

FACT SHEET: State, local, 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 to support more families' access to stable, quality, affordable housing.

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, [nearly half of renters](#) spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing, with substantially higher rates among low-income households and people of color. Data for 2020, collected just before the pandemic began, showed an [increase in homelessness](#) for the fourth year in a row. The pandemic exacerbated this challenge, as millions of households fell behind on their rent and surging home prices put homeownership out of reach for many.

The American Rescue Plan's State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) can address immediate and long-term housing challenges, helping renters, homeowners, and unhoused individuals weather the pandemic's harms, while also tackling the long-standing challenge of insufficient supply of affordable housing. Meeting housing needs has emerged as one of the most common priorities, and largest uses of funds, for states, localities, and Tribes.

By the end of 2021, nearly 570 state, local, and Tribal governments had committed \$11.7 billion to meet housing needs, including preventing evictions and foreclosures, helping individuals experiencing homelessness become stably housed, and expanding the supply of affordable housing to address the root cause of housing insecurity. Moving forward, Treasury urges state, local, and Tribal governments to deepen their housing investments and use these funds to dramatically ramp up production and preservation of affordable housing.

Key Housing Outcomes of the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds in 2021:

- Nearly 570 governments committed \$11.7 billion to meet housing needs and lower costs, including through direct assistance to households and expanding affordable housing.
- 770,000 households served with rent, mortgage, or utility assistance.
- In addition, over 100,000 households served through eviction prevention services, such as right-to-counsel services, housing counselors, and eviction diversion programs.
- Roughly \$3.2 billion committed by 120 states, localities and Tribes to affordable housing development, preservation, and innovative approaches to expand housing supply.
- Over \$3.2 billion committed by 150 governments to help people experiencing homelessness find safe, stable housing, including through permanent supportive housing.

Emergency Housing Assistance and Eviction Prevention

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. Over the last year, 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.

In 2021, SLFRF served 770,000 households with rent, mortgage, or utility assistance. For example:¹

Rental and Mortgage Assistance

- **New Jersey** committed \$790 million to rental and utility assistance for households affected by the pandemic. The State will also fund an Office of Eviction Prevention to provide services to help households avoid eviction and support housing stability.
- **Washington State** budgeted \$400 million for emergency rental assistance, serving 2,500 additional households so far. **Washington, District of Columbia** will add \$5.5 million to its emergency rental assistance program, **the State of Nevada** will add \$5 million, and **Travis County, Texas** will add \$2.6 million.
- **The State of Oregon** will add \$100 million in SLFRF to its emergency rental assistance program, as well as an additional \$100 million in state general funds for ongoing eviction prevention activities.
- **St. Louis County, Missouri** will use \$5 million to supplement its emergency rental assistance program, expanding rent and utility assistance. The county has served 750 households through this project.
- **Bellevue, Washington** will use \$7 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 will work with community

¹ 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.

organizations with a demonstrated ability to reach residents of color, immigrants, older adults, and other hard-hit communities. The program has served 650 households.

- **Crow Wing County, Minnesota** will use 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** will use \$1.3 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 nearly 390 households.
- Other rental assistance investments include, for example:
 - **Lakewood, Ohio** will use \$1.7 million to provide emergency rent and utility assistance for low-income residents, helping 297 households in 2021.
 - **North Miami, Florida** used funds to assist nearly 300 households with rent and over 20 households with mortgage payments.
 - **Union City, New Jersey** committed \$2 million to rent and utility assistance and has served over 480 households so far.
 - **Glynn County, Georgia** funded 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, Florida, Portland, Oregon, Perris City, California, Yauco Municipality, Puerto Rico, and Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

Utility Assistance

- **The State of Maryland** committed \$103 million to reduce and eliminate unpaid electric and gas utility bills for struggling households, serving over 235,000 households.
- **Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Government, Kentucky** helped over 9,000 households pay for utility expenses to avoid shut-offs and helped 380 households pay for security deposits and two months' rent to move to a new rental unit.
- **Mesa, Arizona** provided an energy credit to over 14,000 households in low-income communities, using \$10 million of SLFRF.
- **Burlington, Vermont** helped eliminate utility arrears and provide temporary energy assistance to nearly 4,000 households.
- **New Hanover County, North Carolina** has helped 236 households who were behind on their mortgage or faced other costs due to the pandemic.

