



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Michael V. Drake, MD
President

September 14, 2022

Office of the President
1111 Franklin St.
Oakland, CA 94607

Director Joe Stephenshaw
Department of Finance
915 L Street
Sacramento, California 95814

The Honorable Nancy Skinner
Chair, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
1020 N Street, Room 553
Sacramento, California 95814

universityofcalifornia.edu

Dear Director Stephenshaw and Senator Skinner:

CAMPUSES

- Berkeley
- Davis
- Irvine
- UCLA
- Merced
- Riverside
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Santa Barbara
- Santa Cruz

Pursuant to Item 6440-001-0001 Provision 8(e) of the Budget Act of 2021 (AB128, Chapter 21, Statutes of 2021) enclosed is the University of California’s annual report to the Legislature on Rapid Rehousing.

If you have any questions regarding this report, Associate Vice President David Alcocer would be pleased to speak with you. David can be reached by telephone at (510) 987-9113, or by e-mail at David.Alcocer@ucop.edu.

MEDICAL CENTERS

- Davis
- Irvine
- UCLA
- San Diego
- San Francisco

Sincerely,

Michael V. Drake, MD
President

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

- Lawrence Berkeley
- Lawrence Livermore
- Los Alamos

Enclosure

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- cc: Senate Budget and Fiscal Review
- The Honorable John Laird, Chair
- Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee #1
- (Attn: Mr. Christopher Francis)
- (Attn: Ms. Jean-Marie McKinney)
- The Honorable Kevin McCarty, Chair
- Assembly Budget Subcommittee #2
- (Attn: Mr. Mark Martin)
- (Attn: Ms. Sarah Haynes)
- Mr. Hans Hemann, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
- Ms. Erika Contreras, Secretary of the Senate
- Ms. Amy Leach, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
- Ms. Sue Parker, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
- Ms. Tammy Weis, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
- Mr. Chris Ferguson, Department of Finance
- Ms. Rebecca Kirk, Department of Finance
- Mr. Jack Zwald, Department of Finance

Mr. Gabriel Petek, Legislative Analyst Office
Ms. Jennifer Pacella, Legislative Analyst Office
Mr. Scott Ogus, Legislative Analyst Office
Provost and Executive Vice President Michael Brown
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Nathan Brostrom
Vice President and Vice Provost Yvette Gullatt
Associate Vice Provost Elizabeth Halimah
Senior Vice President Brent Colburn
Associate Vice President David Alcocer
Associate Vice President and Director Kieran Flaherty



Introduction

The Budget Act of 2019 (Assembly Bill 74) included \$15 million to address food and housing insecurity at the University of California (UC), with an additional \$3.5 million to support rapid rehousing efforts for homeless and housing-insecure students at UC. This report highlights how UC campuses used the \$3.5 million for rapid rehousing from July 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022. (Note that campuses are asked to submit this information to the Office of the President prior to the end of the fiscal year. However, the figures below would have been unlikely to change materially between April 30 and June 30.)

UC campuses have local control over how funds are spent to meet the unique rapid rehousing needs of the students they serve, and the University of California—in alignment with the College-Focused Rapid Rehousing (CFRR) model—combines three core elements of evidence-based rapid rehousing support for students on and off campus.¹

1. Housing identification
2. Rental assistance
3. Intensive case management and campus support

These elements, along with additional insights shared by campuses, are described throughout the report. The attached appendices provide data from each UC campus that address the required reporting areas identified in the Budget Act, including the following subsections of provision 6.4 of the University’s appropriation:

- (b) Campuses shall establish ongoing partnerships with community organizations that have a tradition of helping populations experiencing homelessness to provide wraparound services and rental subsidies for students. Funds appropriated in the item may be used for, but authorized uses are not limited to, the following activities:
 - Connecting students with community case managers who have knowledge and expertise in accessing safety net resources.
 - Establishing ongoing emergency housing procedures, including on-campus and off-campus resources.
 - Providing emergency grants that are necessary to secure housing or to prevent the imminent loss of housing.
- (c) Funding shall be allocated to campuses based on demonstrated need.
- (e) The University of California shall submit a report to the Director of Finance and, in conformity with Section 9795 of the Government Code, to the Legislature by July 15, 2020, and annually thereafter, regarding the use of these funds, including the number of coordinators hired, number of students served by campus, distribution of funds by campus, a description of the types of programs funded, and other relevant outcomes, such as the number of students that were able to secure permanent housing, and whether students receiving support remained enrolled at the institution or graduated.

