

FACT SHEET: State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments are using Fiscal Recovery Funds to keep families in their homes and build more affordable housing

The pandemic dramatically underscored the severity and consequences of the shortage of affordable housing in the United States, and new reporting shows how state, local, and Tribal governments are using American Rescue Plan State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) to support more families' access to stable, quality, affordable homes.

Researchers estimate that the United States faces a shortage of [3.8 million](#) housing units, driving prices up and straining families' finances, with [severe shortages of affordable rental units](#) for low-income households. Even before the pandemic, [45% of renters](#) spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs, with substantially higher rates among low-income households and people of color. Data for 2022 showed an [increase in homelessness](#) for the fifth year in a row. The pandemic exacerbated these challenges, as millions of households fell behind on their rent and surging home prices put homeownership out of reach for many.

Key Housing Outcomes of SLFRF through March 2023¹

- Over 900 governments committed \$17 billion to meet housing needs and lower costs, including through providing direct assistance to households and expanding affordable housing.
- More than 4.5 million households served with rent, mortgage, or utility assistance.
- Roughly \$6 billion committed to affordable housing by over 340 state, local, and Tribal governments for development, preservation, and innovative approaches to expand housing supply.
- Over \$3.8 billion committed by over 260 governments to help people experiencing homelessness find safe, stable housing, including through permanent supportive housing.

¹ Information reported by Tribal governments is included in aggregate statistics about the program, (e.g., the total number of governments using funds for a specific eligible use, total projects reported, etc.); however due to privacy considerations, Treasury does not release complete information on all Tribal projects.

This fact sheet was updated on July 26th, 2023 and includes data from Project and Expenditure reports covering the period ending March 31, 2023. Recipients file either annually or quarterly based on population and allocation size. All recipients, regardless of size, are required to file Project and Expenditure Reports annually by April 30. In 2023, these Project and Expenditure reports covered the period from January 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023 for quarterly reporters and April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 for annual reporters.

SLFRF can address immediate and long-term challenges, helping renters, homeowners, and unhoused individuals weather the pandemic's harms, while also tackling the long-standing challenge of insufficient supply of affordable homes. Meeting the need for stable, quality, affordable homes has emerged as one of the most common priorities for states, localities, and Tribes and is among the largest uses of SLFRF funds.

By the end of March 2023, over 750 state, local, and Tribal governments committed \$17 billion to meet housing needs, including preventing evictions and foreclosures, helping individuals experiencing homelessness become stably housed, and expanding the supply of affordable homes to address the root cause of housing insecurity. Treasury continues to urge state, local, and Tribal governments to deepen their investments and use these funds to dramatically ramp up production and preservation of affordable housing.

Emergency Housing Assistance

During the pandemic, millions of renters and homeowners fell behind on their housing payments, putting them at risk of losing their homes to evictions or foreclosures, events that can cause long-term damage to families' health, employment, housing security, and well-being. Since the start of the pandemic, programs to provide emergency assistance for rent, mortgage, and utility costs, combined with other steps taken by the Administration and the robust economic recovery, helped prevent an eviction and foreclosure crisis. For example, research found that [millions of renters](#) avoided the threat of eviction in 2021 due to the federal government's serious and unprecedented response, in significant part through the American Rescue Plan.

State, local, and Tribal governments are using SLFRF to expand on the success of Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) programs, add resources to rental assistance programs where need outstrips available funding, and help households struggling to meet their mortgage, utility, or other housing costs.

Rental and Mortgage Assistance

Through March 31, 2023, SLFRF served over 4.5 million households with rent, mortgage, or utility assistance. For example: ³

- **New Jersey** is committing nearly \$790 million to rental and utility assistance for households affected by the pandemic. The State is also funding an Office of

³ The examples included throughout this fact sheet are based on recipient reports, and their inclusion in this document does not constitute an explicit approval of these projects by Treasury.

Eviction Prevention to provide services to help households avoid eviction and support housing stability. Over 24,000 households are being assisted.