ERA 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.

In addition, SLFRF funded eviction prevention services for over 100,000 households in 2021. For example:

- **Milwaukee County, Wisconsin** dedicated \$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 will help negotiate disputes, access supportive services, and provide in-court advocacy. The program served over 750 households in 2021.
- **New York City** dedicated \$62.4 million of SLFRF to provide free legal representation for households at or below 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines.
- **Cook County, Illinois** will use \$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 2,400 households with free legal aid, mediation services, and case management.
- A joint program between **Tallahassee and Leon County, Florida** will help 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 will also hire a community outreach specialist to work with residents and other partner organizations.
- **Indianapolis, Indiana** will use \$1.15 million for tenant advocates in housing courts to prevent evictions. Advocates will connect tenants to the rental assistance program, negotiate with landlords, provide legal advice, or refer the tenant for full legal representation as appropriate. The city estimates that 30,000 tenants are vulnerable to eviction due to COVID-19.
- **Pima County, Arizona** has helped over 1,500 households with eviction legal services and assistance navigating rental relief programs.
- **Bridgeport, Connecticut** will use \$1.5 million to help low-income families at-risk of homelessness, or currently displaced, with first month's rent and security deposit for new housing. The program will also help residents secure and keep their rental housing.

- **Other jurisdictions across the country are funding similar programs**, including, for example, 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, cities, counties, 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.

By the end of 2021, state, local, and Tribal governments had committed \$3.2 billion to affordable housing. For example:

- **The State of California** will invest \$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 will also seek to develop state-owned land, which is not subject to local land use restrictions, into affordable housing. In addition to expanding affordable housing supply overall, the State will make 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.
- **Minneapolis, Minnesota** will use \$79 million for a wide range of projects to increase access to affordable housing in the community, support housing stability, promote homeownership, and assist individuals experiencing homelessness. Funds will develop and preserve affordable housing units, including by expanding programs to preserve naturally occurring affordable housing, as well as assisting low-income homeowners with needed home repairs. The city will also provide financial assistance to help more people become homeowners and mortgage assistance for homeowners at risk of foreclosure.
- **Washington, District of Columbia** will invest \$575 million in affordable housing and increasing housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The District will add \$400 million to its local housing trust fund, creating an expected 2,800 units of

housing, and will make additional investments to preserve 250 affordable units. Finally, the District will create over 1,050 units of permanent supportive housing for unhoused individuals and families, alongside outreach, rapid rehousing, and other services.

- **Nashville, Tennessee** will commit \$40 million to create and preserve affordable housing units in the city, establish a new fund for affordable housing purchases, and create a centralized database of subsidized housing options. The city will also invest in shelter, outreach, and services for homeless individuals.
- **Denver, Colorado** has allocated \$28 million to the Affordable Housing Fund, which will provide financing that assists 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, 50 newly constructed homeowner units, and one to two projects to acquire existing unsubsidized buildings.
- **Maricopa County, Arizona** will utilize a \$30 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** will partner 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 will include 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 will also rehabilitate and sell four affordable properties in the historic Eastside neighborhood.
- **Kansas City, Missouri** will deposit \$12.5 million in the local Housing Trust Fund for eligible uses to support housing stability programming citywide. These eligible uses include supporting affordable multifamily housing, special needs housing for families, seniors and vulnerable residents, conversion of unused buildings and schools, preservation of housing, and community led development. The city aims to develop over 150 affordable housing units through this project.
- **Seattle, Washington** will invest \$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 units total.
- **Fort Worth, Texas** will 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.
- **Bernalillo County, New Mexico** will use \$5 million for an affordable housing development to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units. The site will

be a mixed-use development, comprised of 61 affordable housing units, retail, and 21 townhomes, along with a small neighborhood park.

