

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

HOUSING

As California recovers from an unprecedented pandemic and the ensuing economic challenges that exacerbated a long-standing housing shortage, intensified a statewide affordability crisis, and provoked housing instability, the Budget provides significant investments to continue protecting vulnerable Californians who were disproportionately and negatively impacted. The Budget also promotes and maintains stable housing through additional and expanded rental assistance, foreclosure prevention, mortgage assistance, and first-time homeowner investments.

Furthermore, the Budget continues the momentum of previous investments and policy changes that have and will help bolster affordable housing production while also financing innovative ways to plan, produce, preserve, and enhance the state's supply of long-term affordable housing. In total, the Budget provides \$10 billion for housing programs.

HOMEOWNER AND RENTER RELIEF

In the midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the state sought to provide relief to renters and homeowners faced with unprecedented economic challenges.

In August 2020, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2020 (AB 3088) was passed, providing renter and homeowner protections and a statewide moratorium on evictions due to failure to pay

rent as a result of COVID-19-related financial hardships through March 1, 2021. Chapter 2, Statutes of 2021 (SB 91) extended the moratorium until June 30, 2021, and established the California COVID-19 Rent Relief Program to provide up to \$2.6 billion in federal rental assistance to low-income renters and landlords. More recently, Chapter 27, Statutes of 2021 (AB 832) was signed, extending the moratorium until September 30, 2021, and expanding the program to provide up to 100 percent in assistance for rental and utility financial obligations, including both arrearages and prospective payments. AB 832 will allow the state to maximize the \$5.2 billion in available federal Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund for rental, utilities, and housing-related expenses—to help as many Californians as possible stay housed, while bolstering the economic resiliency of those hardest hit by the pandemic.

Meanwhile, to assist homeowners struggling to pay mortgages, the Administration worked with financial institutions to provide a 90-day grace period of mortgage payments with no negative credit impacts, relief from fees and charges, and a 60-day moratorium on foreclosure sales. The Governor later extended these protections by supplementing up to 18 months of mortgage forbearance provided by the federal government for homeowners experiencing financial hardships in paying federally-backed mortgages. Additionally, the state continues to utilize \$331 million in National Mortgage Settlement funds for mortgage assistance. The state is also preparing to utilize \$1 billion in federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds at the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) to provide additional mortgage assistance, principal reductions, and qualified housing-related charges to provide housing stability.

To provide continued economic resilience and foster a long-term equitable recovery, the Budget includes investments to existing homebuyer, homeowner, and renter assistance programs, utilizing available federal funds. Additionally, the Budget provides investments to implement or explore new initiatives aimed at fostering long-term homeownership.

EXPANDED HOMEOWNER AND RENTER LEGAL ASSISTANCE

To protect homeowners and renters at risk of having their homes foreclosed or being evicted, the 2019 and 2020 Budget Acts appropriated \$51 million in grants to community-based organizations that offer eviction and foreclosure counseling, consultation, mediation, training, education, and representation. The Budget includes \$80 million Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund over the next three years to the Judicial Council to continue providing legal assistance grants to over 100 legal service

and self-help organizations statewide to prevent avoidable foreclosures and evictions and keep Californians housed.

PROMOTING HOMEOWNERSHIP

While the state economy is recovering, the affordability crisis continues especially for first-time homebuyers from disadvantaged communities. To encourage economic recovery, resiliency, and equity, the Budget includes \$100 million one-time General Fund to CalHFA to expand its First Time Homebuyer Assistance Program, which helps first-time homebuyers make a down payment, secure a loan, and pay closing costs on a home. The Budget expands the program to lower-income households and expand CalHFA's lender network to help address the wealth gap, particularly in disadvantaged areas throughout the state.

Furthermore, the Budget appropriates \$3 million one-time General Fund to the State Treasurer to provide a report on the feasibility of establishing self-sustaining state program that can help first-time homebuyers purchase a home.

Additionally, the Budget appropriates \$500 million one-time General Fund to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to provide loans and grants to preserve affordable housing and promote resident ownership or nonprofit organization ownership of residential real property at risk of foreclosure. Helping organizations such as community land trusts acquire foreclosed property will increase the availability of affordable housing units.

