

California Recovery Plan

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 2022 Report

California 2022 Recovery Plan

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Executive Summary

The COVID-19 Pandemic profoundly impacted California, causing business closures, job losses, and millions of Californians to seek unemployment benefits and other assistance.

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provided \$27.1 billion federal Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) to the State of California to mitigate the fiscal impacts on communities, residents, and businesses stemming from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Through the state budget process, California developed and continues to refine the following budget priorities and allocation amounts beginning in the 2021-22 fiscal year:

- *Public Health: **\$739 Million***
- *Negative Economic Impacts: **\$8.8 Billion***
- *Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure: **\$3.8 Billion***
- *Revenue Replacement: **\$13.6 Billion***
- *Administrative: **\$30 Million***

As is evident from the priorities listed above, California dedicated a majority of its SLFRF funds to the Negative Economic Impacts category, and to Revenue Replacement, to mitigate the loss of essential government services associated with the pandemic.

Specific priorities include affordable housing, higher education, workforce development, and utility assistance, with additional resources dedicated to improving broadband services in many underserved communities in the state. Some programs included in these categories are still in the planning stages and are being refined for deployment; future recovery plans will include additional details as they become available.

Uses of Funds

California's Recovery Plan is designed to promote a strong and equitable recovery by improving:

- Behavioral and public health outcomes
- Access to housing
- Educational opportunities
- Access to high-quality jobs
- Financial stability of families and businesses
- Access to broadband

In an effort to allocate funds quickly to meet the pressing public health and economic needs brought on by the COVID-19 Pandemic, California invested SLFRF funds to address the negative economic impacts of the pandemic on households, individuals, and businesses, and to maintain critical government services that otherwise would have been negatively impacted by revenue declines. Additionally, California is investing heavily in expanding access to high-speed internet, as the pandemic has underscored the importance of broadband for educational, employment, and health purposes.

Of the state's total \$27 billion allocation, \$13.4 billion is invested in dedicated "projects," which includes \$739 million in Public Health (EC 1), \$8.8 billion for Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2), and \$3.8 billion in Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure (EC 5). Remaining funds fall into Revenue Replacement (EC 6) and Administrative and Other (EC 7). The uses of funds under each Expenditure Category in California's current Recovery Plan include:

Public Health (\$739 million) – Includes support for the state's emergency response to COVID-19, including vaccine incentives and a statewide system to facilitate the efficient allocation, distribution, and administration of vaccines. These funds will also help address emotional and behavioral health concerns exacerbated by the COVID-19 Pandemic by expanding access to community-based treatment.

Negative Economic Impacts (\$8.8 billion) – Includes funds to address various negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on households, individuals, and businesses. Specifically, the Recovery Plan:

- Provides funds to water systems, wastewater treatment providers, and energy utilities to help households and businesses that have incurred water, wastewater, and energy utility arrearages.
- Provides grants to small businesses.
- Provides grants to cities and counties to expand youth employment and work-study opportunities.
- Provides legal aid to renters and homeowners facing eviction or foreclosure.
- Addresses housing shortages and homelessness exacerbated by the pandemic.
- Provides emergency financial aid to community college students.

Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure (\$3.8 billion) – Promotes access to, and affordability of, broadband by funding middle mile and last mile infrastructure projects, which are critical to the state's economy, education, and basic health and well-being, and will serve as a key component of the state's long-term equitable recovery, vitality, and resilience.

Revenue Replacement (\$13.6 billion) – The state's revenue replacement reflects estimated state revenue losses due to the COVID-19 public health emergency using the fiscal year basis formula outlined in federal guidance. When California's 2020-21 Budget was enacted, California was addressing an estimated budget deficit of \$54.3 billion. To address the significant revenue shortfall, the state deferred constitutionally required payments to schools and community colleges, cancelled program expansions, and reduced state employee pay.

The \$13.6 billion revenue replacement restored state employee pay and a variety of health and human services programs as well as funds to the University of California, California State University, and California courts. In addition, planned budgetary deferrals to local school districts and community colleges were eliminated and funding levels to those entities were restored. This restoration alleviated the need for local school districts and community colleges to continue borrowing funds to support their programmatic needs.

The below chart represents the state's SLFRF investments as of June 30, 2022:

Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund Awards and Expenditures for the Period of March 3, 2021 Through June 30, 2022 (Dollars in Thousands)					
Exp. Category	Expenditure Category Title	Project Name	Allocations as of 2022-23 Budget Act	Amount Awarded	Expenditures ^{1/}
1	Public Health		\$738,837	\$737,625	\$138,821
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Incentives	\$122,000	\$120,788	\$56,720
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Management and Coordination	\$86,837	\$86,837	\$79,928
1.12	Mental Health Services	Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services	\$530,000	\$530,000	\$2,173
2	Negative Economic Impacts		\$8,842,519	\$5,570,654	\$3,608,418
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	Relief for Water Utility Arrearages	\$800,000	\$435,379	\$421,632
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	Relief for Energy Utility Arrearages	\$1,000,000	\$993,240	\$993,240
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	Expanded Relief for Water Arrearages	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
2.10	Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults	\$185,000	\$65,693	\$0
2.15	Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	Community Care Expansion	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
2.15	Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	Accelerate Affordable Housing Production	\$1,750,000	\$882,659	\$895
2.15	Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Preservation	\$300,000	\$426	\$426
2.16	Long-Term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	\$2,200,000	\$1,039,817	\$550,954
2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship	Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grants	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability	\$80,000	\$39,823	\$39,823
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery	\$127,519	\$63,619	\$1,449
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students	\$250,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
5	Broadband		\$3,772,397	\$1,776,691	\$13,231
5.19	Broadband: "Last Mile" Projects	Expand Broadband Service to Unserved Communities	\$522,397	\$22,607	\$499
5.21	Broadband: Other Projects	Expand Broadband Infrastructure	\$3,250,000	\$1,754,083	\$12,732
6	Revenue Replacement		\$13,633,707	\$13,633,707	\$13,633,707
6.1	Revenue Replacement	Provision of Government Services	\$13,633,707	\$13,633,707	\$13,633,707
7	Administrative and Other		\$29,557	\$1,879	\$1,879
7.1	Administrative Expenses	Tracking and Oversight of Federal COVID-19 Funds	\$10,916	\$1,879	\$1,879
7.X	Administrative Reserve for Audit/Oversight	Reserve for Accountability and Oversight	\$18,641	\$0	\$0
			\$27,017,017	\$21,720,556	\$17,396,058