- **Buncombe County, North Carolina** will use \$2.5 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** will partner with the Lexington Housing Authority to build new affordable housing. The county will use \$750,000 to make public improvements to support a new residential development that will develop a vacant three-acre parcel of land to construct new single-family homes and rental units.
- **Omaha Tribe of Nebraska** will use 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. Citizens facing homelessness and other at-risk populations will be prioritized.
- **Elko County, Nevada** has committed \$500,000 to address a shortage of affordable housing in the Town of Jackpot, which has forced some residents to relocate outside of the community and travel to Jackpot for work. The town is working on a public-private partnership to respond to the most immediate housing needs.
- **Deschutes County, Oregon** will develop nearly 30 affordable housing duplexes, triplexes, and townhomes, as well as support repairs for 200 existing units of affordable housing.
- **Lewis and Clark County, Montana** will purchase 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.
- **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; Danville, Virginia; Bridgeport, Connecticut; York County, Pennsylvania; Granite City, Illinois; Toledo, Ohio; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Outagamie County, Wisconsin; and Whatcom County, Washington.

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. Other jurisdictions will help families in need pay housing taxes and fees, preventing liens and tax foreclosures on homes.

- **Manchester, New Hampshire** will invest \$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 will also support development of new affordable, transitional, and supportive housing projects.

- **Dallas, Texas** has budgeted \$6 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.
- **Syracuse, New York** will use \$1 million to provide grants of up to \$3,000 for exterior and/or interior emergency home repairs for income-eligible city of Syracuse homeowners.
- **Erie, Pennsylvania** will use \$3 million to create a loan program for homeowners to help rehabilitate 102 owner-occupied homes over three years, primarily located in low-income neighborhoods. The City will also invest \$2.3 million to support repairs in 84 rental units.
- **The State of Vermont** has budgeted \$23 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 will also support 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** are 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.
- **Tucson, Arizona** will acquire and rehabilitate manufactured housing, in order to sell it affordably to low- to moderate-income families.
- **Minneapolis** will use \$2.4 million to begin implementing a plan to eliminate childhood lead poisoning, including completing lead remediation and weatherization in homes.
- **Buffalo, New York** will use \$18.5 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 nearly 40,000 households.
- **Detroit, Michigan** has committed \$2.7 million to help residents with delinquent property taxes access relief programs and prevent property tax foreclosures. More than 35,000 properties in the City of Detroit were at risk of property tax foreclosure and the City will conduct a door-to-door targeted outreach campaign to raise awareness of property tax

assistance programs, as well as a paid media campaign and additional funding for assistance programs.

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** will convert 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** purchased 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.
 - **Minneapolis, Minnesota** is piloting low-barrier single-room occupancy housing as part of the city's wide-ranging development and preservation strategy.
- **Governments have created new opportunities for affordable housing by developing government-owned land or rehabilitating vacant properties.**
 - **Rochester, New York** will use \$15.7 million to create affordable housing and support community development in struggling neighborhoods. The City will construct new single-family houses on previously vacant City-owned land in targeted neighborhoods and coordinate sales of completed units to income-eligible households. The City also will purchase and rehabilitate multiple vacant tax-foreclosed structures to create additional affordable housing opportunities.
 - **Palm Beach County, Florida** allocated \$20 million towards developing 19 acres of county-owned land into affordable housing, including rental properties and opportunities for homeownership. **Pompano Beach, Florida** will similarly construct new single-family homes on City-owned vacant lots, providing mixed-income affordable housing opportunities.