INNOVATIVE WAYS TO PRESERVING THE STATE'S AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Preservation plays a key role in maintaining the state's affordable housing. As affordability covenants expire, previously state-funded affordable housing units risk becoming market-rate housing. The Budget includes \$300 million one-time Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund to provide capital to HCD legacy projects, preventing them from converting to market-rate housing as their affordability requirements expire, thereby preserving the state's affordable housing units.

As mentioned above, the Budget includes investments aimed at preserving and increasing affordable housing units with property at risk of foreclosure or commercial property. Specifically, the Budget appropriates \$500 million one-time General Fund to provide funds to various non-profit organizations to acquire foreclosed property and operate as affordable housing. Additionally, the Budget provides \$10 million one-time General Fund for a pilot project to convert idle commercial property to affordable housing.

INCREASING HOUSING PRODUCTION

STREAMLINING AFFORDABLE HOUSING PRODUCTION

Most HCD-funded multifamily housing projects rely on state tax credits for construction and long-term financing. However, the amount of financing available for affordable housing projects is limited, as the demand of tax credits is expected to exceed the debt ceiling established by the federal government. To streamline affordable housing production, the Budget includes \$1.75 billion one-time Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund to shovel ready affordable housing units, which have successfully acquired HCD funding. This funding will help expedite the construction of projects while bolstering housing production in lieu of waiting or applying for state tax credits. This will help more than 6,300 units of shovel-ready affordable housing move forward quickly rather than accumulating costs while waiting for a potential future tax credit. (Also discussed below in the Homelessness section.)

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT FINANCING

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) are an increasingly popular and cost-efficient tool to create needed housing. Chapter 159, Statutes of 2019 (AB 101) provided \$19 million General Fund for CalHFA to finance ADUs for low- and moderate-income households, which is anticipated to begin this summer. To foster greater economic recovery and affordable housing, the Budget includes an additional \$81 million one-time General Fund to expand CalHFA's ADU program for a total of \$100 million in available financing for ADUs. Because ADUs have quicker local approval process, this investment expedites low-cost production and quickly increases the number of housing units available statewide.

SCALING UP DEVELOPMENT ON STATE EXCESS SITES

Since 2019, the state has been partnering with developers to build affordable housing on state excess land. HCD, in coordination with the Department of General Services, has released five to ten Requests for Proposals each year with a projection of building 1,200 affordable housing units.

With the success of the state excess sites program so far, the state seeks to expand and further incent affordable housing on state excess sites. The Budget includes statutory changes to permit phased and commercial development needed to develop more affordable housing. Additionally, the Budget includes \$45 million one-time Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds to scale up excess land development with funding for site

remediation and local government matching grants, thereby addressing barriers to greater participation in the state excess lands program.

ASSISTING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

While the state has undertaken several measures to boost housing production, affordable housing production ultimately relies on local planning and zoning decisions. The Budget includes \$4.65 million General Fund for HCD to provide continued technical assistance to local governments in meeting Regional Housing Needs Allocations, comply with state housing laws, and help facilitate production.

Additionally, the 2019 Budget Act provided \$125 million one-time General Fund for regional planning grants to assist local governments in planning and zoning to meet greater housing goals. The planning grants, administered by HCD in the Regional Early Action Planning Program (REAP), have been used by local and regional governments to plan for higher Regional Housing Needs Allocation targets for additional housing development, especially in infill areas, near public transit, and in ways that support the revitalization of existing communities and corridors. Building off the success of REAP, the Budget includes \$600 million one-time funds for HCD to provide additional planning and implementation grants to regional entities for transformative planning activities such as infill developments, targeted towards the state's climate goals and reducing vehicle miles traveled.

Lastly, the Budget includes \$2.7 million General Fund to implement Chapter 193, Statutes of 2020 (AB 434) to align and create a single application and scoring system for the Multifamily Housing Program, Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program, CalHOME Program, Infill Infrastructure Grant Program, Transit-Oriented Development Program, and Housing for a Healthy California Program. This will help streamline the ability for developers and local governments to apply and obtain valuable funding for affordable housing financing and development.

ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Building on previous investments of increasing housing production, the Budget also includes several investments to support current housing programs, including:

- **State Low-Income Housing Tax Credits**—\$500 million allocated in 2022 for a third year of state tax credits through the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee. These dollar-for-dollar tax credits, paired with federal credits attract valuable private investment in low- and mixed-income affordable housing financing.

- **Infill Infrastructure Grant Program**—\$250 million one-time General Fund and reallocation of \$284 million in remaining Proposition 1 funds to HCD for the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program. This provides a total \$534 million for critical infrastructure (e.g., streets, parking, utilities) for affordable housing.
- **Golden State Acquisition Fund**—\$50 million one-time General Fund to the Golden State Acquisition Fund. This provides additional financing from HCD matched with funds from various community development financial institutions in a revolving fund to leverage additional capital for five-year loans to developers for acquisition or preservation of affordable housing statewide. HCD previously provided \$23 million in seed financing to the Golden State Acquisition Fund, from which fund managers have been able to deploy \$105 million to date.
- **Mixed Income Housing Program**—\$45 million one-time General Fund to the California Housing Finance Agency for the Mixed-Income Housing Program to provide loans to developers for new mixed-income housing, specifically between 30 percent and 120 percent of the Area Median Income, at a lower subsidy level than traditional state programs. This restores some funding previously reverted in the 2020 Budget Act.
- **Office of Migrant Services-Deferred Maintenance**—\$30 million one-time General Fund for critical deferred maintenance needs and improved habitability at the Office of Migrant Services (OMS) centers. The state's OMS Centers provide affordable, seasonal rental housing near work locations for migrant farmworkers, a group disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

HOMELESSNESS

Over the past several years, the state has invested billions of dollars to provide critical housing supports and services to local jurisdictions to prevent and end homelessness. The Budget builds on this investment through a comprehensive approach of housing and services across the range of homelessness interventions to rebuild California's behavioral health housing system, expand access to affordable housing, assist local governments to develop encampment outreach strategies, and provide additional resources for Homekey acquisitions. The Budget includes \$7.3 billion for homelessness in 2021-22, plus an additional \$4.7 billion in 2022-23, for a total homelessness package of \$12 billion.

Solving for homelessness takes a focused and unified approach, not only by the state, but also by local and federal governments. To address the needs, the services and

supports must be coordinated and moving through each component of the service framework: prevention, shelter, housing, and long-term supportive services.

The COVID-19 Pandemic also led to a novel strategy for the state to provide shelter for at-risk individuals to avoid being exposed to or contracting COVID-19. Project Roomkey allowed for underutilized hotels and motels to provide temporary non-congregate shelter during the pandemic, and similar properties across the state were made available to be acquired and converted into permanent housing through the Homekey Program. The state and local jurisdictions must use this opportunity to continue providing housing and providing supportive services to the state's most vulnerable populations.

NON-CONGREGATE SHELTER TRANSITION TO PERMANENT HOUSING

Since it was launched, Project Roomkey has provided safe shelter from the pandemic to over 36,000 Californians experiencing homelessness, many of whom are still residing in isolation/quarantine hotels. The Budget includes \$150 million one-time General Fund to support the stability of the state's FEMA-funded non-congregate shelter population and transition of individuals from Project Roomkey into permanent housing following the September 2021 sunset of the federal reimbursement availability from the pandemic.

As the state continues to deploy resources for permanent housing, particularly those that have quickly launched through the Homekey program, this new funding will allow local governments to stabilize their non-congregate shelter sites in the event the federal government does not extend the FEMA cost-share, and transition individuals from Project Roomkey sites into permanent housing to minimize the number of occupants who exit into unsheltered homelessness.

The pandemic provided the state an opportunity through the Homekey Program to assist local governments acquire and rehabilitate 6,000 units of permanent housing for housing at-risk individuals to avoid the spread of COVID-19. There continues to be strong local demand for more Homekey sites given the advantage of acquiring and utilizing additional permanent housing units at a fraction of the time and cost of traditional new permanent housing.

