

California Recovery Plan

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 2023 Report

California 2023 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 assistance.

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provided \$27 billion 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: **\$710 Million***
- *Negative Economic Impacts: **\$7.1 Billion***
- *Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure: **\$2.4 Billion***
- *Revenue Replacement: **\$16.7 Billion***
- *Administrative: **\$59 Million***

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 as a result of 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.

SLFRF provided an invaluable influx of funding to bolster an equitable recovery in the midst of unprecedented challenges. Project development and refinement as well as adjustments to SLFRF allocations were made to meet guidance and ultimate needs. Overall, California has made progress in administering its funds. As of the quarter ending June 30, 2023, California has obligated 93 percent and expended on a cash basis 77 percent of its SLFRF. Information regarding project outcome goals and progress can be found in **Appendix A**.

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, \$10.2 billion is invested in dedicated "projects," which includes \$710 million in Public Health (EC 1), \$7.1 billion for Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2), and \$2.4 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:

[EC 1] Public Health (\$710 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.

[EC 2] Negative Economic Impacts (\$7.1 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 cities and counties to expand youth employment and work-study opportunities.
- 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 5] Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure (\$2.4 billion) – Promotes access to, and affordability of, broadband by funding middle 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.

[EC 6] Revenue Replacement (\$16.7 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 \$16.7 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.

The below chart represents the state's SLFRF investments as of June 30, 2023:

Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund
Awards and Expenditures for the Period of March 3, 2021 Through June 30, 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

Exp. Category	Expenditure Category Title	Project Name	Allocations as of 2023-24 Budget Act	Amount Awarded	Expenditures ^{1/}
1	Public Health		\$709,776	\$709,776	\$277,776
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Incentives	\$20,788	\$20,788	\$20,788
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Incentives	\$35,440	\$35,440	\$35,440
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	Vaccine Management and Coordination	\$88,049	\$88,049	\$88,049
1.12	Mental Health Services	Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services	\$530,000	\$530,000	\$98,000
1.3	COVID-19 Contact Tracing	Statewide COVID-19 Contact Tracing Redirection	\$35,498	\$35,498	\$35,498
2	Negative Economic Impacts		\$7,142,519	\$5,800,251	\$3,577,680
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	Relief for Unpaid Water Utility Bills and Arrearages	\$1,000,000	\$387,049	\$384,940
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	Relief for Unpaid Energy Utility Bills and Arrearages	\$1,000,000	\$995,860	\$995,128
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	\$182,544	\$7,629
2.15	Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	Accelerate Affordable Housing Production	\$1,750,000	\$1,724,027	\$2,722
2.15	Long-Term Housing Security: Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Preservation	\$300,000	\$196,034	\$2,749
2.16	Long-Term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons	Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	\$2,200,000	\$1,667,253	\$1,606,931
2.28	Contributions to UI Trust Funds	Contributions to Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability	\$80,000	\$59,753	\$59,081
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery	\$127,519	\$87,731	\$18,501
2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other	Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
5	Broadband		\$2,363,343	\$1,994,705	\$170,607
5.21	Broadband: Other Projects	Expand Broadband Infrastructure	\$2,363,343	\$1,994,705	\$170,607
6	Revenue Replacement		\$16,742,761	\$16,742,761	\$16,742,761
6.1	Revenue Replacement	Provision of Government Services	\$16,742,761	\$16,742,761	\$16,742,761
7	Administrative and Other		\$58,618	\$3,914	\$3,914
7.1	Administrative Expenses	Federal Tracking, Accountability, and Cost Recovery	\$10,916	\$3,914	\$3,914
7.X	Administrative Reserve for Audit/Oversight	Reserve for Accountability and Oversight	\$47,702	\$0	\$0
			\$27,017,017	\$25,251,406	\$20,772,738

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

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

The COVID-19 Pandemic highlighted longstanding socioeconomic and racial 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 were disproportionately impacted. For instance, 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.

Given California is one of the largest and most diverse states in the nation, equity is an important tenet of California's 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: to promote equitable outcomes for its citizens,

regardless of zip code or demographics. It also reflects California's core values and belief in fostering equal opportunity by designing and delivering state services and programs to help address persistent disparities in opportunities and outcomes so all Californians may reach their full potential and lead healthy, rewarding lives.

