

January 20, 2026

The Honorable John Laird
Chair, Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee
1021 O Street, Room 7110
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Jesse Gabriel
Chair, Assembly Budget Committee
1021 O Street, Room 8230
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Melissa Hurtado
Chair, Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 4
1021 O Street, Room 6510
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Sharon Quirk-Silva
Chair, Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 5
1021 O Street, Room 4210
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Securing an Ongoing Minimum Funding Guarantee for Youth Homelessness

A statewide coalition of the 50 undersigned organizations, public agencies, and individuals led by John Burton Advocates for youth (JBAY) respectfully requests an ongoing \$80 million funding guarantee for youth homelessness. Under this proposal, in years where the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program is funded and the 10% youth set-aside provides at least \$80 million, no additional funds would be required. In years where HHAP is not funded, or where the youth set-aside is less than \$80 million, an additional State General Fund investment would be required to make up the difference between 10% of the HHAP youth set-aside and \$80 million.

Between 2019 and 2024, HHAP reduced youth homelessness in California by 24% overall, and unsheltered youth homelessness by 42%. While the coalition strongly supports funding HHAP at the \$1 billion level consistent with the four most recent allocations, this proposal provides a critical safeguard so that this progress is not undone if overall funding is less.

Background on HHAP

HHAP was established in 2019 as part of California’s response to the homelessness crisis, and since then, has served 50,431 youth. HHAP provides the state’s 44 homeless Continuums of Care, 58 counties, and 13 largest cities with grant funds to implement regionally coordinated homelessness interventions, including interim and permanent housing, services and prevention. HHAP has a “youth set-aside,” requiring its grantees to dedicate a minimum of 10% of their total HHAP allocation to addressing *youth* homelessness. HHAP has been funded consecutively since 2019-20, until 2025-26 when the program was not included in the state budget. Statewide, there is a network of over 85 nonprofits serving youth, providing a range of interventions authorized under HHAP.

The Problem

According to the latest homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) Count, California is home to 9,902 youth up to age 24 who are homeless, either unaccompanied or with children of their own. While the reported figure is substantial, researchers widely agree that it is a significant undercount due to the distinctive survival strategies of youth experiencing homelessness, who often rely on temporary accommodations with friends or relatives, seek shelter in concealed or unsafe environments, and intentionally avoid engagement with formal service systems.

The effects of homelessness on youth and young adults are significant, occurring during a critical stage of social and physical development. A 2024 study of youth experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles found that they were significantly more likely to report mental health conditions and substance use disorders, in addition to physical conditions such as physical disabilities, physical illnesses, traumatic brain injuries, developmental disabilities, or HIV. Youth served by HHAP are those who “fall between the cracks,” with

no formal system to ensure their well-being. California offers a robust extended foster care system which research has shown reduces homelessness, as well as strong support for youth after they exit the system. Youth served by HHAP are largely not eligible for this support, either because they never had a substantiated report of abuse or neglect, or because their foster care engagement was at a younger age.

Why HHAP is the Solution

The rationale for a sustained investment in youth homelessness, using HHAP as the vehicle, is outlined below.

- **HHAP has reduced youth homelessness:** HHAP's youth set-aside policy has driven the most significant reduction in youth homelessness since it began being consistently measured in 2015. Between 2019 and 2024, youth homelessness fell 24% statewide, from 13,019 to 9,902. This decline occurred despite overall homelessness in California increasing by 24% and youth homelessness nationwide rising by 11%. Unsheltered youth homelessness in California dropped even more sharply, by 42%, from 9,736 to 5,603. HHAP funds have also helped communities leverage their Homekey investments by providing rental subsidies and services that keep youth stably housed in these new developments.
- **HHAP ensures youth are served:** In 2024, just 3% of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's homelessness beds in California were for unaccompanied youth. The remaining 97% were for adults. By contrast, HHAP's 8%-10% youth set-aside ensured that 9% of those served in its first four rounds were youth. Its success inspired California's Homekey program to adopt an 8% youth set-aside in round 2, raising the youth investment from .05% in round 1, to a collective 10% in rounds 2 and 3.
- **Addressing youth homelessness prevents chronic homelessness:** A study of chronically homeless adults compared "pathways" to homelessness and found that individuals who first experienced homelessness as a youth were the most likely to experience chronic homelessness, as compared to those who entered homelessness due to substance abuse, mental illness, housing crisis or family breakdown. Sustaining HHAP's youth funding is therefore one of the most effective long-term homelessness prevention strategies California can pursue.
- **HHAP protects youth from federal cuts:** Youth experiencing homelessness are likely to be disproportionately affected by the federal cuts currently being attempted by the Trump Administration. Proposed reductions include a significant decrease in funding to Continuums of Care CoCs and the imposition of a cap on investments in permanent affordable housing—programs that presently account for the majority of HUD CoC expenditures. If enacted, these measures would significantly constrain CoC resources, intensifying competition among providers serving adults and youth alike. In such a funding environment, newly established youth-serving programs would face heightened vulnerability and a diminished likelihood of sustaining their operations.

We appreciate the complexity of the state budget and the need to responsibly steward scarce public resources. However, we request that the Legislature sustain its long-standing commitment to children and youth in California by safeguarding the state's response to youth homelessness

Sincerely,