

California Recovery Plan

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 2025 Report

California 2025 Recovery Plan

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

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

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provided \$27 billion of 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 refined the following budget priorities and allocation amounts beginning in the 2021-22 fiscal year:

- *Public Health: **\$265 Million***
- *Negative Economic Impacts: **\$4.3 Billion***
- *Revenue Replacement: **\$22.5 Billion***
- *Administrative: **\$6.1 Million***

California dedicated a majority of its SLFRF funds to the Revenue Replacement and Negative Economic Impacts categories to mitigate the loss of essential government services as a result of the pandemic.

Specific priorities include affordable housing, higher education, public health, and utility assistance.

Project development and refinement as well as adjustments to SLFRF allocations were made to meet issued guidance and ultimate needs. Overall, California made progress in administering its funds. As of the quarter ending June 30, 2025, California obligated and expended, on a cash basis, its full SLFRF allocation.

Uses of Funds

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

- Public health outcomes.
- Access to housing.
- Educational opportunities.
- Financial stability of families and businesses.

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.

Of the state's total \$27 billion allocation, \$4.5 billion was invested in dedicated projects across various types of expenditure categories (EC), which included \$265 million in Public Health (EC 1) and \$4.3 billion for Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2). Remaining funds fell into Revenue Replacement (EC 6) and Administrative and Other (EC 7). The uses of funds under each expenditure category in California's Recovery Plan included:

[EC 1] Public Health (\$265 million) – Includes support for the state's emergency response to COVID-19, including contact tracing, vaccine incentives, and a statewide system to facilitate the efficient allocation, distribution, and administration of vaccines.

[EC 2] Negative Economic Impacts (\$4.3 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 incurred water, wastewater, and energy utility arrearages.
- Provides funds to address housing shortages and homelessness exacerbated by the pandemic.
- Provides legal aid to renters and homeowners facing eviction or foreclosure.
- Provides emergency financial aid to community college students.

[EC 6] Revenue Replacement (\$22.5 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 \$22.5 billion revenue replacement restored state employee pay 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. Lastly, revenue replacement was used to fund statewide deferred maintenance needs and general government administration.

The chart below represents the state's SLFRF investments as of June 30, 2025:

Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund Allocation, Awards and Expenditures for the Period of March 3, 2021, Through June 30, 2025 (Dollars in Thousands)							
Exp. Category	Expenditure Category Title	Project Name	Lead Agency	Final Allocation	Amount Awarded	Expenditures ^{1/}	Returned Funds ^{2/}
1	Public Health			\$264,690	\$264,690	\$264,690	\$0
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Incentives	California Department of Public Health	\$19,423	\$19,423	\$19,423	\$0
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Incentives	Government Operations Agency	\$35,440	\$35,440	\$35,440	\$0
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Management and Coordination	California Department of Public Health	\$89,414	\$89,414	\$89,414	\$0
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing	Statewide COVID-19 Contact Tracing Redirection	California Department of Public Health	\$35,498	\$35,498	\$35,498	\$0
1.8	Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses	COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Support	Government Operations Agency	\$84,914	\$84,914	\$84,914	\$0
2	Negative Economic Impacts			\$4,263,688	\$4,263,669	\$4,263,669	\$19
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	Relief for Unpaid Water Utility Bills and Arrearages	State Water Resources Control Board	\$650,362	\$650,362	\$650,362	\$0
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	Relief for Unpaid Energy Utility Bills and Arrearages	Department of Community Services and Development	\$995,972	\$995,954	\$995,954	\$19
2.16	Long-Term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	Department of Housing and Community Development	\$2,045,285	\$2,045,285	\$2,045,285	\$0
2.28	Contributions to UI Trust Funds	Contributions to Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	Employment Development Department	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability	Judicial Council	\$77,203	\$77,203	\$77,203	\$0
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students	Community Colleges Chancellor's Office	\$244,866	\$244,866	\$244,866	\$0
6	Revenue Replacement			\$22,482,578	\$22,482,578	\$22,482,578	\$0
6.1	Revenue Replacement	Provision of Government Services	Various	\$22,482,578	\$22,482,578	\$22,482,578	\$0
7	Administrative and Other			\$6,061	\$6,061	\$6,061	\$0
7.1	Administrative Expenses	Federal Tracking, Accountability, and Cost Recovery	Department of Finance	\$6,061	\$6,061	\$6,061	\$0
		TOTAL		\$27,017,017	\$27,016,998	\$27,016,998	\$19
^{1/} Expenditures include cash advance payments made to subrecipients for goods or services that have not yet been invoiced.							
^{2/} Funds to be returned to U.S. Treasury due to receipt of abatements after the December 31, 2024 obligation deadline.							

