



**YOUTH HOMELESSNESS
IN CALIFORNIA:**

**The Impact of the Five Percent
Youth Set-Aside in the Homeless
Emergency Aid Program**



**JOHN
BURTON**
Advocates for Youth

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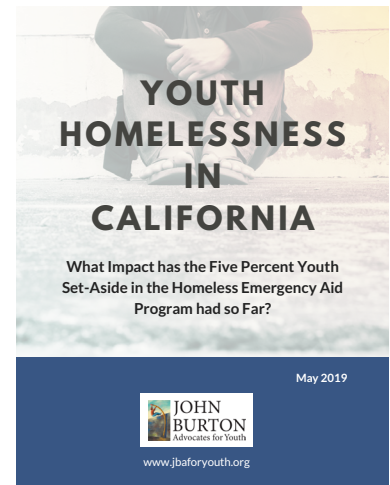
Introduction

On any given night in California, approximately 12,000 youth are homeless. Of these, 79% are unsheltered. Point in Time counts show that over the past five years, an average of 10% of all homeless individuals were unaccompanied youth, age 24 and under. And we know that the Point In Time methodology tends to undercount youth.

In 2018, the California Legislature created the Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP), a \$500 million investment to address the state's homelessness crisis, and required that 5% of funds allocated to local jurisdictions be dedicated to meeting the needs of homeless youth.

In May 2019, John Burton Advocates for Youth (JBAY) released a report, *Youth Homelessness in California: What Impact Has The Five Percent Youth Set-Aside in the Homeless Emergency Aid Program Had So Far?* This report updates the information included in that report with additional detail regarding how HEAP funds have been invested to address the needs of California's homeless youth.

The findings detailed in this report result from surveys, interviews, document review, and follow-up communication with California's 43 Continuums of Care and 11 Large Cities with a population of more than 330,000 on January 1, 2018, that were awarded HEAP funding, and highlights information collected from jurisdictions in January 2020, when nearly all HEAP funds had been allocated. It also incorporates information from earlier research, including an online survey and in-depth interviews conducted between December 2018 and May 2019. It details the HEAP-funded youth investments made by local jurisdictions, and offers a number of observations and recommendations to inform future planning.



About HEAP

The Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) was intentionally designed to provide significant flexibility to respond to local needs, and to deploy funding very rapidly. HEAP requires that local jurisdictions invest a minimum of 5% of the funds to address youth homelessness.

By January 31, 2019, the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC) had awarded the entire \$500 million in HEAP funding via block grants to California's 43 local Continuums of Care (CoCs) and 11 Large Cities (LCs). CoCs were awarded \$250 million of HEAP funding based on their 2017 Homeless Point-in-Time Count (PIT) and \$100 million based on their percentage of California's homeless population, also according to the 2017 PIT. The 11 Large Cities with populations over 330,000 were awarded \$150 million of HEAP funding based on their total population.

HEAP allowed jurisdictions to fund a broad range of programs to address the specific needs they identified in their communities. Eligible activities under HEAP included immediate emergency assistance to people experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness, in three categories: services, rental assistance or subsidies, and capital improvements. Administrative costs were capped at 5% of program funds, not including staff costs directly related to carrying out program activities.

CoCs and Large Cities applying for HEAP were required to conduct a local collaborative application process to determine how HEAP funds would be utilized in the CoC or Large City. Each jurisdiction had to demonstrate coordination with stakeholders, such as homeless service and housing providers, law enforcement, cities, and homeless advocates.

In recognition of an historic lack of investment in youth homelessness and an understanding that homeless youth have different needs than homeless adults, the California State Legislature required that a minimum of 5% of HEAP funds be used to establish or expand services meeting the needs of homeless youth or youth at risk of homelessness.

What Worked? What Emerging Knowledge Should Inform Our Approach in 2020?

1. Local jurisdictions invested more than twice the level of funding that was legally required:

Statewide, local jurisdictions invested more than twice as much HEAP funding in youth programs as was required under the set-aside. When local jurisdictions were asked why they directed that level of funding to youth homelessness, they cited the large local population of homeless youth and the lack of available funding to address their needs.

2. Local jurisdictions used HEAP to create a continuum of housing for homeless youth based on local needs:

CoCs and Large Cities funded a range of housing strategies based on their local needs. Local jurisdictions that had well established youth shelters used HEAP funding for Rapid Rehousing or transitional housing, while others that lacked youth shelters used HEAP funding to create them. Statewide, the most frequent uses of HEAP funds for youth were for shelter, navigation, Rapid Rehousing, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing.

3. Local jurisdictions reported that the 5% set-aside was a necessary and effective strategy to address youth homelessness:

Local jurisdictions reported that the 5% youth set-aside provided them with critically needed resources to address youth homelessness. Without it, they reported, they would have invested less in youth homelessness. The recently released 2019 Point In Time Count verifies this: statewide just 2.89% of beds funded by the federally funded homeless response system were dedicated to youth. See Appendix A.

4. Local jurisdictions awarded most of their HEAP funding for youth to local nonprofits:

The vast majority of HEAP funds were distributed to nonprofit service providers.

In many jurisdictions, service providers with existing CoC/Large City funded programs received most or all of the HEAP youth funding. The implementation experience highlighted a need for technical assistance to support other providers serving homeless youth to become part of the local homeless response system.

