State of California

2025-2029 Federal Consolidated Plan

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

Fiscal Year 2025-2026

Gavin Newsom, Governor
State of California

Tomiquia Moss, Secretary
California Housing and Homelessness Agency

Gustavo Velasquez, Director
California Department of Housing and Community Development

Division of Federal Financial Assistance

651 Bannon Street, Suite 400, Sacramento, CA 95811

Website: https://www.hcd.ca.gov/

CAPER email: FederalReporting@hcd.ca.gov

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the state has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a):

As the annual performance report required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) summarizes the State of California's progress and accomplishments during the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 (FY25) program year in carrying out the goals of the 2025–2029 Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) through activities identified in the 2025–2026 Annual Action Plan (AAP).

The CAPER documents progress across all federally funded annual programs administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), including:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Community Development Block Grant–CARES Act (CDBG-CV)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP)
- National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF)
- Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)
- Rapid Unsheltered Survivor Housing (RUSH)

and by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH):

- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)

During FY25, the state advanced its Con Plan goals and priorities by expanding affordable housing, supporting homelessness prevention and response, improving public facilities and infrastructure, expanding access to public services, and strengthening economic opportunities in non-entitlement communities. HCD partnered with local jurisdictions, Tribes, and service providers to deliver housing, infrastructure, and community development activities aligned with statewide goals. The 2025–2029 Con Plan is available at: https://www.hcd.ca.gov/plans-and-reports/federal/con-plan.

To help meet the urgent need for housing for people experiencing homelessness, HCD has invested major federal and state resources, including American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds and recent rounds of Homekey, Homekey+ and Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Grant Program. More information on homelessness programs and outcomes is provided in Section CR-25.

The state also continued implementing the CDBG-CV program, with $150,626,712 in 268 contracts awarded under the CARES Act in FY 2019-2020 and FY 2020-2021. For FY25, CDBG-CV expenditures totaled approximately $38.5 million, with 93 percent spent on activities and 7 percent on administration. HCD reports CDBG-CV accomplishments in an addendum to Table 1 and in the CDBG-CV CAPER Supplement, included with the CAPER submission in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS).

During the reporting period, HCD strengthened its support for Tribal communities through expanded funding, outreach, and technical assistance. In June 2026, the state awarded $38.2 million through Tribal Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) Round 4 and Tribal Homekey+ to help 68 federally recognized Tribes address homelessness with culturally responsive solutions. Throughout the year, HCD continued providing Tribal Homekey+ workshops and consultations. In FY25, HCD advanced the first Tribal Multifamily Finance Super Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), offering approximately $50 million in accessible multifamily and infrastructure funding. Tribal entities also received over $20 million in HOME and HOME-ARP funds to support over 100 affordable rental homes. Under CDBG-CV, HCD provided ongoing technical assistance to Tribes, including non-federally recognized Tribes, to help design eligible projects responsive to community needs. HCD made 17 awards to Tribal entities totaling $8.2 million under the CDBG-CV program.

During the FY25 program year, HCD issued two federal program NOFAs. The HOME program released a $34 million NOFA in January 2026 for Rental Housing and First-Time Homebuyer activities. The program received 23 applications requesting more than $132 million. The CDBG program issued its 2025 NOFA on September 30, 2025, offering approximately $27 million in funding to support local community development priorities.

In FY25, HCD continued advancing HOME and NHTF projects initiated under current and prior-year NOFAs. Under the 2025 NOFA, the HOME program awarded $26.5 million to five projects and provided an additional $6 million under the 2024 NOFA to support HOME activities across six jurisdictions. The NHTF program committed more than $32 million across three projects, supporting the ongoing production of 201 affordable housing units previously initiated under earlier NHTF funding rounds.

HOME-ARP award activity in FY25 reflected continued progress on programs initiated during the prior year. Under the Reentry Housing Pilot Project (RHPP), HCD made one award, obligating the full $16 million to produce 37 affordable homes for individuals existing incarceration in August 2025. This RHPP project has now entered predevelopment and early implementation stages. For the HOME-ARP Rental Housing Program, HCD continued advancing previously awarded projects, with six projects initiating construction and the remaining projects completing environmental, design, or contracting milestones. Upon completion of all projects the HOME-ARP Rental Housing Program will have supported the creation of over 600 affordable homes. Under the HOME-ARP Housing Plus Support Program (HPSP), six awards have been made, five of which began program operations and have collectively expended approximately $1.5 million and have served 1,084 Californians as of June 30, 2026, demonstrating measurable progress in delivering supportive services for individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

These accomplishments demonstrate the state's continued progress in carrying out the Strategic Plan and Action Plan and reflect California's commitment to expanding housing opportunities, supporting at-risk populations, and strengthening communities across the state.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected Program Year	Actual Program Year	Percent Complete
Increase Supply of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: $15,497,812 NHTF: $20,725,000	Rental Units Constructed	Household Housing Unit (HHU)	745	**145**	19%	110	**145**	132%
Increase Supply of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: $453,218	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit (HHU)	67	**8**	12%	15	**8**	53%
Preserve Existing Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: $2,431,783 HOME: $1,312,844	Rental Units Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit (HHU)	137	**50**	37%	8	**50**	625%
Preserve Existing Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: $3,156,887 HOME: $0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit (HHU)	332	**70**	21%	60	**70**	117%
Improve	Affordable	CDBG:	Direct	Household	288	**20**	7%	25	**20**	80%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected Program Year	Actual Program Year	Percent Complete
Access to Affordable Housing	Housing	$1,396,744	Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	s Assisted (HA)						
Improve Access to Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: $340,400	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	Households Assisted (HA)	851	**78**	9%	190	**78**	41%
Prevent Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: $51,369 HOPWA: $4,125,096[2]	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted (PA)	3,704	**646**	0%	850	**646**	76%
Address Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: $6,681,175 HOPWA: *see footnote [2] ESG RUSH: $1,039,778	TBRA / Rapid Re-Housing	Households Assisted (HA)	11,472	**2,432**	21%	3,000	**2,432**	80%
Address Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: $5,689,419 HOPWA: *see footnote [2]	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter (OS) / Street Outreach	Persons Assisted (PA)	67,666	**22,068**	33%	17,850	**22,067** (ES/SO)	123%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected Program Year	Actual Program Year	Percent Complete
			(SO)							
Address Homeless ness	Homeless	HOPWA: *see footnote [2]	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit (HHU)	35	**1**	0%	7	**1**	1%
Address Homeless ness	Homeless	HOPWA: *see footnote [2]	Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderat e Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted (PA)	3,000	**770**	26%	600	**770**	128%
Maintain or Improve Public Facilities and Infrastruct ure	Non-Housing Community Developme nt	CDBG: $38,923,848	Public Facility/ Infrastructure (non-LMI)	Persons Assisted (PA)	192,640	**153,619**	80%	43,000	**153,619**	357%
Maintain or Improve Access to Public	Non-Housing Community Developme	CDBG: $3,100,024	Public Services (non-LMI housing)	Persons Assisted (PA)	116,480	**74,387**	64%	26,000	**74,387**	286%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected Program Year	Actual Program Year	Percent Complete
Services	nt									
Increase Economic Development Opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: $2,469,877	Jobs Created/ Retained	Jobs	179	**333**	186%	40	**333**	832%
Increase Economic Development Opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: $683,669	Businesses Assisted	Businesses Assisted (BA)	156	**110**	71%	35	**110**	314%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

[1] The expenditure and accomplishments for CDBG and HOME were sourced from the IDIS report PR-23.

[2] Based on the way data is collected for HOPWA, the program is unable to break down the amount expended by the Con Plan goals. Therefore, the amount expended during the program year is only listed in the first goal, but accomplishments are listed under four of the goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount[1]	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected Strategic Plan[2]	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Completed	Expected Program Year[3]	Actual Program Year[4]	Percent Complete
Addressing and Preventing Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG-CV: $16,339,893	Housing for the Homeless Added	HHU	N/A	N/A	N/A	670	462	69%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-CV: $149,385	Jobs Created/ Retained	Jobs	N/A	N/A	N/A	166	508	306%
			Businesses Assisted	BA	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	79	239%
Maintain or Improve Access to Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-CV: $1,232,389	Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	PA	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,500	421,981	9,377%
			Public Service Activities for Low/Moder ate Income Housing Benefit	HA	N/A	N/A	N/A	380	0	0%

Maintain or Improve Public Fac. and Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-CV: $18,315,460	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	PA	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,664	251,832	2,907 %
			Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moder ate Income Housing Benefit	HA	N/A	N/A	N/A	125	0	0%

CDBG-CV Addendum to Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

[1] Because the data for these categories is not automatically generated by HUD's reporting systems for CDBG-CV, it was processed manually. The reported expenditure data was aggregated at the "goal" level, not the Indicator level, so there are aggregate expenditure totals for the following goals "Economic Development", "Maintain or improve access to public services", "Maintain or improve access to public fac. and infrastructure".

[2] The Consolidated Plan goals were not amended to reflect the CDBG-CV funding. The goals were updated in the 2019-2020 Annual Action Plan only. The plan can be found on HCD's website, here: State of California Draft 2019-2020 Annual Action Plan Fifth Substantial Amendment.

[3] These objectives are generated from the 2019-2020 Annual Action Plan AP-20 Table (Pages 3-6 of the Fifth Amendment to the 2019-2020 Annual Action Plan, which is where the goals associated with CDBG-CV funding were identified.) The plan can be found on HCD's website, here: State of California Draft 2019-2020 Annual Action Plan Fifth Substantial Amendment.

[4] Because the data for these categories is not automatically generated by HUD's reporting systems for CDBG-CV, HCD reports the cumulative amount of all CDBG-CV accomplishment data through June 30, 2026.

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

Table 1 shows that the state made strong progress in several high-priority areas, particularly rental housing production through HOME and NHTF, rural community improvements funded by CDBG, homelessness response through ESG, and economic development activities funded by CDBG and CDBG-CV. These results demonstrate that the jurisdiction is successfully directing resources toward Strategic Plan priorities, though some strategies require additional attention.

Strategies showing strong progress

- **Affordable Housing Production and Rehabilitation:**
  The state exceeded its annual goal for rental units constructed (145 actual vs. 110 expected). HOME and NHTF made major contributions here. CDBG and HOME also supported significant rehabilitation efforts, with 50 rental units rehabilitated compared with 8 expected, and 70 owner-occupied homes rehabilitated compared with 60 expected.