Community Engagement

California's SLFRF projects were enacted through the state budget process. These decisions followed many meetings with stakeholders, a series of public hearings, and ultimately were approved by representatives in both houses of California's Legislature. Stakeholders, including local government associations, advocacy groups, and community-based organizations, were also provided opportunities to submit written and oral comments, and participated in the many briefings, roundtables, and listening sessions throughout the annual state budget process.

In addition to the opportunities built into the budget process, projects 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 the historically marginalized, can be challenging; however, awareness of available resources within these communities is critical to the success of the SLFRF projects. Consequently, community outreach strategies have included 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.

Each individual SLFRF-funded project had unique challenges in reaching targeted beneficiaries. Individual state departments 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.

Below are several examples:

- The Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students (Emergency Financial Aid) project developed a multipronged communications approach to increase students' awareness of its SLFRF-funded emergency financial aid. This included communications via the college's student portals, social media, peer mentors, messages from instructors, and student services program communications. Colleges were also encouraged to conduct focused outreach to student populations and use local-level data to prioritize student populations in need of aid to help close equity gaps.
- The Legal Services for Eviction Prevention project partnered with legal aid organizations, statewide tenants' rights organizations, policy experts, and advocates in designing the program. The project 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.

- To bolster community engagement, the Homekey project provided housing applicants with bonus points if they detailed how they would engage with target communities, including people currently experiencing homelessness and people with lived experience of homelessness, to inform the design of the project.

Labor Practices

California has a long history of strong labor standards, and California's existing labor laws and practices continue to facilitate the delivery of infrastructure projects using a skilled and trained workforce on many publicly funded projects.

For example, the Homekey project utilizes project labor agreements to set the terms and conditions of employment on publicly funded housing projects – including requiring the construction workforce to be comprised mainly of skilled journeymen and qualified apprentices. Moreover, Homekey projects are subject to California's prevailing wage laws which requires contractors and subcontractors who work on publicly funded construction and maintenance projects to pay their workers minimum prevailing wage rates, provide worker's compensation insurance, and generally require the hiring of apprentices. The Homekey project also has community benefit agreements to promise the creation of affordable housing units to address housing needs in local communities, partner with local developers to deliver tangible benefits to California residents and communities, and prioritizes local hiring practices.

Use of Evidence

To maximize the benefits of its SLFRF funds, California allocated funds expeditiously to provide immediate relief in the midst of the pandemic and spur an effective recovery. To that end, California's Legislature approved an allocation plan in June 2021 prior to the issuance of specific guidance regarding evidence-based interventions and evaluations. As such, SLFRF funds were used to expand existing state projects modeled after successful strategies and best practices adapted over the years through lessons learned as well as various studies and evidence-based

interventions. This includes practices such as prioritizing permanent housing and providing full scope legal assistance with education and outreach in the housing and legal assistance projects. These are further explained in the *Project Inventory* sections. Notably, project performance dashboards, including [Homekey's](#)¹ dashboard, are publicly available and demonstrate the outcomes and efficacy of the state's evidence-based interventions.

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, required 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, 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 outcome measures.