5. Local jurisdictions emphasized the need for a permanent funding source for youth homelessness:

All jurisdictions expressed the need for long-term funding commitments to youth programs. Just three of the 43 CoCs were recipients of the federal Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program sponsored by the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development. The remaining 40 had no ongoing funding to address youth homelessness. Given this lack of funding, they emphasized that one-time funding sources and small set-asides are not sufficient to establish sustainable programs.

How Much HEAP Funding Did Jurisdictions Invest in Youth Programs?

Table 1 presents the following data for each of California’s 43 Continuums of Care and 11 Large Cities, documenting the investment of HEAP funds in youth programs:

- Total HEAP funding allocation
- The amount of the required minimum 5% youth set-aside
- The actual amount invested in youth interventions
- The percentage of total HEAP funds invested in youth
- The percentage of youth identified in each jurisdiction’s 2019 Point in Time count

TABLE 1: Total HEAP Youth Investments

	Total HEAP Funding	Minimum 5% Youth Set-Aside	Actual Youth Allocation	Actual % Allocated to Youth	Allocation Exceeded Minimum?	% Youth in 2019 PIT	% Allocated Matched/ Exceeded % Youth in PIT?
CONTINUUMS OF CARE							
Alpine /Inyo /Mono County	\$590,112	\$29,506	\$29,506	5%		14%	
Amador/Calaveras/ Tuolumne/Mariposa Counties	\$1,273,314	\$63,666	\$103,000	8%	✓	6%	✓
Bakersfield/Kern County	\$2,603,226	\$130,161	\$130,161	5%		7%	
Chico/Paradise/Butte County	\$4,889,945	\$244,497	\$369,600	8%	✓	6%	✓
Colusa/Glenn/Trinity County	\$631,071	\$31,554	\$31,554	5%		3%	✓
Daly City/San Mateo County	\$4,933,139	\$246,657	\$325,000	7%	✓	2%	✓
Davis/Woodland/Yolo County	\$1,341,828	\$67,091	\$70,000	5%		5%	✓
El Dorado County	\$1,448,324	\$72,416	\$325,000	22%	✓	19%	✓
Fresno City & County/Madera County	\$9,501,363	\$475,068	\$475,669	5%		4%	✓
Glendale	\$625,114	\$31,255	\$31,255	5%		2%	✓
Humboldt County	\$2,565,245	\$128,262	\$472,774	18%	✓	5%	✓
Imperial County	\$4,859,411	\$242,971	\$242,971	5%		5%	✓
Lake County	\$1,298,634	\$64,932	\$164,932	13%	✓	1%	✓

	Total HEAP Funding	Minimum 5% Youth Set-Aside	Actual Youth Allocation	Actual % Allocated to Youth	Allocation Exceeded Minimum?	% Youth in 2019 PIT	% Allocated Matched/ Exceeded % Youth in PIT?
Long Beach	\$9,387,420	\$469,371	\$469,371	5%		2%	✓
Los Angeles City & County	\$81,099,808	\$4,054,990	\$8,000,000	10%	✓	5%	✓
Marin County	\$4,831,856	\$241,593	\$241,593	5%		10%	
Mendocino County	\$4,921,968	\$246,098	\$267,720	5%		6%	
Merced City & County	\$1,338,105	\$66,905	\$130,000	10%	✓	3%	✓
Napa City & County	\$1,234,588	\$61,729	\$61,729	5%		7%	
Oakland/Alameda County	\$16,192,049	\$809,602	\$809,602	5%		9%	
Oxnard/Ventura County	\$4,857,922	\$242,970	\$860,000	18%	✓	5%	✓
Pasadena	\$1,428,216	\$71,411	\$71,411	5%		5%	✓
Placer County	\$2,729,084	\$136,454	\$136,454	5%		4%	✓
Northern CA CoC ¹	\$2,695,572	\$134,779	\$134,779	5%		7%	
Richmond/Contra Costa County	\$7,196,771	\$359,839	\$1,007,548	14%	✓	5%	✓
Riverside City & County	\$9,791,805	\$489,590	\$489,276	5%		10%	
Sacramento	\$12,729,412	\$636,471	\$636,471	5%		7%	
Salinas/Monterey/San Benito	\$12,505,250	\$625,263	\$847,000	7%	✓	6%	✓
San Bernardino	\$9,389,654	\$469,483	\$1,045,700	11%	✓	12%	
San Diego	\$18,821,668	\$941,083	\$941,083	5%		8%	
San Francisco City and County	\$17,107,315	\$855,366	\$7,800,000	46%	✓	14%	✓
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County	\$17,506,487	\$875,324	\$1,750,649	10%	✓	19%	
San Luis Obispo	\$4,837,814	\$241,891	\$241,000	5%		12%	
Santa Ana/Anaheim	\$15,568,716	\$778,436	\$778,436	5%		3%	✓
Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County	\$9,385,186	\$469,259	\$900,000	10%	✓	5%	✓

¹ The Northern CA Continuum of Care consists of Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties.

