

**MAY
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LOS ANGELES COORDINATED COMMUNITY PLAN TO PREVENT AND END YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULT HOMELESSNESS



LOS ANGELES HOMELESS
SERVICES AUTHORITY



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1. HYFLA's Current Mission, Vision, & Values Statements

The Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles (HYFLA) is in the process of updating its governance charter. The current charter, as of the submission date of this Coordinated Community Plan, includes the following mission, vision, and values. We acknowledge that these are evolving as HYFLA continues to refine the charter and onboard new members.

Mission: HYFLA works to end youth homelessness in Los Angeles County by centering the voices of youth with lived expertise in decision-making on program development, funding, policymaking, and program and system performance evaluation. HYFLA is committed to the co-creation of strategic blueprints (between YYA and service providers) for projects to combat the crisis of youth houselessness in LA County.

Vision: HYFLA envisions a unified Los Angeles free of judgment and discrimination where all youth have equitable opportunities and access to stable housing, education, employment, and other pursuits.

Values: Main Values are communication, consistency, honesty, and integrity. Other values include equality, leadership, transparency, respect, time, intent, understanding, courage, consideration, accountability, open-mindedness, vulnerability, and trust.

2. Community-Wide YHDP Mission Statement

This statement includes feedback from young people, staff, and community members across SPAs, in answer to the questions: What are we here to do? What is our work? What is our intention?

We are committed to ending youth and young adult houselessness, with young people leading the development of creative, human-centered, and data-driven solutions and community-driven and promising practices. We are committed to dismantling disparities between historically marginalized communities/people and historically privileged communities/people in how they access the system, what their experiences are in the system, and what their outcomes are after leaving the system. We are committed to deeply embedding intersectional equity into all parts and processes of our system of care. We are committed to building a non-violent future where young people experiencing houselessness now will not relive the same trauma again later in life. And we are committed to supporting the holistic physical, mental, and spiritual well-being of staff supporting youth and young adults.

3. Community-Wide YHDP Vision Statement

This statement includes feedback from young people, staff, and community members across SPAs, in answer to the question: What will it look and feel like when we have ended youth and young adult houselessness in LA County?

We envision a world where youth and young adult houselessness in LA County is rare, brief, and one-time. Every young person, regardless of their identity or experience, will feel safe asking for help when they need it, and they will get what they need to be housed, heal, and feel secure, stable, hopeful, at home,

Note: The word cloud below was created using people’s responses during SPA Leadership Table sessions to the question: “What will it look and feel like when we have ended youth and young adult homelessness in LA County?” The shape is LA County and each color maps to SPA boundaries.

4. Statement of Need

Before we dive into these weighty issues, a word on terminology. We use the term “houseless” in most instances throughout this statement of need, in alignment with the descriptor many YYA at our

community sessions felt more aptly reflected their circumstances. While the young people discussed in this statement may lack a physical house, many of them have homes, or places where they feel comforted, in the forms of schools, community centers, chosen families, friends, and elsewhere, and therefore do not regard themselves as “homeless” necessarily. There were other YYA who still identified with the term “homeless” however, so we do use the word sparingly. For other potentially unfamiliar terminology, please find definitions of underlined words and phrases throughout this section in [Appendix A](#).

4a. Numeric Estimates of Need in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care

The county in which the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (CoC) operates – Los Angeles County¹ – is home to ten million people, about 30% (3,191,201)² of whom are youth (under 18) and young adults (18 to 24). Of these approximately three million YYA, about 5,688 were experiencing houselessness over the course of 2021 in the LA CoC. Additional thousands were identified as at-risk of houselessness (see **Table 1** for estimates and [Appendix B](#) for how these and other estimates throughout the Statement of Need were calculated).

Table 1.

Numeric estimates of housing instability and houselessness among youth and young adults in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care.