- **Many jurisdictions are adding SLFRF funds to emergency rental assistance programs.**
 - **Washington State** is budgeting \$448 million for emergency rental assistance, serving over 8,500 additional households.
 - **Washington, District of Columbia** is adding \$5.5 million to its emergency rental assistance program, serving over 8,600 households total.
 - **The State of Oregon** is adding \$100 million to its emergency rental assistance program.
 - **St. Louis County, Missouri** is using \$5 million to supplement its emergency rental assistance program, expanding rent and utility assistance.
- **Bellevue, Washington** is using more than \$9 million for rent assistance, eviction prevention efforts, and mortgage assistance. Rental relief can cover current and past due rent, including past due rent paid by credit card or through a loan, and the city is working with community organizations with a demonstrated ability to reach residents of color, older adults, and other hard-hit communities. The program has served 650 households.
- **Crow Wing County, Minnesota** is using funds to develop a rental assistance program to address significant housing stability challenges in the community and continue to provide rental assistance after the state assistance program has stopped taking new applications.
- **Multnomah County, Oregon** is using nearly \$22.8 million to create a rental assistance program, coordinate with landlords, and support a host of outreach in communities of color to ensure access is broadly available, including working with community-based organizations and local governments. The program has served over 2,300 households.
- **New Hanover County, North Carolina** is helping over 300 households who were behind on their mortgage or faced other costs due to the pandemic.
- Other rental assistance investments include, for example:

- **Lakewood, Ohio** is using nearly \$2 million to provide emergency rent and utility assistance for low-income residents.
- **North Miami, Florida** is committing funds to assist nearly 1,000 households with rent and mortgage payments.
- **Union City, New Jersey** is committing \$2.1 million to rent and utility assistance and has served over 1,000 households so far.
- **Glynn County, Georgia** is utilizing \$160,000 to fund program navigators to help residents apply for emergency rental assistance and provide referrals to other programs as needed.

Jurisdictions across the country are also helping struggling homeowners pay their mortgage costs and keep their homes, including, for example, Memphis, Boston, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Los Angeles County, St. Lucie County, Portland, Oregon, Perris City, California, Yauco Municipality, Puerto Rico, and Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

Utility Assistance

- **The State of Maryland** is committing \$121 million to reduce and eliminate unpaid electric and gas utility bills for struggling households, serving over 275,000 households.
- **Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky** is helping over 4,000 households pay for utility expenses to avoid shut-offs and more than 600 households pay for security deposits and two months' rent to move to a new rental unit.
- **Mesa, Arizona** is providing an energy credit to over 20,000 households in low-income communities, using \$10 million of SLFRF.
- **Burlington, Vermont** is helping eliminate utility arrears and providing temporary energy assistance to nearly 4,000 households.
- **Buffalo, New York** is using \$13 million to forgive unpaid water, sewer, and garbage fees for homeowners and residents. Delinquent fees can become tax liens applied to residents' homes and if not paid can result in foreclosure. The city expects to serve over 30,000 households.

Eviction Prevention

Treasury's ERA programs also demonstrated the profound impact of eviction prevention services. For example, programs that provide renters with [access to legal](#)

[counsel](#) during eviction proceedings decrease evictions. [Eviction diversion partnerships developed with housing courts through ERA](#) to help renters facing eviction access rental assistance, negotiate with their landlord, or defend their case have shown great promise. Governments are using SLFRF to build on and continue these programs – expanding or even guaranteeing access to legal counsel for households in eviction proceedings and, more broadly, rethinking what the eviction process should look like.

Examples of eviction prevention investments with SLFRF include:

- **Milwaukee County, Wisconsin** is dedicating \$2.75 million to guarantee a right to legal counsel for people facing eviction or foreclosure who meet eligibility criteria such as having low income, residing in a certain zip code, or other criteria. Attorneys specializing in housing law are helping negotiate disputes and access supportive services and are providing in-court advocacy. The program served over 750 households in 2021.
- **New York City** is dedicating \$61.5 million of SLFRF to provide free legal representation for households at or below 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines. This program has served over 8,500 households.
- **Cook County, Illinois** is using \$22.2 million to provide legal aid to residents to help resolve eviction, foreclosure, consumer debt, and tax deed issues, both before court proceedings and during them. The program has helped 26,400 households with free legal aid, mediation services, and case management.
- A joint program between **Tallahassee and Leon County, Florida** is helping a local legal aid organization expand its capacity to provide eviction defense services, including legal services and help accessing rental relief programs and other assistance like unemployment compensation or stimulus checks. The program is also hiring a community outreach specialist to work with residents and other partner organizations. The joint program has assisted over 250 households.
- **Indianapolis, Indiana** is using \$1.15 million for tenant advocates in housing courts to prevent evictions. Advocates connect tenants to the rental assistance program, negotiate with landlords, provide legal advice, or refer the tenant for full legal representation as appropriate.
- **Pima County, Arizona** is using \$3 million to help households with eviction legal services and assistance navigating rental relief programs.

