

# HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

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## HOUSING

California's statewide housing shortage has been decades in the making—long before the COVID-19 Pandemic. In recent years, the state has made significant investments to bolster much-needed affordable housing production through tax credits, housing-related infrastructure grants, and financing loans. The pandemic further exacerbated the statewide housing shortage and impacted housing affordability.

The May Revision promotes and maintains stable housing through additional and expanded rental assistance, foreclosure prevention, and down payment assistance investments. Moreover, to continue the momentum on housing production, the Administration also proposes innovative ways to further plan, produce, preserve, and enhance the state's supply of long-term affordable housing.

The following May Revision concepts build upon the \$750 million in investments proposed in the Governor's Budget, for a total 2021-22 housing package of \$9.3 billion.

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## HOMEOWNER AND RENTER RELIEF

The pandemic brought unprecedented challenges for renters and homeowners. To provide much-needed economic relief and recovery, the state has sought to maximize federal funds and enact laws benefitting renters, small landlords, and homeowners.

In August 2020, the Governor signed Chapter 37, Statutes of 2020 (AB 3088), providing eviction protections for renters through March 1, 2021. To protect homeowners struggling to pay mortgages, the Administration also 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.

Building on those measures, the May Revision proposes the following additional augmentations to provide additional relief.

### **CALIFORNIA'S COVID-19 RENT RELIEF PROGRAM**

In January 2021, the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act, Chapter 2, Statutes of 2021 (SB 91) was signed, creating the California COVID-19 Rent Relief Program. This program provides up to \$2.6 billion in federal rental assistance to those facing financial hardships as a result of the pandemic and extends the eviction protections through June 30, 2021. Subsequent to the state's program deployment in March 2021, the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) provided for an additional \$2.6 billion to California for both state and local entitlement jurisdictions for a total of \$5.2 billion in federal rental relief aid.

The May Revision includes statutory amendments to maximize the use of available federal funds 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.

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 from ARPA Homeowner Assistance Funds to the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) to provide additional mortgage assistance, principal reductions, and qualified housing-related charges to provide housing stability.

### **EXPANDED HOMEOWNER AND RENTER LEGAL ASSISTANCE**

To further protect homeowners and renters experiencing unprecedented economic hardships, 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.

As homeowners and renters continue to face economic challenges caused by the pandemic, the May Revision includes \$20 million in federal ARPA Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds for the next three years (\$60 million total) to the Judicial Council to continue providing legal assistance grants to over 100 legal service and self-help organizations.

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## **INCREASING HOUSING PRODUCTION**

The May Revision proposes \$1.75 billion one-time federal ARPA funds to help support HCD affordable housing projects. 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. This effort will be combined with other homelessness proposals mentioned later in this Chapter.

### **ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT FINANCING**

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) have become 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 in July 2021. To foster greater economic recovery and affordable housing, the May Revision includes an additional \$81 million one-time federal ARPA funds to expand CalHFA's ADU program to inject a total of \$100 million in available financing for ADUs. Because ADUs have quicker local approvals, this proposal will further expedite low-cost production and more quickly increase the housing units statewide.

### **SCALING UP DEVELOPMENT ON STATE EXCESS SITES**

The state is committed to expanding and streamlining the development of housing on available excess state sites. To further encourage participation in the state excess lands program, the Governor's Budget proposed trailer bill language to permit phased and commercial development needed to develop more affordable housing.

To keep the momentum going on this effort, the May Revision proposes \$45 million in one-time federal ARPA funds that would scale up excess land development by providing funding for vital infrastructure for viable housing projects.

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### PROMOTING HOMEOWNERSHIP DURING THE AFFORDABILITY CRISIS

As the state economy recovers, the affordability crisis continues, and first-time homebuyers, particularly from disadvantaged communities, struggle to purchase a home. To encourage economic recovery, resiliency, and equity, the May Revision includes \$100 million one-time federal ARPA funds to CalHFA to expand its First Time Homebuyer Assistance Program, which helps first-time homebuyers with making a down payment, securing a loan, and paying closing costs on a home. The May Revision proposes to expand 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.

