



HOME-ARP Needs and Gaps Analysis Data Report

As part of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program-American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) assessment of needs and gaps, HUD required an analysis of demographics of the qualifying population in Eugene and Springfield. HUD listed the required sources for data and provided a template to complete. Sources used were the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, 2014-2018 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, 2020 Point-in-Time Count (PIT Count), Lane County Homeless By Name List (HBNL) and 2020 Housing Inventory Count.

Background

The Cities of Eugene and Springfield are the primary metropolitan areas in Lane County. The two cities form the HOME Consortium. Qualifying populations under the HOME-ARP program are individuals or families experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness; persons(s) fleeing or attempting to flee domestic/dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking; and those at greatest risk of housing instability, with attention to veterans and their families meeting one or more of those categories. HUD guidance for qualifying populations also highlighted unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, families with children and youth, households with incomes below 30% of area median income (AMI) and households with incomes below 50% AMI experiencing severe cost burden.

Overall Population

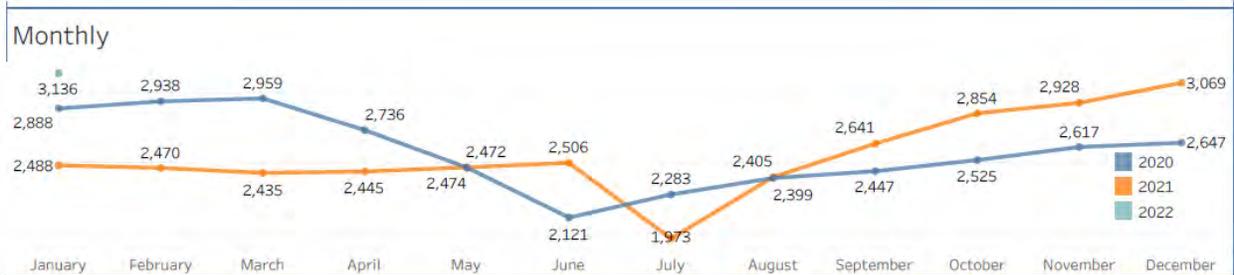
In 2020 there were 238,505 people counted in the Census with 176,654 in Eugene and 61,851 people in Springfield. To look at general demographics for qualifying populations for this report, we used U.S. Census 2020 and the U.S. Census ACS five-year data for 2015-2019. Based on the most recent ACS data, a total of 230,379 people lived in the cities of Eugene and Springfield, which closely mirrors the 2020 Census.

People Experiencing Homelessness

The Lane County Health and Human Services Department (HHS) manages the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and has created a new dashboard called the Homeless by Names List (HBNL). The HBNL displays demographic and other data for people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness for the area. For the two cities in January 2022, there were 3,537 people receiving services from local service providers. Individually Eugene saw its highest population served (3,136) in

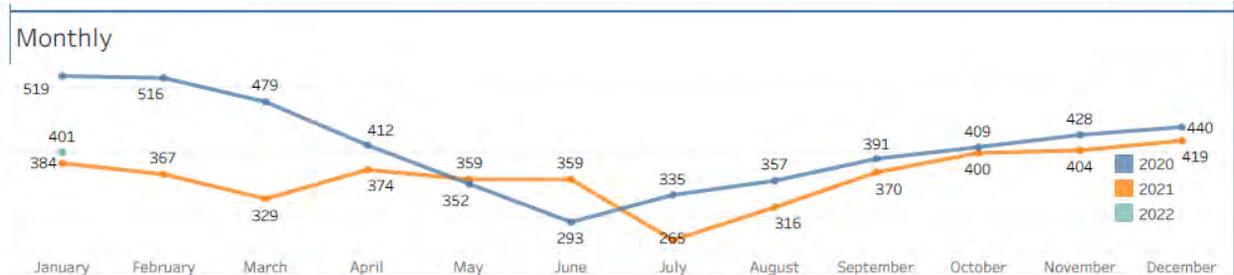
January 2022 compared to the other months of the last two years (2020 and 2021) (Figure 1). Figure 2 below shows the homeless population served in Springfield is lower in January 2022 with 401 people receiving services.