	Total HEAP Funding	Minimum 5% Youth Set-Aside	Actual Youth Allocation	Actual % Allocated to Youth	Allocation Exceeded Minimum?	% Youth in 2019 PIT	% Allocated Matched/ Exceeded % Youth in PIT?
Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County	\$12,111,292	\$605,565	\$1,900,000	16%	✓	22%	
Stockton/San Joaquin County	\$7,148,364	\$357,418	\$714,836	10%	✓	4%	✓
Tehama County	\$592,346	\$29,617	\$29,617	5%		6%	
Turlock/Modesto/Stanislaus County	\$7,236,986	\$361,849	\$1,000,000	14%	✓	5%	✓
Vallejo, Solano	\$4,917,500	\$245,875	\$671,625	14%	✓	18%	
Visalia, Kings, Tulare Counties	\$2,635,249	\$131,762	\$131,762	5%		6%	
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County	\$9,674,883	\$483,744	\$1,451,232	15%	✓	28%	
LARGE CITIES							
City of Anaheim	\$3,690,886	\$184,544	\$184,544	5%		4%	✓
City of Bakersfield	\$1,247,754	\$62,388	\$67,388	5%		8%	
City of Fresno	\$3,105,520	\$155,276	\$327,884	11%	✓	5%	✓
City of Long Beach	\$2,869,833	\$143,492	\$143,492	5%		3%	✓
City of Los Angeles	\$85,013,607	\$4,250,680	\$4,950,680	6%	✓	7%	
City of Oakland	\$8,671,117	\$433,556	\$433,556	5%		9%	
City of Sacramento	\$5,645,700	\$282,285	\$451,656	8%	✓	7%	✓
City of San Diego	\$14,110,398	\$705,520	\$705,000	5%		12%	
City of San Francisco	\$10,564,313	\$528,216	\$9,000,000	85%	✓	14%	✓
City of San Jose	\$11,389,987	\$569,499	\$1,000,000	9%	✓	22%	
City of Santa Ana	\$3,690,886	\$184,544	\$184,544	5%		4%	✓
Total HEAP Youth Investments Statewide:	\$53,878,160 = 10.8% of the total HEAP allocation of \$500,000,000						

Statewide, local jurisdictions invested more than twice as much HEAP funding in youth programs as was required under the mandatory youth set-aside.

- Statewide, HEAP investments totaled \$53,878,160, or 10.8% of the total HEAP allocation of \$500,000,000.
- In about half of the jurisdictions, the proportion of HEAP funds invested in youth programs was less than the proportion of youth in the total homeless Point in Time count.

What Factors Led Jurisdictions to Exceed the Required Minimum Investment in Youth Programs?

Jurisdictions Are Eager to Make Additional Investments in Youth Programs:

Statewide, jurisdictions exceeded the 5% minimum youth set-aside, investing nearly 11% of total statewide HEAP funds in youth programs. Nearly half of all CoCs and Large Cities allocated more than the required 5% to youth. Larger jurisdictions with higher total allocations of HEAP funding were more likely to exceed the required minimum investment in youth programs, but many smaller counties did as well. The decision to exceed the minimum set-aside was based on a number of factors, including advocacy by local stakeholders and the presence of immediately implementable or scalable projects.

Existing Youth Homelessness Initiatives Facilitated Additional Investment in Youth:

Jurisdictions that were currently or previously engaged in organized efforts to address youth homelessness were more likely to exceed the 5% minimum youth set-aside. A small number of communities across the state were currently or had recently been engaged in organized efforts to address youth homelessness that predated the allocation of HEAP funding:

- In 2017 and 2018, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, and San Diego were awarded funds by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Youth Homeless Demonstration Program (YHDP). As part of this project, all three of these communities developed a coordinated community plan to end youth homelessness, informed by stakeholders and approved by HUD.
- Sacramento was one of five communities in the U.S. participating in the 2018-19 100-Day Challenge funded by HUD designed to empower and support front-line teams in pursuit of an ambitious 100-day goal to address homelessness.
- During 2017 and 2018, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority led a stakeholder input process to determine how to direct Measure H funding to address homelessness, including youth homelessness.

In almost all cases, these jurisdictions allocated more than the required minimum of 5% of HEAP funding to youth programs.

Local Advocacy Also Contributed to Increased Investment in Youth:

Jurisdictions were required to conduct a local collaborative application process to determine how HEAP funds would be utilized. Stakeholder processes included public meetings, regional homeless task force meetings, letters of support with signatures of endorsement, reviews of previously adopted homeless plans, and budgeting processes that included HEAP funds. Jurisdictions reported that conducting meaningful and comprehensive stakeholder input can be a lengthy process, and that those communities with existing infrastructure in place for managing stakeholder input were better positioned to move through this process rapidly.

Based on in-depth interviews conducted with CoCs, decisions to exceed the 5% minimum investment in youth homelessness was in most cases a direct result of advocacy on the part of stakeholders and political will on the part of decision-makers.

What Youth Interventions Did Jurisdictions Fund with HEAP?