^{1/} Expenditures include cash advance payments made to subrecipients and contractors for goods or services that have not yet been invoiced.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

The COVID-19 Pandemic highlighted longstanding racial and socioeconomic inequities: from the outset, Black, Latino, and Native Americans were more likely to be diagnosed, hospitalized, or die from COVID-19. The economic ripple effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic were felt broadly throughout society, but poorer Americans, and poorer Black, Latino, and Native Americans in particular, were more likely to lose their jobs, leave college before graduating, face eviction, or experience overcrowding in their homes, thereby increasing their exposure risk to COVID-19.

California has made equity the cornerstone of its COVID-19 recovery agenda: it is a goal, a metric, and a core organizing principle. California's SLFRF projects reflect, build on, and demonstrate the state's equity goal, which is simple but bold: to produce fair outcomes for its citizens, not predicted by zip code or demographics. California's SLFRF programs attempt to mitigate the sharp edges of inequity by prioritizing programs that provide that extra bit of assistance. For vulnerable populations, an infusion of support, whether it be for tuition, rent, or bills, is often enough to prevent homelessness, dropping out of school, or eviction. It also reflects California's core values and belief that while opportunity may be unevenly distributed, talent, worth, and potential are not. To further the state's commitment to equity, California invested \$8.8 billion in Negative Economic Impact projects, broadly focused on three key areas:

- Affordable housing/eviction protection
- Utility assistance for families and businesses
- Higher education/workforce

Although several of California's SLFRF projects are still in the early stages, many are already delivering equity-driven outcomes. The attached spreadsheet, based on data from the Project and Expenditure report, lists the outputs and outcomes associated with each SLFRF project, many of which are designed to measure incremental improvements in equity.

By prioritizing need in distributing funding, California is also prioritizing equity. For instance, utility customers in danger of having their utilities disconnected were prioritized, as were renters in danger of eviction or loss of subsidized housing. Several of the state's affordable housing programs collect metrics on the number of units serving extremely low-income, very low-income, and low-income households. For the Emergency Financial Assistance Grants program, the state will measure the impact on community college enrollment and retention, and aims to minimize or reverse the declines in enrollment and retention rates caused by the pandemic.

Below are additional details of how the state has centered equity across its key investments in housing, utility assistance, and higher education and workforce.

Affordable Housing/Eviction Protection

California prioritized the building of affordable housing with its SFRF allocation: of the total \$13.4 billion going towards SLFRF projects, \$4.3 billion, or 32 percent, will be dedicated to affordable housing and/or homelessness prevention. This includes \$2.2 billion for Project Homekey, \$1.75 billion for Accelerate Affordable Housing Production, and \$300 million for Affordable Housing Preservation. An additional \$80 million is allocated for Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability.

Prioritizing affordable housing construction and homelessness prevention has significant equity dimensions: black households are more likely to be house-burdened (meaning, residents expend at least 30 percent of their income on housing and utilities) than white households, and households of color were more likely than white households to miss a rent payment during the pandemic. California's housing crisis predates the pandemic, but the convergence of the public health emergency and long-standing housing insecurity laid bare how vulnerable many Californians are, and how concentrated that vulnerability is in certain areas of the state. Below are several examples of how California's SFRF housing programs promote equity:

- California's Affordable Housing Preservation program, which provides \$300 million to preserve existing affordable housing, prioritized projects that had pre-qualified for the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Worker Housing Grant, which provides funding to support lower income households engaged in agricultural services, and recipients of the Special User Housing Rehab Program, which provides housing to populations with special needs, the homeless, seniors, and disabled groups.
- California's Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability program provides services to persons at or below 200 percent of federal poverty level who were disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. While all funds will serve low-income and traditionally underserved individuals, 25 percent was prioritized for qualified agencies that serve rural or underserved populations. Qualified legal services agencies in California have a strong commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion, and many grantees focus on services for persons with limited English proficiency and persons of color who have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic. Preference was also given to rural communities which have disproportionately low levels of legal services.

Utility Assistance for Families and Businesses

California's choice to designate \$2 billion (out of the total \$13.4 billion for SLFRF projects) for arrearages programs also carries equity implications: according to the Pennsylvania Utility Law Project, Black and Hispanic communities have always been vulnerable to disproportionately high energy burdens, meaning their utility bills constitute a disproportionately large share of their incomes. As such they also see higher risks of utility termination for nonpayment.

High utility burdens contribute to other serious health and mental health problems, including food insecurity, increased hospitalizations, and poorer overall health. Homes that are either too hot or too cold, or that lack clean, safe water also see increases in the incidence and severity of chronic illness, including asthma, respiratory diseases, and heart disease. Given these equity considerations, coupled with the significant health

repercussions of high utility burdens, California provided \$2 billion to utility assistance programs. Using these funds, utility companies credited customers' past due water, wastewater, and energy utility balances.