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### ALTERNATIVE HOUSING PRODUCTION APPROACHES

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 May Revision proposes \$500 million one-time federal ARPA funds for HCD to provide additional planning and implementation grants to regional entities for infill developments, targeted towards the state's climate goals and reducing vehicle miles traveled.

In addition to planning investments and expanding the production of affordable housing, preservation also plays a key role in maintaining the state's affordable housing stock. As affordability covenants expire, previously state-funded affordable housing units risk becoming market-rate housing. Thus, the May Revision proposes a preservation effort with \$300 million one-time federal ARPA funds to sustain HCD legacy projects affordability requirements.

### OTHER HOUSING INVESTMENTS

- **Construction Apprenticeships**—\$20 million one-time General Fund to connect job-seekers to housing apprenticeship opportunities in partnership with the University of California, California Conservation Corps, state and local workforce development boards, philanthropic organizations, and the building industry. By investing in people and building a pipeline to housing-related construction jobs,

more Californians will be able to experience economic resiliency and recovery while helping supply the labor force needed for expanding housing efforts. (More information can be found in the Labor and Workforce Development Chapter.)

- **Repairing and Maintaining Seasonal Farmworker Rental Housing**—\$20 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. This proposal adds to the \$10 million included in the Governor's Budget for a total of \$30 million General Fund for OMS center deferred maintenance.

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## HOMELESSNESS

Over the past several years, the state has invested billions of dollars to provide critical housing supports and services to local jurisdictions for the homelessness population. The May Revision builds substantially on this investment by providing an additional \$4.7 billion reflecting a comprehensive approach to ending family homelessness, expanding access to housing, and providing additional housing supports for vulnerable populations. The following May Revision concepts add to the \$2.1 billion in investments proposed in the Governor's Budget, for a total 2021-22 homelessness package of \$6.8 billion.

Solving for homelessness takes a focused and unified approach, not only by the state, but also by local and federal governments. In order to address the needs, the services and supports must be coordinated and moving in tandem through each component of the service framework: prevention, shelter, housing, and long-term supportive services.

The COVID-19 Pandemic also provided a creative opportunity for the state to provide shelter for at-risk individuals to avoid being exposed to or contracting COVID-19. Project Roomkey allowed for unused 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.

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## ENDING FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

According to the 2020 Point-In-Time count, families are the fastest-growing segment of Californians experiencing homelessness. The May Revision includes proposals that would address family homelessness over five years by making significant investments in affordable housing for low-income families with children while simultaneously investing in safety-net programs (including CalWORKs), and health services by leveraging Medicaid.

- **Homekey Family Housing**—\$2.75 billion one-time funds over two years for the additional acquisition and rehabilitation of facilities through the Homekey program. Of this amount, \$1 billion is targeted for families experiencing homelessness or at risk for being homeless.
- **Challenge Grants & Technical Assistance**—\$40 million one-time General Fund available over 5 years, for the Homeless Coordinating Financing Council 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 in an equitable and holistic manner.

As part of the state's comprehensive approach to ending family homelessness, the May Revision also includes investments for existing Department of Social Services (DSS) programs. These investments will provide intensive support services and housing assistance to help stabilize families, adults, and people with disabilities who experience homelessness over the next three years.

- **DSS Homelessness Supports**—The May Revision includes \$475 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. In addition, the May Revision also includes \$280 million General Fund in both 2021-22 and 2022-23 to expand the existing Bringing Families Home program. This program provides housing-related supports to eligible families experiencing homelessness in the child welfare system.