- **Public Facilities and Infrastructure (CDBG):**
  CDBG produced substantial community impacts, assisting 153,619 people, well above the annual goal of 43,000. This confirms that CDBG is successfully advancing one of the state's highest priorities – improving basic infrastructure in rural, low-income communities.

- **Public Services (CDBG and HOPWA):**
  CDBG-funded public service programs reached 74,387 people compared to an annual goal of 26,000, showing strong delivery of essential services such as food distribution, youth programs, senior services, and health supports. HOPWA assisted 770 persons in supportive services, which is well beyond the initial 600 projected.

- **Economic Development (CDBG):**
  Performance far exceeded expectations: 333 jobs were created or retained (goal: 40), and 110 businesses were assisted (goal: 35). These results indicate that business assistance and micro-enterprise programs are functioning effectively and directly supporting low-income workers and rural economies.

- **Homelessness Response and Prevention (ESG and HOPWA):**
  ESG Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and shelter activities performed well. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and RRH assisted 2,400 households (goal: 3,000) and

Emergency Shelter (ES)/Street Outreach (SO) served 21,997 people, surpassing the goal of 17,850. This reflects effective coordination with local Continuums of Care (CoCs) and continued emphasis on moving people quickly back into housing. HOPWA reported TBRA to 32 households (goal:30), and 1 HIV/AIDS Housing unit (goal: 7). HOPWA also surpassed their expectation of 570 with 637 persons assisted in Homelessness Prevention.

Strategies needing improvement

• **Homeownership Assistance (HOME and CDBG):**
Progress was slower for homebuyer support, with 20 households assisted vs. a goal of 25, and homeowner housing added falling short (8 actual vs. 15 expected). Smaller jurisdictions continue to experience capacity constraints, permitting delays, and limited market supply, which affect both production and homebuyer programs.

• **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (HOME):**
HOME TBRA served 78 households, below the annual goal of 190. Program operators noted limited eligible applicants, especially in rural counties with tight rental markets and limited available units.

• **Homelessness Prevention (ESG):**
Only 9 people received ESG Homelessness Prevention (HP) assistance compared to an annual goal of 150. This suggests the need to strengthen outreach and coordination with institutions discharging individuals at risk of homelessness.

CDBG continues to be a critical tool for meeting the state's highest priorities, supporting rural infrastructure, essential services, and economic development. The program consistently exceeds annual goals and delivers measurable outcomes for low- and moderate-income communities. HOME and NHTF effectively advanced rental housing production and rehabilitation, though homeownership and TBRA activities need specialized capacity building and stronger local partnerships to improve performance. ESG showed solid progress in rapid rehousing and shelter, but homelessness prevention activities require additional support to grantees.

The state is making meaningful progress toward Strategic Plan goals, and the results in Table 1 highlight where technical assistance, coordination, and local capacity improvements can further strengthen performance in future years.

HOPWA service and expenditure categories are not fully reflected in Table 1; detailed information is included in Provider Performance Reports submitted separately to HUD.

Across the CDBG-CV program, grantees launched over 100 public service programs addressing COVID-19 impacts, including food banks, subsistence payments (utilities, mortgage, rental assistance), senior and youth services, health care, and homelessness services. More than 421,000 individuals have been assisted to date. Over 50 economic development programs supported 79 microenterprise businesses and created or retained 508 jobs.

CDBG-CV infrastructure and facility improvements supported more than 251,000 residents, demonstrating significant statewide investment in pandemic-related resilience and public-health needs. These results confirm that CDBG-CV funds were effectively deployed to address urgent COVID-19 impacts while complementing the broader CDBG program priorities.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted). 91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	NHTF
White	26,402	136	1,161	21
Black or African American	292	5	101	39
Asian	989	1	15	3
American Indian or American Native	716	2	123	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	33	1	7	1
Total	**28,432**	**145**	**1,407**	**64**
Hispanic	8,381	106	652	17
Non-Hispanic	28,611	61	655	55
Total	**36,992**	**167**	**1,307**	**72**

Table 2 – Table of assistance to populations by source of funds

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with ESG)

	HESG
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	386
Asian or Asian American	434
Black, African American, or African	5,081
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4,264
Middle Eastern or North African	97
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	264
White	9,882
Multi-Racial	4,875
Client doesn't know	0
Client prefers not to answer	221
Data not collected	186
Total	**25,690**

Table 2a – Table of assistance to populations for ESG

Narrative

Across Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Person With Aids (HOPWA) programs in Fiscal Year 2025–2026 (FY25), the majority of households assisted identified as White, to some degree reflecting demographic patterns in rural California, which are the primary areas served by CDBG and HOME. Smaller shares of assistance under these programs reached Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or American Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander households. Hispanic households made up a significant portion of those served, roughly one-quarter, indicating strong program reach within Latino communities across the state, but still not aligned with the population of Latino households in rural areas, which is approximately 31.4 percent according to The Public Policy Institute of California's analysis of the 2022 American Community Survey. These patterns show that housing, community development, and supportive service investments are reaching a broad mix of households, but that continued outreach is needed to ensure that access levels mirror the population make-up of low-income rural Californians.

National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF), which serves urban and rural communities, had demographics that more closely mirror the California low-income population, for example, 67 percent of the people served by NHTF were Asian, Black or Latino and this mirrors the low-income population of these demographic groups, which is 68 percent according to the Public Policy Institute of California’s analysis of 2024 ACS data.

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)-funded activities served 19 percent of individuals identifying as Black or African American, 18 percent multi-racial, and 16 percent Hispanic/Latina/e/o. According to the California Budget and Policy Center analysis of California HDIS data, 26.6 percent of individuals experiencing unhoused homelessness are Black, 2.8 percent are multi-racial, and 37.8 percent are Hispanic/Latina/e/o. ESG also serves substantial numbers of Asian (1.6 percent), American Indian or Alaska Native (1.5 percent), and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander individuals (1 percent). These numbers match the statewide Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) data more closely, with 1.8 percent of Asians, 1.2 percent of American Indian or Alaska Natives and 0.09 percent of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander individuals experiencing unhoused homelessness. A small portion of clients identified with Middle Eastern or North African backgrounds, and only limited individuals declined to provide demographic information. Overall, the data demonstrates that HCD’s HUD-funded programs continue to reach all populations statewide but that improvement can be made to ensure access to all population groups in particular Black and African American populations and Hispanic/Latina/e/o populations, and grantees are encouraged to maintain strong outreach to ensure access for all communities.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available.

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public – federal	$49,748,591	$55,598,228
HOME	public – federal	$38,443,109	$45,990,283
HOPWA	public – federal	$10,949,406	$4,125,095
ESG	public – federal	$ 14,777,614	$14,234,063
RUSH-ESG	public – federal	$3,000,000	1,039,778
NHTF	public – federal	$23,448,690	$20,725,000
Other[1]	public – federal	$800,783,492	$180,053,804

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

The amounts listed under “Resources Made Available” in Table 3 are system-generated based on the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 (FY25) Annual Action Plan and represent the default values produced in Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Expenditure totals for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) also reflect system-generated data pulled directly from HUD’s IDIS reporting tools (CDBG: PR-23; HOME: PR-07). No adjustments were made to these default values.

For the other programs, expenditures are not system-generated and required manual compilation. Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and Rapid Unsheltered Survivor Housing (RUSH)-ESG drawdowns were verified using Annual Performance Reports,

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[1] The “Other” category includes CDBG-DR 2017, CDBG-DR 2018, CDBG-DR 2020, CDBG-DR 2021, CDBG-DR 2023, CDBG-DR 2024, and National Disaster Resilience (NDR). More information on CDBG-DR can be found at [Disaster Recovery Dashboard and Reporting]

which capture multi-year ESG grant activity not reflected in IDIS. National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) expenditures were compiled from Regulatory Agreements, Standard Agreements, and Project Closeout documentation, as NHTF does not rely on IDIS for final expenditure reporting.

HOPWA expenditure figures are preliminary and will be updated once the five outstanding Performance Reports are finalized. Spending has not aligned with available resources due to project sponsor transitions and recent provider shortages, resulting in lower expenditures and increased carryover. One project sponsor began service delivery in January 2026, and sponsors continue to face limited affordable housing options across the 40 counties served.

Because several programs rely on external reporting sources in addition to IDIS, differences between resources made available and amounts expended largely reflect multi-year funding cycles and the timing of drawdowns rather than changes to system-generated values.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments.

The state did not identify geographic target areas in the FY25 Annual Action Plan (AAP). For a description of the allocation method and eligible applicants for each program, see the FY25 AAP located within the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan [2025-2029-federal-consolidated-plan.pdf]. CDBG and HOME funding are limited to non-entitlement jurisdictions, which in great part are in rural areas of the state. ESG, HOPWA, and NHTF funding can be used across the state and much of the state’s homeless population is concentrated in urban areas. However, ESG grantees must ensure that individuals experiencing homelessness in non-entitlement areas of the Continuums of Care (CoC) have access to ESG-funded services.

Examples of **CDBG** Activities and their locations:

- Reroofing and pool improvements were completed at the Lions Center in Brawley, CA.
- Food Distribution and Meals on Wheels served over 300 persons in Capitola, CA.

- Homebuyer and housing rehabilitation programs served 9 households in Farmersville, CA.
- Snow was plowed for 544 elderly persons in Mt. Shasta, CA.

Examples of **HOME** Projects and Program Activities and their locations:

- First-Time Homebuyer Subdivision Project in the City of Farmersville, in Tulare County, which includes 20 HOME-assisted units.
- Rental New Construction project in the City of Coalinga, in Fresno County, which includes 30 HOME-assisted units.
- Rental New Construction project in the City of Lakeport, in Lake County, which includes 39 HOME-assisted units.
- First-Time Homebuyer Programs in the following counties: Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Kings, Mendocino, Merced, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Riverside, Solano, Shasta, Tulare.
- Homeowner Rehabilitation Programs in the following counties: Fresno, Imperial, Los Angeles, Merced, Napa, Riverside, Shasta, Sutter, Tulare.
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs in the following counties: Humboldt, Imperial, Riverside, San Benito, Solano, Tulare.