- **Utica, New York** will use funds to construct a four-story mixed-use building on a City-owned vacant lot, including ground-floor space for a business incubator and food market with affordable apartments on the upper floors.
- **Battle Creek, Michigan** purchased a vacant building in a low-income area and will rehabilitate it into affordable housing. **Morgantown, West Virginia** will similarly work 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. Finally, **Holyoke, Massachusetts** will develop duplexes on vacant lots in low-income neighborhoods.
- **Utah and California will leverage SLFRF to reshape land use and housing planning, including incentivizing zoning changes to permit more and denser development of affordable housing.**
 - **The State of Utah** will use \$35 million for a matching grant program to assist municipalities in building stronger communities through investment in housing and neighborhoods. The program will create incentives for municipalities to redevelop and rezone current commercial, retail, or industrial vacant land to a zone that will allow higher density housing as a permitted use.
 - **The State of California** will use SLFRF to support a \$600 million state and federal investment to advance implementation of adopted regional plans. Activities will include updating planning processes to speed up housing approvals, zoning more land for affordable housing, adding sewer and water infrastructure that supports additional housing density, and sustainable transportation and community development investments that serve affordable housing. These efforts aim to accelerate infill housing and foster equitable, sustainable communities. The State will also provide grants to low- and moderate-income homeowners to develop new accessory dwelling units, with a focus on homeowners in areas of concentrated poverty.

Connecting Unhoused Individuals and 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 have 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.

By the end of 2021, 150 governments had committed over \$3.2 billion to help unhoused individuals access safe and stable housing, including development of new permanent supportive housing. For example:

- **Los Angeles County, California** will invest \$310 million to create new interim and permanent supportive housing for individuals and families with complex health or behavioral health conditions who are experiencing homelessness. This includes \$115 million to acquire hotels, motels, and apartment complexes, as well as \$100 million to construct new modular, prefabricated, or container housing on county-owned or city-owned or leased property. Finally, the County will convert existing interim units into permanent housing.
- **Austin, Texas** will use \$95 million to fund homelessness services with a strong focus on people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. This work includes outreach activities, targeted prevention, providing emergency shelters, diversion and rapid exit supports, permanent supportive housing, and mental health and substance use disorder services.
- **Washoe County, Nevada** will invest \$29 million to improve and expand the Nevada Cares Campus, a transitional housing facility for unhoused individuals. The county will fund significant property improvements, including constructing 50 units of bridge housing and offering enhanced services to help individuals become stably housed. The campus will add case managers and mental health counselors, among other staff.
- **Hennepin County, Minnesota** has committed \$10 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 will invest 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** will invest \$6 million in a range of efforts to assist individuals experiencing homelessness. Funds will help 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 will help provide emergency rental assistance to individuals who do not qualify for federal rental assistance.

- **Honolulu, Hawaii** will use \$6.5 million to pilot a new model of responding to crises within the homeless community where law enforcement intervention is not necessary. The program will also work to develop closer collaboration between police and the local health and emergency medical services department.
- **Kauai County, Hawaii** will use \$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** will invest more than \$2.7 million in funding to support behavioral health. Services for unhoused people will 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** used \$5.5 million to provide wraparound supports to individuals who received emergency housing vouchers for permanent supportive housing. The County assisted voucher recipients with securing properties, acquiring furniture and other key move-in resources, and receiving mental health, substance use, and domestic violence support services.
- **Pierce County, Washington** partnered 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 will serve as a temporary emergency shelter through 2023, then convert to permanent affordable housing for the following forty years. The project also will provide hygiene services, camper relocation, and day centers among other supports.
- **Madison, Wisconsin** plans to use funds for a wide range of projects to increase housing stability and support for individuals experiencing homelessness. The City has budgeted \$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 will also increase 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** will invest funds to continue street outreach that connects people living unsheltered to physical and mental health care and other services. Since the team launched in October 2020, they have served over 230 people, including helping them transition to housing, providing mental health care, completing COVID-19 vaccinations, and offering supplies, food, and transportation. The team has also helped deflect individuals from law enforcement involvement, saving taxpayer funds.