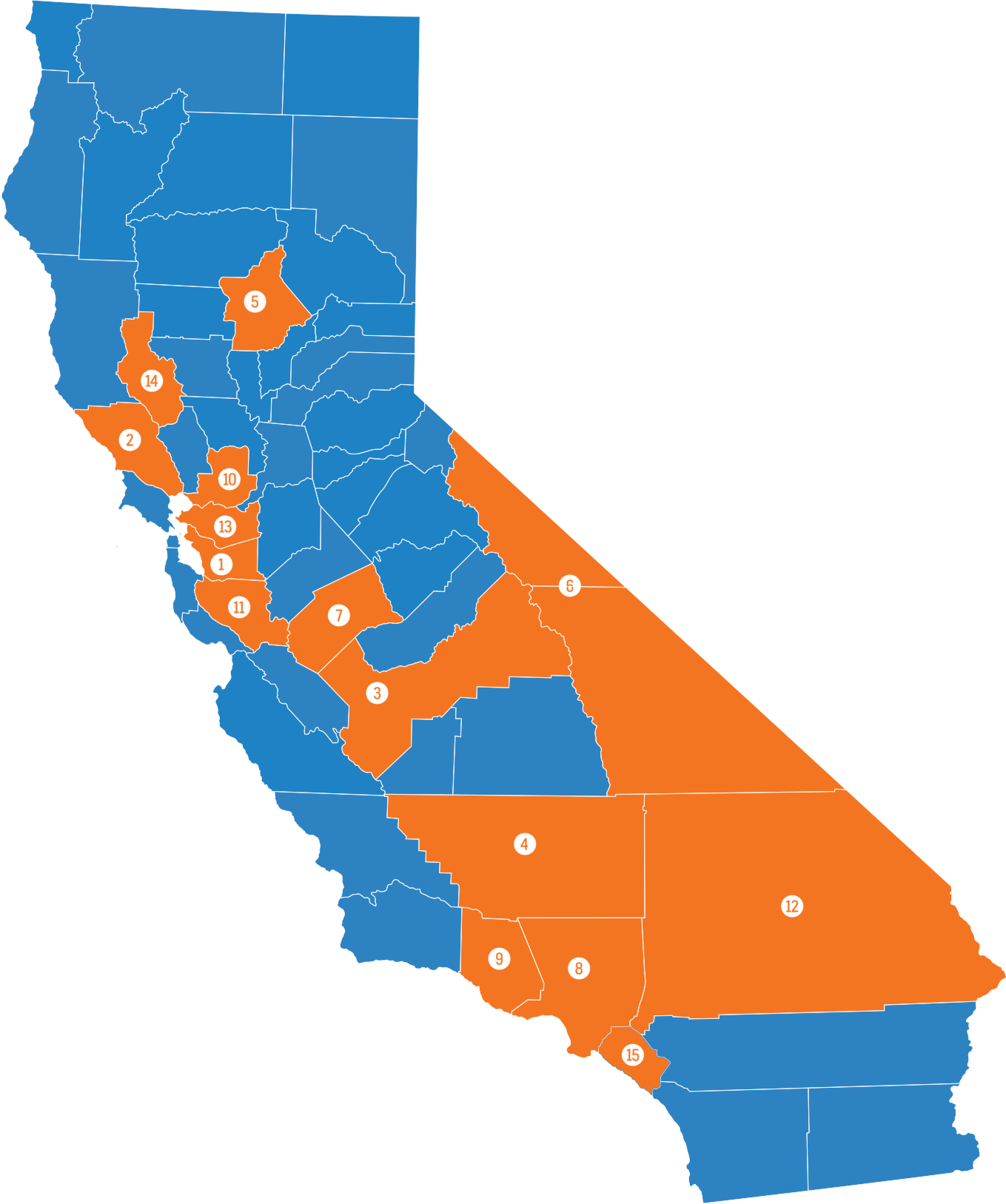
Jurisdictions invested HEAP funds in a broad range of program approaches. Table 2 presents the percentage of all Continuums of Care and Large Cities that made investments in each of several primary types of interventions to address youth homelessness.

TABLE 2: Interventions Funded with HEAP Youth Set-Aside

	Percent of CoCs	Percent of Large Cities	Percent of All Jurisdictions
Shelter	26%	55%	31%
Navigation/Case Management	35%	18%	31%
Transitional Housing	19%	18%	26%
Flex Funds/Hotel Vouchers	19%	27%	20%
Rapid Re-Housing	23%	9%	19%
Permanent Supportive Housing	21%	9%	19%
Prevention Services	19%	9%	17%
Capital Improvements	5%	9%	6%

- CoCs and Large Cities demonstrated a commitment to developing a full continuum of youth programs. Jurisdictions funded a broad range of investments, within the context of their individual, local needs.
- The most frequent uses of HEAP youth funds were for shelter, navigation, Rapid Rehousing, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing—evidence that jurisdictions recognize the need to expand programs that support youth from their first night off the streets until they are able to establish sustainable independence.