Examples of **NHTF** Projects and their locations:

- 2111 Firestone: An 85-unit New Construction Project, with 40 Housing for a Healthy California (HHC)/NHTF Assisted Units reserved for Homeless and High-Cost Health users in Los Angeles County.
- Danny’s Home for Heros: A 36-unit New Construction Project, with 17 Housing for a Healthy California (HHC)/NHTF Assisted Units reserved for Homeless and High-Cost Health users in Los Angeles County.
- Escalante Meadows: An 80-unit New Construction Project, with 15 Housing for a Healthy California (HHC)/NHTF Assisted Units reserved for Homeless and High-Cost Health users in Santa Barbara County.

Leveraging:

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state, and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to *address the needs identified in the plan.*

Each program has different requirements for providing matched funds. These are discussed in detail below. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) does not currently track CDBG, HOME, and NHTF projects' use of publicly owned land or property.

CDBG: Proposals to use CDBG funds with other leveraged funds can improve the feasibility of programs and projects since available funds are often insufficient to fund large community development or economic development programs. CDBG is gap financing in conjunction with other federal, state, and private funds. Localities are encouraged to provide local resources and obtain private support whenever feasible. Local contributions typically consist of in-kind staff services, grant administration, gas tax funds, public works funds, and permit and other fee waivers. Private contributions can include mortgage loans, grants from private agencies, in-kind staff time, sweat equity from rehabilitation projects, and discounts on services from title, pest, and appraisal companies.

ESG: ESG subrecipients meet the federal 100 percent match requirement on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Specific sources of match and/or leverage are identified at the time of application and must comply with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 24 CFR §576.201. Sources of match may include: (1) local funds from cities and counties; (2) private funds including agency fundraising, cash; and (3) donated goods, volunteers, building donations or lease**.** Subrecipients leverage additional local government and private investments from philanthropic foundations.

HOPWA: Project sponsors leverage funds from various federal, state, local, and private resources, including Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) Part B funding, for housing assistance, supportive services, and other non-housing support. The HIV Care Program (RWHAP Part B), administered by the California Department of Public Health, Office of AIDS (CDPH/OA), provides HIV care services statewide, including the 40 HOPWA-eligible counties. Thirteen of the 19 Project sponsors are also HIV Care Program providers, which allows a seamless approach to the delivery of housing and care services. These services, when used in conjunction with HOPWA services, assist in preventing homelessness and addressing emergency housing needs. CDPH/OA HOPWA Project sponsors leveraged $2,384,056.

NHTF: Per 24 CFR §91.320(k)(5)(i), state NHTF programs are required to provide additional scoring points to eligible applicants that make use of non-federal funding, such as California state tax credits and other affordable housing funding programs available in the state. An NHTF funded project could contain other state program funds administered by HCD, as well as 9 or 4 percent tax credits, tax-exempt bonds, and local city or county funding sources as well as private equity and bank loans.

HOME: The primary sources of leverage for HOME multifamily rental housing new construction or rehabilitation projects are tax credit equity and private bank loans. For homebuyer acquisition and rehabilitation activities, first-lien mortgage financing is the main source of leverage. Typically, every dollar in HOME funds leverages three to four dollars in private investment. Since HOME projects generate so much additional leverage, the program can meet its match requirement from these types of sources, as well as from other state and local government financing for HOME-eligible activities.

HOME currently has excess match, which it has banked to meet its match requirement for the next 10 years or more. (See Table 5, Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match, below.)

State Programs: During the reporting period, the State continued advancing efforts to turn excess state-owned land into affordable housing. In November 2025, the Governor announced six newly selected sites that will support at least 843 affordable homes, reflecting a fast-tracked process for reviewing and approving proposals on state land. By the end of 2025, the statewide pipeline had grown to 38 projects with more than 5,100 homes in development. Construction activity also moved forward on several sites, including new affordable housing in San Francisco and Stockton, along with more than 380 completed homes across the Bay Area and Coachella Valley in spring 2026. These state initiatives continued to support local housing production and complement federally funded programs during the year.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match:

Pursuant to the 2025 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), HCD waived HOME match requirements for awardees. However, HOME awardees continue to report all eligible HOME match funding that they obtain (due to their projects' need for additional funding) on the Project Set-up and Completion Reports so that HCD can bank any additional match and continue to waive the match requirement for its grantees. Tables 5 and 6 list information regarding compliance with the match requirement. HCD is currently re-designing its tracking mechanisms for match contributions. HUD granted HCD a 50 percent HOME match liability waiver for FY25.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior federal fiscal year	$378,404,628
2. Match contributed during current federal fiscal year	$10,385,007
3. Total match available for current federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	$388,789,635
4. Match liability for current federal fiscal year	$3,543,158
5. Excess match carried over to next federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	$385,246,477

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/ Real Property	Required Infrastruc-ture	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
30180	7/1/2025	$4,974,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,974,000
29296	6/24/2025	$1,100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,799,036	$2,899,036
29296	6/24/2025	$500,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500,000
29296	6/24/2025	$299,393	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$299,393
29296	6/24/2025	$645,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,067,578	$1,712,578

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period	**Amount received during reporting period**	**Total amount expended during reporting period**	**Amount expended for TBRA**	**Balance on hand at end of reporting period**
$50,439,056	$9,014,172	$2,337,951	$178,853	$70,020,561

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	**8**	0	0	0	0	7[2]
Dollar Amount	**$22,406,995**	$0	$0	$0	$0	$22,406,995
Sub-Contracts						
Number	**65**	0	0	0	11	54
Dollar Amount	**$15,395,765**	$0	$0	$0	$2,276,219	$13,119,546

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME-assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	**3**	0	0	0	0	3
Dollar Amount	**$14,500,000**	$0	$0	$0	$0	$14,500,000

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

[2] One grantee did not include the race of their entry. This number reflects all reported races on MBE/WBE reports.

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition		
	Number	**Cost**
Parcels Acquired	0	$0
Businesses Displaced	0	$0
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0	$0
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	1	$1,000

Households Displaced	**Total**	**Minority Property Enterprises**				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	**$0**	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	2,420	**2,338** (ESG:2,266, NHTF: 72)
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	650	**299** (CDBG: 132, HOME: 167)
Number of special needs households to be provided affordable housing units	660	**725** (HOPWA: 725)
Total	**3,730**	**3,362**

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	3,200	**3,069** (ESG: 2,266, HOME: 78 HOPWA: 725)
Number of households supported through the production of new units	250	**145** (HOME: 73, NHTF: 72)
Number of households supported through rehabilitation of existing units	260	**120** (CDBG: 112, HOME: 8)
Number of households supported through acquisition of existing units	20	**28** (CDBG: 20, HOME: 8)
Total	**3,730**	**3,362**

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

Tables 11 and 12 show that the state made progress in expanding affordable housing but did not meet several one-year goals. Assistance for homeless households fell just short of the annual goal, with Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) collectively serving slightly fewer households than projected. ESG Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) performed steadily, but rising rental costs and limited unit availability made it harder for providers to place households quickly. Non-homeless household assistance reached less than half of the annual goal. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) programs faced delays related to permitting, environmental review, contractor shortages, and higher financing costs.

HOPWA: HOPWA programs provided housing assistance and supportive services to households living with HIV/AIDS during the reporting year. Overall, HOPWA activities served 725 individuals and households, including 32 households through Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), 55 households through Permanent Housing Placement (PHP), 637 individuals through Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) assistance and related supportive services, and 1 household through Facility-Based Housing (FBH). These activities helped maintain housing stability, reduce the risk of homelessness, and support ongoing health and service needs across the HOPWA eligible counties.

By activity type, rental assistance came close to its target but still fell below the annual goal. ESG RRH showed strong performance, but HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) fell short due to limited local capacity and fewer eligible applicants in rural counties. New construction reached only a little more than half of the annual goal, reflecting ongoing challenges with high interest rates, increased construction costs, and longer development timelines. Rehabilitation activities also fell short of expectations, as jurisdictions reported difficulty securing contractors and navigating environmental clearances. In contrast, acquisition activities exceeded the goal, largely because smaller acquisition projects were easier to deliver under current market conditions.

A key obstacle across programs included high construction and financing costs; persistent labor and contractor shortages; limited jurisdictional capacity in rural areas; slow permitting processes; tight rental markets affecting tenant placement; and operational challenges among some service providers. Despite these issues, many HOME and NHTF projects are underway and expected to generate additional units in future years. Continued technical assistance, streamlined processes, and improved coordination across funding sources are expected to strengthen performance moving forward.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The outcomes in this year's report will guide adjustments in future Annual Action Plans (AAP) by placing greater emphasis on activities that consistently face delays or fall short of projected goals. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) will continue prioritizing the production and preservation of rental housing for extremely low-income households, especially through NHTF and HOME-funded projects, but will increase technical assistance and coordination with local partners to help move projects through permitting, environmental review, and financing more efficiently. Strengthening local capacity, particularly in rural jurisdictions that experience slower progress, will remain a central component of future planning.

To improve production outcomes, HCD will continue aligning federal programs with state resources such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP), Farmworker Housing Grant (FWHG), and Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG). In coordination with the Housing Development Finance Committee and consistent with Assembly Bill (AB) 519, HCD is advancing a Consolidated Application to streamline funding access and direct resources toward projects serving households with the highest needs. Future AAPs will also reflect lessons learned from recent funding rounds, including the value of capitalized operating subsidy reserves for projects serving extremely low-income and special-needs populations, and the importance of ensuring that smaller or emerging developers have access to the application process.