- **Bridgeport, Connecticut** is using \$1.5 million to launch a Rental Relocation Eviction Prevention and Protection program to help low-income residents who are facing eviction or homelessness due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The program provides first month's rent and security deposit to eligible applicants who submit the required documents.

Other jurisdictions across the country are funding similar programs, including, Dallas, Texas; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Dane County, Wisconsin; Johnson County, Iowa; Collier County, Florida; Washington, DC; Portland, Oregon; Minneapolis, Minnesota; San Diego County, California; and local governments across Hawaii.

Scaling up Affordable Housing Production and Preservation

States, localities, and Tribal governments across the country have also seized this opportunity to significantly expand development and preservation of affordable housing, addressing a long-standing challenge that drives housing insecurity and high housing costs. Reflecting the scale and urgency of this challenge, a broad range of governments representing all regions and sizes, from the largest states to small cities and rural communities, are using SLFRF to invest in expanding quality, affordable housing.

In addition to constructing new single-family and multifamily homes, governments plan to convert existing buildings into affordable housing, create supportive housing options for people with special needs, and develop vacant or government-owned land into affordable housing. Others are preserving and improving existing affordable housing, for example ensuring that existing units remain affordable and helping homeowners or landlords with repairs.

Through March 31, 2023, state, local, and Tribal governments had committed \$6 billion to affordable housing. For example:

Affordable Housing

- **The State of California** is investing \$1.75 billion in development capital for “shovel-ready” affordable housing developments, preservation of existing affordable housing at risk of conversion to market-rate housing or in need of significant repairs, and development of additional adult and senior care facilities. The State is also seeking to develop state-owned land into affordable housing. In addition to expanding affordable housing supply overall, the State is also making a major investment to purchase and rehabilitate housing specifically for

individuals facing homelessness, including rehabilitating hotels, motels, vacant apartment buildings, and other buildings and converting them into housing.

- **Washington, District of Columbia** is investing \$553 million in affordable housing and increasing housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The district is adding \$320 million to its local housing trust fund, creating an expected 2,800 units of housing, and is making an additional investment of \$17 million to preserve 250 affordable units. Finally, the District is creating over 1,050 units of permanent supportive housing for unhoused individuals and families, alongside outreach, rapid rehousing, and other services.
- **Denver, Colorado** is allocating \$28 million to the Affordable Housing Fund, which is providing financing to assist in the development and preservation of affordable housing projects, including rental projects that have deeply affordable units with supportive services or large units for families and homeowner projects. Planned projects include 400 newly constructed rental units, 200 preserved rental units, and 50 newly constructed homeowner units.
- **Maricopa County, Arizona** is utilizing a \$78 million budget to purchase affordable housing for low-income renters by adding at least 120 affordable housing units to its existing affordable housing inventory for economically-disadvantaged persons.
- **The State of Delaware** and the **City of Wilmington** are partnering to support redevelopment of the Riverside neighborhood through the construction of 67 rental units on vacant land that was formerly public housing. The mixed-income project includes 50 affordable and 17 workforce townhouse units, with the affordable units receiving operating subsidies enabling them to serve households at very low-income levels. The city is also rehabilitating and selling four affordable properties in the historic Eastside neighborhood.
- **Seattle, Washington** is investing \$16.3 million to acquire buildings and/or land to create new affordable housing units for those facing or at risk of homelessness. Seattle aims to purchase four new multifamily buildings with 198 total units.
- **Fort Worth, Texas** is utilizing \$4.2 million to purchase 36 properties in a low-income neighborhood as part of a \$70 million redevelopment investment to include affordable housing in addition to retail, commercial units, parks, and other public spaces.

