city.

“We don’t pretend that one new law is going to end gun violence in the next month in Oakland or any other city,” said Kalb ahead of the vote. “But any additional thing we can do that makes it a little bit harder, I think, is worth the effort.”

The proposal passed in a bulk vote alongside several other items, and most council members did not comment on it. A second vote, expected on Feb. 1, is needed for the ordinance to become law.

Other communities, including Los Angeles, San Francisco and Berkeley, have passed similar ordinances over the last year. One such ordinance, passed in San Diego, prompted a federal lawsuit from a coalition of local gun owners that is ongoing.

The laws aim to cut down on the growing number of ghost guns being used on the streets amid what supporters say are lax state and federal regulations.

“More needs to happen at the federal and state level, but this is what we can do locally,” said Kalb, during Tuesday’s meeting.

Ghost guns are firearms that can be assembled at home — in as little as an hour — from parts that do not arrive stamped with serial numbers, making them untraceable.

Current state law allows people to purchase those firearm components online and have them shipped to their homes. Before assembling those parts, purchasers must first apply for a serial number through the California Department of Justice — a process that involves undergoing a background check. One or two thousand people, often described as firearm hobbyists, apply for such serial numbers every year, the department said.

But law enforcement agencies say people don’t often seek those serial numbers, and the resulting ghost guns have become a popular way of circumventing the state’s firearm-purchasing regulations, often for illicit purposes.

For further details, including specific statistics for Oakland, [visit the full article](#).

### **Access to Naloxone Can Save a Life During an Opioid Overdose**

[The United States Food & Drug Administration \(FDA\) reports](#) anyone can save a life during an opioid overdose with naloxone, a front-line defense in the nation’s opioid crisis. Naloxone is a life-saving drug that, when sprayed into the nose or injected, quickly reverses the powerful effects of opioids during an overdose.

Everyone who overdoses with opioids, whether with a prescribed medicine or an illicit drug, needs naloxone. Examples of opioids include heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, and morphine.

Because overdoses can happen anywhere, naloxone is designed to be used by anyone, even a bystander. That’s one of many reasons the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is working to help



increase access to naloxone in case of such an emergency. The FDA has approved [different forms of naloxone](#), including injections and nasal sprays.

“Without the administration of naloxone, there is a high risk of fatality from an overdose,” said Marta Sokolowska, Ph.D., deputy center director for substance use and behavioral health at the FDA. “This is the reason it is very important that anyone witnessing an opioid overdose has access to naloxone and feels confident using it during an emergency.”

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

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

- **Stop the Hate Program Funding;** *health & human services*
  - Funded by: Department of Social Services
  - Deadline: **Monday, February 13, 2023**
  - Total Estimated Funding: \$50 million
  - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
    - **Online Application:** [linked here](#)
- **Economic Development Pilot – Program Year 2022-23;** *disadvantaged communities; education; employment, labor & training*
  - Funded by: Employment Development Department
  - Deadline: **Monday, February 13, 2023**
  - Total Estimated Funding: **\$50 million**
  - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)
- **Women’s Recovery Response: 2023-24 Grant Funding Opportunity;** *disadvantaged communities; education; employment, labor & training; health & human services; housing, community and economic development; law, justice, and legal services; veterans & military*
  - Funded by: Commission on the Status of Women and Girls
  - Deadline: **Friday, February 17, 2023**
  - Total Estimated Funding: \$5 million
  - Full Grant Guidelines: [linked here](#)

## **Funding Opportunities**

### **Law Enforcement – Large Size Law Enforcement Organizations/Agencies**

[California Highway Patrol](#) has created this program to disperse grant funds from The Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use Marijuana Act (AUMA) to local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations for the education, prevention, and enforcement of impaired driving laws pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 34019.

With the passage of Proposition 64, the AUMA, in 2016 California voters mandated the state set aside funding for the California Highway Patrol (CHP). It is the intent of the CHP to enhance traffic safety by administering AUMA grant funds to educate the public regarding the dangers of impaired driving, fund efforts to remove impaired drivers from the roadway, and advance research into impaired driving issues.

Law Enforcement projects shall include at least one activity and focus on one or more of the following project activities: Increase driving under the influence (DUI)/driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) enforcement efforts (ex: DUI Saturation Patrols, DUI Checkpoints), Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) courses, and other Cannabis Tax Fund Grant Program (CTFGP) approved trainings; and/or public education and community outreach.

Grant applications shall be submitted through the online Grant Management System (GMS). Applications will be reviewed and approved through the GMS. Notification of awards will be sent to the awarded grantees electronically.

Eligible cost categories include: Personnel, Travel, Equipment, Consultants/Contracts, and Other Direct Costs.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Thursday, February 23, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$13 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

### **Toxicology Driving Under the Influence (DUI)/Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID)**

[The California Highway Patrol](#) has created this program to disperse grant funds from The Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use Marijuana Act (AUMA) to local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations for the education, prevention, and enforcement of impaired driving laws pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 34019.

With the passage of Proposition 64, the AUMA, in 2016 California voters mandated the state set aside funding for the California Highway Patrol (CHP). It is the intent of the CHP to enhance traffic safety by administering AUMA grant funds to educate the public regarding the dangers of impaired driving, fund efforts to remove impaired drivers from the roadway, and advance research into impaired driving issues.

Toxicology Driving Under the Influence (DUI)/Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) laboratory grant funds shall be used to aide in the enforcement of traffic laws related to DUI of alcohol and other drugs, including cannabis and cannabis products. Toxicology projects may include the following project activities: Forensic alcohol and/or breath alcohol analysis for DUI prosecution conducted by Forensic Alcohol Laboratories, Controlled substances/drug chemistry analysis for DUID prosecution conducted by Forensic Toxicology Laboratories, eliminate backlog in the analysis of forensic science evidence, reduce turnaround time for sample testing, and purchase and/or upgrade equipment to improve testing capabilities.

Grant applications shall be submitted through the online Grant Management System (GMS). Applications will be reviewed and approved through the GMS. Notification of awards will be sent to the awarded grantees electronically.

Eligible cost categories include: Personnel, Travel, Equipment, Consultants/Contracts, and Other Direct Costs.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Thursday, February 23, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$11 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).

### **Law Enforcement – Small and Mid-Size Law Enforcement Organizations/Agencies**

[California Highway Patrol](#) has created this program to disperse grant funds from The Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use Marijuana Act (AUMA) to local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations for the education, prevention, and enforcement of impaired driving laws pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 34019.

With the passage of Proposition 64, the AUMA, in 2016 California voters mandated the state set aside funding for the California Highway Patrol (CHP). It is the intent of the CHP to enhance traffic safety by administering AUMA grant funds to educate the public regarding the dangers of impaired driving, fund efforts to remove impaired drivers from the roadway, and advance research into impaired driving issues.

Law Enforcement projects shall include at least one activity and focus on one or more of the following project activities: Increase driving under the influence (DUI)/driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) enforcement efforts (ex: DUI Saturation Patrols, DUI Checkpoints), Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) courses, and other Cannabis Tax Fund Grant Program (CTFGP) approved trainings; and/or public education and community outreach.

Grant applications shall be submitted through the online Grant Management System (GMS). Applications will be reviewed and approved through the GMS. Notification of awards will be sent to the awarded grantees electronically.

Eligible cost categories include: Personnel, Travel, Equipment, Consultants/Contracts, and Other Direct Costs.

The deadline to apply for this funding is **Thursday, February 23, 2023**. Total estimated funding available is \$13 million. To view the full grant guidelines, [click here](#). To view the online application, [click here](#).