The state will also continue expanding support for households experiencing homelessness through Home Investment Partnerships Program- American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) and other aligned programs. These investments will be informed by ESG performance trends, such as the need for more units available for RRH and TBRA. As high rental costs and tight markets continue to affect placement timelines, future AAPs may place additional emphasis on developing units designated specifically for homeless households and improving coordination with local Continuums of Care (CoC).
Addressing ongoing cost pressures will remain a major focus. Future plans will emphasize coordination among subsidized financing programs to help developers assemble viable capital stacks despite high interest rates and rising construction costs. HCD will also continue improving internal processes, expanding digital tools, and

supporting jurisdictions as they implement zoning updates, permit improvements, and environmental streamlining measures. Overall, future AAPs will build on the progress made this year while directly responding to the obstacles identified, improving project readiness, strengthening local capacity, enhancing coordination across funding streams, and ensuring that the state's limited resources are directed toward the households and communities with the greatest need.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	NHTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	60	96	72
Low-income	21	54	0
Moderate-income	51	17	0
Total	**132**	**167**	**72**

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative:

The numbers in Table 13 show that each program is serving the income groups it is designed to reach. CDBG mainly assisted extremely low- and low-income households through home repairs and rehabilitation, which is typical for its role in supporting basic housing needs in smaller communities. Most HOME-assisted households were also extremely low- or low-income, reflecting HOME's focus on producing and preserving affordable rental units. Moderate-income households were assisted mostly through HOME's first-time homebuyer and owner-occupied housing activities. All households served by NHTF were extremely low-income, consistent with federal requirements that NHTF funds support people earning 30 percent of area median income or below. Overall, the income distribution shows that each program is reaching the populations it is intended to serve.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e);

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs:

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG): ESG Street Outreach (SO) funds activities designed to engage unsheltered persons to access housing and basic services. In Fiscal Year 2025-2026 (FY25), subgrantees providing ESG SO services assisted 9,631 persons and expended $978,522 in ESG funding. FY25 awards were made to 11 Continuums of Care and service providers for a total of $628,246 for the SO component.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

ESG: ESG also funds Emergency Shelter (ES) programs that provide short-term shelter and supportive services to homeless individuals and families while they transition to permanent affordable housing. During FY25, ESG-funded subrecipients assisted 12,366 persons with shelter assistance and expended $4,710,897 in ESG funding. FY25 awards were made to 33 Continuums of Care and service providers for a total of $5,022,079 for the ES component.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA): To address homelessness among People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWH), HOPWA funds one agency that provided transitional housing facilities for homeless PLWH. In addition, eight Project Sponsors provided hotel/motel voucher assistance (Emergency Shelter) to clients while they assisted them in locating more stable housing. All Project Sponsors worked with homeless PLWH to link them to homeless services within their communities.

California Interagency Council on Homelessness: In recognition of the current crisis of homelessness in California, state leadership aims to promote action-oriented coordination and alignment across state agencies and programs, and stronger partnerships with public and private partners in communities. The California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH), through the Statewide Action Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, directs state agencies and departments to take specific steps to identify and support solutions to short-term and chronic homelessness.

These steps are in five Action Areas:

- Increasing people's access to housing and services,
- Coordinating and streamlining state programs
- Engaging partners and communities
- Using data strategically
- Advancing best practices and quality

Cal ICH approved the three-year Statewide Action Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness in December 2024 for fiscal years 2025-2027 (FY25-FY27). This report is available on the Cal ICH website at: https://calich.ca.gov/documents/action_plan.pdf.

Building on California's efforts to reverse decades of inaction on housing and homelessness, Governor Gavin Newsom proposed the creation of the California Housing and Homelessness Agency and a separate Business and Consumer Services Agency. This proposed reorganization was later adopted and accepted by the state legislature. As a result, effective July 1, 2026, the state moved forward with the formation of the two new agencies to institutionalize these policy priorities for years to come: The California Housing and Homelessness Agency (CHHA) – focused on housing, homelessness, and civil rights, and the Business and Consumer Services Agency (BCSA) – dedicated to business regulation and consumer protection.

The formation of these two new agencies continues the administration's ongoing work to increase housing, reduce homelessness, and improve affordability. Establishing a standalone agency provides the alignment needed to speed up the construction and financing of housing under California's affordable housing programs. This approach aims to reduce, prevent, and ultimately end homelessness, while safeguarding civil rights and reinforcing California's leadership in consumer protections. The new structure will also create a new housing continuum system to better align housing programs and financing and provide a more streamlined process with an all-of-government approach.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and institutions); and receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

In addition to the programs discussed above, the following additional programs assist with homelessness prevention activities, particularly for persons leaving publicly funded institutions and systems of care.

HOPWA: Project sponsors continue to provide short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance (STRMU), Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), and housing placement assistance to households at risk of homelessness or those recently experiencing homelessness. HOPWA project sponsors collaborate with other local HIV/AIDS and community service agencies to link clients to other needed services to improve housing stability and health outcomes.

Persons At Risk of Homelessness: The National Housing Trust Fund Program (NHTF) provides funding via grants and/or residual receipt loan or forgivable loans to create rental housing for extremely low-income households, including families experiencing homelessness. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) did not release any new NHTF Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) or Project Solicitation (PS) for this reporting period given HCD released the NHTF combined Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025 (FY24-FY25) Project Solicitation as reported in the previous year’s Consolidated Annual Performance Review (CAPER).

High-Cost Health Users: The Housing for a Healthy California Program (HHC) Program started in Fiscal Year 2018-2019 (FY18) and concluded in Fiscal Year 2020-2021 (FY20). The status of the remaining 10 multifamily affordable housing developments with HHC/NHTF financing is comprised of one (1) project and will start construction within the next 12 months, and nine (9) are actively under construction or during lease up phase and will close on permanent financing within the next 36 months.

Youth Exiting Foster Care or Juvenile Justice Systems: The Transitional Age Youth (TAY) Program encompasses three programs to prevent homelessness and secure and maintain housing for young adults aged 18 to 24 years, with priority given to those currently or formerly in the foster care or probation systems. Through the Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program (HNMP), the Transitional Housing Program

(THP), and the Transitional Housing Plus Housing Supplement Program (THPSUP), eligible counties receive funding to support child welfare services agencies and housing navigation and maintenance to help house young adults. These programs provide funding for county child welfare services agencies to support housing navigation services – specialists who help individuals address obstacles to locating and securing affordable housing – and help youth connect to additional social services. During FY25, these programs awarded a combined $56 million to 54 counties.

No Place Like Home Program (NPLH): HCD, in partnership with other state and local agencies, successfully developed the NPLH program during Fiscal Year 2016-2017 (FY16). NPLH provides funding to counties to develop permanent supportive housing for seriously mentally ill Californians who are homeless, chronically homeless, or at-risk of chronic homelessness. The program is funded by state bond proceeds authorized by California's Mental Health Services Act, which was approved by voters in November 2018. Counties receiving NPLH awards are required to provide mental health services and coordinate the provision of or referral to other services that NPLH tenants may need, including, but not limited to, health, social services, employment, and education. Through the end of 2022, HCD has made 156 awards totaling approximately $1,911,376,910 in 46 counties. These are the last awards HCD will make under this program until additional new funding becomes available.

In total, HCD awarded over $1 billion to San Francisco, San Diego, Santa Clara and Los Angeles Counties through the Alternative Process County Allocation, which is projected to result in approximately 4,469 NPLH assisted units in 140 projects. In addition, HCD has awarded over $840 million to 42 counties in the balance of state, which is projected to result in approximately 2,967 NPLH assisted units in 138 projects. As of March 30, 2026, there were 204 completed projects and 50 projects under construction.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

ESG: The ESG program funds Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and Homelessness Prevention (HP) programs, which provide short and medium-term rental assistance and supportive services to homeless individuals, families, and those at risk of homelessness, to access and maintain affordable, suitable housing. In FY25, RRH programs assisted 3,694 persons in 2,266 households and HP programs served 9 persons in 4 households.

HCD implements homeless discharge coordination by maintaining required written procedures that ensure providers funded under ESG coordinate with mainstream institutions. such as hospitals, institutions, and behavioral health systems, to prevent individuals from being discharged into homelessness. These procedures include referral, diversion, and discharge standards, along with safeguards for people with specialized needs, and are applied consistently across ESG funded projects. All discharge related activities must be documented in HMIS in alignment with ESG requirements.

HP funds support this effort by requiring providers to use Housing Problem-Solving techniques during discharge planning, including person-centered housing plans, landlord mediation, and specific financial assistance such as rental assistance, deposits, and utility assistance. HP resources also fund staff who coordinate with institutions and integrate all discharge referrals through the local Coordinated Entry System (CES), as required for all ESG funded projects. Together, these practices ensure individuals exiting institutional settings are connected to safe and stable housing options rather than entering homelessness.

HOPWA: HOPWA services are restricted to low-income Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWH) for the purpose of alleviating or preventing homelessness. Approximately 80.6 percent of clients assisted during FY25 were at or below 30 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) and at risk of homelessness or are homeless. Project sponsors are often the first point of contact for PLWH being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care and are required to assess the housing and service needs of every eligible HOPWA household as part of the intake process for receiving services. In addition to providing housing services to clients, project sponsors routinely collaborate with other local HIV/AIDS and community service agencies to link clients to other needed services.

Homekey: Established during the pandemic, Homekey offered funding to local public agencies to construct as well as purchase, rehabilitate, and convert buildings – including hotels, motels, and vacant apartment buildings – to quickly create housing for individuals experiencing homelessness. The program prioritized new housing developments for individuals who are at high risk for COVID-19 or otherwise affected by the pandemic. Homekey was supported by federal COVID-related funds, such as the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), and the state General Fund.

Homekey awarded approximately $3.6 billion to generate nearly 16,000 permanent and interim homes through the development of 261 projects across the state.

The Homekey program maintains a data dashboard which includes project information including location, population, and how the funds were spent over time, and can be accessed at https://www.hcd.ca.gov/funding/homekey/awards.

Homekey+: Homekey+ is the next iteration of Homekey and is supported through state proposition funding. Homekey+ offers funding to local public agencies to develop permanent supportive housing units serving veterans and individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness with a behavioral health challenge. Building on the success realized through the previous rounds of the Homekey program, projects funded under Homekey+ include new construction; conversion of non-residential buildings such as hotels, motels, and vacant office spaces; and acquisition and/or rehabilitation of residential structures such as existing multifamily buildings and single-family homes. The program prioritizes housing developments that offer supportive units reserved for veterans who meet the Homekey+ population criteria.

In March 2024, California voters passed Proposition 1, advancing the state's goals to reduce homelessness and protect the most at-risk populations by creating the Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA), as well as the Behavioral Health Infrastructure Bond Act (BHIBA), which funds Homekey+. In November 2024, HCD, in collaboration with the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet), made approximately $2.145 billion available via Homekey+, to be awarded on a rolling over-the-counter basis until all funds have been expended. To date, Homekey+ has awarded approximately $858.8 million in funding, supporting nearly 2,500 permanent supportive homes through the development of 50 projects across the state. There are 24 projects and more than 600 units reserved for veterans at risk of or experiencing homelessness with a behavioral health challenge.

The Homekey+ program maintains a data dashboard of progress to date on funds awarded. The dashboard, which includes project information including location, population, and how the funds were spent over time, can be accessed at: https://www.hcd.ca.gov/funding/homekey/awards.