Building on the continued success of Homekey, the Budget includes \$2.75 billion in one-time funds over two years for streamlined acquisitions of a broad array of building and housing types including hotels, motels, office and commercial buildings that can be acquired and converted into housing for both individuals and families experiencing

homelessness. Of the \$2.75 billion Homekey investment, 8 percent is available for projects serving homeless youth or youth at risk of homelessness.

Other Significant Adjustments:

- **Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program**—The Budget includes \$2 billion for flexible homelessness assistance to local governments over two years, of which ten percent is reserved for youth experiencing homelessness. The Program is discussed in more detail below.
- **Homeless Youth Emergency Services and Housing Programs**—The Budget includes \$50 million one-time General Fund to support the Homeless Youth Emergency Services and Housing Program, which expands access to housing options and provides crisis intervention and stabilization services to homeless youth.
- **Transitional Housing Program**—\$17.2 million General Fund to provide funding to counties for child welfare services agencies to help young adults aged 18 to 25 years find and maintain housing, with priority given to those formerly in the foster care or probation systems.
- **Foster Youth Housing Navigators**—The Budget includes \$5 million General Fund, annually for the support of housing navigators to help young adults aged 18 to 21 secure and maintain housing, with priority given to young adults in the foster care system. Funding is allocated as grants to counties based on each county's percentage of the total statewide number of young adults aged 18 through 21-year-old in foster care.

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

With the number of elderly homeless Americans expected to triple in the next decade and to meet the complex needs of people with disabling conditions, the Budget includes investments in new and existing programs administered by the Department of Social Services (DSS), the Department of Healthcare Services, and the Department of Veteran Affairs.

- **Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program**—The Budget includes \$1.7 billion General Fund and \$530 million Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund, for a total of \$2.2 billion, over three years for competitive grants to qualified entities to construct, acquire, and rehabilitate real estate assets or to invest in mobile crisis infrastructure to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources (for more information, see the Health and Human Services Chapter).

- **Community Care Expansion**—\$355 million one-time General Fund and \$450 million one-time Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund, for a total of \$805 million, to DSS for competitive grants to qualified county and tribal entities for the acquisition and rehabilitation of adult and senior care facilities for those who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homelessness and have higher level-of-care needs.
- **Housing and Disability Advocacy Program**—\$300 million General Fund over two years to better reach and house individuals who are eligible for but not currently receiving SSI/SSP through benefits advocacy and housing assistance.
- **Home Safe**—\$185 million General Fund over two years for the Home Safe program to provide access to health, safety, and housing supports for individuals involved in or at risk of involvement in Adult Protective Services.
- **Supportive Services for Formerly Homeless Veterans**—\$25 million one-time General Fund for the California Department of Veterans Affairs to administer a competitive grant program to support aging veterans and veterans with disabilities who have experienced chronic homelessness. This program will provide a higher level of on-site supportive services, such as in-home support to help with habitability, peer specialists to encourage veterans to engage in mental health care, and geriatric social workers to identify behavioral issues related to early onset dementia or similar cognitive issues. This program will support residents in permanent supportive housing projects throughout California, primarily projects supported by Housing and Urban Development–Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (HUD VASH).
- **West Los Angeles Medical Center Housing for Homeless Veterans**—\$20 million one-time General Fund for the California Department of Veterans Affairs to provide resources to the West Los Angeles Veterans Collective to assist in building affordable housing units and related infrastructure as part of the permanent supportive housing community on the West Los Angeles Veterans Administration Medical Center campus.