Examples of HEAP Youth Investments from Around the State:



- 1 **The City of Oakland** invested \$433,500 with Covenant House to support the capital costs of adding 30 youth shelter beds.
- 2 **Sonoma County Community Development Commission** invested nearly \$2 million in an array of local youth programs, including both capital and operating investments to create Sanctuary Villas, a new Permanent Supportive Housing program operated by Community Support Network; and funding for TLC Child and Family Services to expand Rapid Rehousing for youth, collaborate with Santa Rosa Junior College to address student homelessness, and become a comprehensive coordinated entry site.
- 3 **The Fresno Housing Authority** invested \$327,884 to add eight new youth beds and four family beds to an existing bridge housing program. **The City of Fresno** invested \$62,815 to expand Rapid Re-Housing for transition age youth, and \$85,000 in youth housing navigation programming.
- 4 **Bakersfield and Kern County** invested \$67,000 to provide rental assistance to homeless youth.
- 5 **Butte County** invested \$369,600 to enable Youth For Change to purchase a duplex, adding four beds of transitional housing, and to renovate a property to create two beds for parenting youth.
- 6 **Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action** invested \$30,000 with SHINE to expand outreach, supportive services, and emergency assistance.
- 7 **The Merced City and County Homeless Continuum of Care** invested \$130,000 with Aim High to create additional transitional housing beds for youth.
- 8 **The City of Los Angeles** invested \$2.36 million with Aviva Family Services to create a permanent bridge housing program for 40 young women ages 18-24 and their children. Wallis House in Hollywood was renovated and redesigned to include a gym and play area, and to provide opportunities for job skills training.
- 9 **Ventura County Continuum of Care** invested \$800,000 in Interface Children & Family Services to create a youth shelter serving up to 150 transition age youth per year.
- 10 **Housing First Solano County** invested \$449,326 in On The Move to create a youth drop-in center, and \$222,298 to conduct outreach to homeless youth.
- 11 **Santa Clara County** invested \$1.6 million in Bill Wilson Center to provide emergency shelter, a host home program, and aftercare supportive services for homeless youth.
- 12 **San Bernardino County** invested \$1,045,760 in Family Assistance Program and Mental Health Systems, Inc., to provide youth shelter, Rapid Re-Housing, and transitional housing.
- 13 **Contra Costa County** invested \$1 million to create a transition age youth Rapid Re-Housing outreach team to serve as a mobile access point to the system of care.
- 14 **Lake County** invested \$164,932 with Lakeport Unified School District to provide Rapid Re-Housing for college age youth experiencing homelessness.
- 15 **Orange County** invested \$778,000 and Anaheim invested \$184,000 in Covenant House California to create a 25-30 bed emergency shelter for youth.

How Did Jurisdictions Manage HEAP Planning and Procurement?

Jurisdictions Utilized A Structured Stakeholder Engagement and Procurement Process

Nearly all jurisdictions employed a community engagement process followed by a Request for Proposals process to award HEAP funding, including the set-aside to address youth homelessness. The few jurisdictions that sole-sourced youth set-aside funding reported that there was only one organization or agency positioned to carry out these services or execute their intended project. Sole-sourced projects primarily included shelter expansions and expansion of other housing programs.

The experience of jurisdictions allayed early concerns about whether a rapidly deployed formula-funded program would be compatible with a comprehensive planning process that included sufficient stakeholder engagement. Documentation of the HEAP planning and procurement process is available on many jurisdictions' websites, and generally evidences thoughtful and responsive local planning.

CoCs and Most Large Cities Are Confident in Administering Youth Homelessness Funds

All of the CoCs interviewed indicated that they felt it was “in their wheelhouse” to administer funding to address youth homelessness. Representatives from CoCs described having a broad, regional perspective on the needs of homeless youth and experience leading comprehensive stakeholder input processes. While representatives from the Large Cities predominantly felt that having HEAP funding allocated specifically to address city-identified priorities was greatly beneficial, some felt that the actual administration of those funds was better suited for the local CoC. However, other cities—particularly those with departments charged with addressing homelessness—felt well equipped to administer HEAP funding. In some cases these departments coordinated with the local CoC, and in some cases the two entities used entirely independent processes to administer their HEAP funding.

Interviewees also indicated that they appreciated how quickly the funding became available, acknowledging that it was intended to address emergency needs. However, among the challenges of one-time, expedited funding were concerns about how to sustain any new youth programming over the long term, and insufficient time to encourage new youth-serving agencies to participate in the procurement process and support them in understanding the structure of HUD-funded contracts and programming.

Additional Efforts Are Necessary to Expand the Number of Youth Service Providers Accessing Funding through CoCs and Large Cities:

While the majority of HEAP funds were distributed to nonprofit service providers, in most cases, funding was awarded to service providers with existing programs funded by CoCs and/or Large Cities. Less than half of the jurisdictions reported that the HEAP procurement process brought new youth providers to the table. Youth providers that had never received CoC funding required technical assistance to become successful HEAP applicants. In jurisdictions with few youth providers, HEAP funding was, in some cases, awarded to adult housing providers that expanded their target populations to serve youth.

JBAY worked closely with a number of service providers applying for HEAP funds, some that were already receiving funding from their local CoC, and some that had never received funding from their CoC. Navigating the requirements presented capacity-building challenges, including understanding the purpose of the Coordinated Entry System and how it works, embracing Housing First principles and practices, and identifying how their proposed project or services fit into the CoC's priorities. Offering this type of technical assistance in the future may be an effective approach to developing greater community capacity to serve the homeless youth population.