Figure 1. Eugene Homeless Population Served



Source: Lane County HBNL

Figure 2. Springfield Homeless Population Served



Source: Lane County HBNL

Household Composition

There are 88,427 households in the two cities, of which one-member households represent 32% (27,894) and family households with children represent 25% (22,327) of total households (ACS).

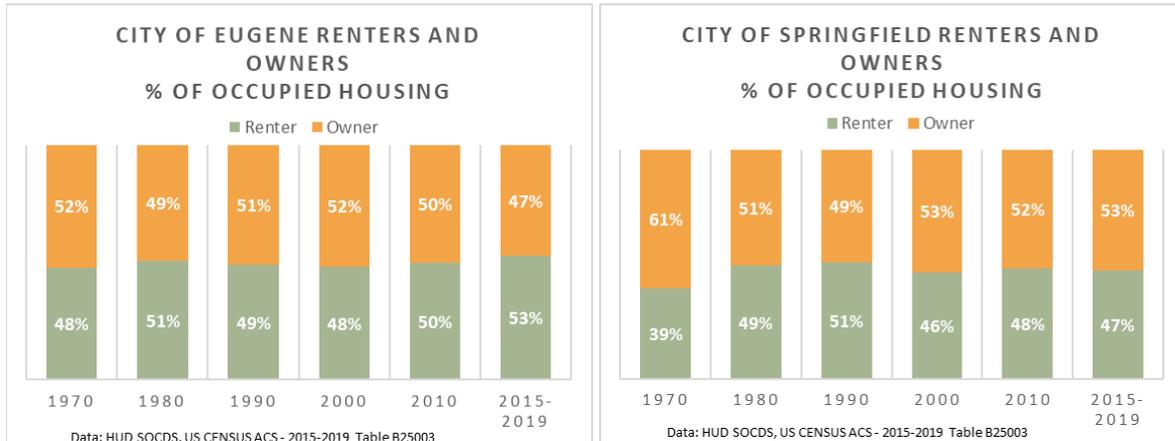
The HBNL shows that adult households with children represent 24% (661) of homeless households receiving services. Households that were headed by youth (unaccompanied youth) and children represented only 1% (18) of households. Adults aged 25-64 were the largest population group receiving services in the community with 76% (2,690) of the population in this age group. Of these adults, 44% (1,182) are experiencing chronic homelessness (HBNL).

Housing Tenure

There are 94,910 occupied housing units in the cities of Eugene and Springfield combined, which is an almost 5% increase since 2010 (ACS). About 75% of those units are in Eugene. Renter housing has increased in Eugene to 53% of occupied housing. Springfield has maintained a level of approximately 47% renter occupied housing. Figure 3 below demonstrates the breakdown of tenure in Eugene and

Springfield. Building permit data from the HUD State of the Cities Data System shows that 888 new permits were filed in 2020, with 81% (722) of these in Eugene, and 19% (166) in Springfield. In Eugene, 55% (400) permits were multi-family buildings, while in Springfield 54% (90) of permits were for single family dwellings.

Figure 3. Eugene and Springfield Renter and Owner Occupied Housing



Youth Under age 25

Youth under age 25 represent 35% (80,237) of the total population in the two cities (ACS).

The HBNL data system reports that in January 2022, 16% (572) of the population receiving services were youth under age 25. Of these youth, 8% (26) were chronically homeless, the majority of which (23) were age 6-17 years of age.

Older Populations

Populations over age 65 and those with a disability are considered at a higher risk for homelessness. People over the age of 65 make up 16% (35,709) of the total population and 9% of households are people over age 65 living alone (ACS). The Eugene-Springfield 2020 Consolidated Plan notes that the population of the area is aging, and older populations have increased over the years.

About 8% (275) of the population in the HBNL for the two cities were over age 65, and 53% (145) of those were experiencing chronic homelessness.

Gender

In the cities of Eugene and Springfield 51% of the population is female and 49% is male (ACS). Around 18% are male and 17% female are youth under age 25 and around 31% (male) and 34% (female) are over age 25 for the two cities (ACS).