	Unaccompanied		Pregnant or parenting	
	Youth	Young adults	Youth	Young adults
At-risk of experiencing houselessness	365**	94,631***	2,800****	
Experiencing houselessness	260**	4,648*	59**	721*

* calendar year 2021 estimate, source: Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data

** school year 2019-2020 estimate, source: U.S. Department of Education and Los Angeles County Office of Education

*** nationally, estimates indicate 1 in 10 unaccompanied young adults experience houselessness and there are about 1 million young adults in Los Angeles County

**** 2010 estimate, source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

The data in **Table 1** comes from several sources, including a count of how many YYA use homeless system services and counts from our school districts. These numbers are our best estimates, but they are most likely undercounts. Many YYA in need do not interact with public institutions, meaning we do not collect data on them and therefore do not know how many of them there are. Some of these estimates are built from pre-pandemic numbers, further contributing to the likelihood that these values are undercounts. A

¹ The Los Angeles CoC covers all of LA County except for the cities of Pasadena, Glendale, and Long Beach.

² Kids Data, “Child Population, by County”; Los Angeles Almanac, “Population by Sex & Age, Los Angeles County: 2019, 2010, 2000 & 1990 Census”

2019 report from the Auditor of the State of California found that California’s education system (K-12) undercounts vulnerable youth,³ confirming this fact, especially for individuals under the age of 18.

The LA CoC population is ethnically and racially diverse. Data from the 2015 to 2019 5-year estimates of the American Community Survey indicate that 62% of YYA are Hispanic. Regarding race, 11% of YYA are Asian/Pacific Islander alone, 7% are Black alone, 1% are Native American/Alaskan alone, 48% are white, and 33% indicated they are another race or multi-racial.⁴ By comparison, young adults experiencing houselessness who have a record in HMIS are 39% Black alone while 40% are white alone (see **Table 2** for complete estimates). These are stark racial disparities in who experiences houselessness.

Table 2.

Numeric estimates of racial and ethnic identities among houseless young adults in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care who had a record in HMIS for calendar year 2021. Note: Counts under four are omitted.

	Unaccompanied young adults	Pregnant or parenting young adults
Race	African American/Black: 1,732 (37%) Asian: 56 (1%) American Indian/Alaska Native: 105 (2%) Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander: 34 (1%) White: 1,966 (42%) Two or More Races: 122 (3%) No Races Reported: 675 (14%)	African American/Black: 399 (54%) Asian: <1% American Indian/Alaska Native: 8 (1%) Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander: <1% White: 207 (28%) Two or More Races: 24 (3%) No Races Reported: 98 (13%)
Ethnicity	Hispanic: 1,956 (42%) Non-Hispanic: 2,454 (52%) No Ethnicity Reported: 280 (6%)	Hispanic: 236 (32%) Non-Hispanic: 461 (62%) No Ethnicity Reported: 42 (6%)

To begin to understand the needs of YYA in our community and what contributes to these and other disproportionalities, we framed our statement of need around answering the following three questions:

- [What unmet needs and challenges do YYA experiencing or at risk of houselessness have in the LA Continuum of Care \(CoC\)?](#)
- [What is the LA CoC doing to prevent and end YYA houselessness?](#)
- [What causes YYA housing instability and houselessness in the LA CoC?](#) (see Appendix C)

Primer on the LA CoC

Primer on the Coordinated Entry System

³ California State Auditor (2019)

⁴ HUD Exchange, “CoC Analysis Tool: Race and Ethnicity” <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5787/coc-analysis-tool-race-and-ethnicity/>

The LA Continuum of Care is a system of services and housing that support houseless individuals and families in Los Angeles County⁵ as they navigate towards stable and safe living. As part of one of the largest urban counties in the nation, the CoC is divided into eight geographic regions called Service Planning Areas.⁶

To ensure there is a balance of services across the SPAs, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), which is a joint powers authority between the City and County of LA, coordinates houselessness intervention efforts amongst agencies, elected officials, community organizations, and other stakeholders. LAHSA is also the lead agency in the LA CoC, meaning they coordinate the annual application CoCs submit to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to obtain funding like that of the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program grant.