Higher Education/Workforce

Low-income college students, many of whom were already one missed tuition payment or one missed car payment away from leaving school without graduation, suffered severe psychological, academic, and economic impacts from COVID-19. Students of color were particularly affected by financial stressors, and reported higher rates of financial worry about continuing their education compared to their white peers. California continues to see the impact on college enrollment. Dubbed the "Great Interruption" national undergraduate enrollment declined over six percent from 2019 to 2021, representing a loss of over one million students. California's SLFRF investments in higher education recognize the critical role that unmet financial need plays in why students leave college without graduating.

The impact on working youth from the COVID-19 Pandemic was, according to the United Nations, "systematic, deep, and disproportionate." Almost a quarter of the nation's youth (aged 18-24) who were employed pre-pandemic had lost their jobs by May 2020. Millions of these youth have yet to reenter the labor market or work in low-wage jobs that fail to meet their basic needs. The connection between youth employment and future earnings and career satisfaction is profound: a literature review published by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that "workplace-based programs that teach non-cognitive skills appear to be effective remedial interventions for adolescents. They motivate acquisition of work-relevant skills and provide for disadvantaged youth the discipline and guidance which is often missing in their homes or high schools."

To mitigate the disproportionate burden experienced by California's college-age youth, the state directed over \$500 million towards emergency financial aid and workforce programs geared towards college students and young adults. Investments include \$250 million for the Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students, \$185 million for the Youth Jobs Program, and \$127.5 million for the College Service Program.

Community Engagement

California's SLFRF programs were enacted through the state budget process. These decisions followed many meetings with stakeholders, a series of public hearings, and ultimately were approved by locally-elected representatives in both houses of California's Legislature. Stakeholders, including local government associations,

advocacy groups, and community-based organizations, are well-versed in these opportunities and provided written and oral comments, and participated in the many briefings, roundtables, and listening sessions that are essential components of the annual state budget process.

In addition to the opportunities built into the budget process, programs in California's Recovery Plan include specific community-engagement processes that enable tailoring of programs to those they are intended to serve. Outreach in some communities, especially those that have been historically marginalized, can be challenging; however, awareness of available resources within these communities is critical to the success of the programs. Strategies have included, and continue to include, providing opportunities for meaningful verbal and written comments from local community-based organizations and community members, with feedback informing program changes, and leveraging existing local and culturally relevant expertise by collaborating with local community groups and organizations. Among other things, this has included technical assistance to providers and other supporting organizations, to quickly engage and support the intended beneficiaries.

Each individual SLFRF-funded project has unique challenges in reaching targeted beneficiaries. Individual departments have used their programmatic knowledge and expertise to help craft specific community engagement efforts to most effectively reach communities that have historically faced barriers to service. For example, California's Community Colleges developed a multipronged communications approach to increase awareness among students of its SLFRF-funded emergency financial aid. This included social media, peer mentors, messages from instructors, and student services program communications.

The Judicial Council, which administers the Legal Services program, partnered with legal aid organizations, statewide tenants' rights organizations, policy experts, and advocates in designing the program. The Legal Services program is partially inspired by the experience of a Los Angeles coalition that created a collaborative eviction protection program called Stay Housed LA. Stay Housed LA combines outreach and education to prevent evictions by connecting at-risk individuals with services via a streamlined process. The partner organizations' on-the-ground experience was critical in expanding the vision statewide. By providing funding for both legal aid and tenant rights education, legal nonprofits were better able to serve people facing eviction while also increasing communities' understanding of their rights.

Finally, in the Last-Mile Broadband project, robust community engagement through public meetings, webinars, and outreach to stakeholders, including California Tribes, led to formal comments from more than 35 entities and well over 100 informal comments from the general public. This program was also designed to require project applicants to submit endorsements or letters of support from state and local government,

community groups, and anchor institutions supporting the deployment of the broadband projects as part of their applications for funding.

Labor Practices

California has a long history of strong labor standards, and California's existing labor practices continue to ensure the delivery of high-quality infrastructure through the use of a skilled and trained workforce on many publicly funded projects. California's prevailing wage laws require contractors and subcontractors who work on publicly funded construction and maintenance projects to pay their workers minimum prevailing wage rates and generally require the hiring of apprentices.

While California law does not require Project Labor Agreements, these agreements are common on public works projects and the prevailing wage rates are usually based on rates specified in collective bargaining agreements.

Use of Evidence

California was at the forefront of states in deploying the SLFRF resources as efficiently and expeditiously as possible to maximize the amount of relief provided during the pandemic. The state legislature approved an allocation plan in June 2021 prior to the specific guidance being issued regarding evidence-based interventions and evaluations. As a result, SLFRF was used to expand existing state programs that have been modeled after successful strategies and adapted over the years through lessons learned. For example, two existing programs expanded with SLFRF that were modeled after successful strategies include one that provides legal representation to persons facing eviction, and another that provides short-term housing solutions to individuals who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. These and other programs are regularly assessed to determine where interventions are most successful and to help identify where improvements can be made.

Going forward, additional information regarding project outcomes and outputs anticipated from these and other SLFRF-funded programs will be relayed in the required reports.

Performance Report

From the inception of the SLFRF program, performance management and statewide oversight have been a critical element of California's Recovery Plan. The level of federal funds provided to California, in particular the state's SLFRF allocation, brings

significant tracking and oversight responsibilities. California elected to direct a portion of its resources to support dedicated staff to track the awards and expenditures of federal relief and stimulus funds, including SLFRF, to monitor and oversee the use of the funds, establish a unified statewide framework for data collection of SLFRF projects, and complete reporting and analysis of SLFRF funds based on predefined outcome measures.