Information from the HBNL however shows that two-thirds of the adult population served in the two cities were male, over half (54%) of adult headed households were headed by a male, and males also represented the highest chronically homeless numbers (HBNL). The HBNL system is also collecting information on non-conforming and transgender populations, in order to better track at-risk members of the community both adult and youth. Currently only 3% (9) youth and 1% (38) of adults reported a non-conforming or transgender identity, but this population has specific needs that must be considered in services for populations experiencing homelessness.

Population with a Disability

Populations with a disability compose 14% (32,087) of the non-institutionalized population (ACS) in the two cities combined.

The HBNL data does not track the number of people receiving services that have physical or other disabilities. In calendar year 2021, 26% of people receiving services through Lane County agencies reporting in HMIS had one or more disabling conditions. The most frequent conditions reported were mental health disorders, chronic health conditions and physical disabilities. These conditions were also the most frequently reported for chronically homeless populations (HMIS).

Veterans

In the cities of Eugene and Springfield, around 10% (17,424) of the population over age 18 are veterans.

Veterans represented 7% (244) of the population receiving services in HBNL in January 2022. The majority of the veterans were over age 25 and 55% (134) experience chronic homelessness. The preliminary PIT Count data from January 2022 shows that on that day, 61 veterans were sheltered in emergency shelter and transitional housing, and 142 were unsheltered.

Victims of Domestic/Dating Violence, Stalking, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking

It is difficult to obtain a complete count of people experiencing any form of domestic or dating violence especially among unsheltered populations due to risk of increased violence. Two different data sets from Lane County HHS were used to analyze the number of people who are experiencing domestic violence in Lane County. Information was not available at the city level, and information about dating violence, stalking and human trafficking were not available at the county or city level.

A total of 61 unsheltered people experiencing domestic violence were counted in the one-day 2022 preliminary PIT Counts.

For the calendar year 2021, of all adults without children and unaccompanied youth receiving services, around 12% (3,063) had reported experiencing domestic violence in their lives and 22% (681) were currently fleeing a domestic violence situation (HMIS). These counts do not include adults with children.

Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) populations

Another critical part of our community's demographic make-up we need to look at is the race and ethnicity of people served. Around 10% (329) of the population experiencing homelessness served were Latino/Hispanic, which is a little lower than the overall percentage of Latino/Hispanic population in Eugene and Springfield at 12% (27,667). HBNS data on race shows that BIPOC populations represent 18% of the population experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness. This percentage is significantly higher when compared to the overall community, where BIPOC individuals represent 14% of the population.

(Data: U.S. Census 2020, Table P2; U.S. Census ACS 2015-2019 Tables DP02, B01001; Lane County Health and Human Services Homeless by Names List (HBNS); Eugene-Springfield 2020 Consolidated Plan)

Unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations

Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations

Data from Lane County in the Inventory Gaps Table for January 2022 (Table A) demonstrates the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations. The table shows some interesting data points:

- adult households and individuals make up a large percentage of the homeless population (both sheltered and unsheltered).
- A large percentage 28% (467) of people who are unsheltered are adults with children.
- Child-only households account for a small number (14) of the total and less than 2% of the sheltered homeless population (but they are an extremely high-risk population).
- Veterans represent 8% and 9% of the sheltered and unsheltered populations, indicating a large need of services for veterans in our community.
- People who are fleeing domestic violence also represent 8% of the sheltered population, indicating another population that are in need of tailored services.