Appendix I includes the full legislative language to which this report responds.

¹ [College-Focused Rapid Rehousing: An Evidence-Based Intervention to Support Housing & Education Retention](#). John Burton Advocates for Youth. 2019.

Distribution of Funds by Campus

Of the \$3.5 million that the State of California allocated to UC for rapid rehousing efforts, the UC Office of the President (UCOP) distributed \$1.5 million equally across the ten campuses (\$150,000 per campus to provide a common baseline level of support) and \$2 million in proportion to the estimated number of students who are food and/or housing insecure at each campus. Two UC systemwide surveys informed these estimates: the UC Undergraduate Experience Survey and the UC Graduate Student Well-Being Survey. The UC Office of the President then adjusted budget allocations to reflect the latest available enrollment numbers. This funding formula was implemented in 2019, and the funding amounts per campus location remain the same.

At the outset of the funding period, campuses prepared three-year spending plans. Each campus has a Basic Needs Committee, which is comprised of faculty, staff, undergraduate and graduate students, and community partners. In 2019, these committees identified rapid rehousing priorities and drafted each of their respective campus three-year spending plans. They also gathered feedback through town halls and one-on-one consultations with various stakeholders, including student government representatives, student organizations, vice chancellors for Student Affairs, individual faculty and staff members, and relevant campus departments.

Housing-Insecure Students Served

During 2021–22, campuses served at least 3,165 housing-insecure students across the UC system. Generally, campuses defined the number of students served as those who received emergency housing, temporary housing and hotel vouchers, rent and deposit assistance, placements in short- and long-term housing, and case management. Figure 1 provides the total number of students served from July 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022.

Campus	Housing-Insecure Students Served
Berkeley	843
Davis	29
Irvine	184
Los Angeles	150
Merced	38
Riverside	127
San Diego	965
San Francisco	54
Santa Barbara	254
Santa Cruz	521
TOTAL	3,165

Many students served may have already had permanent housing, but due to unexpected circumstances, such as loss of job or unexpected medical bills, they found themselves with insufficient funds to pay for rent. According to data reported by the campuses, 1,124 housing-insecure students obtained permanent housing through rapid rehousing efforts. Figure 2 provides the approximate number of students per campus who

obtained permanent housing, while many others received support (e.g., rent subsidies) to remain in their current housing.

Figure 2: Housing-insecure students who obtained permanent housing, July 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022	
Campus	Housing-Insecure Students Who Obtained Permanent Housing
Berkeley	64
Davis	9
Irvine	151
Los Angeles	107
Merced	N/A
Riverside	111
San Diego	60
San Francisco	45
Santa Barbara	245
Santa Cruz	322
TOTAL	1,124
*N/A indicates campus was unable to provide data for this reporting period.	

Campuses reported approximately 2,335 of housing-insecure students who received housing support remained enrolled (Figure 3). Berkeley and San Diego reported the highest number of students served and the highest number of students who remained enrolled. Berkeley has developed a tiered strategy of support including the use of a holistic fund (e.g., rental assistance), emergency housing, housing support, and housing search resource and referral. San Diego provides essential rapid-rehousing services through emergency housing on campus and housing assistance grants for undergraduate, graduate and professional students.

In addition, 209 housing-insecure students received support and graduated (Figure 4). The student graduation data includes students who received rapid-rehousing support at any time during their academic degree progress (Figure 4). In addition, graduation data includes students who graduated within the reporting time frame and does not include Spring 2022 graduate data, which is not yet available. The University continues to refine data collection methods and to develop best practices for evaluation of rapid-rehousing efforts.

Figure 3. Housing-insecure students who remained enrolled, July 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022

Campus	Housing-Insecure Students Who Remained Enrolled
Berkeley	829
Davis	22
Irvine	172
Los Angeles	65
Merced	23
Riverside	127
San Diego	865
San Francisco	53
Santa Barbara	179
Santa Cruz	N/A
TOTAL	2,335

*N/A indicates campus was unable to provide data for this reporting period.

Figure 4. Housing-insecure students who received support and graduated, July 1, 2021 to April 30, 2022

Campus	Housing-Insecure Students Who Received Support and Graduated
Berkeley	6
Davis	6
Irvine	9
Los Angeles	33
Merced	13
Riverside	N/A
San Diego	89
San Francisco	0
Santa Barbara	53
Santa Cruz	N/A
TOTAL	209

*N/A indicates campus was unable to provide data for this reporting period.