ADDRESSING FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

According to the 2020 Point-In-Time count, families are the fastest-growing segment of Californians experiencing homelessness. The Budget includes proposals that would address family homelessness by making significant investments in affordable housing for low-income families while simultaneously investing in safety-net programs (including CalWORKs), and health services by leveraging Medicaid. In addition, Homekey funding can be utilized for family housing, such as 3-bedroom and 2-bedroom units. The Budget also includes the following significant adjustments:

- **Challenge Grants & Technical Assistance**—\$40 million one-time General Fund available over 5 years, for the Homeless Coordinating Financing Council (HCFC) to provide grants and technical assistance to local jurisdictions to develop action plans that will address family homelessness and move the state closer to attaining functional zero family homelessness. Grants will be used to accelerate local jurisdictions' rehousing efforts that can demonstrate cross-system collaboration, multi-funder initiatives, and efforts that coordinate across funding streams and systems. This initiative strengthens the state's continued system-level improvements while local communities work toward eliminating family homelessness.
- **DSS Homelessness Supports**—The Budget includes \$190 million General Fund in both 2021-22 and 2022-23 to expand the existing CalWORKs Housing Support program. This program assists CalWORKs families experiencing homelessness to secure and maintain permanent housing; services include financial assistance and housing related wrap-around supportive services. This program provides housing-related supports to eligible families experiencing homelessness in the child welfare system. The Budget also includes \$92.5 million General Fund in both 2021-22 and 2022-23 for the Bringing Families Home program which provides financial assistance and housing-related wrap-around supportive services, including, but not limited to: rental assistance, housing navigation, case management, security deposits, utility payments, moving costs, hotel and motel vouchers, legal services, and credit repair.

Combined with the \$1.75 billion in funding for HCD's backlogged housing projects and first-time homeownership assistance mentioned earlier in this Chapter, these proposals make housing affordable for families with the greatest need, while investing in intensive supportive services through a family empowerment model that honors a family's goals, aspirations and self-determination and relies on community networks of support. The proposal assumes increased ongoing federal investment in housing vouchers and other long-term investments in housing stability.

FUNDING AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In April 2021, the HCFC launched the first-ever statewide homelessness data warehouse—the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS). HDIS streamlines homelessness data and analysis by combining information from 44 Continuums of Care into one single point of access. The Budget includes \$4 million one-time General Fund for the support and maintenance of HDIS.

Further, greater accountability is needed in the planning and expenditure of homelessness resources. The state and federal government have a role in setting policy

and funding, but local governments and Continuums of Care are ultimately responsible for the implementation of these funds and their impact on preventing and ending homelessness. Collectively, local governments must move away from strategies that seek to manage the problem and towards true systems-level solutions that prevent and end homelessness.

The Budget includes \$2 billion one-time General Fund to assist counties, Continuums of Care, and large cities with addressing homelessness in their communities – funding is provided as \$1 billion in 2021-22 and \$1 billion in 2022-23, with future years subject to appropriation. These funds, which will run through the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program (HHAP), build upon over \$1.5 billion in flexible aid provided to local jurisdictions over the past three years. The HHAP program prioritizes racial, ethnic, and gender diversity and aims to close persistent demographic gaps for populations disproportionately likely to experience homelessness. With these funds, local governments have the resources to rapidly address homelessness and help move people off the streets.

Along with this unprecedented new funding comes greater accountability. To be eligible for this new funding, local governments will be required to develop and submit local homeless action plans, detailing the size and scale of their homeless populations, who is being served, inventorying local/state/federal funding available to help meet the need, and setting ambitious but achievable goals to make progress across a series of data-based metrics. To become and remain eligible for HHAP funding, local governments will be required to submit these reports and meet objective performance goals. Failure to do so can result in loss of flexibility for future HHAP funding, or in extreme cases, reallocation of a jurisdiction's funding to other governments in the region. Local governments that meet or exceed targets will be eligible for bonus HHAP funding.

In addition, the Budget includes \$5.6 million one-time General Fund for HCFC to conduct a landscape assessment of state-funded homelessness programs that provide unsheltered outreach services, emergency shelter, housing or housing-based services to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. The landscape assessment and the local homeless action plans will provide a comprehensive view of the homelessness response system, including the range of services and strategies that are utilized at the state and local levels.

EXPANDED CALTRANS COORDINATION AND ADDRESSING ENCAMPMENTS

A portion of the state's unsheltered homeless population lives in encampments along streets and the state's highway system. It is critical that there be a coordinated

approach between the state, local governments, and homelessness service providers to manage unhealthy and unsafe encampments and provide solutions to the thousands of unsheltered individuals living on local and state-owned land. The Budget includes \$53 million in one-time General Fund resources to coordinate encampment outreach services to connect individuals living along California's streets and freeways with critical services, supports, and housing solutions.