Table A. Inventory Gaps Table, Eugene and Springfield

	Homeless													
	Inventory Date: 2022/01/26						Homeless Population							
	Hits with Adult(s) and Child(ren)		Adult Only Hits		Child (<18) Only Hits		Hits with Adult(s) and Child(ren)		Adult Only Hits		Child (<18) Only Hits		Veterans	Fleeing DV
	# Beds	# Units	# Beds	# Units	# Beds	# Units	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households		
Total Inventory														
Emergency Shelter	178	49	532	510	6	6								
Transitional Housing	0	0	61	61	9	9								
Rapid-Rehousing	253	84	81	70	1	1								
Permanent Supportive Housing	264	76	694	646	0	0								
Total Inventory	695	209	1368	1287	16	16								
Sheltered Homeless (ES and TH)							80	27	676	671	14	14	61	61
Unsheltered Homeless							467	92	1195	1115	0	0	142	142
Utilized Inventory														
Emergency Shelter	80	27	604	601	7	7								
Transitional Housing	0	0	72	70	7	7								
Rapid-Rehousing	169	53	62	58	0	0								
Permanent Supportive Housing	226	71	650	597	0	0								
Total Utilized Inventory	475	151	1388	1326	14	14								
GAP														
Need (unsheltered persons on P/T/HBNL)	467	92	1195	1115	0	0								
(-) Total Available Inventory (vacancies)	220	58	0	0	2	2								
GAP	247	34	1195	1115	0	0								

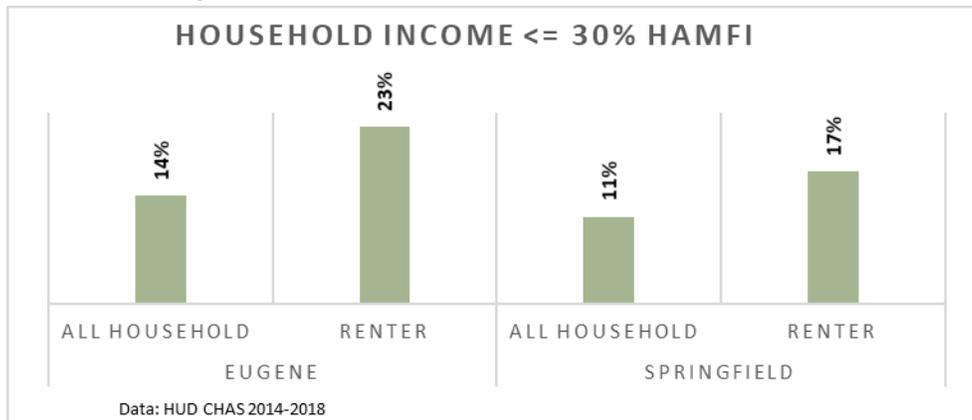
Sources: 2022 Lane County PIT/HBNL and 2022 HIC (Night of Jan 26, 2022) – presubmittal (which means that the numbers may be adjusted slightly during analysis)
 * - DV status is not collected consistently for unsheltered clients. Hope & Safety Alliance's advised that asking the question may lead to additional violence by the offender

Currently housed populations at risk of homelessness

Using Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data from 2014-2018 we can determine households at risk of homelessness through income and housing problems. In the cities of Eugene and Springfield, 13% (12,480) of total households and 22% (10,370) of renters have incomes at or below 30% AMI, increasing their risk of homelessness. The low vacancy rate of rental housing units also contributes to the lack of options for people at lower income levels. The ACS data showed the vacancy rate at 2.8% in Eugene and at 1.7% for Springfield.

As shown in Figure 4 below, in the City of Springfield, 11% of total households and 17% of renters have incomes below 30% AMI (CHAS). In Eugene the percentages are a little higher, showing 14% of total households and 23% of renters with incomes below 30% AMI (CHAS).