- **Buncombe County, North Carolina** is using \$3.2 million to construct 120 units of new affordable rentals, serving households ranging from 30 to 80 percent of area median income.
- **Lexington-Fayette Urban County, Kentucky** is partnering with the Lexington Housing Authority to invest \$13.8 million in new affordable housing. Nearly \$7.5 million is budgeted for the preservation of existing and creation of new affordable housing. Approximately \$1.75 million is allocated to the preservation of a 63-unit housing complex for low-income seniors. \$800,000 is set aside to fund the land purchase for 144 new units of affordable housing within the County. Additionally, the county is using \$750,000 to make public improvements to support new residential development by developing a vacant three-acre parcel of land to construct new single-family homes and rental units.
- **Omaha Tribe of Nebraska** is using funds to address overcrowding and housing shortages. The Pe'zhitu Village Project will provide more than 20 homes to individuals and encourage gainful employment through a partnership with social services. Tribal citizens facing homelessness and other at-risk populations will be prioritized.
- **Deschutes County, Oregon** is developing nearly 20 affordable housing duplexes, triplexes, and townhomes, as well as support repairs for 200 existing units of affordable housing.
- The **State of Utah** is incentivizing zoning changes to permit more and denser development of affordable housing by using \$35 million in SLFRF funds for a matching grant program. The program creates incentives for municipalities to redevelop and rezone current commercial, retail, or industrial vacant land to a zone to allow higher density housing as a permitted use. An additional \$85 million is being used create grants for development, land costs, and construction of new affordable apartment buildings that are in advanced stages of development.
- **Lewis and Clark County, Montana** is purchasing and install three housing units to provide affordable options to workers in Lincoln, Montana burdened with high housing costs, including employees of the area's largest employer.
- **Portland, Oregon** is committing \$5.1 million to preserve and renovate over 500 units of affordable housing that would otherwise be at risk for converting to market rate housing over the next five years. Many of these existing rent restricted units are in high opportunity locations in the city where affordable housing is limited.

- **Boston, Massachusetts** is leveraging \$105 million to promote affordable housing. \$57 million is planned to promote homeownership for low- and moderate-income Bostonians. The majority of this proposed funding would be used to develop green, affordable homeownership opportunities. To accelerate production, the Mayor's Office of Housing would issue a rolling application cycle for homeownership projects instead of its existing annual funding round. Additionally, \$48 million is being used to purchase units from the private market and create long term income-restrictions for low- and moderate-income tenants.
- **Salt Lake County, Utah** is using \$20 million to increase and preserve access to safe affordable rental housing and home ownership. In particular, homeownership programs are seeking to connect low-income households with opportunities to build future equity.

Other jurisdictions investing in affordable housing span the country and include smaller cities and counties as well as rural areas. These jurisdictions include, for example, the State of Idaho; Covington, Kentucky; Onslow County, North Carolina; Macon-Bibb County, Georgia; Sarasota County, Florida; Bridgeport, Connecticut; York County, Pennsylvania; Granite City, Illinois; Toledo, Ohio; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Outagamie County, Wisconsin; and Whatcom County, Washington.

Home Repairs and Homeownership Cost Assistance

Many governments are also preserving affordable housing by helping families maintain their homes through assistance with home repairs and other homeownership costs . Inability to afford needed repairs can lead to unsafe or unhealthy living conditions for families. To help families in need, other jurisdictions pay housing taxes and fees, preventing liens and tax foreclosures on homes.

- **Manchester, New Hampshire** is investing \$3 million in grants to low-income homeowners for emergency home repairs, with a focus on helping older adults age at home, as well as grants to landlords for property improvements if they commit to keeping the property affordable. The funds are also supporting development of new affordable, transitional, and supportive housing projects.
- **Dallas, Texas** is budgeting \$11.2 million to support home repairs for property owners in three low-income neighborhoods to help seniors age in place and residents to remain in the neighborhood in a safe, healthy home.
- **The State of Vermont** is budgeting almost \$2.5 million to support home weatherization statewide for both multifamily and single-family homes. Weatherization reduces energy costs and makes homes more comfortable and

safer. Funds are also supporting a rental housing rehabilitation program to incentivize small private apartment owners to weatherize and make significant improvements to housing quality.

- **Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians** is located in an area where temperatures often dip below -20°F. The Tribe budgeted funds to ensure that Tribal members have a reliable water supply line and to assist with other emergency plumbing services.
- **Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes** is providing emergency assistance to households for home repairs and weatherization. Priority is given to elders in the community and those with a low-to-moderate income.
- **Detroit, Michigan**, in financial partnership with the **State of Michigan**, is budgeting \$27.8 million to launch Renew Detroit. This program offers free roof or window replacements to low-income seniors and homeowners with a disability in Detroit. The program aims to help them stay in their homes during and after the pandemic.
- **Boston, Massachusetts** is investing \$32 million to improve ventilation and windows across 1,040 units at the federally-assisted Franklin Field, Ruth Barkley, Alice Taylor, Roslyn, and Rockland developments. These investments would improve air quality, increase efficiency, and improve resident comfort. The majority of residents are extremely low-income and hail from historically marginalized racial and ethnic groups who have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Sioux Falls, South Dakota** is allocating \$1.4 million for their Safety and Home Repair Grant program. This program provides financial help to low-or-moderate income households for home repairs.
- **Omaha City, Nebraska** is allocating \$3.8 million to support major or minor repairs to existing housing units to assist low-to-moderate income households in maintaining their homes. The assistance to property owners is being done for the preservation and renovation or reuse of existing rental housing units or naturally occurring affordable housing units, with the expectation that those units become or remain dedicated affordable housing units willing to accept public housing vouchers and/or participate in other affordable housing supportive programs.