These dedicated staff help provide critical oversight, accountability, transparency, and greater statewide consistency across all SLFRF-funded projects. California conducts training sessions related to the allowable use of these funds, and formed a task force comprised of departments responsible for the day-to-day oversight of these funds that meets bi-weekly. The core team provides regular updates to departments on expenditure and tracking of federal stimulus funds consistent with applicable state laws and federal requirements.

When SLFRF-funded projects were in development or in the early stages of implementation, dedicated staff provided statewide technical assistance to state departments as they developed output and outcome measures to ensure consistency with California's overarching equity goals and in accordance with California's goals to improve:

- Behavioral and public health outcomes
- Access to housing
- Educational opportunities
- Access to high-quality jobs
- Financial stability of families and businesses
- Access to broadband

Furthermore, dedicated audit staff for all SLFRF-funded projects assess internal controls, complete risk assessments, perform outreach with each department, provide guidance to departments' internal auditors, offers technical training via the bi-weekly task force meetings, and conduct audits of the departments.

In addition to dedicated resources for statewide performance management, each department with SLFRF-funded projects conducts their own performance management and oversight of these funds and on subrecipients and contractors. Each department was required to compile a monitoring plan to ensure compliance with requirements of the SLFRF award pursuant to [2 CFR 200.332](#), detailing their approach to providing the required oversight and monitoring of these funds. While these plans vary by department in some aspects, there is consistency in many areas, including conducting risk assessments of subrecipients and contractors, providing SLFRF specific outreach, training, and technical assistance—both before and after receiving grant applications and making awards, detailing reporting and record retention policies, conducting desk

reviews and internal audits, and developing processes for resolving any findings. Some departments also dedicated resources and internal staff to performance management of their SLFRF-funded projects.

Project Inventory

The Project Inventory details each of California's SLFRF projects. Information currently available about project-specific outcomes and outputs, evidence-based interventions, and Treasury-required data specific to each Expenditure Category are included in Appendix A. Future reports will include additional outcome and output measures as data is collected.

Vaccine Incentives

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
10120001	1.1: Public Health – COVID-19 Vaccination	\$122,000,000

Vaccination is the cornerstone of the state's COVID-19 response. California's Vax for the Win program, administered by the California Department of Public Health, was designed to increase the state's COVID-19 vaccination rate. The program funded thirty \$50,000 lottery winners, up to two million \$50 gift cards, and ten \$1.5 million lottery winners to incentivize vaccinations. The project also included \$4 million for a public awareness campaign to promote the vaccine incentives program, which featured a two-pronged strategy to reach both a three-county group with the highest no shot population and a second priority group of eight counties in the state's Central Valley to serve the most vulnerable communities equitably.

At the time of the announcement more than 62.8 percent of Californians aged 12 and over were at least partially vaccinated, but an estimated 12 million eligible Californians had not received a vaccine. The program successfully stemmed a decline in vaccine demand in the spring of 2021. In the three-week period immediately preceding the program, the number of daily vaccine doses statewide had declined by nearly 48 percent. However, in the three-week period following the launch of the incentives program, the number of daily vaccine doses declined by about 29 percent, representing an over 18 percentage point improvement in slowing the decline in the overall vaccination rate during the program.

Vaccine Management and Coordination

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
10120003	1.1: Public Health – COVID-19 Vaccination	\$86,837,000

The COVID-19 Pandemic highlighted the disproportionate impact of the virus on certain populations, making it imperative to focus interventions and resources on addressing the health of those disproportionately impacted. Equitable vaccine administration is a crucial tool to address disease burden, and critical to reopening safely and effectively. Through targeted outreach and mobile clinics, health equity metrics show that over 56 percent of the least healthy communities, as measured by the [Healthy Places Index](#), are fully vaccinated in California.

The state's vaccination management system (myCAvax) is critical to providing efficient distribution and management of vaccines throughout the state. This project was initially funded in December 2020 using other federal funding, while ongoing maintenance, operations, and enhancements to the system use SLFRF for costs incurred after March 3, 2021. This system supports the enrollment of providers into the statewide vaccine program, who use the system to order vaccine supplies, report vaccine inventory, including transfers, or storage, and handling incidents. The MyTurn Clinic module supported the administration of vaccines at mass vaccination sites and supports providers, especially those serving low-income individuals.

Extensive technical, program, and operational support has been provided to California's 61 Local Health Jurisdictions and nearly 9,000 providers through outreach, training, and help desk support. As of June 2022, over 50 million vaccine doses were ordered and distributed in California using the system. This investment simplified vaccine eligibility screening and scheduling appointments for the public and directly facilitated the administration of over 21 million vaccine doses statewide. Furthermore, the system includes the option for Californians to register for a Digital Vaccination Record to allow individuals to demonstrate proof of their COVID-19 vaccination.

For more information about this system and its modules, visit:
<https://mycavax.cdph.ca.gov/s/> and <https://myturn.ca.gov/>.

Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
11080004	1.1: Public Health – Mental Health Services	\$530,000,000

Prior to the pandemic, California's rates of overdose deaths, suicide, mental illness, and substance use disorder were steadily increasing, and the majority of Californians with behavioral health conditions self-reported they were not receiving treatment. The

pandemic accelerated these trends, adding to them social isolation, financial insecurity, housing insecurity, and inequitable financial losses. The pandemic also increased the severity and frequency of mental health crises with more than 33 percent of Californians surveyed reporting symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorder compared to 31 percent of adults in the U.S. Concurrently, barriers to accessing needed care worsened given the focus on care and treatment of COVID-19.

The Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Project (BHCIP) provides competitive grants to qualified entities, including counties, cities, tribal entities, and others to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources. Projects will support short-term crisis stabilization, acute and sub-acute care, crisis residential care, community-based mental health residential treatment, substance use disorder residential treatment, mobile crisis, and community and outpatient behavioral health services. Over half of the counties in California do not currently have crisis stabilization units, mental health rehabilitation centers, psychiatric health facilities, or inpatient psychiatric hospitals.

The pandemic exacerbated the need to build and expand capacity throughout the system: by increasing the number of inpatient and outpatient treatment options, California is meeting that need. These investments will result in better treatment outcomes and mitigate the cycle of homelessness and unnecessary institutionalization.

California is providing \$530 million for eligible entities to construct, acquire, and rehabilitate real estate assets to better serve communities that serve Medi-Cal (California's Medicaid program) beneficiaries. In order to receive funding, applicants must demonstrate they have been through a planning process and are determined by the state to be launch-ready. Funding for BHCIP was made available in June 2022.

For more information on BHCIP Round 3: Launch Ready, please visit:
<https://www.infrastructure.buildingcalhhs.com/grantees/lr/>.

Relief for Energy Utility Arrearages

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20241030	2.2: Negative Economic Impacts – Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	\$1,000,000,000

Millions of Californians fell behind on their utility bills due to financial hardship related to the COVID-19 Pandemic. State-mandated moratoriums on utility disconnection provided vital short-term protection for customers, and various federal programs providing utility arrearage assistance, while crucial, were largely targeted to limited-income customers. Many Californians struggled to manage the financial burden of repaying past due balances and risked losing home utility services. This program

reimbursed energy utilities for reported customer arrearages incurred between March 4, 2020 and June 15, 2021 – with emphasis on customers who faced immediate risk of service loss due to nonpayment.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://csd.ca.gov/Pages/CAPP.aspx>.

Relief for Water Utility Arrearages

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20241007	2.2: Negative Economic Impacts – Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	\$800,000,000

The California Water and Wastewater Arrearages Payment Program provided funding to reimburse water and wastewater utilities for reported customer arrearages incurred between March 4, 2020 and June 15, 2021. California prioritized past due arrearages for water services, which required all disbursements to be issued by January 31, 2022. After fully reimbursing water systems, funding was credited to customers' wastewater arrearages. Payments to wastewater treatment providers were issued by June 2022.

For more information about this program, visit:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/arrearage_payment_program/.

Expanded Relief for Water Arrearages

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20241008	2.2: Negative Economic Impacts – Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	\$200,000,000

The Expanded Relief program provides grants to municipalities to assist low-income households that pay a high proportion of household income for drinking water and wastewater services. Expanded Relief for Water Arrearages is a one-time state-initiated version of the federal Low-Income Water Household Assistance Program, which provides relief to low-income households experiencing difficulty paying their water and wastewater utility bills. As Californians continue to face economic disruptions related to the COVID-19 Pandemic, nonprofit and public agencies will serve as local service providers to support local administration of program services including outreach, intake, and delivery of financial assistance for water and wastewater services to eligible households.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://csd.ca.gov/Pages/CAPP.aspx>.

Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20760010	2.10: Negative Economic Impacts – Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers	\$185,000,000

The COVID-19 Pandemic exacerbated the lack of workforce opportunities for youth in the state. Prior to the pandemic, many youth situated in both urban and rural counties were already struggling to make ends meet and pay for the basic costs of living. The pandemic forced employers to shutter operations, reduce hours, or lay off employees to protect public health. Many of the individuals impacted by these cutbacks were low-income, unemployed and/or out of school, justice-involved, transitioning from foster care, engaged with mental health or substance abuse, and/or without financial security and support.

The #CaliforniansForAll Youth Jobs Corps Program provides local cities and counties with an opportunity to invest in critical workforce development programs, aimed at youth who have suffered financial hardship as a result of the pandemic and lack access to career building resources and opportunities. The project will be coordinated with local community groups and organizations that work with low-income youth and other underrepresented groups to target outreach and engagement to these individuals.

The primary goal of this project is to increase employment among low-income youth by providing full-time, part-time, or summer jobs. Research indicates that involvement in youth job programs has a positive impact on employment later in life. Multiple studies support the premise that participation by low-income youth in a cooperative education, internship, apprenticeship, or mentorship program in high school is related to higher subsequent job quality.

California Volunteers is currently contracting with 27 different jurisdictions to implement this initiative. A few jurisdictions have begun recruitment efforts, although California Volunteers anticipates most programs will begin the second half of 2022.

For more information about this program, visit:
<https://www.californiavolunteers.ca.gov/youth-jobs-corps/>.

Community Care Expansion

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31081019	2.15: Negative Economic Impacts – Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	\$450,000,000

California currently has a shortage of adult and senior care facilities in many regions of the state. Since the start of the COVID-19 Pandemic, California has experienced a decline in the number of available beds as facilities' resources were strained and closed. Without access to such facilities, aged, blind, and disabled recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/State Supplementary Payment (SSP) face a greater likelihood of becoming homeless. People experiencing homelessness are at greater risk from COVID-19 due to lack of access to safe shelter and higher rates of chronic health conditions that elevate risk of medical complications from COVID-19.

This project provides capital funding to qualified entities for the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of adult and senior care facilities that serve people who receive SSI/SSP and/or who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. This initiative expands the state's housing options and care continuum, resulting in better health outcomes, and mitigating the cycle of homelessness and unnecessary institutionalization.

The Community Care Expansion program will preserve or create 7,000 adult and senior care beds to improve housing stability and health outcomes of seniors and adults with disabilities, including those who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

California released a funding solicitation for capital expansion projects in early 2022, with funding made available to qualified grantees. Applications for funding will be reviewed and awarded on a rolling basis until funds are exhausted. Initial awards are expected to be announced in summer 2022. Additionally, California announced non-competitive allocations for counties with qualifying licensed facilities in June 2022; these funds are intended to immediately preserve licensed facilities at risk of closure.