Jurisdictions Report That the Youth Set-Aside Is Necessary

As noted in JBAY's May 2019 report, representatives from 100% of the CoCs and Large Cities interviewed indicated that although youth ages 18 to 24 could technically be served with adult funding sources (including HEAP), the youth set-aside was essential to ensuring adequate investment to address youth homelessness. The primary reasons given included:

- The need for distinct housing and supportive service options to address the unique experiences and needs of young people, including separate shelters for youth; and additional supportive services, including to promote educational participation and attainment.
- The need to develop additional capacity to address youth homelessness, both within CoCs and Large Cities, and within the larger community of service providers to meet the needs of this target population.
- The youth set-aside was an important tool to counterbalance the historic federal prioritization of homelessness among chronically homeless adults and veterans.
- The increasingly challenging housing market—both the very high cost, and discrimination many young adults face on the private market.

The State Legislature Recognizes the Need for Increased Youth Set-Asides

Since the publication of our May 2019 report, the California Legislature made an additional one-time investment of \$650 million to address homelessness through the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP). Of this \$650 million, at least 8% (\$52 million) is required to be dedicated to addressing homelessness among youth. This increased youth set-aside is an invaluable expansion of total funding to meet the needs of homeless youth, and responds both to previous recommendations that all funding to address homelessness should include a youth set-aside, as well as the HEAP implementation experience demonstrating that jurisdictions statewide are eager to invest more than 5% of funds in youth programs. HHAP is a critical investment in continued capacity-building in the youth homelessness system of care, but it is, again, a one-time funding source.

In interviews, every jurisdiction expressed considerable concern that given federal funding priorities continue to be focused on chronic homelessness among adults, youth needs will dissolve among the many priorities for adult funding. Continued set-asides represent significant commitment and opportunity, but do not allow for the long-term investment truly necessary to address the crisis of youth homelessness in California.

Jurisdictions Have Justifiable Concerns About Sustainability

One-hundred percent of the representatives from CoCs and Large Cities that participated in in-depth interviews expressed the need for ongoing funding to intervene in youth homelessness. Of the dozens of funding sources that jurisdictions draw on to develop their homeless response, only one is permanently dedicated to youth. Current youth set-asides provide a critical opportunity to make foundational investments in correcting historical underinvestment in youth-specific programs and models. And the fact that many jurisdictions choose to invest in youth housing programs reflects the recognition that throughout the state a large proportion of homeless youth are unsheltered, and that housing is a critical need.

Creating new housing programs requires significant up-front investment, but these programs absolutely must be supported with long-term, sustainable funding sources. Housing is not a brief intervention, and without sustainable financing, jurisdictions and providers are always at risk of having to shut down programs, potentially returning young people to homelessness.

Furthermore, new housing programs need stability over time to perfect their program models and supportive services. And creating sufficient capacity in the community to address the long-term challenge of youth homelessness requires sustained efforts to expand the number of providers serving young people. Long-term funding would support current adult-focused providers in developing effective youth programming, and allow effective youth-serving agencies to learn how to access, implement, and manage funding streams that have historically been targeted to adults—for example, by learning to navigate HUD requirements.

Conclusion

California's Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) resulted in \$54 million in new investments in youth homeless response programs throughout the state. Statewide, local jurisdictions invested more than twice as much HEAP funding in youth programs as was required by the 5% youth set-aside included in the authorizing legislation. Jurisdictions funded a broad range of program approaches demonstrating their commitment to developing a full continuum of youth programs. But because HEAP was a one-time funding source, jurisdictions expressed the need for ongoing funding to intervene in youth homelessness. Of the dozens of funding sources that jurisdictions draw on to develop their homeless response, only one is permanently dedicated to youth. While HEAP enabled jurisdictions to try new approaches and make foundational investments in new and expanded programming, the program by itself does not present a long-term approach or solution to youth homelessness.

The HEAP implementation experience provides invaluable insights as the legislature and administration continue to prioritize addressing California's youth homelessness crisis.

APPENDIX A: Youth Beds as a Percentage of the Total, Compared With Percentage of Youth in the Total PIT

CONTINUUM OF CARE	Total Number of Homeless Individuals in 2019 PIT	Number of Unaccompanied Youth in 2019 PIT	% Unaccompanied Youth in 2019 PIT	Total Number of Beds	Total Number of Beds Dedicated to Youth	% of Total Bed Capacity Dedicated to Youth	% of Beds Meets or Exceeds % Youth In PIT?
Alpine /Inyo /Mono County	214	30	14%	29	0	0.0%	
Amador/Calaveras/ Tuolumne/Mariposa Counties	845	53	6%	372	0	0.0%	
Bakersfield/Kern County	1,330	91	7%	3,544	55	1.6%	
Chico/Paradise/Butte County	1,266	81	6%	931	16	1.7%	
Colusa/Glenn/Trinity County	192	6	3%	82	0	0.0%	
Daly City/San Mateo County	1,512	35	2%	2,008	14	0.7%	
Davis/Woodland/Yolo County	655	33	5%	643	21	3.3%	
El Dorado County	613	114	19%	232	12	5.2%	
Fresno City & County/ Madera County	2,508	112	4%	2,456	30	1.2%	
Glendale	243	6	2%	315	17	5.4%	✓
Humboldt County	1,702	88	5%	545	22	4.0%	
Imperial County	1,413	69	5%	763	0	0.0%	
Lake County	408	4	1%	53	0	0.0%	
Long Beach	1,894	44	2%	2,784	10	0.4%	
Los Angeles City & County	56,257	2,884	5%	43,388	1,599	3.7%	
Marin County	1,034	107	10%	1,050	2	0.2%	
Mendocino County	785	45	6%	594	21	3.5%	
Merced City & County	608	21	3%	569	10	1.8%	