Dedicated staff helped provide critical oversight, accountability, transparency, and greater statewide consistency across all SLFRF projects. California conducted 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 met routinely. Staff also provided regular updates to departments on expenditure and tracking of federal stimulus funds consistent with applicable state laws and federal requirements or new guidance. During early stages of SLFRF implementation, dedicated staff also consulted with state departments developing metrics to track and measure project progress.

Furthermore, dedicated audit staff assessed internal controls, completed risk assessments, performed outreach with each department, offered technical training via the task force meetings, and conducted audits of the departments' SLFRF projects.

In addition to dedicated resources for statewide performance management, each department with SLFRF projects conducted its own performance management and oversight of these funds, including subrecipients and contractors. Each department was required to develop a monitoring plan to ensure compliance with requirements of the SLFRF award pursuant to [2 CFR 200.332](#), detailing their approach to providing

¹ Homekey is both state and SLFRF-funded.

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.

For information regarding key performance indicators for each SLFRF project, see **Appendix A**. California also posts information regarding project performance on the Department of Finance's website. For more information, visit: <https://dof.ca.gov/budget/state-fiscal-recovery-fund/>.

PROJECT INVENTORY

The Project Inventory details each of California's SLFRF projects. All projects are scheduled to expend their allocated funding no later than December 31, 2026, consistent with federal requirements. Further information regarding project-specific key performance indicators, outcomes and outputs, evidence-based interventions, and Treasury-required data specific to each Expenditure Category are provided in **Appendix A**.

California Vaccine Incentives Program

Project 10120001: California Vaccine Incentives Program

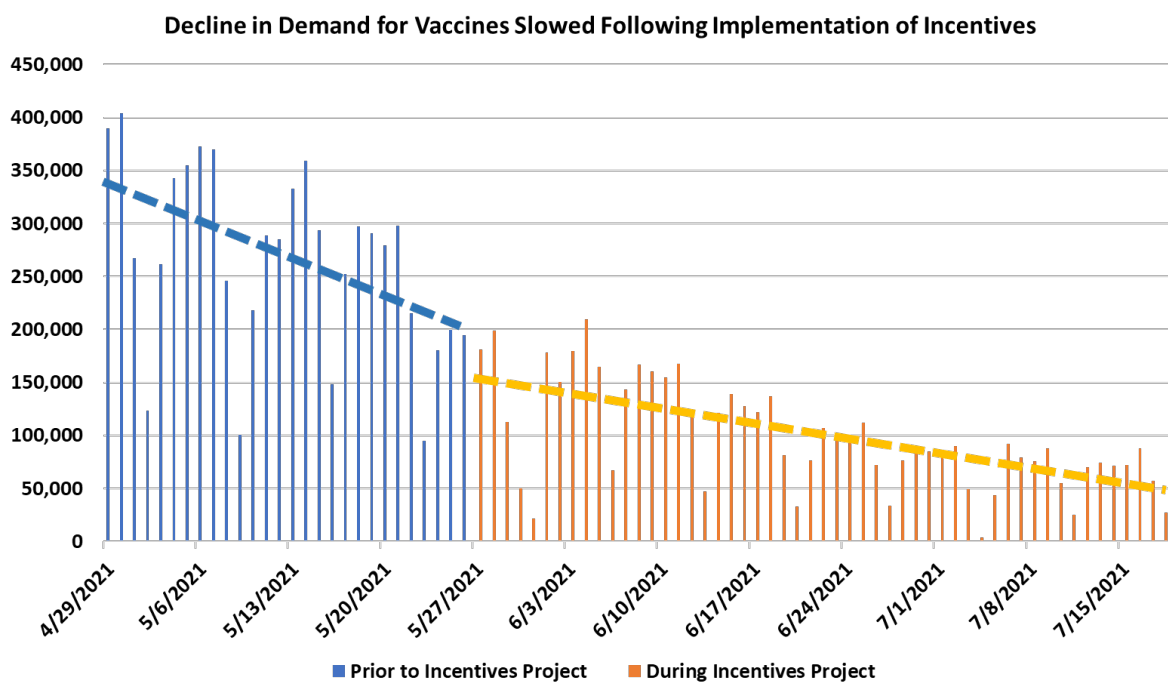
Project Expenditure Category: 1.1 - Public Health – COVID-19 Vaccination