Campus Spotlight: UC San Diego

During the 2021–22 academic year, basic needs remained an essential service, with three key areas being supported by rapid rehousing funding: (1) emergency housing on campus, (2) housing assistance grants for undergraduate students, and (3) housing assistance grants for graduate and professional students. For example, a robust portfolio of housing resources and services are provided by Basic Needs at UC San Diego within which other funding sources such as State basic needs food and housing funding are allocated. At UC San Diego, students are mostly served through on-campus resources. In rare cases, students may be referred to community case managers for joint support between community providers and Basic Needs staff at the university. This example demonstrates the holistic wraparound support a campus can offer students. As subject matter experts, UC San Diego is able to identify equity gaps, reduce barriers, and increase access to essential services and supports.

Student Outreach

Campuses continue to employ a variety of strategies to reach students with housing insecurity and to raise awareness about campus basic needs resources. These strategies include social media outreach, faculty and staff education, virtual events and workshops to raise awareness about basic needs, education sessions during first-year orientations, and peer-to-peer outreach. Other strategies include circulation of campus newsletters, distribution of health promotion items (e.g., shower kits), and administration of surveys to assess basic needs security among students. Additionally, several campuses conducted student outreach through innovative partnerships with various campus administrators and departments such as the deans of students, campus multicultural centers, counseling and psychological centers, Financial Aid offices, and health promotion offices. Appendix III includes a full table of marketing and outreach efforts by campus.

Campus Spotlight: UC Santa Barbara

During the 2021–22 academic year, UC Santa Barbara hired student staff to conduct marketing and outreach of Rapid Rehousing Program resources. The work of the outreach and communications student staff has been critical in ensuring that students are informed of the resources available to them, minimizing stigma and building up partnerships on campus and beyond. This example exemplifies the importance of including students, allies, and peers into the work of connecting students to rapid rehousing support. Specifically, “centering student’s experiences and perspectives in the promotion, administration, and delivery of basic needs services and supports” is a best practice outlined within the recommendations from the Intersegmental Working Group on Student Basic Needs.²

Case Management

Connecting students to housing resources requires multidisciplinary teams comprising campus basic needs staff, case managers, housing staff, and financial aid staff. These teams develop workflows and strategies to provide wraparound support for housing-insecure students. In addition, the majority of campuses have on-campus case managers who assist students with finding temporary or permanent housing. As such, campuses do not collect data regarding students served by community case managers. Figure 5 shows an estimated 1,744 students were served by campus case managers.

² [The Opportunity to Strengthen Basic Needs Supports for California’s Post-Secondary Students through Partnership and Shared Accountability: Recommendations from the Intersegmental Working Group on Student Basic Needs. 2021.](#)

Figure 5: Students Served by Campus Case Managers

Campus	Estimated # of Unduplicated Students Engaged by Campus Case Managers
Berkeley	487
Davis	266
Irvine	157
Los Angeles	107
Merced	38
Riverside	N/A
San Diego	N/A
San Francisco	N/A
Santa Barbara	168
Santa Cruz	521
TOTAL	1,744
*N/A indicates campus was unable to provide data for this reporting period.	

Campus case managers were primarily used to support rapid rehousing efforts during this reporting period, other campus resources, services, and supports were also used to connect students to emergency and long-term housing support.

Summary of Funded Programs

To address unique student housing needs, UC campuses used rapid rehousing funds in a variety of ways, including housing services and support, direct student housing awards, emergency relief and crisis resolution, first-year student experiences, and staffing for both student and career positions. Appendix IV includes a list of rapid rehousing services provided.

Campuses maintained the following activities:

- Provided students assistance with rental deposits and first-month rent costs
- Hired staff and students to conduct outreach, provide case management, and support resources
- Delivered housing-focused presentations to incoming freshmen and transfer students
- Established bridge housing programs that provided temporary shelter to students who lack the resources to secure or maintain adequate housing during University breaks and holidays
- Coordinated workshops on lease signing, roommate selection, conflict resolution, financial literacy, and budgeting
- Created sustainable, year-round, and on-campus housing for former foster youth, who are particularly vulnerable to housing insecurity
- Covered the full or partial salaries of existing or new career and student staff to focus on providing administrative and logistical support for housing placements, aid disbursement, and liaising with community housing organizations

Campuses established the following new activities:

- Offered housing to students over the intersession period to prevent the transmission of COVID-19, as state travel restrictions prevented many students from leaving the University environment

- Established a new *Basic Needs-Sponsored Housing Program* that provides temporary residence on campus for students who lack the necessary resources to secure or maintain adequate housing
- Provided relocation assistance for on- and off-campus housing to students who needed safe housing to quarantine or isolate due to COVID-19
- Developed a rental deposit loan program to subsidize on-campus housing for students who had fallen behind in housing payments due to COVID-19
- Developed new campus and community partnerships to support students on and off campus

Additionally, campuses continued to conduct strategic outreach to students with housing insecurity, to connect them with housing and transportation services through case management, and to hire staff and students to assist with housing efforts on campus.