CONTINUUM OF CARE	Total Number of Homeless Individuals in 2019 PIT	Number of Unaccompanied Youth in 2019 PIT	% Unaccompanied Youth in 2019 PIT	Total Number of Beds	Total Number of Beds Dedicated to Youth	% of Total Bed Capacity Dedicated to Youth	% of Beds Meets or Exceeds % Youth In PIT?
Napa City & County	322	23	7%	332	10	3.0%	
Oakland/Alameda County	8,022	731	9%	5,716	260	4.5%	
Oxnard/Ventura County	1,669	84	5%	1,659	26	1.6%	
Pasadena	542	26	5%	616	25	4.1%	
Placer County	617	25	4%	932	31	3.3%	
Northern CA Continuum of Care	1,349	89	7%	1,897	42	2.2%	
Richmond/Contra Costa County	2,295	116	5%	2,761	79	2.9%	
Riverside City & County	2,811	285	10%	945	8	0.8%	
Sacramento	5,561	371	7%	6,168	247	4.0%	
Salinas/Monterey/San Benito	2,607	169	6%	1,268	30	2.4%	
San Bernardino	2,704	325	12%	4,010	8	0.2%	
San Diego	8,102	614	8%	10474	287	2.7%	
San Francisco City and County	8,035	1,145	14%	14864	504	3.4%	
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County	9,706	1,868	19%	6,324	218	3.4%	
San Luis Obispo	1,483	174	12%	609	10	1.6%	
Santa Ana/Anaheim	6,860	235	3%	6,219	28	0.5%	
Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County	1,803	86	5%	1,858	26	1.4%	
Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County	2,951	657	22%	2,551	107	4.2%	
Stockton/San Joaquin County	2,631	113	4%	2,260	55	2.4%	
Tehama County	288	17	6%	201	0	0.0%	

CONTINUUM OF CARE	Total Number of Homeless Individuals in 2019 PIT	Number of Unaccompanied Youth in 2019 PIT	% Unaccompanied Youth in 2019 PIT	Total Number of Beds	Total Number of Beds Dedicated to Youth	% of Total Bed Capacity Dedicated to Youth	% of Beds Meets or Exceeds % Youth In PIT?
Turlock/Modesto/Stanislaus County	1,923	89	5%	1,522	38	2.5%	
Vallejo, Solano	1,151	209	18%	809	35	4.3%	
Visalia, Kings, Tulare Counties	1,064	65	6%	770	20	2.6%	
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County	2,167	612	28%	1,236	35	2.8%	
Yuba City and County/Sutter County	721	18	3%	245	0	0.0%	
TOTALS	150,863	11,969	7.93%	136,604	3,958	2.9%	

APPENDIX B: Youth Serving Organizations Receiving HEAP Funding in Selected CoCs/Large Cities

Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency (Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa)

AWARDEE: SHINE: www.shinehelp.org

Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Chico/Paradise/Butte County)

AWARDEE: Youth for Change: <http://www.youth4change.org>

INVESTMENT: Purchase a duplex, adding four beds of transitional housing, and to renovate a property to create two beds for parenting youth.

Contra Costa Health Services (Richmond/Contra Costa County)

AWARDEES: Hope Solutions (formerly Contra Costa Interfaith Housing (CCIH)): www.hopesolutions.org

Health, Housing and Homeless Services (H3) of Contra Costa Health Services: <https://cchealth.org/h3>

INVESTMENT: Combined goal of creating a transition age youth Rapid Re-Housing outreach team to serve as a mobile access point to the system of care.

County Executive Office (Oxnard/Ventura County)

AWARDEE: Interface Children & Family Services: www.icfs.org

INVESTMENT: Create a youth shelter serving up to 150 transition age youth per year.

AWARDEE: California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI): www.csuci.edu

INVESTMENT: Pilot program to provide motel vouchers as emergency housing for homeless students.

County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services (Riverside City & County)

AWARDEE: Operation Safehouse: <https://operationsafehouse.org>

Davis/Woodland/Yolo County Continuum of Care (Davis/Woodland/Yolo County)

AWARDEE: Resources for Independent Living (RIL): www.ril-sacramento.org

EveryOne Home (Oakland/Alameda County)

AWARDEE: Covenant House: www.covenanthouse.org/homeless-shelters/oakland-california

INVESTMENT: Expand their shelter by 30 beds

El Dorado County Continuum of Care

- AWARDEES:** Tahoe Youth and Family Services: www.tahoeyouth.org
Whole Person Learning: https://placer.networkofcare.org/mh/services/agency.aspx?pid=WholePersonLearning_175_2_0
- AWARDEE:** Lilliput: www.lilliput.org/county/el-dorado
- INVESTMENT:** Transitional and Rapid Re-Housing hybrid
-

Fresno Housing Authority (Fresno City & County/Madera County)