To further the state's commitment to equity, California invested \$7.1 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

By prioritizing need in distributing funding, California is also prioritizing equity by adopting inclusive practices when developing plans that will strengthen the state's services to Californians and further collective efforts to improve opportunity by addressing disparities for underserved and marginalized communities. 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 Aid for Community College Students (Emergency Financial Aid) project, 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, especially among low-income community college students facing financial hardship.

Below are additional details of how the state has centered equity across its key investments in housing, utility assistance, and higher education and workforce. Progress made through improvements in equity under SLFRF projects is also described in **Appendix A**.

Affordable Housing/Eviction Protection

California prioritized the building of affordable housing with its SLFRF allocation: of the total \$10.2 billion going towards SLFRF projects, \$4.3 billion, or 42 percent, will be dedicated to affordable housing and/or homelessness prevention. This includes \$2.2 billion for Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis (Homekey), \$1.75 billion for Accelerate Affordable Housing Production (Accelerator), and \$300 million for Affordable Housing Preservation (Preservation also known as the Portfolio Reinvestment Program) projects. An additional \$80 million is allocated for Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability (Legal Services for Eviction Prevention).

Prioritizing affordable housing construction and homelessness prevention has significant equity dimensions: Black households are more likely to be housing-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 shortage 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 SLFRF housing stability projects promote equity:

- The Accelerator project funds shovel-ready affordable housing projects. Eligible recipients were selected based on a competitive scoring process which considered various criteria, such as benefit to historically underserved groups, awareness of services to be offered by the projects, and experience of sponsors and service providers.
- The Preservation project provides funds to preserve existing affordable housing, including housing for agricultural workers, those with disabilities or special needs, those experiencing homelessness, and senior populations.
- Homekey provides funds to purchase and rehabilitate underutilized structures and to provide long-term housing for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. The application process incorporates equity and accessibility considerations and promotes lived experience hiring practices – allowing for unique perspectives and problem solving when working with program participants. Funds are also set-aside by geographic region to promote equity in geographic distribution. Furthermore, applicants are required to provide a Racial Disparities Analysis assessing factors leading to racial inequities in their regions and how Homekey funds would address them. Needs assessments, individual service planning, monitoring, and trauma-informed care were also implemented to help support participants. Lastly, the state is working on collecting and managing race and ethnicity data of the population served by Homekey.
- The Legal Services for Eviction Prevention project provides services to persons at or below 200 percent of the 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 subrecipients 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 \$10.2 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 can 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, often 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 recognizes 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. 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 projects geared towards college students and young adults. Investments include \$250 million for the Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students, \$185 million for the Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults, and \$127.5 million for the College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery projects.

Behavioral Health

According to the American Psychiatric Association, the COVID-19 pandemic caused severe emotional and behavioral problems across the United States – with communities of color being heavily impacted. Black, Latino, and Native Americans were at a greater risk of trauma, grief, and other mental health issues during the COVID-19 Pandemic due to an increased level of anxiety from not being able to follow stay-at-home recommendations due to their job situation and/or separation from friends and family – especially those who were sick or in the hospital, grief over the loss of friends and family members, emotional stress of close living situations, financial stress of health care costs and job loss, and difficulties accessing health care.

To reduce behavioral health disparities across the state, the state allocated \$530 million to the Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services project (also known as Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program or BHCIP) to expand access to behavioral health treatment, improve the care continuum, and support the needs of vulnerable populations across the state. Awarded projects are required to demonstrate how the project will advance racial equity and certify that populations would not be excluded, including those who are justice-involved.

Assessing the full impact of SLFRF investments will take time, but for information regarding the latest data of SLFRF project outputs and outcomes towards promoting equity, see **Appendix A**.

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 has 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 awareness among students 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.
- The Preservation project conducted community workshops and collaborative stakeholder meetings to solicit feedback and develop program guidelines

based on diverse communities throughout the state. Project staff also conducted surveys and listening sessions with eligible applicants to attain a better understanding of housing needs and development concerns. Notably, the [project's website](#) includes language translation services to increase public engagement. Technical assistance is also provided to prospective applicants as needed and during regular technical assistance “office hours.”

- To bolster community engagement, Homekey 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.
- As part of BHCIP, applicants were required to provide documentation of active community engagement and support, particularly with people with lived experiences of behavioral health needs. Community engagement insights are included in project planning, design, implementation, and evaluation of the project. Documentation examples may include, but are not limited to, survey results and/or notes taken during stakeholder engagement sessions.
- Finally, for the Expand Broadband Infrastructure (Middle Mile) project, robust community engagement through public meetings, webinars, and outreach to stakeholders, including California Tribes, provided substantial feedback in shaping project implementation.