LAHSA coordinates and manages these and other funds from federal, state, county, city, and private sources, then distributes many of those dollars to nonprofits, governments, agencies, and others that provide programs to people experiencing houselessness.

Youth and young adults access LAHSA's programs and services through the Coordinated Entry System (CES). As a collaborative, no-wrong-door network, the CES reaches clients through outreach teams, at access and navigation centers, or when clients call 2-1-1. The system serves three populations: Single Adults (18 and older), Youth (16 to 24), and Families with Children. Many YYA who interact with the homeless system are served by the Youth system, though pregnant/expecting and parenting YYA may be served by the Families system instead.

CES uses Housing First, harm reduction, and trauma-informed care approaches and person-centered processes in its housing and supportive services. Because need for these interventions outstrips available resources, CES also employs population-tailored assessment tools that evaluate clients' vulnerabilities to match the highest need individuals and families to the appropriate supports first. The Next Step Tool, developed by OrgCode, is a youth and young adult-specific assessment that endeavors to account for the unique vulnerabilities this population experiences.⁷

The system has programs that are meant to help end a young person's experience of houselessness as quickly as possible. As such, the system flows from prevention and diversion, into access, through problem-solving conversations and initial assessments, followed by interim and then permanent housing placements. Throughout the process, there are ongoing assessments of the young person's situation combined with problem-solving.

⁵ With the exception of Pasadena, Glendale, and Long Beach, which have their own, separate Continuums.

⁶ Learn more about the SPAs here: <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=2760-ces-access-point-directory.pdf>

⁷ Learn more about the Next Step Tool here:

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/sapc/Event/HomelessServices/050318/CES-youth-next-step-tool.pdf>

Primer on the Youth Coordinated Entry System

Started as a pilot in 2015, the Coordinated Entry System for Youth (Youth CES) is a regionally coordinated, client centered system that streamlines access to developmentally appropriate housing and support services for youth and young adults, ages 16 to 24, experiencing homelessness and housing instability across the Los Angeles Continuum of Care.

By bringing together new and existing programs and resources, and using standardized tools and processes, youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability are able to access housing and/or support services that meet their needs.

Youth CES aims to streamline the process to:

- 1.) Provide safety and support for youth in crisis;
- 2.) Get youth off the street as quickly as possible; and
- 3.) Prevent homeless youth from becoming chronically homeless adults.

4b. What Unmet Needs and Challenges Do Youth and Young Adults Experiencing Or At Risk of Houselessness Have in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care?

As part of the planning process for YHDP, our community held multiple regional conversations in each of the LA CoC's eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs) with people with learned and lived expertise, including YYA who currently or previously experienced houselessness or housing instability, service providers, and cross-systems stakeholders. Over the course of several months and multiple meetings, participants identified what challenges remain for YYA in the LA CoC.

4b1. Needs of YYA At-Risk Of Or Experiencing Houselessness

The current system of care for YYA is not tailored in all respects to the unique developmental needs of YYA, but rather is modeled more closely on the adult system. This approach further marginalizes YYA and makes a successful return to stability more challenging. The following are themes that came out of the community conversations to create a more effective YYA system.

a) Housing

There is not enough housing for YYA in the LA Continuum of Care. SPA-level meeting participants indicated that YYA need more high-quality shelter and affordable permanent housing that is dedicated exclusively to their age group.

For **transitional housing**, shelters should have diverse program models that are low-barrier and that connect unsheltered YYA to permanent housing as quickly as possible. The system needs more mental health crisis and general crisis housing in particular and the availability of host homes should be expanded. Educational support services should also be added, as YYA have shared that shelter policies and practices are not aligned with their school schedules or educational needs.

For **permanent housing**, voucher programs and rapid re-housing should be expanded. Additionally, YYA need housing that provides a higher level of care that is not just a voucher, like supportive services that are trauma informed and low barrier.