- AWARDEES:** Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission: www.fresnoeoc.org
WestCare California, Inc.: www.westcare.com
- INVESTMENT:** Combined goal of eight new youth beds and four family beds to an existing bridge housing program, along with expansion of Rapid Re-Housing for transition age youth and youth housing navigation programming.
-

Glendale Continuum of Care (Glendale)

- AWARDEE:** Glendale Youth Alliance: www.glendaleca.gov/government/city-departments/community-services-parks/youth-employment-services-gya
- INVESTMENT:** Hotel vouchers and employment assistance and training
-

Glenn County Human Resources Agency (Colusa/Glenn/Trinity County)

- AWARDEE:** Glenn County: <https://countyofglenn.net>
-

Health and Human Services Mendocino County (Mendocino County)

- AWARDEE:** Project Sanctuary, Ukiah: www.projectsanctuary.org
- INVESTMENT:** Construction of multi-shower and laundry facility to support residents of the shelter for families fleeing violence.
- AWARDEE:** Mendocino County Office of Education: www.mcoe.us
- INVESTMENT:** Weekend meals for children attending school in Mendocino County who are experiencing homelessness.
-

Homeless Services Oversight Council (San Luis Obispo)

- AWARDEE:** 5Cities Homeless Coalition (5CHC): <https://5chc.org>
- INVESTMENT:** Outreach and some housing assistance.
-

Housing First Solano (Vallejo/Solano)

- AWARDEE:** Vacaville Social Services Corporation, On The Move: <https://opportunityhouse.us>
- INVESTMENT:** Creating a youth drop-in center, and conducting outreach to homeless youth.
-

Inyo Mono Advocates for Community Action, Inc. (Alpine, Inyo, and Mono)

AWARDEE: SHINE: www.shinehelp.org

INVESTMENT: Expanded outreach, supportive services, and emergency assistance.

Kern County Homeless Collaborative (Bakersfield/Kern County)

AWARDEES: SHINE: www.shinehelp.org

Kern County Housing Authority: <https://www.kernha.org>

INVESTMENT: Provide rental assistance to homeless youth.

Lake County Continuum of Care (Lake County)

AWARDEE: Lakeport Unified School District (LCOE): www.lakeport.k12.ca.us

INVESTMENT: Provide Rapid Re-Housing for college age youth experiencing homelessness.

Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (Los Angeles City & County)

AWARDEES: Valley Oasis: www.valleyoasis.org/about.html

The Village Family Services: www.thevillagefs.org

Hathaway-Sycamores: www.hathaway-sycamores.org

LA LGBT Center: <https://lalgbtcenter.org>

Covenant House: <https://covenanthousecalifornia.org>

People Assisting the Homeless: www.epath.org

Safe Place for Youth: <http://www.safeplaceforyouth.org>

St. Joseph's Center: <https://stjosephctr.org>

Coalition for Responsible Community Development: www.coalitionrcd.org

Volunteers of America: <https://voala.org>

Jovenes Inc.: <http://jovenesinc.org>

Harbor Interfaith: www.harborinterfaith.org

Sanctuary of Hope: www.thesoh.org

Aviva Family Services: <https://aviva.org>

INVESTMENT: Create a permanent bridge housing program for 40 young women ages 18-24 and their children. Wallis House in Hollywood was renovated and redesigned to include a gym and play area, and to provide opportunities for job skills training.

Merced City and County Homeless Continuum of Care (Merced City & County)

AWARDEE: Symple Equazion Aim High: <https://sympleequazion88.com>

INVESTMENT: Create additional transitional housing beds for youth.

Office of Homeless Services (San Bernardino City & County Continuum of Care)

AWARDEES: Family Assistance Program: <https://familyassist.org>

Mental Health Systems, Inc.: www.mhsinc.org/listing/san-bernardino-county-action

INVESTMENT: Combined goal of providing youth shelter, Rapid Re-Housing, and transitional housing.

Orange County Continuum of Care (Anaheim/Santa Ana/Orange County)

AWARDEE: Covenant House: <https://covenanthousecalifornia.org>

INVESTMENT: Create a 25-30 bed emergency housing shelter for youth through their Safe Haven Program and provide shelter to approximately 150 TAY experiencing homelessness annually.

San Mateo County Human Services Agency (Daly City/San Mateo County)

AWARDEE: StarVista: www.star-vista.org

Santa Clara County Department of Mental Health (San Jose/Santa Clara City & County)

AWARDEE: Bill Wilson Center: www.billwilsoncenter.org

INVESTMENT: Provide emergency shelter, a host home program, and aftercare supportive services for homeless youth.

Sonoma County Community Development Commission (Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County)

AWARDEES: TLC Child and Family Services: <https://tlc4kids.org>

Social Advocates for Youth (SAY): <https://www.saysc.org>

Community Support Network (CSN): <https://www.communitysupportnet.org/>

INVESTMENT: Combined goal to create Sanctuary Villas, a new Permanent Supportive Housing program operated by Community Support Network.

Yuba City and County/Sutter County Continuum of Care

AWARDEE: Yuba County Displaced Youth Multi-Disciplinary Team:
www.suttercounty.org/doc/government/depts/hs/mh/youth_and_family



235 Montgomery Street, Suite 1142, San Francisco, CA 94104
415-348-0011 • info@jbay.org
www.jbay.org