Funding amount: \$54,863,297

Status: Completed

Vaccination was 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 incentivize Californians to get vaccinated as quickly as possible. The project funded thirty \$50,000 prizes, ten \$1.5 million prizes, and up to two million \$50 gift cards to incentivize vaccinations. The project also included \$4 million for a public awareness campaign to increase the overall effectiveness of the project, 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. All awards have been issued.

At the time of the incentives project 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 project successfully stemmed a decline in vaccine demand in the spring of 2021. In the three-week period immediately preceding the project, 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, prior to awarding the Vax for the Win cash prizes, 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.



COVID-19 Vaccine Management System

Project 10120003: COVID-19 Vaccine Management System (myCAvax)

Project Expenditure Category: 1.1 - Public Health - COVID-19 Vaccination

Funding amount: \$89,413,908

Status: Completed

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 was 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](#), were fully vaccinated in California by August 2021.

MyCAvax was critical in providing efficient distribution and management of vaccines throughout the state. This project was initially funded in December 2020 using other federal funding, while SLFRF funds were used for ongoing maintenance, operations, and system enhancement costs incurred after March 3, 2021. The system supported the enrollment of providers into the statewide vaccine program, who used the system to order vaccine supplies, report vaccine inventory, handle incidents, transfers, and storage. The MyTurn Clinic module supported the administration of vaccines at mass vaccination sites and supported providers, especially those serving low-income individuals.

This project provided extensive technical, program, and operational support to California's 61 Local Health Jurisdictions and over 9,000 providers through outreach, training, and help desk support. As of May 2023, 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 included the option for Californians to register for a Digital Vaccination Record to allow individuals to demonstrate proof of their COVID-19 vaccination.

While elements of this project continue, the SLFRF funding for this project has been exhausted.

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

COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Support

Project 10720032: COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Support

*Project Expenditure Category: 1.7 – Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses
(including Communications, Enforcement,
Isolation/Quarantine)*

Funding amount: \$84,914,137

Status: Completed

The COVID-19 pandemic had a disproportionate impact among California's diverse population groups. The COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Support project included contracts that were necessary to respond to and mitigate the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on California's economy and residents. In particular, these contracts were aimed at increasing access to vaccination and improving the vaccination rates of those that were disproportionately impacted and burdened by the COVID-19 pandemic.

For instance, \$32 million was dedicated to the “Get Out the Vaccine” (GOTV) program, which aimed to fulfill the unmet needs of underserved Californians during the COVID-19 pandemic by providing access to life saving vaccines in communities around the state with the lowest vaccination rates. GOTV targeted communities that were disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 (e.g., hard-to-reach/underserved populations, communities of color, communities with high hesitancy rate, specific employment sectors) and populations identified in the two lowest tiers of the Healthy Places Index, which was estimated to be over 7.5 million people in California. Utilizing on-the-ground strategies traditionally employed in electoral campaigns such as person-to-person contact through phone banking, door-to-door canvassing, and community events, GOTV efforts included over 9.5 million attempted engagements, led to over 4.6 million conversations, and successfully assisted over 165,000 Californians in receiving COVID-19 vaccinations.

Get Out the Vaccine Total Outreach		
Attempted Engagements*	Conversations	COVID-19 Vaccine Sign-Ups
9,539,692	4,626,668	165,459
* Includes multiple outreach methods, including phone, text, door-knocking, and canvassing.		