Veterans: HCD began the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention (VHHP) program in 2014. The VHHP program incentivizes the development of affordable multifamily supportive housing for veterans and their families. These multifamily developments use direct housing placement practices combined with supportive services for veterans who are least likely to access and maintain housing on their own.

At least 50 percent of VHHP funding serves veteran households with extremely low incomes, and of those units, 60 percent are supportive housing units. As part of the 2025 Multifamily Finance Super NOFA, HCD released Round 9 of VHHP funding with approximately $12 million in funding available.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing:

The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) does not own or operate public housing. In California, Public Housing Authorities (PHA) directly administer public housing. Pursuant to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements, PHAs are not eligible to apply for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), or Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) funds directly. However, PHAs in eligible jurisdictions can work with eligible applicants to plan for the use of program funds to assist low-income tenants in their communities. PHAs in jurisdictions eligible to apply for federally funded state programs may seek funds for eligible activities through their city or county application development process.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership:

Since HCD does not administer PHA funds, or have any oversight over PHA tenants, it has no actions directed specifically to public housing residents.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs:

Since HCD does not administer PHA funds, it does not evaluate the status or condition of PHAs.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

During the program year, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) advanced several efforts to reduce regulatory obstacles to affordable housing. HCD released draft updates to the Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process (SMAP), also known as Senate Bill 35 (SB 35), to help jurisdictions apply objective standards and expand by-right approvals. The Housing Accountability Unit (HAU) continued its enforcement work and helped unlock thousands of units by addressing local noncompliance, issuing Notices of Violation, providing technical assistance, and supporting corrective actions by jurisdictions. The HAU's public dashboard also improved transparency by tracking enforcement activities and outcomes.

HCD continued providing technical assistance through the Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) program, the Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) program, and other planning grant programs. These resources supported local zoning updates, use of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site-check tools, adoption of objective design standards, and modernization of permitting systems. The Prohousing Incentive Program (PIP) issued another round of awards, providing funding to jurisdictions that adopted local reforms such as reducing parking requirements, increasing allowable densities, updating fees, and implementing faster permitting procedures. HCD also expanded the data and mapping tools available through the Housing Open Data platform, helping jurisdictions and developers identify sites, understand land-use constraints, and navigate approval processes more efficiently.

Some planned actions were delayed. Final release of the updated Senate Bill (SB) 35 guidelines was postponed due to ongoing stakeholder consultation and legal review. Several smaller or rural jurisdictions also faced capacity limitations, which slowed their progress on zoning updates and their responses to enforcement correspondence.

Next year, HCD will prioritize completing and rolling out the updated SB 35 guidance and providing statewide training on implementation. The HAU will expand its enforcement activities, especially in jurisdictions that continue to delay housing approvals or fail to implement required zoning changes. HCD will also increase technical assistance for rural and under-resourced communities, with support on zoning reforms, CEQA streamlining, and digitized permit systems. Prohousing efforts and PIP will continue to expand, with added guidance to support anti-displacement strategies and inclusive design. HCD will maintain and enhance its open-data tools to help communities and developers better understand local challenges and track progress.

These efforts help reduce regulatory constraints related to zoning, land-use controls, fees, development standards, and approval timelines, supporting increased housing production and improving conditions for affordable housing development across the state.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs: 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

In its most recent Strategic Plan, HCD identified four priority policy goals where challenges exist to meeting housing needs across the state: (1) lead the policy agenda to end, rather than manage, homelessness, (2) improve collaboration and service with HCD stakeholders, (3) cultivate a varied learning organization and commitment to excellence, and (4) strategically invest in HCD's internal resources. Communities across the state face many different obstacles in meeting needs. A persistent shortage of affordable housing worsened by rapid increases in rent (especially in areas where rent was previously more affordable), and loss of housing stock due to natural disasters, has exacerbated obstacles to meeting needs across the state. HCD has used resources made available by the federal and state governments to respond to local needs and continues to make long-term investments in housing and services for individuals experiencing homelessness, improving local jurisdictions' technical capacity, and an expanded network of affordable housing and service providers.

Ending Homelessness: Section CR-25 (Homeless and Other Special Needs) discusses HCD's activities taken to meet its objectives for reducing and ending homelessness and its response to increasing demand for housing and services throughout the state.

Addressing Disasters: HCD administers the federally funded Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and state-funded CalHome – Disaster Recovery programs, which help disaster survivors rebuild their homes and communities in a way that preserves affordable housing and promotes disaster resilience. HCD's Disaster Recovery and Hazard Mitigation programs provide funding to local governments and organizations to support long-term recovery assistance, mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses for local housing, infrastructure, and economies.

HCD is currently administering the CDBG-DR allocations for grants awarded to the state in response to the 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2021 wildfire and debris flow disasters, as well as 2023 and 2024 flood disasters.

The state was allocated approximately $162 million in 2018 and $1 billion in 2019 for CDBG-DR. CDBG-DR awards funding to local governments and organizations in five activity areas: Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation (OOR), Multifamily Housing (DR-MHP), Infrastructure, Homebuyer Assistance (HBA), and Workforce Development.

As of July 2026, 2017/2018, DR-MHP has supported 53 projects, with 3,045 multifamily units. The 2017/2018 Recover CA OOR Program has resulted in 116 single family owner-occupied homes being constructed, while the 2017/2018 Homebuyer Assistance Program has closed 120 loans. Additionally, the 2017/2018 DR-Infrastructure program has issued 33 NTPs, with seven projects pending closeout.

Expenditures: 2017 & 2018 Disaster Years CDBG-Disaster Recovery & Mitigation Programs	
Program	**FY2025-26**
Homebuyer Assistance (HBA)	$16,130,860.75
Infrastructure	$26,159,042.94
MIT-Planning	$1,885,193.87
MIT-Public Services	$2,197,403.43
MIT-Resiliency Infrastructure Program	$11,878,442.09
Multifamily Housing (DR-MHP)	$67,223,380.19
Single Family Reconstruction (OOR) & Mitigation (OOR-MIT)	$4,061,645.10
Workforce Development	$6,353,755.66
Total:	**$135,889,724.03**

The 2020 and 2021 CDBG-DR grants for $255 million housing recovery, infrastructure recovery, and hazard mitigation programs, including: DR-Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), Single Family Reconstruction (SFRR), Single Family Mitigation (SFM), Homebuyer Assistance Program (HBA), and DR-Infrastructure (FEMA PA Match). The 2020/2021 DR-MHP Programs have announced 13 projects including 714 affordable units. The 2020/2021 Recover CA SFRR Programs have made awards to 20 households, and the SFM Programs have made awards to 107 households. The 2020/2021 DR-Infrastructure Programs have made awards to 17 projects.

Expenditures: 2020 &2021 Disaster Years CDBG-Disaster Recovery & Mitigation Programs	
Program	**FY2025-26**
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	$25,254.74
Homebuyer Assistance (HBA)	$1,758,906.44
Infrastructure	$192,175.63
Multifamily Housing (DR-MHP)	$9,786,949.08
Single Family Reconstruction (SFR) & Mitigation (SFM)	$9,872,411.20
Total:	**$21,635,697.09**

Floods occurring in 2023 and 2024 included multiple awards. HUD allocated approximately $200 million for unmet needs in response to the January 2023 flooding across two awards. For the original $115 million award, HCD and HUD executed the grant agreement July 15, 2024. For the second $85 million plus-up award, HCD and HUD executed the grant agreement on September 22, 2025. Programs include DR-MHP Accelerator, Resilient Infrastructure Program (MIT-RIP), Mobile Home Rehabilitation and Elevation Program (MHRE), and an Owner-Occupied Mitigation Program. Programs included in the original award are in implementation. The MIT-RIP program launched November 7, 2024; the DR-MHP Accelerator Program Round 1 launched February 2025, and the MHRE Programs began applicant intake in November 2025. DR-MHP Round 2 NOFA opened in June 2026, with awards expected in August 2026.

Expenditures: 2023 &2024 Disaster Years CDBG-Disaster Recovery & Mitigation Programs	
Program	**FY2025-26**
Homebuyer Assistance (HBA)	$4,634,372.51

Infrastructure	$290,610.85
Insurance Resiliency Planning Program (IRPP)	$36,353.63
Manufactured Home Replacement and Elevation (MHRE)	$744,538.74
Multifamily Housing (DR-MHP)	$488,652.83
Multifamily Housing Accelerator (ACCEL)	$108,702.67
MIT-Resilient Infrastructure Program (MIT-RIP)	$375,258.08
MIT-Planning and Capacity Building	$120,522.69
Single Family Reconstruction (SFRR) & Mitigation (SFM)	$1,339,102.96
Total:	**$8,137,114.96**

HUD also allocated $416 million to California for multiple flood disasters occurring in 2023 and 2024. HUD approved the Action Plan on June 2, 2025, and executed the Grant Agreement on June 20, 2025. The 2024 Homebuyer Assistance Program (HBA) launched in November 2025 and has already closed 24 loans. The Single-Family Rehab & Reconstruction (SFRR) launched in May 2026 and has 90 active applications. The Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) published its NOFA in September 2025 and issued awards in March 2026, representing four projects and 265 units. The DR-Infrastructure and Mitigation-Resilient Infrastructure Program (MIT-RIP), which are being administered jointly, launched in October 2025 and are processing project applications.

Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT): HCD currently is administering the CDBG-MIT allocations for grant years 2017 and 2018, which was granted to the state in response to the 2017 wildfire and debris flow disasters. The state was allocated approximately $153 million. CDBG-MIT awards funding to local governments and organizations in two activity areas: creating resilient infrastructure and resilience planning and public services.

The National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC): NDRC awarded $70,359,459 in Community Development Block Grant - National Disaster Resilience (CDBG-NDR) funding to the state for the Community and Watershed Resilience Program (CWRP) in January 2016. The CWRP restored and mitigated the impacts of the 2013 Rim Fire federally declared disaster in Tuolumne County by improving forest watersheds and increasing community resilience. The HUD award provided CWRP funding for three "pillars": 1) Forest and Watershed Health, 2) Biomass Utilization Fund (BUF) and 3)

Community Resilience Centers (CRCs). During FY25-26, which ended June 30, 2026, HCD successfully closed out the final Standard Agreement for the Biomass Utilization Fund, which included two biomass utilization projects. Tuolumne Biomass, LLC, (TBLLC) owned and operated by Heartwood, Inc., and Tuolumne Biomass, Inc. (TBI), owned and operated by Force Energy Group. The combined projects created 22 total onsite jobs. HCD is completing the final grant closeout steps and expects to submit final closeout documents to HUD by the end of the 2026 calendar year.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards: 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

All HCD recipients that are awarded federal funds (CDBG, HOME, NHTF, or other HUD programs) are required to follow the regulations and statutes pertaining to lead-based paint hazards. Specific requirements depend on the type and amount of federal financial assistance, the age of the structure, and whether the dwelling is rental or owner-occupied. HCD recipients are responsible for informing residents of the potentials of lead-based paint hazards in their home, evaluating the degree of lead-based paint hazards, mitigating these hazards, providing clearance on the rehabilitated areas affected by the lead-based paint work, and providing all appropriate notices.