For more information about this program, visit:
<https://www.infrastructure.buildingcalhhs.com>.

Accelerate Affordable Housing Production

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31081020	2.15: Negative Economic Impacts – Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	\$1,750,000,000

California continues to face a housing crisis as increasing numbers of people pay larger shares of their income on housing or face homelessness. More than half of California renters face high housing cost burdens. To meet the need for safe, affordable housing, the Accelerate program will fund the construction of affordable housing units.

Most state-funded multifamily housing projects rely on tax credits for construction and long-term financing. This project will provide development capital to shovel-ready projects, which are currently stalled due to insufficient supply of tax credits and bonds to proceed to development. This investment will accelerate the development of 90 affordable housing projects throughout the state, potentially serving over 15,000 individuals or households years ahead of schedule.

These multi-family projects will serve economically disadvantaged households and individuals earning less than 60 percent of the area median income and help to relieve homelessness, which has increased due to the pandemic. Geographically, eligible projects are located throughout the state, including rural and urban locations.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://accelerator.hcd.ca.gov/>.

Affordable Housing Preservation

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31081021	2.15: Negative Economic Impacts – Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	\$300,000,000

As affordability covenants expire, state-funded affordable housing units risk conversion to market-rate housing. This program will provide capital to legacy state-funded affordable housing projects, preventing them from converting to market-rate housing as their affordability requirements expire. This program will rehabilitate and maintain a portfolio of older, state-funded affordable housing projects in need of significant repairs. These projects received public funding decades ago and require substantial rehabilitation to address health and safety issues.

This program would preserve 850 to 1,200 affordable housing units for low-income Californians. Occupants of these housing projects are at severe risk of displacement if these sites convert to market-rate housing. Geographically, these projects are located throughout the state, in rural as well as urban locations.

For more information about this program please visit: <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/policy-research/preserving-existing-affordable-housing.shtml>.

Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31131023	2.16: Negative Economic Impacts – Long-Term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	\$2,200,000,000

As of January 2020, California had an estimated 161,548 people experiencing homelessness on any given day, as reported by Continuums of Care to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Of that total, 8,030 were family households, 11,401 were veterans, 12,172 were unaccompanied young adults (aged 18-24), and 51,785 were individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. While HUD has not yet released data from the annual point-in-time count at the outset of 2021, counts are expected to increase significantly due to the economic impacts of the pandemic.

At the outset of the COVID-19 Pandemic, California acted quickly to prevent the spread of the virus in its homeless population. Project Roomkey was a multi-agency, state effort to provide safe isolation motel rooms for homeless individuals who were COVID-19 positive, exposed to the virus, and those most vulnerable to hospitalization or death as a result of COVID-19. Project Roomkey allowed for underutilized hotels and motels to provide temporary non-congregate shelter during the pandemic, consistent with public health guidance.

The Homekey program builds on Project Roomkey by providing a more permanent solution for Californians experiencing homelessness and who are at high risk for serious illness and impacted by COVID-19. The Homekey program partners with local entities to acquire, rehabilitate, and convert hotels, motels, and vacant apartment buildings into interim or permanent, long-term housing. Using a combination of state and federal funds, the Homekey program has already rehabilitated approximately 5,900 units of interim and permanent housing for at-risk individuals to avoid the spread of COVID-19.

There continues to be strong local demand for Homekey sites, given the time and cost savings achieved by the program. Project Homekey provides grant funding for local public entities, including cities, counties, or other local public entities, including housing authorities or federally recognized tribal governments within California. Over 10,000 units are anticipated over the next few years, funded via a combination of SLFRF (\$2.2 billion) and state General Fund (\$550 million). The \$550 million in state General Fund will supplement the acquisition of, and provide initial operating subsidies for, Homekey sites to promote project feasibility.

To date, over \$1.1 billion has been awarded to 70 new projects since December 2021. Combined, these projects provide over 4,004 units of much-needed housing units. Projects vary from adaptive reuse of existing residential and commercial structures to the new construction of modular housing. Furthermore, of the total \$2.2 billion allocation, \$2.1 billion is dedicated to program activities that qualify as a moderate-evidence intervention, as defined by U.S. Treasury.

For more information about the program, visit: <https://homekey.hcd.ca.gov/>.

Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grants

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20970012	2.29: Negative Economic Impacts – Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship	\$1,500,000,000

Many small businesses, especially those owned by individuals from historically underserved and disadvantaged groups, face barriers to accessing traditional forms of capital, especially in the event of a disaster like the COVID-19 Pandemic. Small businesses make up 99.8 percent of California's businesses and represent nearly half of all jobs in the state. These businesses experienced significant revenue declines due to COVID-19, and were at risk of their businesses shuttering without capital infusion. This program provides competitive micro grants ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 to eligible small businesses and nonprofits affected by the pandemic and the related health and safety restrictions. These direct grants allowed small businesses to reopen and operate safely.

The California Office of the Small Business Advocate has a network of over 500 providers and program partners including underserved small business groups and community-based organizations to provide outreach, engagement, and technical assistance. These partners collaborated locally to encourage underserved businesses to apply.

The SLFRF funding supplements \$2.5 billion in state funds that had already been allocated to provide immediate relief to over 210,000 small businesses and nonprofit cultural institutions. Since this program's inception, awards have been made on a rolling basis rather than a first-come, first-served approach, accepting applications from all eligible businesses and prioritizing allocations to those that have been most impacted by COVID-19, as demonstrated by their geography and industry. The program also considered applicants' location in disadvantaged communities, which is tracked by socioeconomic indicators including low-to-moderate income, poverty rates, unemployment, and education attainment that limit access to capital and other resources. Demand outpaced the available funds and all grants were obligated in 2021.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://careliefgrant.com/>.

Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20530009	2.37: Negative Economic Impacts – Economic Impact Assistance: Other	\$80,000,000

Since the onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic, increased numbers of Californians have faced homelessness, largely because of pandemic-related income loss. The Legal Services program funds qualified legal services agencies to provide eviction defense, tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, and services to prevent foreclosures for homeowners. Services included pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education and representation, and legal services. These services improve habitability, increase affordable housing, help Californians access existing programs that provide income or benefits, prevent homelessness, and provide legal assistance for persons displaced because of domestic violence.

Out of the total allocation, 75 percent of funds were formula grants for qualified legal services organizations while the remaining 25 percent was directed to competitive grants. Furthermore, of the total \$80 million allocation, \$8 million represents an investment in a moderate-evidence intervention, as defined by U.S. Treasury.

College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
30561016	2.37: Negative Economic Impacts – Economic Impact Assistance: Other	\$127,519,000

COVID-19 caused unprecedented financial hardships and social disruptions for college students in California, who continue to contend with the impacts of job loss, lack of community, distance learning, and elevated stress and anxiety. Many low-income college students were already experiencing significant barriers to achieving their higher education goals, and the COVID-19 Pandemic exacerbated these challenges. Many students struggled to find adequate accommodations to continue their coursework, and returned to homes that lacked the private space and internet access needed for successful remote learning. Additionally, many students who relied on income from campus-based jobs lost those jobs due to campus closures.

The College Service Program worked closely with stakeholders to gather and incorporate diverse feedback in developing strategies to recruit and train low-income and Pell Grant recipients. This project connects student volunteers with community-based organizations that provide services addressing the social, educational, physical, and mental health impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Approximately 6,500 student

participants will receive up to \$10,000 to help mitigate college expenses while contributing to the COVID-19 recovery effort in their communities. The first student cohort is expected to begin in fall 2022, with planning efforts and outreach to stakeholders conducted prior to the launch of this cohort.

With 48 higher education institution partners, 30 of which contract directly with California Volunteers, the #CaliforniansForAll College Corps initiative (aka the College Service Program) is currently in the planning phase. Partners are finalizing their operating systems and program designs, outlining and managing student recruitment, and developing processes for tracking metrics and impacts, all in preparation for the official program launch in fall 2022.

For more information about this program, visit:

<https://www.californiavolunteers.ca.gov/californiansforall-college-corps/>.

Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
30561018	2.37: Negative Economic Impacts – Economic Impact Assistance: Other	\$250,000,000

The Emergency Financial Assistance Grants program invests \$250 million in SLFRF to provide emergency financial assistance grants to low-income California community college students who have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 Pandemic. Largely as a result of the pandemic, California's community colleges reported enrollment declines of approximately 15 to 16 percent for its fall 2021 incoming class, a significant increase from pre-COVID-19 trends. These emergency grants are targeted to low-income community college students facing financial hardship as a result of the pandemic to complete their educational goals.

Expand Broadband Service to Unserved Communities

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
51682026	5.19: Broadband – Broadband: "Last Mile" Projects	\$522,397,000

Universal access to high-speed Internet is critical to the state's economy, education, basic health and well-being, and will be a key component of the state's long-term and equitable recovery, vitality, and resilience. California's Broadband for All initiative, a plan to bridge the digital divide, guides coordinated actions to put California on a path toward complete broadband availability, reliability, and affordability.

The plan, adopted in 2019, lays out three main goals for all Californians: (1) access to high-performance broadband at home, (2) access to affordable broadband and the

devices necessary to access the Internet, and (3) access to training and support to enable digital inclusion.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has underscored the need for all Californians to have a robust connection that supports distance learning, telework, telehealth, and everyday needs. Long-standing inequities in internet availability, affordability, and quality have persisted. California's connectivity needs and challenges are immense: more Californians are disconnected than in any other state—in 2021, more than 673,000 households did not have a high-speed broadband connection. Over a quarter of rural households in the state had no high-speed broadband. Tribal lands were also disproportionately impacted, with 25 percent of homes without access.

The pandemic underscored the importance of making broadband accessible and affordable for educational, employment, and health purposes. The 2021-22 Budget invested a combination of SLFRF and state funds (totaling \$6 billion) over three years as part of a statewide plan to expand broadband infrastructure, and increase access to and affordability of broadband for all Californians. Of this amount, \$2 billion (a combination of state funds, SLFRF, and other American Rescue Plan Act funding) will be used to construct last-mile infrastructure.

The initiative will be designed around universal access to help the most unserved and underserved communities in California, to address market failure areas and historically marginalized communities, and provide service for low-income households in a given area. An additional \$50 million will be used for eligible local agencies and tribal entities in California to support pre-construction work that facilitates last-mile broadband infrastructure projects.

With regards to how this project advances the Justice40 initiative, in increasing access to fast, reliable, and affordable broadband internet around the state, particularly in areas where existing network infrastructure does not achieve speeds that are sufficient for remote work, the last-mile broadband project will help create opportunities for training and workforce development.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/internet-and-phone/broadband-implementation-for-california>.

Expand Broadband Infrastructure

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
51782027	5.21: Broadband – Broadband: Other Projects	\$3,250,000,000

One key goal established by the California Broadband Council's "Broadband for All Action Plan" is for all Californians to have high-performance broadband available at

home, schools, libraries, and businesses, because broadband access is essential to digital equity. This project addresses a technical reality behind the digital divide: the availability of middle-mile fiber, which is a prerequisite for last-mile deployment of broadband to those who currently lack access. Open and affordable middle-mile access is particularly scant on Tribal lands and in low-income urban and rural areas. The gaps in middle-mile greatly disadvantage marginalized communities. Bridging the middle-mile gap will make it more affordable for internet service providers to serve these communities.