- **Encampment Resolution Grants**—\$50 million one-time General Fund for the HCFC to partner with local governments and assist them with resolving critical encampments and transitioning individuals into permanent housing.
- **Caltrans Encampment Coordinators**—\$2.7 million one-time General Fund for Caltrans Encampment Coordinators to mitigate safety risks at encampments on state property and to coordinate with the HCFC and local partners to connect these individuals to services and housing. These resources will also help Caltrans coordinate with the cleaning of trash and debris from encampment sites and inspection of encampment sites for potential damage to Caltrans infrastructure.

TOTAL HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS INVESTMENTS

Overall, as the state continues to build an equitable recovery and bolster long-term equity and resiliency, the Budget doubles down with significant investments, in partnership with locals and support from the federal government, to keep expanding stable and affordable housing to individuals and families struggling to stay housed, experiencing homelessness or at risk for homelessness. In total, the Budget includes more than \$10 billion in housing resources and \$7.3 billion in homelessness resources in 2021-22, as detailed below.

2021-22 Affordable Housing Funding

(Dollars in Millions)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Total Funding</i>
Department of Housing and Community Development	American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) - Recovery and Infrastructure Investments	\$845.0
	Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act Programs (Prop 1)	\$715.9
	Foreclosure Prevention and Preservation	\$500.0
	No Place Like Home Program	\$400.0
	Building Homes and Jobs Fund Programs (SB 2)	\$233.8
	Infill Infrastructure Grant Program Economic Recovery Investment	\$250.0 ^{1/}
	Federal Funded Programs for Housing	\$72.1 ^{2/}
	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention	\$75.0
	Office of Migrant Services	\$35.6
	Various	\$277.8
California Housing Finance Agency ³	Single Family First Mortgage Lending	\$3,000.0
	Multifamily Conduit Lending	\$1,500.0
	Multifamily Permanent Lending	\$225.0
	Single Family Down Payment Assistance/Homebuyer Assistance	\$260.0 ^{4/}
	Accessory Dwelling Unit Financing	\$81.0 ^{5/}
	Mixed-Income Loan Program	\$88.0
	Special Needs Housing Program	\$20.0 ^{6/}
Tax Credit Allocation Committee	Low Income Housing Tax Credits (State)	\$625.0 ^{7/}
	Low Income Housing Tax Credits (Federal)	\$412.7 ^{8/}
	Farmworker Housing Assistance Tax Credits	\$4.2
State Treasurer's Office	CA Dream for All Study	\$3.0
Strategic Growth Council	Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities	\$426.0 ^{9/}
Department of Veterans Affairs	CalVet Farm and Home Loan Program (Prop 1)	\$150.0
Judicial Council	Legal Assistance for Renters and Homeowners	\$40.0
Office of Emergency Services	Domestic Violence Housing First Program	\$23.0
	Transitional Housing Program	\$17.0
	Specialized Emergency Housing	\$10.0
	Domestic Violence Assistance, Equality in Prevention and Services, Human Trafficking Victim Assistance, North American Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	- ^{10/}
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Specialized Treatment of Optimized Programming, Parolee Service Center, Day Reporting Center, Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program, Proposition 47 Grant Program	- ^{10/}
Department of Public Health	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	\$14.0
	Housing Plus Program	\$1.0
	HIV Care Program	- ^{10/}
Total		\$10,305.1 ^{11/}

1/ The Budget Act also allocates an additional \$284 million from Proposition 1 funds for the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program, for a total investment of \$534 million.

2/ This amount reflects programs that receive federal funds, such as the Community Development Block Grant program.

3/ CalHFA is self-supporting and its single family and conduit lending programs do not rely on the state General Fund. Funding estimates are based on lending activities from 2019-20, available program resources, volume cap allocation, and multifamily lending pipeline projections.

4/ This includes \$100 million General Fund and \$160 million in existing CalHFA funds.