Lead regulations include (but are not limited to) the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule, as listed in the 24 CFR Part 35, Public Law 102-550 (Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992), Title X, §§1012 and 1023 (requirement for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance), and Title X, §1018 (requirements for Disclosure of Known Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing) when implementing these activities: Housing Rehabilitation activities (whether operated as a single-family residential (one to four units) program, or a multifamily (five or more units) project), Homebuyer Assistance Programs and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). HCD includes these requirements in Standard Agreements with grantees and verifies compliance when the grantees are monitored.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families: 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), economic development and public services activities aim to reduce the number of poverty-level families by providing employment opportunities and bolstering economic development in communities with fewer resources. CDBG's economic development activities have job creation/retention requirements when HCD provides direct funding to for-profit businesses that are not a microenterprise business. Those jobs must be open to low- and moderate-income individuals, with a minimum of 51 percent of the available jobs going to low- to moderate-income individuals. To meet this requirement, HCD encourages CDBG jurisdictions to collaborate with local organizations that are providing job training to provide referrals for job applicants. Jurisdictions may also formally require business-assistance loan recipients to use job training program referrals. In this way, persons receiving unemployment benefits and/or in job training programs have access to jobs created from CDBG funding.

During FY25, CDBG expenditures in economic development were approximately $2.4 million, supporting over 110 businesses and 333 jobs through general business and micro-enterprise assistance. CDBG expenditures in public services were approximately $4.2 million and provided support to over 74,000 low-income persons through senior services, youth services, services for domestic violence survivors, childcare services, health services, subsistence payments, security deposit assistance, and support for food banks.

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons With Aids (HOPWA) provided funding for Rental Assistance, Rapid Re-Housing, and Homelessness Prevention. During FY25, ESG assisted 3,703 individuals in these activities[1]. HOPWA assisted 725 individuals, as well. By helping individuals to remain in stable housing and avoid homelessness, these activities can prevent these persons from losing their jobs, disrupting their children's education, and facing health risks. ESG and HOPWA case management services also help poverty-level households connect to education and employment opportunities and assist them in increasing their income.

HOPWA provides multiple types of supportive services, including meals and nutritional services, mental health, and transportation services. During FY25, HOPWA assisted 770 households with supportive services. HCD's affordable housing programs aim to mitigate the effects of poverty and also provide individuals and families with safe and affordable housing as a platform for improving their economic, educational, and social outcomes.

[1] Note that the data provided in this paragraph is generated from Sage, the HUD reporting system for ESG. Sage collects data at the individual level, whereas IDIS collects data at the household level. This means that CR-05 Table 1 are at the household level whereas this paragraph reports at the individual level.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure: 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) continued to strengthen institutional capacity during the program year by supporting collaboration among housing and service delivery organizations, particularly within non-entitlement and rural areas. These communities continue to face limited access to health, education, employment, and transportation services, which increases service gaps for low- to moderate-income households and individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

In Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25), HCD provided technical assistance to local jurisdictions, Continuums of Care (CoCs), and service providers. This included program-specific guidance and training on key topics such as ESG component requirements, financial and grant management principles, and strategies for leveraging and braiding funding sources. These efforts help HUD-funded recipients strengthen their administrative capacity, improve compliance, and expand local use of federal resources, ultimately increasing access to housing and public services and supporting economic development in communities with limited access.

Although the state continues to face General Fund constraints, the Division of Federal Financial Assistance (DFFA) successfully maintained staffing levels through the use of federal funds. As of July 1, 2026, HCD has realigned under the new California Housing and Homelessness Agency (CHHA). This restructuring is intended to integrate housing access and civil rights functions under a coordinated framework, which is expected to enhance statewide consistency, improve service delivery, and further strengthen institutional structure in future program years.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies: 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

HCD is committed to consistent engagement with both public and private housing community members, as well as social service agencies that provide HCD with feedback on programs and services. Every federal and state program administrator conducts various forms of public engagement and outreach to public and private housing sectors and social service organizations. Community outreach is a key element of HCD’s process for developing program regulations and guidelines, and for planning documents such as the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The CDBG and ESG programs hold Office Hours, quarterly for CDBG and monthly for ESG. These are question-and-answer sessions where program managers, specialists, and representatives keep awardees and other stakeholders up to date on the most recent program developments. Through surveys, focus groups, workshops, and ongoing technical assistance, HCD learns what is needed and what works in coordinating service provision between housing providers and social service agencies. In addition, HCD collaborates with the California Interagency Council of Homelessness (Cal ICH) on a regular basis to provide information regarding new and existing homelessness funding opportunities.

Section 811: HCD continues to collaborate with the DHCS, DDS, and TCAC under the administration of CalHFA.

HOPWA: The California Department of Public Health/Office of AIDS (CDPH/OA) continues to collaborate with HCD through involvement in the state's Consolidated Plan and reporting processes. In addition, CDPH/OA regularly coordinates with the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) regarding Medi-Cal and the Medi-Cal Waiver Program (MCWP). CDPH/OA also administers the Ryan White Part B HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) for California, and CDPH/OA's HOPWA staff regularly works with RWHAP staff to coordinate services for clients.

CDPH/OA's Ending the Epidemics: Addressing HIV, Hepatitis C Virus, and Sexually Transmitted Infections in California – Integrated Statewide Strategic Plan Overview, 2022-2026 recognizes stable housing as one of six social determinants of health that are critical to ending the syndemic of HIV, HCV, and STIs. CDPH/OA's HOPWA staff and Project Sponsors have been involved in the process, listening sessions, and surveys.

HOPWA Project Sponsors actively participate in their local Continuum of Care planning groups or homeless task forces/coalitions to ensure the HIV community is represented. All project sponsors either provide case management services to clients or collaborate with the RWHAP or MCWP providers to provide case management. This includes linkages to other agencies and enhancing collaborative relationships with other government and private service agencies.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdiction's analysis of impediments to fair housing choice: 91.520(a

During the 2025–2026 program year, the State of California continued implementing the fair housing strategies identified in the 2020 Analysis of Impediments (AI) and incorporated into the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan. HCD advanced several actions to overcome effects of impediments and address obstacles:

- Supported the development and preservation of affordable housing in high-resource areas by prioritizing these locations within state-funded programs.
- Continued enforcement of state housing laws through technical assistance and oversight of local housing elements to reduce exclusionary zoning and improve compliance with fair housing requirements.
- Provided guidance and assistance to jurisdictions on reducing displacement, strengthening tenant protections, and ensuring equitable access to housing programs.
- Coordinated investments in communities to improve housing quality, reduce infrastructure deficits, and address long-standing patterns of disinvestment.
- Supported fair housing education through outreach, training, and referrals to compliance and enforcement partners.
- Improved the integration of accessible and adaptable units by encouraging inclusive design standards across housing programs.
- Promoted housing stability through programs aimed at preventing homelessness and supporting at-risk households.

These actions align with the identified impediments in the AI, including limited affordable housing in high-resource areas, inadequate enforcement capacity, displacement pressures, infrastructure gaps, and access limitations for protected classes. The state will continue to carry forward these strategies as part of its long-term commitment to expand housing choice across all regions.

HCD maintains updated guidance and resources on fair housing and housing element requirements at https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/housing-elements/building-blocks.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Evaluate the jurisdiction’s progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through.

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including the comprehensive planning requirements:

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) uses uniform monitoring standards and procedures across its U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funded programs to ensure all activities are carried out in furtherance of the Consolidated Plan and remain in long-term compliance with federal and state requirements. Monitoring is risk-based and incorporates both desk reviews and onsite monitoring. Core review areas across programs include financial management; environmental compliance; procurement and labor standards; federal cross-cutting requirements; long-term affordability and rent/occupancy rules; documentation of expenditures; eligibility; and recordkeeping. Monitoring results in written reports identifying findings, concerns, and required corrective action plans. All programs provide ongoing technical assistance through calls, emails, and training to support continued compliance. Minority Business Enterprise and Women’s Business Enterprise (MBE/WBE) and Section 3 outreach and reporting requirements are monitored program-wide.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): HCD monitors more than 125 grantees on a three-year cycle using a risk assessment that prioritizes high-risk jurisdictions. Pre-monitoring review identifies which compliance areas require examination. Monitoring is conducted onsite or remotely and covers financial management, environmental review, and project-specific requirements. All applications and fund requests undergo review for fiscal, environmental, and federal compliance. Community Development Block Grant CARES Act (CDBG-CV) awards undergo desktop monitoring for financial management, environmental compliance, procurement, and labor standards. All monitoring activities are tracked in the eCivis Grants Network system.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME): HOME conducts routine desk monitoring of progress reports and financial requests and uses five formal monitoring types. Program Monitoring assesses overall compliance with federal/state HOME regulations. A new Risk Assessment and Monitoring Policy will be implemented in FY25. Construction Monitoring includes review of certifications, permits, monthly progress reports, inspection reports, American Institute of Architects (AIA) payment requests, and change orders; HCD also performs completion monitoring. MBE/WBE and Section 3 compliance are verified at closeout and entered into Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Long-Term Monitoring of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) and developer projects includes review of rents, occupancy, financial condition, Housing Quality Standards/Uniform Physical Condition Standard (HQS/UPCS) inspections, marketing plans, and site visits; HCD completed all required site visits in FY24. State Recipient Long-Term Monitoring evaluates grantee-administered projects through annual reports, utility allowances, physical condition reports, and monitoring correspondence.

National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF): Monitoring follows departmental multifamily standards. Annual submissions include operating budgets, rental income schedules, financial statements, and insurance renewals. HCD also conducts physical inspections of tenant files, unit and property conditions, management plans, and service agreements to ensure adherence to regulatory requirements.