The state will identify those areas with nonexistent or insufficient middle-mile broadband infrastructure to enable the completion of last-mile projects. The construction of the middle-mile network will prioritize projects that: (1) can be completed expediently, and (2) will maximize the potential for the deployment of new high-speed, last-mile internet connections to homes, schools, libraries, and businesses. Middle-mile routes will be designed around unserved and underserved communities and will provide last-mile service at speeds sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support work, education, and health simultaneously. The network will also be sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth over time.

California is allocating part of its SLFRF allocation to expand broadband infrastructure by building a middle-mile network to enable completion of last-mile projects. This statewide network will encourage providers to expand service to unserved and underserved areas by substantially reducing their upfront infrastructure costs, creating new opportunities for public fiber networks, and promoting affordability and increased options for consumers. This essential backbone is a foundational step toward access to high-speed broadband for all Californians.

With regards to how this project advances the Justice40 initiative, in increasing access to fast, reliable, and affordable broadband internet around the state, particularly in areas where existing network infrastructure does not achieve speeds that are sufficient for remote work, the middle-mile broadband project will help create opportunities for training and workforce development.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://middle-mile-broadband-initiative.cdt.ca.gov/>.

Tracking and Oversight of Federal COVID-19 Funds

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
70190029	7.1: Administrative and Other – Administrative Expenses	\$10,916,000

As described in the Monitoring Plan section of this report, California determined that the responsibilities attached to receipt of SLFRF, including monitoring and reviewing U.S. Treasury guidance, designing programs that incorporate measurable and equity-based outputs and outcomes, monitoring and providing oversight of SLFRF projects, and collating and compiling expenditure data for Project and Expenditure reports, required dedicated staff. California opted to create a unique unit within its Department of Finance to do this important work.

Appendix A - Key Performance Indicators

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
California Vaccine Incentives Program	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Output	\$50 gift card redemption codes issued to fully vaccinated Californians.	4,078,160
	Outcome	Decrease in the decline in overall vaccination rate during the period of the vaccine incentives program.	18 percentage point improvement
COVID-19 Vaccine Management System	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Output	Vaccine doses administered in California.	78,156,577
	Output	Providers registered to administer COVID-19 vaccinations in California.	8,926
	Output	Vaccine doses ordered and distributed in California	50,810,665
	Outcome	Create a public-facing IT system to simplify vaccine eligibility screening and scheduling appointments for the public to help facilitate the administration of at least 20 million vaccine doses in California.	Goal met with facilitating the administration of 21,580,739 vaccine doses
	Outcome	Create an IT system to help increase the number of providers registered to administer COVID-19 vaccinations statewide to over 5,000.	Goal met with facilitating the registration of 8,926 providers
	Outcome	Create an IT system to facilitate ordering and distributing at least 50 million vaccine doses in California.	Goal met with facilitating the ordering of 50,810,665 vaccine doses
Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
Relief for Energy Arrearages	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Households served.	327,414
	Output	Participating utilities.	15
	Outcome	Residential customers served by the program.	327,414
	Outcome	Commercial customers served by the program.	3,950
Relief for Water Arrearages	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Households served.	192,562
	Output	Water systems participating.	1,172
	Outcome	Number of households in California with reduced utility debt.	192,562
Expanded Relief for Water Arrearages	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Households served.	0
Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs.	0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Workers completing sectoral job training programs.	0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People in summer youth employment programs.	0
Community Care Expansion	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation).	Not applicable

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Affordable housing units preserved or developed.	Not applicable
Accelerate Affordable Housing Production	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation).	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Affordable housing units preserved or developed.	0
Affordable Housing Preservation	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation).	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Affordable housing units preserved or developed.	0
Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$2,100,000,000
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation).	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Affordable housing units preserved or developed.	0
Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grants	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Workers completing sectoral job training programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People in summer youth employment programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Small businesses served.	108,295
	Output	Applications received.	86,903
	Outcome	Recipients in Low-Moderate Income Communities	51.5%
	Outcome	Recipients in Rural Communities.	3.4%
Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$8,000,000
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Workers completing sectoral job training programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People in summer youth employment programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	People or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation).	19,768
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Affordable housing units preserved or developed.	Not applicable
	Output	Extended legal services cases closed.	1,190
	Output	Limited legal services cases closed.	5266
	Output	Educational workshops, self-help clinics and outreach events.	353
	Output	Hotline calls.	2,244
	Output	Legal service organizations/non-profits that are grantees.	77
	Outcome	Percent of extended legal services cases in which client was facing eviction or loss of subsidized housing where housing preservation was verified.	29%
	Outcome	Percent of extended legal services cases in which client was facing eviction or loss of subsidized housing where a negotiated/facilitated moveout or affordable housing preservation was verified.	61%

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
	Outcome	Percent of extended legal services cases in which client was seeking assistance with income where preservation or increase of income was verified.	85%
	Outcome	Percent of extended legal services cases in which tenant was seeking assistance with rights to fair treatment, safe and habitable housing where program was able to verify enforcement of rights.	84%
	Outcome	Percent of extended legal services cases in which client was facing other legal issues where program was able to verify that risk of homelessness was reduced.	84%
College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs.	Not applicable
	Output	Community colleges participating.	7
	Output	Public colleges participating.	20
	Output	Private colleges participating.	3
Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students	Treasury-Required Metrics	Amount of funding allocated to evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs.	Not applicable
	Output	Students receiving emergency financial aid grants.	129,229