5/ This is in addition to \$19 million provided for ADU financing from the 2019 Budget Act.

6/ Funding estimate represents voluntary allocations of local Proposition 63 funds from 16 participating counties.

7/ This includes \$500 million state tax credit allocated in the Budget Act.

8/ This represents the estimated 9 percent tax credits to be allocated, estimated amount of 4 percent credits to be awarded based on current data and remaining bond cap, and new 9 percent federal disaster credits in 2021.

9/ The Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program amount reflects 20 percent of projected Cap and Trade revenues.

10/ The state provides a number of wrap-around supportive services through these programs including housing, which cannot be separated from the program's overall budget.

2021-22 Homelessness Funding
(Dollars in Millions)

Department	Program	2021-22	2022-23	Two Year Total
Department of Housing and Community Development	Continued Homekey Acquisitions	\$1,450	\$1,300	\$2,750.0
	Federal Funded Programs for Homelessness	\$139.2	\$139.2	\$278.4
	Various backlogged projects	\$1,750.0	\$0.0	\$1,750.0
	Foster Youth Housing Navigators	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$10.0
	Transitional Housing Program	\$13.2	\$17.0	\$30.2
Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council	Homeless Data Integration System	\$4.0	\$0.0	\$4.0
	Flexible Aid	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	\$2,000.0
	Homeless Landscape Assessment	\$5.6	\$0.6	\$6.2
	Encampment Resolution Efforts	\$50.3	\$0.3	\$50.6
	Family Homelessness Challenge Grants	\$40.0	\$0.0	\$40.0
Office of Emergency Services	Various Homeless Youth Programs	\$51.0	\$1.0	\$52.0
	Youth Emergency Telephone Network	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$1.2
Department of Social Services	Community Care Expansion	\$805.0	\$0.0	\$805.0
	CalWORKS Housing Support Program	\$190.0	\$190.0	\$380.0
	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$300.0
	Bringing Families Home	\$92.5	\$92.5	\$185.0
	Home Safe Program	\$92.5	\$92.5	\$185.0
	Project Roomkey	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$150.0
Department of Health Care Services	Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program	\$755.7	\$1,447.2	\$2,202.9
	Project for Assistance in the Transition from Homelessness	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$17.6
Department of State Hospitals	Acute Bed Capacity Expansion	\$267.1	\$88.5	\$355.6
Veteran's Affairs	Supportive Services for Formerly Homeless Veterans	\$25.0	\$0.0	\$25.0
	West L.A. Medical Center	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$20.0
Department of Transportation	Encampment Relocation Coordinators and Homeless Services Liaisons	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$5.4
	Clean up California - additional Hazardous Material Removal	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$50.0
	Hazardous Material Removal at Encampments	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$41.2
California Community Colleges	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$130.0	\$30.0	\$160.0
	Rapid Rehousing	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$18.0
California State University	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$30.0
	Rapid Rehousing	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$13.0
University of California	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$30.0
	Rapid Rehousing	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$7.0
Total		\$7,292.8	\$4,660.5	\$11,953.3

1/ This amount reflects programs that receive federal funds, such as the Emergency Solutions Grant program. 2021-22 funding used as estimate for 2022-23 and 2023-24.

2/ Funding for HCD's backlog of various housing projects.

3/ This proposal includes \$355 million one-time General Fund and \$450 million one-time American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

4/ Of the \$2.2 billion total funds (\$1.7 billion General Fund and \$530 million CFRF), a minimum of \$255 million (\$25 million General Fund and \$230 million CFRF) is targeted to individuals under the age of 26 and \$150 million General Fund is for mobile crisis infrastructure.

5/ These Basic Needs funding programs support basic needs partnerships for low-income students facing housing or food insecurity. These amounts exclude basic needs funding provided in the 2021-22 Budget Act to address student mental health. Program funding reflected for UC Basic Needs and UC/CSU/CCC Rapid Rehousing was provided on an ongoing basis in the 2019 Budget Act.

6/ The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 will provide California with federal funding to enhance and expand Home and Community-Based Services, which may include efforts to address housing and homelessness.