Statewide Contact Tracing Redirection

Project 10320031-4265: Statewide Contact Tracing Redirection

Project Expenditure Category: 1.3 - Public Health – COVID-19 Contact Tracing

Funding amount: \$35,498,403

Status: Completed

Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, California directed all state departments to identify five percent of staff to participate in statewide contact tracing efforts. These employees underwent training and the majority were assigned to local public health departments to augment the capacity to perform contact tracing across California. At its peak, the project had over 2,800 redirected state employees who performed contact tracing activities. SLFRF funds were used to

reimburse various state funds for labor costs associated with redirecting state employees who conducted COVID-19 contact tracing activities in 2021-22.

Relief for Water Arrearages

Project 20241007: Relief for Water Arrearages (California Water and Wastewater Arrearages Payment Program)

Project Expenditure Category: 2.2 - Negative Economic Impacts - Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid

Funding amount: \$650,361,790

Status: Completed

Enacted in the 2021 Budget Act, the California Water and Wastewater Arrearages Payment Program initially received \$985 million to provide 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. California disbursed \$250.8 million to arrearages for water services and \$120.4 million for wastewater services.

The 2023 Budget Act extended the period of eligibility to December 31, 2022, to disburse some of the remaining funds. Payments to reimburse arrearages for water and wastewater services eligible under the extended period were issued in early 2024. As of June 30, 2024, a total of \$445.1 million of additional payments were issued as a result of the extended period of eligibility. Participating utilities had six months from the date of payment to credit eligible accounts in arrears, with any remainder to be returned to the state.

As of December 2024, nearly \$238 million of the original \$985 million appropriated for this program remained unspent. These unspent funds were reverted in December 2024 and allocated to other eligible uses, allowing California to meet the December 31, 2024, federal obligation deadline.

For more information about this project, visit:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/arrearage_payment_program/.

Relief for Unpaid Energy Utility Bills and Arrearages

Project 20241030: Relief for Unpaid Energy Utility Bills and Arrearages

Project Expenditure Category: 2.2 - Negative Economic Impacts - Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid

Funding amount: \$995,972,460

Status: Completed

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 but many Californians struggled to manage the financial burden of repaying past due balances and risked losing home utility services. Various federal programs providing utility arrearage assistance, while crucial, were largely targeted to limited-income customers and were thus limited in their ability to provide relief to other households left vulnerable due to experiencing immediate impacts of the pandemic such as unemployment, underemployment, and related effects. This project provided funds to energy utilities to credit customer bills for eligible 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 project, visit: <https://csd.ca.gov/Pages/CAPP.aspx>.

Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis

Project 31131023: Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis (Homekey)

Project Expenditure Category: 2.16 - Negative Economic Impacts - Long-Term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons

Funding amount: \$2,045,284,873

Status: Completed 50 percent or more

By 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.

At the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic, California acted quickly to prevent the spread of the virus in its homeless population. Project Roomkey (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. Roomkey converted

underutilized hotels and motels to temporary non-congregate shelter during the pandemic, consistent with public health guidance.

Homekey builds on 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. Homekey partners with local entities to acquire, rehabilitate, and convert hotels, motels, and vacant apartment buildings into interim or permanent, long-term housing. Housing projects vary from adaptive reuse of existing residential and commercial structures to the new construction of modular housing.

Using a combination of state and federal funds, Homekey aims to rehabilitate underutilized or vacant sites across the state to create new non-congregate interim and permanent housing units for individuals at-risk of contracting COVID-19. As of June 2025, 4,804 units have been created and 6,463 individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness have been housed using SLFRF funds. Another 3,378 units are anticipated to be developed with SLFRF funds. In total, Homekey Rounds 2 and 3 have produced 4,928 units and have approximately 5,283 still underway, funded via a combination of SLFRF (\$2 billion) and state funds (\$550 million). To date, \$2,780,983,956 in Homekey Rounds 2 and 3 award funds have been disbursed, including \$2,045,284,873 in SLFRF funds. State funds supplement the acquisition of, and provide initial operating subsidies for, Homekey sites to promote project feasibility.