Figure 4. Households with incomes under 30% AMI



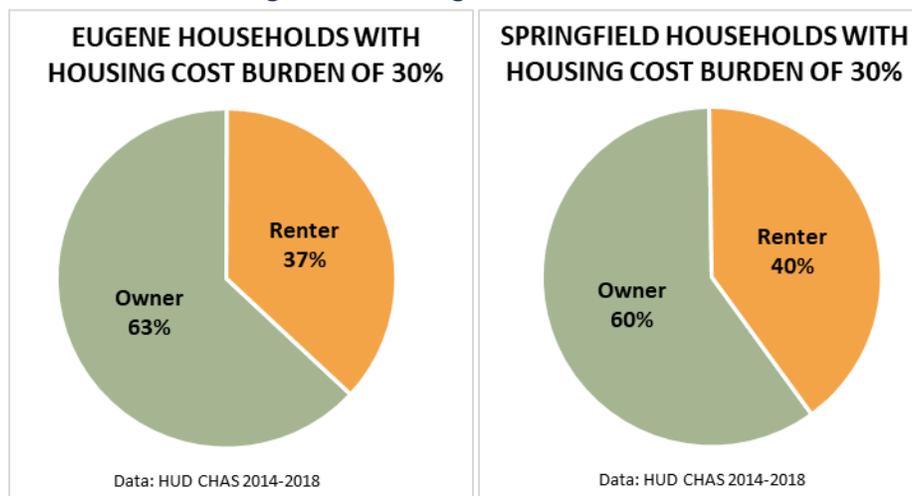
Cost Burden and Housing Problems

Housing cost burden (paying over 30% of income for housing) has a large influence of people's risk for losing housing. Based on HUD CHAS data for Eugene and Springfield, around 58% (54,555) of all households and 44% (21,275) of renters experience a housing cost burden. An even greater risk for households is severe housing cost burden (paying more than 50% of their income on housing). In Eugene and Springfield 21% (19,185) of all households and 30% (14,375) of renters have severe housing cost burden. When a household spends over 50% of their income on housing costs, there is little funds remaining for other living expenses or necessities.

When you add in housing problems, the risk for housing instability increases. Around 42% (39,090) of all households in the area and 56% (26,775) of renters have at least one housing problem such as lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, more than one person in a room, or a housing cost burden (CHAS).

Figure 5 shows housing cost burden for owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in Eugene and Springfield. In Eugene, 63% of owner-occupied households and 37% of renter households have a housing cost burden. In Springfield, the percentages are similar with 60% of owner-occupied households and 40% of renter households experiencing a housing cost burden.

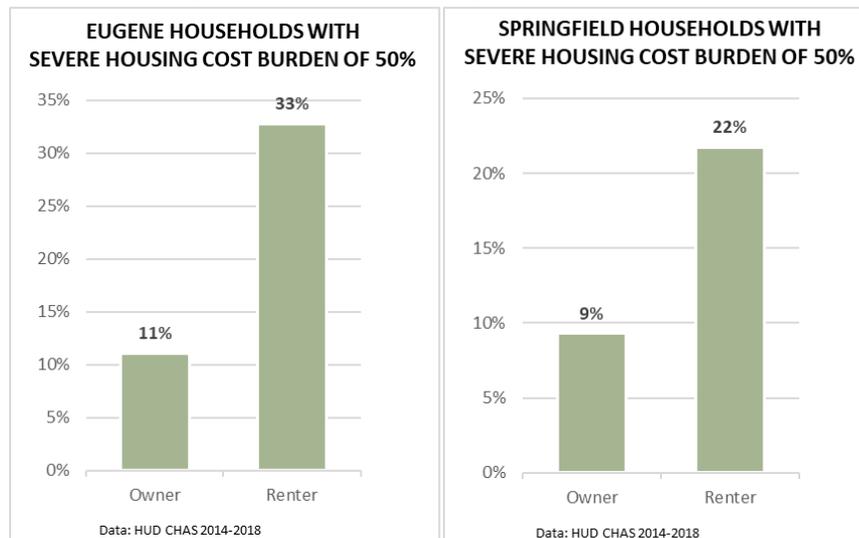
Figure 5. Housing Cost Burden 30%



In the two cities, 23% (21,885) of all households and 34% (16,370) of renter households reported at least one *severe* housing problem (inadequate plumbing or kitchen, severe housing cost burden, more than one person per room) (CHAS).

Figure 6 shows severe housing cost burden for owner-occupied and renter-occupied households in Eugene and Springfield. In Eugene, 33% (11,770) of renter-occupied households and 11% (3,645) of owner-occupied households spend more than 50% of income on housing costs (CHAS). In Springfield, 22% (2,605) of renter-occupied households and 9% (1,165) of owner-occupied households have a severe cost burden (CHAS).