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, 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. Additionally, 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. Some SLFRF projects are using project labor agreements, community benefit agreements, and prioritizing local hiring practices, as they comply with state and federal requirements.

Use of Evidence

To maximize the benefits of its SLFRF, California allocated funds expeditiously to provide immediate relief in the midst of the pandemic and spur an equitable recovery. To that end, the state legislature approved an allocation plan in June 2021 prior to the specific guidance being issued regarding evidence-based interventions and evaluations. As such, SLFRF was 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 and [Accelerator's](#) dashboards, are publicly available and demonstrate the outcomes and efficacy of one 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, 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 outcome measures.

Dedicated staff continue to help provide critical oversight, accountability, transparency, and greater statewide consistency across all SLFRF 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 routinely. Staff also provide 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 continue to assess internal controls, complete risk

¹ Homekey is both state and SLFRF-funded.

assessments, perform outreach with each department, offer technical training via the task force meetings, and conduct audits of the departments' SLFRF projects.

In addition to dedicated resources for statewide performance management, each department with SLFRF projects conducts its own performance management and oversight of these funds and on 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 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

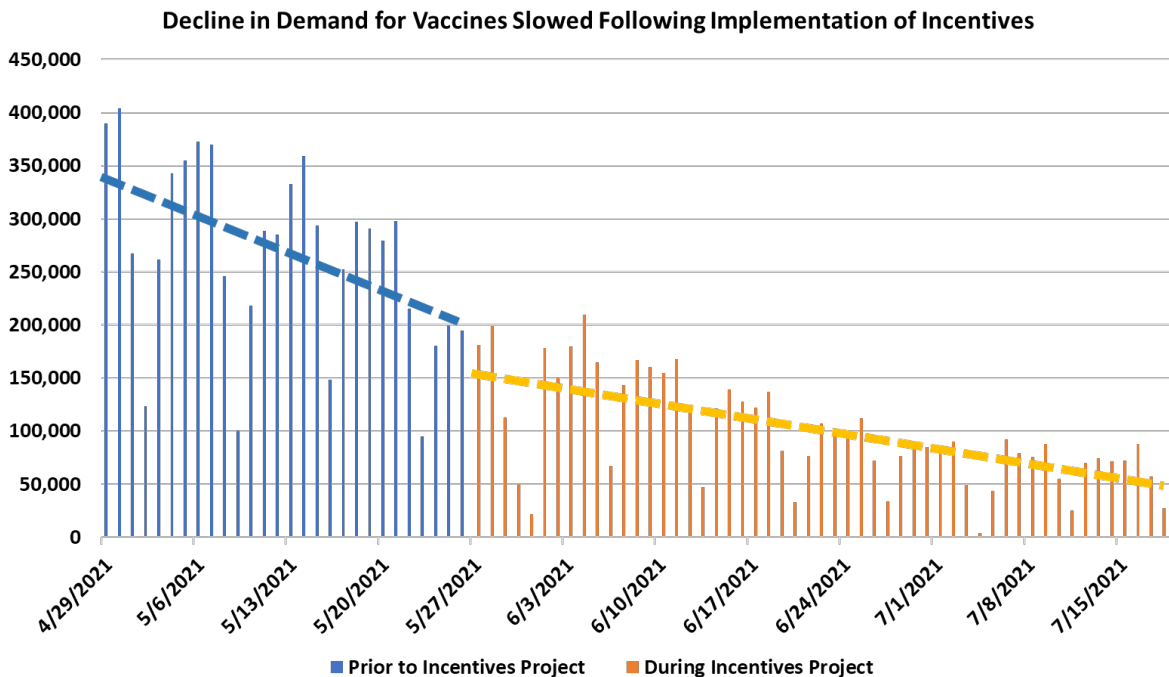
Project Expenditure Category: 1.1 - Public Health – COVID-19 Vaccination

Funding amount: \$120,788,000

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.



For more information about this project, visit: <https://covid19.ca.gov/vax-for-the-win/>.

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: \$88,049,171*

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

MyCAvax has been 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 SLFRF was 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/>.

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

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 that 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.

Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services

Project 11080004: Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services (Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program or BHCIP)

Project Expenditure Category: 1.12 - Public Health – Mental Health Services

Funding amount: \$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.