Converting Existing Assets to Housing

Governments are pursuing innovative strategies to develop and preserve affordable housing.

SLFRF funds are supporting investments in both proven approaches and opportunities to test new or novel approaches to tackle the issue.

Jurisdictions are repurposing hotels and motels to meet affordable housing needs, with some looking to convert these properties to affordable housing and others seeking to add supportive services to meet the needs of residents at properties that already function as longer-term housing. For example:

- **Polk County, Iowa** is converting an underutilized hotel into 40 units of affordable housing, and **Madison, Wisconsin** is planning a similar effort as part of the city's broader housing strategy.
- **Clallam County, Washington** is converting a motel into supportive housing for individuals with serious mental health needs or substance use disorders, providing 27 units of stable housing with onsite behavioral health services.
- **Raleigh, North Carolina** is purchasing an extended-stay 113-room hotel occupied by long standing guests, with a long-term vision to support mixed occupancy, combining the existing extended-stay model with permanent supportive housing and other types of affordable housing.
- **Reno, Nevada** is converting a hotel into one-bedroom and studio units. The location of this project is located adjacent to public transit.
- **Potter County, Texas**, in partnership with **Amarillo, TX**, is converting a no-longer-used hospital facility into 124 affordable housing for senior citizens.
- **Tucson, Arizona** is acquiring and rehabilitating manufactured housing, in order to sell it affordably to low-to-moderate-income families.

Development of Government-Owned Land and Vacant Properties

Governments have created new opportunities for affordable housing by developing government-owned land or rehabilitating vacant properties.

- **Rochester, New York** is using \$13.3 million to create affordable housing and support community development in struggling neighborhoods. The city is constructing new single-family houses on previously vacant city-owned land in targeted neighborhoods and coordinating sales of completed units to income-

eligible households. The city is also purchasing and rehabilitating multiple vacant tax-foreclosed structures to create additional affordable housing opportunities.

- **Pompano Beach, Florida** is budgeting \$2.5 million to construct new single-family homes on city-owned vacant lots, providing mixed-income affordable housing opportunities.
- **Battle Creek, Michigan** is purchasing a vacant building in a low-income area and is rehabilitating it into affordable housing. **Morgantown, West Virginia** is similarly working with local housing agencies to renovate vacant and dilapidated houses into housing stock to create opportunities for low-income owner-occupied housing, workforce housing, and support for individuals experiencing homelessness. Additionally, **Holyoke, Massachusetts** will develop duplexes on vacant lots in low-income neighborhoods.
- **Boston, Massachusetts** is using \$29.8 million to develop affordable multifamily rental housing as part of larger mixed-income communities on strategically located city owned land.

Linking Unhoused Individuals & Families with Stable, Supportive Homes

Rental cost burdens and insufficient supply of affordable housing are closely related to the devastating increase in homelessness in recent years. In parallel to the efforts above, state, local, and Tribal governments are using SLFRF to strengthen support for unstably housed or unsheltered members of their communities across the full continuum of needs, including to meet the goals of the [House America](#) initiative led by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This includes both near- and long-term strategies to ensure unhoused and unsheltered people can recover and thrive.

As immediate steps to safeguard health during the pandemic, governments expanded diversion programs, rapid rehousing, emergency shelters, and hygiene supports, among other activities. Longer-term investments include expanding permanent supportive housing to offer stable housing over time and investing in wraparound supports – or services beyond housing – including mental and behavioral health care, job training, and legal, financial, and education assistance. To improve coordination and effectiveness, governments have also invested in data use, outreach, and partnership with community-based organizations.