Figure 6. Severe Housing Cost Burden 50%



Other populations requiring services or housing assistance or to prevent homelessness

There are specific populations that require specific and tailored services for their needs. Some examples are victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, unaccompanied youth, veterans, populations with disabilities, and non-conforming or transgender populations. While these populations represent a smaller percentage of the overall populations that are sheltered and unsheltered, they may have specific needs and they may be a higher risk of dangers associated with homelessness.

Those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations

Households with incomes less than 30% AMI that experience a housing cost burden have an increased risk of housing instability. Based on CHAS data, in the two cities of Eugene and Springfield, 10% (9,080) of all households and 16% (7,645) of renter households have incomes below 30% AMI and a severe cost burden.

In the City of Eugene, 11% (7,720) of all households and 17% (6,260) of renter households have both incomes below 30% AMI and a severe housing cost burden (CHAS). In Springfield, 7% (1,810) of all households and 12% (1,385) of renters have lower (30% AMI) incomes and severe cost burdens (CHAS).

Current Resources available to assist the population

A list of resources available to assist qualifying populations is available in Exhibit A. The HOME Consortium uses annual HOME funds primarily for the development of rental housing, which includes permanent supportive housing and transitional housing for the qualifying populations. The cities of Eugene and Springfield use the maximum allowable amount of annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for human services provided for various supportive services through the Lane

County Human Services Commission (HSC). The two cities also use general funds each year for supportive services and support of housing and homeless services providers through HSC.

The cities and Lane County have identified significant resources and housing providers to help move people out of homelessness or to prevent people from falling into homelessness. Despite the efforts, the community still experiences extensive homelessness. The community has developed various programs to move people into more stable living environments. Temporary shelter programs, such as Conestoga huts, tiny homes, sanctioned car camping, and monitored camping sites are small steps but people in those programs are still considered unsheltered by HUD.

Gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory and service delivery system

Shelters

Use of emergency shelters and transitional housing in the community shows both unsheltered adults (no children) and unsheltered children are in need of housing services. Using the Inventory Gaps Table (Table A) provided by Lane County HHS, both single adults and unaccompanied youth utilized emergency shelters over 114%. Transitional housing reached over 118% (beds) and 115% (units) utilization for unsheltered adults (no children). Children who are alone used permanent supportive housing at 86% (beds) - 93% (units). The Inventory Gaps Table shows that there is need in the community for Emergency Shelter for both unaccompanied youth and adults without children. The Lane County Shelter Feasibility Study developed by Technical Assistance Collaborative, also referred to as “the TAC report” (2018) identified that Lane County has a larger unsheltered adult (no children) population than other comparative areas and that the gap for emergency beds for single adults is significant at over 1,000 beds.

Supportive Services

Lane County has several non-profit service providers dedicated to serving people experiencing homelessness and at risk of homelessness. The services provided daily in the community are critical to the qualifying populations. The Technical Assistance Collaborative did significant work in Lane County to identify how the local services system works for people experiencing homelessness. TAC report identified strategies to improve the local response to the unhoused crisis. While some of the recommendations were based on creating more places to live, such as congregate shelter and permanent supportive housing, some of the needs identified were related to housing services. Expanding services in these areas requires resources and expanded capacity for service providers.

- Expanding outreach to people who are living outside on in places not meant for human habitation (cars, tents, etc.) and connecting them to services.
- Expand and increase supportive services and tenancy supports for residents to ensure people can maintain their housing permanently.

- Increase effectiveness of the coordinated entry system to better connect people experiencing homelessness with interventions to end their homelessness.
- Expand services of housing navigators and those connecting residents to landlords and housing partners.
- Provide training and staff capacity to service agencies to ensure implementation of best practices, that will help with the overall need for specialized services.

Rental Housing

Eugene and Springfield have made significant investment in affordable rental housing developments for decades with around 156 developments with 4,579 affordable units. There are currently 355 affordable rental units under construction or in the pipeline for development, including 102 permanent supportive housing units. In recent years there was an increase in development of housing for veterans including 8 single family homes and 5 multi-unit developments, some of which focus on alcohol and drug rehabilitation services for veterans and the inclusion of housing specifically for veterans. Even with all of these developments there is still a significant housing gap for the qualifying populations.