BHCIP provides competitive grants to qualified entities, including counties, cities, tribal entities, and others to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources. The project 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 support better treatment outcomes and may mitigate the cycle of homelessness and unnecessary institutionalization.

BHCIP provides \$530 million in SLFRF funds for eligible entities to construct, acquire, and rehabilitate real estate assets to better serve communities that serve Medi-Cal (California's Medicaid program) beneficiaries. To receive funding, applicants must demonstrate they have been through a planning process and are determined by the state to be launch-ready. Currently, projects are in varying stages of construction.

For more information on this project, visit:

<https://www.infrastructure.buildingcalhhs.com/grantees/lr/>.

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: \$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 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>.

Relief for Water Utility Arrearages

Project 20241007: Relief for Water Utility 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: \$1,000,000,000

The California Water and Wastewater Arrearages Payment Program provides 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. The 2023 Budget Act extended the period of eligibility to December 31, 2022.

For more information about this project, visit:

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

Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults

Project 20760010: Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults (#CaliforniansForAll Youth Jobs Corps Program)

Project Expenditure Category: 2.10 - Negative Economic Impacts - Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers

Funding amount: \$185,000,000

The COVID-19 Pandemic exacerbated the lack of workforce opportunities for youth in the state. Prior to the pandemic, many youths 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 issues or substance abuse, and/or without financial security and support.

The #CaliforniansForAll Youth Jobs Corps Program provides cities and counties with an opportunity to invest in critical workforce development programs, aimed at youth (ages 16-30) who have suffered financial hardship as a result of the pandemic and lack access to career building resources and opportunities. The

project is 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 contracted with 27 different jurisdictions, which are all hiring participants.

For more information about this project, visit:

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

Accelerate Affordable Housing Production

*Project 31081020: Accelerate Affordable Housing Production (Accelerator)
Project Expenditure Category: 2.15 - Negative Economic Impacts - Long-Term
Housing Security: Affordable Housing
Funding amount: \$1,750,000,000*

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

Most state-funded multifamily housing projects rely on tax credits for construction and long-term financing. The Accelerator project provides development capital for shovel-ready projects, which are currently stalled due to insufficient supply of tax credits and bonds, to proceed to development.

These multi-family projects will serve economically-disadvantaged households and individuals earning less than 60 percent of the area median income and help relieve homelessness, which has increased due to the pandemic. Geographically, eligible projects are located throughout the state, including rural and urban locations. Accelerator has issued all of its awards in three different rounds prior to July 1, 2023. Projects have been awarded and most are already under construction.

By state law, the Accelerator project utilizes an evidence-based intervention, based on various studies and recognized by both the federal and state governments—namely a Housing First model, which 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 is a 'proven model of addressing homelessness'.

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

Affordable Housing Preservation

Project 31081021: Affordable Housing Preservation (Portfolio Reinvestment Program)
Project Expenditure Category: 2.15 - Negative Economic Impacts - Long-Term
Housing Security: Affordable Housing
Funding amount: \$300,000,000

As affordability covenants expire, state-funded affordable housing units risk conversion to market-rate housing. The Preservation project extends the remaining useful life and the long-term affordability of existing state-funded affordable housing projects by providing loans for rehabilitation and operating subsidies to extend affordability covenants. Applications were accepted through November 2022 and the project has issued funding announcements and awards. Housing projects are required to be completed prior to the permanent loan closing deadline of August 31, 2026.

Since these projects are existing affordable housing developments within established communities, they may be located within close proximity to amenities, such as public transit, grocery stores, schools, hospitals, employment centers, and/or parks, thereby providing residents the opportunity to reduce their carbon footprint and address climate change.

By state law, the Preservation project utilizes an evidence-based intervention, based on various studies and recognized by both the federal and state governments—namely a Housing First model, which 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

is a 'proven model of addressing homelessness'.

For more information about this project, visit: <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/portfolio-reinvestment-program>.

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: \$2,200,000,000

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.

To date, Homekey has issued three rounds of funding announcements and is in the process of receiving applications for its third round. Using a combination of state and federal funds, Homekey has rehabilitated interim and permanent housing for at-risk individuals to avoid the spread of COVID-19. Thousands more units are anticipated over the next few years through rounds 2 and 3, funded via a combination of SLFRF (\$2.2 billion) and state funds (\$550 million). State funds will

supplement the acquisition of, and provide initial operating subsidies for, Homekey sites to promote project feasibility.