Housing Grants and Assistance

Housing grants are among the most common strategies campuses use when developing programs with rapid rehousing funding. Grants can be provided to students in the form of vouchers (Airbnb and/or hotel) or direct aid (cash grants) for rental assistance or to cover expenses for on-campus accommodations. Appendix V includes a list of housing grants provided.

Campus Spotlight: UC Berkeley

UC Berkeley implements rapid rehousing on campus through three major areas of support: (1) emergency housing, (2) housing case management, and (3) a holistic fund. These elements have been critical to connecting students to essential services and support both on and off campus. The Basic Needs Center offered short-term emergency housing through local hotels, Airbnbs, and home shares through a host home program. For specific rapid rehousing support, they partner with Brill Independent Living, which is a community house that can serve up to seven students. The Basic Needs Center's care coordinator provides housing case management to support housing-insecure students. Services included housing search resources, tenants' rights and eviction-prevention resources, and referrals for rapid rehousing. Emergency rental assistance (direct financial awards to students) is offered through the Basic Needs Holistic Fund and the housing security deposit program.

Partnerships with Community Organizations

The previous year, campus partnerships with community organizations were put on hold due to the public health safety challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Campuses have re-established partnerships with various community organizations to ensure that a wide range of services is available to students in need. Appendix VI includes a summary of local partnerships.

Campus Spotlight: UC Davis

UC Davis serves housing insecure students in various ways. The College-Focused Rapid Rehousing program (CFRR) is a stand-alone program at UC Davis that partners with Lutheran Social Services, a local nonprofit rapid rehousing provider, to provide a master lease and wraparound services for unhoused students. The partnership has enabled CFRR to house up to twenty students, and this strategy has enabled the University to leverage community partnerships and maintain evidence-based rapid rehousing efforts. As indicated in Appendix IV, Davis utilizes this evidence-based practice as its primary strategy to reduce college student homelessness by connecting homeless students to their community's homelessness-response system and ensuring services that can support student success.

Staffing Support

While the University used rapid rehousing funds to support full-time staff such as case managers and coordinators, campuses primarily used rapid rehousing dollars to bolster student housing needs by hiring student staff to serve as peer coordinators, marketing and website interns, and graduate research assistants. In addition, many campuses supplemented funding from institutional and other sources to support complementary positions such as existing and temporary student staff, to connect housing recipients with CalFresh benefits, and to provide services for long-distance commuters.

Campus Spotlight: UC San Francisco

UC San Francisco used a portion of its rapid rehousing funding to hire a rapid rehousing coordinator. This position works closely and collaboratively with the Office of Student Life to review and maintain the programming policies, procedures, and reporting. Additionally, this coordinator established a new process for Student Financial Services to identify students who are experiencing a housing crisis, including the use of a new form enabling financial aid advisors to collect necessary data to fund a student in need of immediate assistance. This strategy has reduced administrative barriers and improved access.

Conclusion

The funding from California's Budget Act of 2019 has resulted in wide-reaching support for students at the University of California. It established a critical infrastructure to aid students both on and off campus. The ongoing support has had a positive, life-changing impact on students' well-being, retention, and graduation. The \$3.5 million in rapid rehousing funds has enabled UC to connect at least 3,165 housing-insecure students with housing stability, case management, and wraparound support services. As campuses continue to navigate remote instruction, the University's basic needs centers have adapted their operations and continue to provide critical services to our most vulnerable students.