Table B below shows that the Eugene and Springfield area has a significant gap in housing for lower income households and those at-risk of homelessness. Using the Inventory Gaps Table (Table A) and CHAS 2014-2018 data, we identified that 5% (2,595) of rental housing units are affordable to households with incomes less than 30% AMI yet there are 10,370 households with incomes less than 30% AMI in the two cities. About 8% (3,935) of rental housing units are affordable to households with incomes between 30% and 50% AMI, yet there are 7,750 households with incomes in the same range. These households can be considered at-risk of homelessness and housing instability, especially when combined with another risk factor or housing problem.

Table B. Housing Needs Inventory Needs and Gaps Analysis Table

	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	49,520		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	2,595		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 50% AMI (Other Populations)*	3,935		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk Homelessness)		8,335	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations)		6,970	
Current Gaps			8,775
CHAS 2014-2018, Tables 14B, 15C CHAS 2014-2018			
*units affordable to hh with income <30% AMI and > 50% AMI			

There are 8,335 households with 30% AMI and a housing problem putting them at risk for homelessness, and 6,970 households with incomes 30% to 50% AMI and a housing problem. Comparing rental units affordable to households at up to 50% AMI and renter households at those income levels with housing problems shows a gap of 8,775 housing units for renters in the region.

Additional analysis of CHAS data shows that while there are rental units affordable to households earning up to 30% AMI, 45% (1,170) of those are occupied by households earning more than 30% AMI. Similarly, 30% of rental units affordable to households earning between 30% and 50% AMI are occupied by households earning higher incomes. When housing units are occupied by people with higher incomes, housing choices for lower income households decrease, putting them at risk of homelessness.

Conclusion: priority needs for qualifying populations

Based on the data, Eugene and Springfield has significant needs for housing and services for all qualifying populations identified in the HOME-ARP program. The community has a significant population of people experiencing homelessness and at risk of homelessness, and the shelter and housing available has a significant gap. The community relies on affordable housing developers to create housing proposals to meet the needs. Individual housing development proposals may choose to prioritize on one or more of the qualifying populations identified in the HOME-ARP program, since they are all in need of housing.

The community has an excellent network of service providers but the providers struggle for resources and staff to have enough capacity to serve all the people in need of services. The HOME-ARP funds will provide a needed resource to create more places to live and provide social services to the residents.

Data sources for the analysis

Data was used from a variety of sources: Lane County Health and Human Services Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data, the Lane County Health and Human Services Point in Time counts, the Homeless Names by List dashboard (which consumes HMIS data), US Census data (2020 and ACS 2015-2019), and HUD CHAS 2004-2018 data. The data identified demographic information, numbers of individuals and households experiencing homelessness, and households at risk of homelessness. The information also identified the shelter and housing inventory to address the qualified population. The difference between households in need and inventory determined the gap for shelter beds and rental housing units serving very low and extremely low-income households.

The data analysis is combined with the qualitative approach of consulting with housing providers and services agencies that work with the qualifying population to identify the known needs of their clients. Through consultations and a survey, more information was gathered about needs and gaps in housing and services in the community. This multi-stepped approach allows us to use data to help determine the best use of HOME-ARP dollars to meet the needs.

Current Resources for HOME-ARP Qualifying Populations and HOME-ARP Eligible Activities

The following is a list of housing and supportive services resources in Eugene and Springfield for the HOME-ARP qualifying populations and HOME-ARP eligible activities, through existing programs, other American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) programs or other pandemic-related emergency programs. Because the funding is administered by many different agencies, the list may not be comprehensive.