By state law, Homekey utilizes a Housing First model – an evidence-based intervention that prioritizes providing permanent housing for those experiencing housing instability. A series of validated studies have linked Housing First models to [improved housing stability](#) and even [reduced incarceration rates](#) and [decreased substance abuse](#). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development also utilizes a Housing First approach and [states](#) it "has been proven to successfully promote housing stability, improve some health outcomes, and reduce the use of high-cost services."

For more information about the project, visit: <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/homekey>.

Contributions to Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds

Project 22891030: Contributions to Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds

Project Expenditure Category: 2.28 - Contributions to UI Trust Funds

Funding amount: \$250,000,000

Status: Completed

In 2020, the federal government allowed states to borrow federal funds to pay regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. The state's UI Trust Fund, which went insolvent in March 2020, borrowed money to pay benefits (approximately \$20 billion as of May 2021) to the federal government. The debt is anticipated to have substantial costs to the state and the state's employers over the coming years.

California allocated \$250 million to pay down a portion of the UI debt that was outstanding as of May 2021 and defray future liabilities owed by the state and employers. This one-time payment aids in accelerating the timeline for the debt's payoff and, in doing so, reduces future taxes paid by the state's employers and reduces the amount the state pays on the debt's interest.

Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability

Project 20530009: Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability (Legal Services for Eviction Prevention)

Project Expenditure Category: 2.37 - Negative Economic Impacts - Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Funding amount: \$77,202,879

Status: Completed 50 percent or more

Based on 2023 Household Pulse Survey data, from 2021 to 2022, more than 600,000 Californian adults faced risks of eviction or foreclosure.

Legal Services for Eviction Prevention 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 include 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 and projects that provide income or benefits, prevent homelessness, and provide legal assistance for persons displaced by domestic violence.

About 10 percent of the total allocation is based on an evidence-based intervention. A growing body of [evidence](#) demonstrates that legal services in

combination with tenant rights education leads to improvements in housing stability for tenants. Additionally, fully represented tenants win or settle their cases at a higher rate than unrepresented tenants. Given this, the project provides certain full-scope legal aid services along with tenant rights education to reduce homelessness and promote housing stability.

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. From the inception of the program through March 30, 2024, the project has issued rounds of funding for both competitive and formula grants and entered into contracts with multiple grantees. Currently, grantees have successfully aided over 224,000 individuals by providing representation and non-representational legal help.

Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students

*Project 30561018: Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students
(Emergency Financial Aid)*

*Project Expenditure Category: 2.37 - Negative Economic Impacts - Economic
Impact Assistance: Other*

Funding amount: \$244,866,181

Status: Completed

Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students (Emergency Financial Aid) invested \$244 million of SLFRF funds 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 the fall 2021 incoming class, a significant drop in enrollment from pre-COVID-19 trends. Additionally, a 2020 California Community College COVID-19 student impact survey found that 57 percent of all students reported basic needs insecurity, with students of color reporting higher rates of insecurity than other students. Native American (71 percent), Black (65 percent), and Latino (63 percent) students reported the highest need.

Emergency Financial Aid grants were targeted at helping students facing financial hardship to complete their educational goals and improve their economic mobility and financial security. As of July 2022, 100 percent of the funds were disbursed to community college campuses across California and as of November 2024, 100 percent of the funds were distributed to students. The grants were intended to

enable students to remain enrolled and address immediate emergency needs that include, but are not limited to, loss or reduction of income, medical expenses, childcare costs, and technology. The project was open to both credit and non-credit students who were enrolled at least part-time in the 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 academic years, and have a demonstrated eligibility and financial need. The project was completed in fall of 2024.