- **Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure**—The Governor's Budget proposed \$750 million one-time General Fund for competitive grants to qualified entities to construct, acquire, and rehabilitate real estate assets to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources. The May Revision increases the Governor's Budget proposal by \$10 million Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund (CFRF) and shifts \$300 million General Fund to the CFRF. In addition, the May Revision includes \$1.4 billion (\$1.2 billion General Fund and \$220 million CFRF) for the program in 2022-23 (for more information, see the Health and Human Services chapter).

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.

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## NON-CONGREGATE SHELTER TRANSITION TO PERMANENT HOUSING

Non-congregate shelter is proven to be a more effective interim housing intervention than congregate shelter. 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 May Revision 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 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. The May Revision builds on the continued success of the Homekey model by increasing funding for streamlined acquisitions of a broad array of building and housing types for both individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

The May Revision includes an additional \$2.75 billion in one-time funds over two years, for a total of \$3.5 billion for the Homekey Program. Of this amount, \$1 billion will be specifically targeted to families experiencing homelessness or at risk for being homeless as mentioned above.

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### 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 May Revision includes investments in new and existing programs administered by the Department of Social Services.

- **Housing and Disability Advocacy Program**—\$175 million General Fund annually through 2023-24 to better reach and house individuals who are eligible for but not currently receiving SSI/SSP through benefits advocacy and housing assistance.
- **Home Safe**—\$100 million General Fund annually through 2022-23 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.
- **Community Care Expansion**—An additional \$250 million one-time federal CFRF, for a total of \$500 million, to the Department of Social Services 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.
- **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).

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## 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 May Revision 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 Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (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.

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## HOMELESSNESS COORDINATING AND FINANCING COUNCIL—ACCOUNTABILITY

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.

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 May Revision includes \$5.6 million one-time General Fund for HCFC to conduct an assessment of local homelessness service providers and state funded homelessness programs. The assessment will provide a detailed view of the range of services and strategies that are utilized at the local level and help determine if state investments are aligned with local homelessness response systems.

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### **TOTAL HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS INVESTMENTS**

Overall, as the state continues to recover and bolster long-term equity and resiliency, the May Revision continues to build upon its significant investments, in partnership with locals and support from the federal government, to keep expanding stable and affordable housing to individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at risk for homelessness. In total, the May Revision includes more than \$9.3 billion in housing resources and \$6.8 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)	\$556.0
	No Place Like Home Program	\$400.0
	Building Homes and Jobs Fund Programs (SB 2)	\$277.0
	Infill Infrastructure Grant Program Economic Recovery Investment	\$250.0 <sup>1/</sup>
	Federal Funded Programs for Housing	\$72.1 <sup>2/</sup>
	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention	\$75.0
	Office of Migrant Services	\$35.6
	Various	\$22.0
California Housing Finance Agency <sup>3</sup>	Single Family First Mortgage Lending	\$3,000.0
	Multifamily Conduit Lending	\$1,200.0
	Multifamily Permanent Lending	\$410.0
	Single Family Down Payment Assistance	\$260.0
	Mixed-Income Loan Program	\$85.0
	Accessory Dwelling Unit Financing	\$81.0 <sup>4/</sup>
	Special Needs Housing Program	\$15.0 <sup>5/</sup>
Tax Credit Allocation Committee	Low Income Housing Tax Credits (State)	\$625.0 <sup>6/</sup>
	Low Income Housing Tax Credits (Federal)	\$412.7 <sup>7/</sup>
	Farmworker Housing Assistance Tax Credits	\$4.2
Strategic Growth Council	Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities	\$426.0 <sup>8/</sup>
Department of Veterans Affairs	CalVet Farm and Home Loan Program (Prop 1)	\$150.0
Judicial Council	Legal Assistance for Renters and Homeowners	\$20.0
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	- <sup>9/</sup>
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	- <sup>9/</sup>
Department of Public Health	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	\$5.0
	Housing Plus Program	\$1.0
	HIV Care Program	- <sup>9/</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$9,277.6</b>

1/ This is in addition to \$124 million in Proposition 1 for IIG.