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG): ESG is responsible for ensuring that subrecipients comply with all administrative, programmatic, financial, and risk management requirements governing the use of ESG funds, including the prevention of fraud, waste, and abuse. To ensure full compliance, ESG employs a proactive monitoring approach, including both mini and comprehensive annual reviews. ESG monitoring is primarily desk based; reviewing expenditures, client files, Written Standards, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) participation, Coordinated Entry compliance, and housing placement practices to ensure consistency with HUD regulations and state ESG Guidelines.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): Monitoring includes onsite visits and desk review of reports, client files, and invoice documentation. California Department of Public Health Office of Aids (CDPH/OA) uses standardized tools to assess compliance and requires corrective action plans when deficiencies are identified. Sponsor selection includes outreach to local organizations and requires applications documenting collaboration and service plans.

Across all programs, these procedures ensure long-term compliance with federal regulations, comprehensive planning requirements, and MBE/WBE and Section 3 outreach obligations.

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports:

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91 (Citizen Participation Requirements for states), HCD provided adequate notice for the required 15-day public comment period and public hearing on the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). HCD sent notices to electronic mailing lists of the relevant federal programs in English and Spanish and posted copies of all notices on HCD's website at https://www.hcd.ca.gov. To encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons and residents of non-entitlement jurisdictions, HCD encourages funding recipients and community partners to share the CAPER document with their communities. HCD allows members of the public to provide feedback and comment in any form convenient to them, including written responses, email, and over the phone. The public comment period for the CAPER is August 25, 2026, through September 9, 2026. In accordance with HCD's Citizen Participation Plan, a public hearing will be held on September 8, 2026, at 2:00 p.m. This hearing will be offered in an in-person format and online to be more accessible to the California population. All comments are due to HCD by September 9, 2026, by 5:00 p.m.

Comments can be submitted by:

Email: **FederalReporting@hcd.ca.gov**

Phone: (916) 776-7535

Mail: California Department of Housing and Community Development
Federal Community Development Branch
651 Bannon St., Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811
Attention: HUD Reporting Coordinator

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(d)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences:

HCD has not changed its primary objective of using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding for developing viable urban communities by providing decent housing, suitable living conditions, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income.

During the 2025 to 2026 Program Year, program staff continued developing changes to the CDBG program to better align with HCD's goals and to increase the rate of CDBG expenditure. This included the continued development of HCD's grants management portal and development of an Over-the-Counter method of funds distribution.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations:

The state inspected all projects for which an inspection was required. In Fiscal Year 2025, (FY25), the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) completed 44 physical site monitoring visits for HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)-assisted Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) rental projects, representing 100 percent of the required inspections for the fiscal year. During these visits, 21 life threatening deficiencies were identified, with the bulk of the findings being inoperable or missing smoke detectors. All life-threatening conditions were corrected while HCD was on site or within 24 hours of identification, with evidence of completion and requiring no further follow-up. No required units were missed during inspections, and all monitoring activities complied with federal and state HOME monitoring requirements.

See the “HOME Monitoring Report” included as an attachment to the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for this information.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units: 92.351(b)

HCD uses the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Affirmative Marketing Form 935.2A to evaluate a project owner’s five-year marketing plan prior to closing. In addition, projects must submit an annual reporting form, similar to HUD’s form 935.2A, that requires an annual assessment by owners on the effectiveness of their marketing efforts. For HOME’s First-Time Homebuyer (FTHB), Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation (OOR), and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) activities, HOME recipients must complete as part of activity General Setup Conditions, and annually thereafter, a demographic analysis form that requires them to examine the census characteristics of their HOME jurisdiction compared to the program’s applicants, beneficiaries, rejected and wait-listed heads of household. If under- or-over-representation by more than 10 percent exists, the jurisdiction must describe and implement actions to correct this imbalance. HOME uses these tools to monitor local activity demographics for imbalances of protected classes, and to engage property managers and local program operators in discussions about ways to address identified imbalances. Over time, marketing in the local community corrects or alleviates these imbalances. An understanding of marketing and the obstacles to program participation has increased through using these tools, and through information identifying obstacles to accessing assistance, such as inconsistent program funding levels, poor consumer credit, hesitancy to take on additional homeownership debt, and higher incomes among certain groups versus others.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics.

At the start of the reporting period, the state had $50,439,056 in Program Income (PI). During the year, it received an additional $9,014,172. Total PI expenditures amounted to $2,337,951, including $178,853 used specifically for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). By the end of the reporting period, $70,020,561 in PI remained available for future HOME eligible activities.

PI supported the following activities during the reporting period:

- 22 Owner Occupied Rehabilitation (OOR) projects, totaling $1,301,102 in PI expenditures.
- 41 TBRA households, assisted with $178,853 in PI.

Characteristics of PI Assisted Households:

Households assisted with PI reflect a wide range of community backgrounds, consistent with the demographic patterns described in CR-10. Most households served were very low-income or low-income, including:

- Extremely low-income households receiving TBRA,
- Low-income homeowners assisted through rehabilitation,
- Households reflecting the mix of populations typically found in rural and non-entitlement areas served by HOME.

These characteristics show that PI continued to be effectively directed toward Californians with the lowest incomes, supporting housing stability and preservation in alignment with HOME requirements.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing:

91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

California state law (Government Code Section 65863.10(b) and (c)) requires owners of assisted housing developments to notify tenants at 3 year, 12 month, and 6-month intervals before affordability restrictions end. In 2022, HCD began collecting annual owner certifications from all affordable housing property owners statewide. The Housing Policy Development division tracks projects with upcoming expiration dates and, through its housing element reviews, requires local governments to create and implement strategies to preserve at-risk affordable housing.

Within HCD’s Asset Management and Compliance branch, staff monitor HCD’s portfolio for projects with regulatory agreements nearing expiration. HCD works directly with project sponsors to evaluate options for extending affordability. These efforts included restructuring projects through Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, conventional financing, and subsidized financing available through programs such as the Portfolio Reinvestment Program or the Loan Portfolio Restructuring program. These restructuring actions help preserve affordable units that would have otherwise been lost, addressing physical deterioration, and strengthened the long-term financial stability of the projects.

During FY25, the state continued major efforts that directly strengthened the impact of the federal HOME program by streamlining multifamily affordable housing finance and accelerating project delivery. Through the establishment of the new Housing Development and Finance Committee (HDFC) under the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, the state centralized oversight of affordable housing programs to reduce processing times and improve coordination across funding sources, changes that benefit HOME assisted rental housing by shortening timelines for securing layered financing and advancing projects more efficiently. In addition, the state expanded implementation of the Multifamily Finance Super Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), an integrated application process that awarded over $414 million for more than 2,000 new affordable homes, many of which rely on HOME as gap financing within their capital stack, thereby increasing the overall volume and speed of HOME-leveraged production statewide. These actions of streamlining financing, improving program alignment, and accelerating multifamily development helped foster and maintain affordable housing and directly reinforced the delivery of HOME-funded projects during the program year.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided.

The following table reports on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) activities for: Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA); and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments	570	**637**
Tenant-based rental assistance	30	**32**
Units provided in transitional housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	**71**
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	100	**0**
Total	**700**	**740**

Table 14– HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

During FY 2025-2026, 637 People Living With HIV (PLWH) were served STRMU assistance across the 40 HOPWA-eligible county service areas. In addition, two Project Sponsors provided TBRA and served 32 households. One Project Sponsor provided transitional housing to help 1 household maintain stable housing, and eight Project Sponsors provided 70 households emergency housing through hotel/motel voucher assistance. In addition, ten Project Sponsors assisted 379 households in locating and securing housing through Housing Information Services, nine Project Sponsors supported 55 households with move-in assistance, and 16 Project Sponsors provided 770 households with a variety of supportive services, such as meals, transportation, and mental health services. All Project Sponsors provided case management services funded through HOPWA or other resources such as the federal Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP). Project Sponsors representing the 40 HOPWA-eligible county areas expended funds by activity as follows:

13%	TBRA
54%	STRMU
1%	Permanent housing placement assistance (e.g., security deposits, first month's rent, credit checks, utility hookups)
9%	Facility based housing assistance (emergency or transitional housing)
7%	Housing information services and resource identification
16%	Supportive services (e.g., case management, transportation, life skills, meals)

CR-56 - NHTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

The state is implementing the approved National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) Allocation Plan, which requires that all NHTF-funded activities be reserved for extremely low income (ELI) households, which are those at or below 30 percent of area median income (AMI). Pursuant to 2017 Assembly Bill (AB) 74, NHTF funding allocation priorities are based on the state's current homeless crisis. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) allocated NHTF funds competitively and on a continuous basis to developers for capital loans and operating reserve grants for multifamily rental permanent supportive housing.

In the previous reporting period, HCD committed preliminary awards from the FY22-FY23 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to 17 projects. During this reporting period, HCD committed preliminary awards to three projects using the remaining funds available from FY22-FY23 NOFA, for a total of 20 projects, including two Tribal projects.

Additionally, the NHTF Program released the NHTF combined FY24-FY25 Project Solicitation (PS) published on March 6, 2024, and issued an amendment on June 21, 2024, in the amount of $39 million ($19.5 million for each respective fiscal year). For the FY24 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Grant Agreement with HCD, a total of $19,404,931.72 was made available for project funding. For the FY25 HUD Grant Agreement with HCD, a total of $21,103,820.71 was made available for project funding. During this reporting period, HCD committed preliminary awards from the FY24-FY25 PS to four (4) projects. There were three (3) over-the-counter applications awarded with $39,404,931.72 and one project was awarded $1,103,820.71 in direct funding. A total of $40,508,752.43 was awarded from FY24-FY25 PS. There was also a cost savings of $704,000.00 from one project that completed construction during this report period following an audited cost certification and conversion to permanent financing. After discussions with and approval HUD, HCD allocated the cost savings and applied this direct funding authority to another project in the portfolio that was experiencing increased costs and a funding gap attributed to the project experienced a four-month delay from December 2022 through April 2023 due to heavy rains that elevated the water table and atmospheric rivers that caused flooding in the foundation work; and rising costs in material, labor construction loan carrying costs and wages.

To ensure timely progress and align with the Annual Action Plan (AAP), HCD prioritized projects that demonstrated verified financing gaps and were positioned to proceed to construction or permanent loan closing. This direct funding approach focuses on developments with documented unmet needs, strong readiness indicators, and clear leverage pathways, thereby maximizing the likelihood of near-term unit production and preserving affordability commitments.