Tracking and Oversight of Federal COVID-19 Funds

Project 70190029: Tracking and Oversight of Federal COVID-19 Funds

Project Expenditure Category: 7.1 - Administrative and Other - Administrative Expenses

Funding amount: \$6,060,644

Status: Completed

As described above, California determined the responsibilities attached to receipt of SLFRF funds required dedicated staff to monitor and review U.S. Treasury guidance, design projects that incorporate measurable and equity-based outputs and outcomes, monitor and provide oversight of SLFRF projects, and collate and compile expenditure data for Project and Expenditure reports. California opted to create a unit within its Department of Finance to do this crucial administrative work.

APPENDIX A – KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORSⁱ

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
California Vaccine Incentives Program	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Output	\$50 gift card redemption codes issued to fully vaccinated Californians.	2,039,080
	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	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Output	Providers registered to administer COVID- 19 vaccinations in California.	9,065
	Output	Vaccine doses ordered and distributed in California.	58,645,325
	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 22,547,402 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 9,065 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 58,645,325 vaccine doses
Statewide COVID-19 Contract Tracing Redirection	Output	Number of hours spent by state employees on contact tracing activities	546,298
	Outcome	Number of times redirected state employees assisted Local Health Jurisdictions with outreach to people who had tested positive for COVID-19 or been confirmed to be in close contact with someone who tested positive.	2,051,726
Relief for Unpaid Energy Utility Bills and Arrearages	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of households served.	1,671,866
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of households receiving eviction prevention	Not applicable

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
		services (including legal representation).	
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed.	Not applicable
	Output	Participating utilities	44
	Outcome	Residential customers served by the program.	1,671,866
	Outcome	Commercial customers served by the program.	9,549
Relief for Water Arrearages	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of households served.	1,457,218
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation).	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed.	Not applicable
	Output	Water systems participating.	1,192
	Outcome	Number of households in California with reduced utility debt.	1,457,218
Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$2,045,284,873
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal Representation).	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed.	4,804
	Output	Number of individuals housed.	6,463
	Output	Number of projects with rehabilitation or construction completed.	91
	Output	Percent of units going toward youth.	7%
	Output	Percent of units going toward homeless and chronically homeless.	35%
	Output	Percent of units going toward others at risk of homelessness.	57%
Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability ²	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$10,515,064
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of households receiving eviction	224,245

² Data represents cumulative outputs and outcomes achieved over the life of the project. Previous annual recovery plans have only displayed outputs and outcomes achieved in the respective publishing year.

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
		prevention services (including legal Representation).	
	Output	Extended legal services cases closed.	9,183
	Output	Limited legal services cases closed.	34,788
	Output	Educational workshops, self-help clinics, and outreach events.	4,792
	Output	Hotline calls.	32,912
	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.	31%
	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.	55%
	Outcome	Percent of extended legal services cases in which client was seeking assistance with rights to fair treatment, safe, and habitable housing where program was able to verify enforcement of rights.	87%
	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.	76%
	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.	78%
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.	505,050
	Outcome	Percentage of SFRF recipients in the Fall 2021 term who persisted to the next fall term	70%

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
		at any community college, excluding those who completed their academic goal and/or transferred to a four-year college or university.	
	Outcome	Percentage of SFRF recipients in the Fall 2022 term who persisted to the next fall term at any community college, excluding those who completed their academic goal and/or transferred to a four-year college or university.	66%
	Outcome	Percentage of SFRF recipients in the Fall 2023 term who persisted to the next fall term at any community college, excluding those who completed their academic goal and/or transferred to a four-year college or university.	65%
	Outcome	Percentage of credit course enrollments by SFRF recipients that resulted in a passing grade in the 2021-2022 academic year.	79%
	Outcome	Percentage of credit course enrollments by SFRF recipients that resulted in a passing grade in the 2022-2023 academic year.	73%
	Outcome	Percentage of credit course enrollments by SFRF recipients that resulted in a passing grade in the 2023-2024 academic year.	76%

ⁱ Based on available data as of June 30, 2025.