Funds used for the qualifying populations for activities *not* eligible under HOME-ARP:

- Eugene and Springfield CDBG and general funds are used annually for housing related and non-housing related human services serving people experiencing homelessness and at risk of homelessness.
- Eugene and Lane County used various resources to fund Safe Sleep sites for people experiencing homelessness, which include temporary emergency shelter (tent camping sites, vehicle camping sites, and temporary housing like pallet shelters and conestoga huts) and supportive services for the shelters. The Safe Sleep site program uses Eugene ARPA, Lane County ARPA, CARES Act funds, Community Safety Initiative funds generated from the payroll tax, Lane County Emergency Solutions Grant – CARES Act (ESG-CV) funds, and State funds. Development of this type of shelter is not an eligible activity with HOME-ARP funds, and would be complimentary to HOME-ARP development activities to serve the population.
- The Navigation Center, a new 75-bed Lane County congregate shelter under construction in Eugene, received State resources to convert the former Veteran’s Administration clinic to the shelter. Lane County ARPA funds, Eugene ARPA funds and County ESG-CV will be used for operations and supportive services.
- Eugene and Springfield Community Development Block Grant coronavirus (CDBG-CV) funds from the CARES Act funded food assistance programs for people at risk of homelessness.
- Springfield Emergency Operations Center and Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) dollars were used toward supplies for people experiencing homelessness.

Funds used for HOME-ARP eligible activities:

The table below shows the funds used for activities that are eligible under the HOME-ARP program. Below the table is a more detailed description of each funding source.

Funding sources supporting the activity	HARP eligible activities				
	Development of Rental Housing	Development of NCS	Housing Social Services	Tenant Based Rent Assistance	Non-profit Operating Support
Eugene/Springfield HOME funds					
Eugene ARPA City Fee Assistance					
Lane County ARPA					
OHCS prioritization LIHTC					
OEM, ODHS, Lane County CARES and FEMA wildfire \$					
State ARPA					
Eugene CDBG-CV					
Springfield CDBG-CV					
Federal ARPA, Oregon Emergency Rent Assistance					

- Annual HOME funds support **development of rental housing** for qualifying populations. The Eugene-Springfield HOME Consortium Governing Board awarded HOME funds for the development of 2 permanent supportive housing projects through the 2021 Housing Request for Proposals (Polk 2.0 and The Coleman).
- Eugene ARPA resources were identified for City Fee Assistance (including Systems Development Charge grants) to support affordable homeownership and **rental housing development**. These resources were identified for two HOME funded rental housing projects that needed the resources in addition to the HOME funds. It is expected that any future Eugene ARPA resources identified for the same purpose would not replace HOME-ARP funds needed for development.
- Lane County provided ARPA funds toward the **development of permanent supportive housing** (rental housing) for specific development projects.
- Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS), the state housing agency, is again prioritizing **development of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** and family-size units through its 3-year Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) approved in January 2022, which identifies funding priorities for

9% Low-Income Housing Tax Credit developments for 2022-2024. OHCS has also prioritized additional funds for PSH developers that participate in a training program.

- Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and Department of Human Services (ODHS) provided Lane County federal CARES Act and FEMA resources to **develop non-congregate shelter** for victims of the 2020 wildfires through Project Turnkey. Homes for Good is operating a former hotel as a shelter.
- State ARPA funds can be used to help Ann’s Heart non-profit acquire a building in Springfield to **develop non-congregate shelter** to house women experiencing homelessness.
- Lane County provided ARPA funds for **non-profit assistance** including homeless service provider network capacity building, non-profit capacity building, and awards for support to specific non-profits for capacity and staff retention.
- Eugene and Springfield CDBG-CV funds from the CARES Act were provided for **supportive housing related services**. Funds were used for services preventing homelessness (such as assistance with emergency resources, Springfield Eugene Tenant Association tenant hotline support, and legal assistance to prevent homelessness due to the pandemic), and services for people experiencing homelessness (at day access centers and emergency temporary overnight shelters).
- Federal ARPA funds, Oregon Emergency Rental Assistance Program funds, and Springfield CDBG-CV resources were provided to Lane County to administer for **rent assistance** due to economic distress caused by the pandemic. Lane County Human Services reported in 2021 that federal and state rent assistance resources they manage was over \$34 million and would last through FY24; they did not want additional resources for rent assistance. In the interview with Lane County staff, tenant based rent assistance was not a recommended HOME-ARP activity.
- Eugene and Springfield were awarded \$1 million each in State resources to address homelessness, affordable housing, and/or housing insecurity but the uses have not yet been determined.