Appendix I
Text from the Budget Act of 2019

\$3.5 million for rapid rehousing efforts:

- (a) Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$3,500,000 shall be available to support rapid rehousing efforts assisting homeless and housing insecure students.
- (b) Campuses shall establish ongoing partnerships with community organizations that have a tradition of helping populations experiencing homelessness to provide wraparound services and rental subsidies for students. Funds appropriated in the item may be used for, but authorized uses are not limited to, the following activities:
 - (1) Connecting students with community case managers who have knowledge and expertise in accessing safety net resources.
 - (2) Establishing ongoing emergency housing procedures, including on-campus and off-campus resources.
 - (3) Providing emergency grants that are necessary to secure housing or to prevent the imminent loss of housing.
- (c) Funding shall be allocated to campuses based on demonstrated need.
- (d) The terms “homeless” and “housing insecure” shall be defined as students who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. This includes students who are:
 - (1) Sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.
 - (2) Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations.
 - (3) Living in emergency or transitional shelters.
 - (4) Abandoned in hospitals.
 - (5) Living in a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
 - (6) Living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
- (e) The University of California shall submit a report to the Director of Finance and, in conformity with Section 9795 of the Government Code, to the Legislature by July 15, 2020, and annually thereafter, regarding the use of these funds, including the number of coordinators hired, number of students served by campus, distribution of funds by campus, a description of the types of programs funded, and other relevant outcomes, such as the number of students that were able to secure permanent housing, and whether students receiving support remained enrolled at the institution or graduated.

Appendix II			
Distribution of Rapid Rehousing Allocations by Campus			
UC Campus	Base Allocation	Allocation Based on Food- and Housing- Insecure Student Estimates	Total Allocation
Berkeley	\$150,000	\$322,000	\$472,000
Davis	\$150,000	\$204,000	\$354,000
Irvine	\$150,000	\$247,000	\$397,000
Los Angeles	\$150,000	\$257,000	\$407,000
Merced	\$150,000	\$53,000	\$203,000
Riverside	\$150,000	\$157,000	\$307,000
San Diego	\$150,000	\$256,000	\$406,000
San Francisco	\$150,000	\$18,000	\$168,000
Santa Barbara	\$150,000	\$265,000	\$415,000
Santa Cruz	\$150,000	\$221,000	\$371,000
TOTAL	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,500,000

Appendix III Campus Marketing and Outreach Efforts Employed						
UC Campus	Events and Workshops	Faculty and Staff Education	Newsletters	Campus Orientation	Peer-to-Peer Outreach	Social Media
Berkeley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Davis				✓	✓	✓
Irvine	✓			✓	✓	✓
Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓			✓
Merced		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Riverside	✓	✓		✓		✓
San Diego	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Francisco		✓			✓	
Santa Barbara	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Santa Cruz	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
TOTAL	7	8	5	8	8	8

Appendix IV Campus Rapid Rehousing Services Offered				
UC Campus	Housing Grants	Hotel Vouchers	On-Campus, University- Owned Housing	Other
Berkeley	✓			✓
Davis				✓
Irvine	✓		✓	✓
Los Angeles	✓		✓	
Merced	✓			✓
Riverside	✓	✓	✓	
San Diego	✓		✓	
San Francisco	✓		✓	
Santa Barbara	✓	✓	✓	✓
Santa Cruz	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTAL	9	3	7	6

Appendix V				
Types of Emergency Grants Provided				
UC Campus	Direct Aid (Cash Grant)	Hotel Vouchers	On-campus Housing	Other Housing Vouchers/Grants
Berkeley	✓			
Davis	✓			
Irvine	✓			✓
Los Angeles	✓			
Merced	✓			
Riverside	✓	✓	✓	
San Diego	✓			
San Francisco	✓			
Santa Barbara	✓	✓	✓	
Santa Cruz	✓			✓
TOTAL	10	2	2	2

Appendix VI Summary of Community Partnerships	
UC Campus	Community Partnerships
Berkeley	Maintained partnerships with (1) Berkeley Rent Board and (2) Brill Independent Living. New partnerships with (1) Safe Time Host and (2) Centro Legal.
Davis	Maintained partnerships with (1) Lutheran Social Services and (2) Student Housing and Dining Services.
Los Angeles	New partnerships with the establishment of the Bruin Hub.
Merced	Exploring partnerships with local agencies.
Riverside	Maintained partnership with (1) local hotel, (2) campus housing, (3) TruEvolution, and (4) Riverside Department of Public Social Services. New partnerships include (1) United Way and (2) Riverside Homeless Taskforce.
San Diego	Maintained partnerships with (1) San Diego Youth Services and (2) the National League of Cities Leadership Academic. New partnership with (1) San Diego State University’s Basic Needs team.
San Francisco	Maintained partnerships with (1) UCSF Student Housing. Exploring new partnerships with local agencies.
Santa Barbara	Maintained partnerships with (1) UC Santa Barbara’s Community Housing Office and (2) Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care. Exploring new partnerships with local agencies.
Santa Cruz	Exploring partnerships with local agencies.

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