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

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

6/ Includes the \$500 million state tax credit which will be appropriated on an annual basis.

7/ 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.

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

9/ 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	2023-24	Total Proposed at 2021-22 (over 3 years)
Department of Housing and Community Development	Continued Homekey Acquisitions	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$0	\$3,500.0
	Federal Funded Programs for Homelessness	\$139.2	\$139.2	\$139.2	\$417.6 <sup>1/</sup>
	Various backlogged projects	\$1,750.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,750.0 <sup>2/</sup>
	Foster Youth Housing Navigators	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$15.0
	Transitional Housing Program	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$8.0	\$24.0
Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council	Homeless Landscape Assessment	\$5.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.6
	Encampment Resolution Efforts	\$50.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.3
	Family Homelessness Challenge Grants	\$40.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.0
Office of Emergency Services	Various Homeless Youth Programs	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$3.0
	Youth Emergency Telephone Network	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$1.8
Department of Social Services	Community Care Expansion	\$500.0	\$500.0	\$0.0	\$1,000.0 <sup>3/</sup>
	CalWORKS Housing Support Program	\$570.0	\$475.0	\$0.0	\$1,045.0
	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program	\$200.0	\$175.0	\$175.0	\$550.0
	Bringing Families Home	\$280.0	\$280.0	\$0.0	\$560.0
	Home Safe Program	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$200.0
	Project Roomkey	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$150.0
Department of Health Care Services	Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program	\$1,005.7	\$1,447.2	\$2.1	\$2,455.0 <sup>4/</sup>
	Project for Assistance in the Transition from Homelessness	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$26.4
	California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) (Complementary HHS Proposal)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>5/</sup>
Veteran's Affairs	Supportive Services for Formerly Homeless Veterans	\$25.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.0
Department of Transportation	Homeless Encampment Cleanup on the State Highway System	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$0.0	\$5.4
	Clean up California - additional Hazardous Material Removal	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$75.0
	Hazardous Material Removal at Encampments	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$61.8
California Community Colleges	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$300.0 <sup>6/</sup>
	Rapid Rehousing	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$27.0 <sup>6/</sup>
California State University	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$45.0 <sup>6/</sup>
	Rapid Rehousing	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$6.5	\$19.5 <sup>6/</sup>
University of California	Basic Needs Funding - Student Hunger and Homelessness Programs	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$45.0 <sup>6/</sup>
	Rapid Rehousing	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$10.5 <sup>6/</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$6,786.5</b>	<b>\$5,087.1</b>	<b>\$534.3</b>	<b>\$12,407.9</b>

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. Of the 2,859 units estimated to be developed, 542 will be for homelessness populations.

3/ This proposal includes \$550 million one-time General Fund and \$450 million one-time American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

4/ Of the \$2,455 billion total funds (\$1.9 billion General Fund and \$530 million CFRF), a minimum of \$250 million one-time General Fund is available for facilities targeted to individuals with a serious mental illness who are deemed Incompetent to Stand Trial on a felony charge and a minimum of \$255 million one-time CFRF is available for facilities targeted to individuals under the age of 26.

5/ For 2021-22: Of the \$1.1 billion for CalAIM (\$520.8 million General Fund), \$187.5 million (\$93.8 million General Fund) is for Enhanced Care Management (ECM), \$47.9 million (\$24.0 million General Fund) is for In-Lieu of Services (ILOS), and \$300 million (\$150 million General Fund) is for ECM-ILOS Incentives. ECM, ILOS and ECM-ILOS Incentive proposals include a number of services, including services targeted to mitigating homelessness.

6/ 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 Governor's Budget to address student mental health and digital equity needs. Program funding for Basic Needs and Rapid Rehousing was provided on an ongoing basis in the 2019 Budget Act. The 2021-22 May Revision proposes no change to the level of funding provided.