By state law, Homekey utilizes an evidence-based intervention, based on various studies and recognized by both the federal and state governments—namely a Housing First model, which 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 is a 'proven model of addressing homelessness'.

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

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: \$80,000,000

Based on 2023 Household Pulse Survey data, from 2021 to 2022, more than 600,000 Californian adults faced risks of eviction or foreclosure – comprising almost 14 percent of all adults facing eviction or foreclosure nationwide.

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 because of domestic violence.

This project has issued several rounds of awards. 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.

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

Appendix A depicts current project performance, including outputs and outcomes, such as extended legal services (i.e., cases with legal representation), limited legal services (i.e., cases with limited legal representation), and percent of cases where clients were able to avoid eviction or had a facilitated moveout, among others.

College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery

Project 30561016: College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery (College Service Program)

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

Funding amount: \$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. Student participants will receive up to \$10,000 to help mitigate college expenses while contributing to the COVID-19 recovery effort in their communities.

With 46 higher education institution partners, 29 of which contract directly with California Volunteers, the College Service Program is currently in the recruitment stage of Cohort 2 which will launch in the fall of the 2023 academic year.

For more information about this project, visit:

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

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: \$250,000,000

The Emergency Financial Aid project 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 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.

The Emergency Financial Aid project provides emergency financial assistance grants to low-income students who were enrolled in community college courses and who have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. These grants are targeted at helping students facing financial hardship to complete their educational goals and improve their economic mobility and financial security. The grants are intended to enable students to remain enrolled and address the immediate emergency needs that include, but are not limited to, loss or reduction of income, medical expenses, childcare costs, and technology. The project is open to both credit and non-credit students who were enrolled at least part-time in the 2020-21 and/or 2021-22 academic years and have a demonstrated eligibility and financial need.

For more information about this project, visit: <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Files/Educational-Services-and-Support/FinAid/sfrf-emergency-financial-assistance-grants-policies-and-procedures-a11y.pdf>.

Expand Broadband Infrastructure

Project 51782027: Expand Broadband Infrastructure (Middle Mile)
Project Expenditure Category: 5.21 - Broadband: Other Projects
Funding amount: \$ 2,363,343,000

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. The Middle Mile 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.

Middle Mile also advances the *Justice40 initiative* by 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. This will help create opportunities for training and workforce development.

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

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: \$10,916,000

As described above, California determined the responsibilities attached to receipt of SLFRF, including monitoring and reviewing U.S. Treasury guidance, designing projects 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 unit within its Department of Finance to do this important administrative work.

APPENDIX A – KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS¹

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	2,051,726

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
		who tested positive.	
Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$0
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.	1,671,935
	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	Participating utilities	44
	Outcome	Residential customers served by the program.	1,671,935
	Outcome	Commercial customers served by the program.	9,552
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.	656,514
	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.	1,172
	Outcome	Number of households in California with reduced utility debt.	656,514
Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs.	4,173
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs.	1,100
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs.	815
Accelerate Affordable	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total	\$0

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
Housing Production		project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	
	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.	0
Affordable Housing Preservation	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$0
	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.	0
Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$1,606,930,703
	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.	1,715
	Output	Number of individuals housed.	2,476
	Output	Number of projects with rehabilitation or construction completed.	27
	Output	Percent of units going toward youth.	8%
	Output	Percent of units going toward homeless and chronically homeless.	34%
	Output	Percent of units going toward others at risk of homelessness.	58%
Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability	Treasury-Required Metrics	Dollar amount of total project spending allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	\$2,587,691
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of workers completing sectoral job	Not applicable

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
		training programs.	
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of people in summer youth employment programs.	Not applicable
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal Representation).	109,954
	Treasury-Required Metrics	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed.	Not applicable
	Output	Extended legal services cases closed.	1,190
	Output	Limited legal services cases closed.	5,266
	Output	Educational workshops, self-help clinics, and outreach events.	2,555
	Output	Hotline calls.	13,786
	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%
	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.	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%

Project Name	Metric Type	Metric	Measure
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.	0
	Output	Students participating in fellowship.	2,138
	Output	Service hours participants have completed.	881,206
	Output	Participants which have completed 450 hours or more of service.	1,380
	Output	Community colleges participating.	6
	Output	Public colleges participating.	20
	Output	Private colleges participating.	3
	Output	Community-based organizations and local governmental agencies hosting Fellows	808
	Output	Cities or towns across state where Fellows are serving.	132
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.	283,677

ⁱ Based on available data as of June 30, 2023.