The direct funding method was selected because current market conditions continue to create substantial financing gaps for affordable housing developments within our existing portfolio. Rising construction costs, interest rate volatility, supply chain delays, and increased operating costs have widened the gaps initially identified at the time of application. By directing FY25 NHTF funds specifically to projects with documented outstanding needs, HCD ensures timely progress toward shovel ready or near ready projects, thereby preserving unit production and preventing the loss of critical affordable housing opportunities.

Also, during this reporting period, HCD funded $9,250,000 on the 2111 Firestone project, $5,875,000 on the Danny’s Home for Heroes project, and $5,600,000 on the Escalante Meadows project, and is reflected in Table 15. The NHTF completed projects are described below in the following table:

Project Name	**Location**	**Area Median Income**	**NHTF/HHC Completed Units**	**Other Units**	**Exempt Management Unit**	**Total**
2111 Firestone (25-26)	Los Angeles	30% - 50%	40	43	2	85
Danny’s Home for Heroes (25-26)	Quartz Hill	30% – 50%	17	18	1	36
Escalante Meadows (25-26)	Guadalupe	20% – 80%	15	64	1	80
Total			**72**	**125**	**4**	**201**

Table 15 - CR-56 NHTF Units in NHTF activities completed during the period and correction to previous reporting period.

CR-58 – Section 3

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided.

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	NHTF
Total Number of Activities	43	4	0	0	8
Total Labor Hours	279,962	207,322	0	0	841,797
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	17,920	25,997	0	0	235,800
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	1,121	8,833	0	0	80,806

Table 16 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts – Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	NHTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers.	5	1			4
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	7	0			4
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	12	0			3
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	4				3
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	5				1
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	16				4
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	3				3
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	1				1

Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.	12				2
Held one or more job fairs.	14				2
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	10	1			2
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.	7	1			2
Assisted residents with finding childcare.	8				1
Assisted residents to apply for or attend community college or a four year educational institution.	3				1
Assisted residents to apply for or attend vocational/technical training.	4				1
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	6				1
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					2
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	6				1
Promoted the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					1
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					
Other.	18	1			1

Table 17 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

During Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25), Section 3 activities across the Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-funded programs supported a substantial amount of labor hours and workforce engagement, particularly within Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF)funded construction and rehabilitation projects. These programs generated significant Section 3 workers and targeted worker hours, reflecting continuous efforts to ensure that low-income residents and workers from specific populations benefit from federally funded housing and community development investments.

CDBG and HOME carried out the largest number of qualitative efforts, including outreach to potential Section 3 workers, direct on-the-job training, résumé and job search support, job fairs, and assistance accessing supportive services such as transportation, childcare, and work readiness resources. NHTF also performed multiple outreach and training activities aimed at expanding opportunities for priority workers and Section 3 business concerns. Programs implemented activities that helped residents compete for jobs, assisted Section 3 businesses with bidding and contract participation, provided referrals to education and vocational programs, and offered training in digital skills and financial literacy.

Overall, the data shows that HCD programs actively incorporated Section 3 requirements by creating employment pathways, supporting job readiness, and expanding opportunities for both workers and small businesses in the communities served. These efforts reflect a continued commitment to ensuring that federal investments generate local economic benefits and improve access to employment for low-income individuals.

Note: Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) had zero projects or activities that are subject to Section 3 that closed within FY25.

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) - ESG Recipients only
ESG Supplement to the 2025 CAPER

1. Grantee and ESG Contact Information

Recipient Name	CALIFORNIA
Organizational DUNS Number	02-122-5490
EIN/TIN Number	68-0303547
Identify the Field Office	SAN FRANCISCO

ESG Contact Information:

First Contact:

First Name	Chelsea
Last Name	Barragan
Title	Housing & Community Development Section Chief
Email Address	Chelsea.Barragan@hcd.ca.gov
Address	651 Bannon Street, Southwest Tower, Suite 400
City	Sacramento
State	CA
ZIP Code	95811
Phone Number	(916) 450-3083

Second Contact:

First Name	Mamie
Last Name	Early
Title	Housing & Community Development Branch Chief
Email Address	Mamie.Early@hcd.ca.gov
Address	651 Bannon Street, Southwest Tower, Suite 400
City	Sacramento
State	CA
ZIP Code	95811
Phone Number	(916) 776-7753

1a. Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance:

Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa Counties CoC
Bakersfield/Kern County CoC
Chico/Paradise/Butte County CoC

Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties CoC
Daly City/San Mateo County CoC Davis/Woodland/ Yolo County CoC
El Dorado County CoC
Fresno/Madera CoC
Humboldt County CoC
Imperial County CoC
Lake County CoC
Los Angeles City & County CoC
Marin County CoC
Mendocino County CoC
Merced City and County CoC
Napa City & County CoC
Nevada County CoC
Oakland/Alameda County CoC
Oxnard/San Buenaventura/Ventura County CoC
Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties CoC
Richmond/Contra Costa County CoC
Riverside City & County CoC
Roseville/Rocklin/Placer County CoC
Sacramento City and County CoC Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties CoC
San Bernardino City & County CoC
San Diego City and County CoC
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County CoC
San Luis Obispo County CoC
Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County CoC
Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County CoC
Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County CoC
Stockton/ San Joaquin County CoC
Tehama County CoC
Turlock/Modesto/Stanislaus County CoC
Vallejo/ Solano County CoC
Visalia/Kings/Tulare Counties CoC
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County CoC
Yuba City & County/Sutter CoC

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2025
Program Year End Date	06/30/2026

3. Specify Subrecipients

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Alliance for Community Transformations
City: Mariposa
State: CA
Zip Code: 95338
UEI Number: TRGGRAPC7P13
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Yes
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant Contract Award Amount: $200,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency
City: Jackson
State: CA
Zip Code: 95642
DUNS Number: 105920748
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $308,546

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Arcata House Partnership
City: Arcata
State: CA
Zip Code: 95521
DUNS Number: 011854150
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $321,753

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Catalyst Domestic Violence Services
City: Chico
State: CA
Zip Code: 95927
DUNS Number: 004200361
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Yes
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $154,733

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Central California Family Crisis Center, Inc.
City: Porterville
State: CA
Zip Code: 93257
UEI Number: 097005567

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Yes
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $426,127

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego
City: San Diego
State: CA
Zip Code: 92117
DUNS Number: 056747561
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $196,647

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: County of County of El Dorado
City: Placerville
State: CA
Zip Code: 95667
UEI Number: HNUYLFNMNJR3
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $359,633

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Glenn County
City: Orland
State: CA
Zip Code: 95963
DUNS Number: 040473092
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $397,162

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Good Samaritan Shelter
City: Santa Maria
State: CA
Zip Code: 93456
DUNS Number: 0203282457
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $235,383

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Gospel Center Rescue Mission, Inc.
City: Stockton

State: CA
Zip Code: 95203
DUNS Number: 788079044
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $168,764

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Housing Matters
City: Santa Cruz
State: CA
Zip Code: 95060
DUNS Number: 879989929
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $149,616

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NBCC
City: Santa Barbara
State: CA
Zip Code: 93103
DUNS Number: 071310010
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $12,250

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Oroville Rescue Mission Network
City: Oroville
State: CA
Zip Code: 95965
DUNS Number: 158639836
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $154,733

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Salvation Army
City: Yuba City
State: CA
Zip Code: 95991
DUNS Number: 074629460

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $271,674

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WomanHaven
City: El Centro
State: CA
Zip Code: 92244
DUNS Number: 363774282
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Yes
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $196,647

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Vitality Project
City: Red Bluff
State: CA
Zip Code: 96080
DUNS Number: 066244681
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $418,598

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Foothill House of Hospitality
City: Grass Valley
State: CA
Zip Code: 95945
DUNS Number: 006461814
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $83,355

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing, Inc,
City: Auburn
State: CA
Zip Code: 95603
UEI Number: ZCWTMKD2WMF2
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $158,103

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Central Valley Low Income Housing Corp.
City: Weaverville
State: CA
Zip Code: 95207
DUNS Number: 158901178
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $112,509

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Lutheran Social Services of Northern CA
City: Concord
State: CA
Zip Code: 94520
DUNS Number: 083856989
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $88,667

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Stand Up Placer Inc.
City: Auburn
State: CA
Zip Code: 95604
DUNS Number: 165959859
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Yes
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $74,848

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Bakersfield Rescue Mission
City: Bakersfield
State: CA
Zip Code: 93305
DUNS Number: 084343144
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $100,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Open Door Network
City: Bakersfield
State: CA
Zip Code: 93301

EIN Number: 953604240
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $294,725

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Yolo Wayfarer Center Christian Mission
City: Woodland
State: CA
Zip Code: 5695
DUNS Number: 184667079
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $191,208

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Monarch Services-Servicios Monarca
City: Watsonville
State: CA
Zip Code: 95076
DUNS Number: 930884080
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $149,616

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: North Coast Opportunities, Inc.
City: Ukiah
State: CA
Zip Code: 95482
DUNS Number: 89187264
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $280,486

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Eastern Sierra Community Housing, Inc.
City: Mammoth Lakes
State: CA
Zip Code: 93546
DUNS Number: 157649133
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $174,313

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Bridges to Housing, Inc.
City: Yuba City
State: CA
Zip Code: 95991
DUNS Number: 000299856
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $80,000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Empower Yolo, Inc.
City: Woodland
State: CA
Zip Code: 95776
DUNS Number: 364419150
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $127,472

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Redwood Community Services, Inc.
City: Ukiah
State: CA
Zip Code: 95482
UEI Number: Z25T5XNM25WX5
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $264,971

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Vacaville Solano Services Corporation
City: Vacaville
State: CA
Zip Code: 95688
DUNS Number: 839623485
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: No
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $186,481

Attachments

PR-26 & PR-28

https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/policy-and-research/plan-report/pr26-28-combined.pdf

HOME Monitoring Report

https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/policy-and-research/plan-report/home-monitoring-report-2025-2026.pdf

ESG CAPER 2025-26

https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/policy-and-research/plan-report/esg-caper-2025-26.pdf

CDBG-CV CAPER Supplement

https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/policy-and-research/plan-report/cdbg-cv-caper-supplement-fy25.pdf

ESG-RUSH CAPER 2025-26

https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/policy-and-research/plan-report/esg-rush-caper-2025-26.pdf