Through March 31, 2023, over 260 governments have committed over \$3.7 billion to help unhoused individuals access safe and stable housing, including development of new permanent supportive housing. For example :

- **Los Angeles County, California** is investing \$173 million as part of the State of California's Homekey program, to create new interim and permanent supportive housing for individuals and families with complex health or behavioral health conditions who are experiencing homelessness by acquiring hotels, motels, and apartment complexes.
- **Washoe County, Nevada** is investing \$24.6 million to improve and expand the Nevada Cares Campus, a transitional housing facility for unhoused individuals. The county is funding significant property improvements, including constructing 50 units of bridge housing and offering enhanced services to help individuals become stably housed. The campus is adding case managers and mental health counselors, among other staff.
- **Hennepin County, Minnesota** is committing \$1.5 million to diversion efforts, shelter services, and housing-focused case management. The program focuses on case management to help people find housing, access public benefits, connect to supportive mainstream services, and meet other basic needs. In parallel, the County is investing in shelter diversion, continuing 24/7 shelter access, funding for low-barrier shelters, and making capital improvements at shelters.
- **Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin** is implementing a tiny homes project intended for low-income elders, Tribal members in transitional living situations, or those facing homelessness. With housing costs rising, the Tribe saw tiny homes as a solution to get people in homes safely, especially during the winter months.
- **Anchorage, Alaska** is investing over \$7.5 million in a range of efforts to assist individuals experiencing homelessness. Funds are helping build a coordinated shelter intake system to link people with resources, intensive case managers to help people transition out of homelessness, data system improvements, rapid rehousing for homeless youth, and supportive housing offering addiction treatment, vocational training, and other wraparound supports. Finally, funds are providing emergency rental assistance to individuals who do not qualify for federal rental assistance.
- **Kauai County, Hawaii** is using \$2.5 million to develop 24 units of permanent supportive housing, focused on serving individuals experiencing homelessness and individuals at risk of becoming homeless.

- **Boston, Massachusetts** is investing more than \$18.9 million to support behavioral health. Services for unhoused people include expanded medical and psychiatric supports, storage for personal belongings, short-term transitional housing, and access to laptops and hotspots for newly housed people so they can attend recovery meetings, work with navigators and case managers, and attend telehealth visits.
- **Harris County, Texas** is using \$35.8 million for interventions that improve health and stability of homeless populations and increase the availability of Permanent Supportive Housing for unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals, along with individuals experiencing domestic violence. Supportive services are coupled with vouchers to create Permanent Supportive Housing, which provides stable housing environments with voluntary and flexible supports to help people manage serious, chronic issues such as mental and substance use disorders. This program includes benefits advocacy to help people find benefits such as Social Security Disability Insurance and specialized Housing Navigation to help locate and secure affordable and suitable housing.
- **The State of California** is using SLFRF to support its Homekey program. This program is distributing \$2.2 billion in funding to cities, counties, and other entities to purchase and rehabilitate housing. These projects could include rehabilitating hotels, motels, vacant apartment buildings, and other structures for either interim or permanent housing.
- **Pierce County, Washington** is partnering with two municipalities, the **City of Tacoma**, and the **City of Lakewood**, to purchase a motel to provide 90 housing units for vulnerable people, including individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The property is serving as a temporary emergency shelter through 2023, then converting to permanent affordable housing for the following forty years. The project also provides hygiene services, camper relocation, and day centers among other supports.
- **Madison, Wisconsin** is planning to use funds for a wide range of projects to increase housing stability and support for individuals experiencing homelessness. The city is budgeting \$3.5 million to increase safe housing options for people currently living outdoors, \$2 million to establish a new emergency shelter and related supportive services, and \$2 million for housing tailored to youth experiencing homelessness and/or aging out of foster care. The city is also increasing access to affordable housing by converting hotels into

permanent affordable housing and assisting families with costs to secure quality housing like security deposits, down payments, and home repair loans.

- **Orange County, North Carolina** is using SLFRF to fund an Eviction Diversion Attorney, who offers free legal counsel to people in eviction proceedings, and an Eviction Diversion Expeditor, who connects people facing and at risk of eviction with community resources and funding.
- **El Paso, Texas** is using \$530,000 to provide access to suitable living environments to individuals and families experiencing housing insecurity because of the economic impact of COVID-19. Services include shelter, case management, and assistance navigating services.
- **Pueblo, Colorado** is using approximately \$1 million to provide emergency shelter, eviction prevention, meals, and counseling. Pueblo is also purchasing a 4-plex used for emergency housing for homeless individuals with COVID-19. The homes are being transitioned to rapid rehousing, transitional, and temporary and permanent housing for homeless individuals and families.
- **Fargo, North Dakota** is building upon a 2020 Cares Act investment used to retrofit a shelter by allocating \$405,000 of SLFRF funding to operate the shelter, which serves up to 25 unaccompanied women each night.
- **The City of Cheyenne and Laramie County, Wyoming** are partnering to use \$740,000 of their SLFRF funding to purchase a hotel to help serve the homeless population.