For **all housing types**, YYA need programs that flexibly allow them to access housing with their partners or loved ones. Facilities should be maintained and kept in good repair. Housing programs should review and rewrite policies that prohibit YYA from future program participation if they violate program rules. These programs should employ a trauma-informed approach that meets YYA where they are instead.

Participants in the SPA-level discussions noted that YYA report that **landlords** ignore property issues and do not understand the intimidation some people, especially Black YYA, face from their neighbors. The homeless and mainstream systems therefore need more funding for landlord incentives and trainings. These trainings should discuss how to work with people from different backgrounds, how landlords can dismantle implicit bias and racism in their screening processes, and how to navigate language barriers that can make it difficult for YYA to get housing.

b) Robust Services and Resources

SPA meeting participants emphasized the need for robust services and resources to accompany YYA housing interventions. These supportive services and resources should be low-barrier, trauma-informed, and accepting of all identities. Programs should provide **warm hand-offs** between interventions so that YYA never exit back onto the streets. Programs **should not reinforce poverty**. As the YYA system currently stands, young people are often disqualified from resources if they cannot prove they have only minimal income. These thresholds should be revised.

There are a number of supportive services and resources in particular that all YYA need. These include **housing navigation support** to go with voucher programs; **support applying for benefits**, including providing things like checklists and timelines for CalFresh and CalWorks, for housing, and for financial aid; **cash**, including direct cash transfers and universal basic income; **legal support**, such as with gaining custody of a younger sibling; **record-keeping support** where providers serve as custodians of records (similar to school counselors), maintaining YYA's vital documents (such as those from school or the doctor) so that YYA know their documents are safe and easily accessible to be shared amongst providers; **food insecurity support** where providers help YYA connect to food resources; a **cell phone** so that YYA are accessible to service providers, who cited YYA's telephone numbers frequently change making it hard to provide continuous care to them; **transportation support**, including receiving free public transit cards and supports for obtaining driver's licenses as well as money for fuel and maintenance; and **transition support** that helps YYA who are turning 25 soon to prepare for moving out of the YYA system and out of YYA programs.

YYA need a one **stop shop / access center** that provides services like a food pantry, showers, hygiene kits, assessments, meals, social activities, mental health support, safe parking, job readiness preparation, housing for one night or several, mail, flex funds, and legal support. This center should accept

undocumented folks and unaccompanied youth, too. For example, SPA 3 specifically asked for this type of center on the east side in the Pomona, Laverne, and Glendora area.

c) Education

While supports for YYA students are improving in our CoC, participants in the SPA-level discussions, as well as participants in a dedicated conversation around education and houselessness, noted on-going needs.

Access to education, whether a high school diploma, GED, apprenticeship program, vocational certificate, associate degree, bachelor's degree or beyond, is critical to help youth and young adults move out of poverty. When YYA are supported through successful completion of a degree or certificate program, the likelihood of future houselessness declines. In contrast, when YYA are not able to continue along their educational trajectory, they are more likely to enter the ranks of the chronically houseless. Unhoused students are also at a key crossroads in their life path. By intervening and providing interventions for unhoused student subpopulation these individuals can be supported to move towards long-term self-sufficiency and economic independence.

For **all students**, strong partnerships between the education and homeless systems are needed. Students need to understand what supports are available to them. Providing additional resources to students like laptops and desks would also immensely benefit them. Students face barriers that they need help with to make education more accessible, such as receiving free public transit cards, having access to student-only housing, and receiving incentives like gift cards to persist in school, successfully complete units as well as find and maintain jobs. YYA should be informed of all the career options available to them and industries that are large employers in their SPAs. YYA should also be provided with information on what kind of education and skills are needed to access careers at local SPA employers, such as aerospace industry training in SPA 1. Students need a data system that can, with students' consent, help them track their educational journeys. This will allow providers to help students get reconnected to education easily while also allowing students quick access to their records. Providers need to ensure they are not just focusing on the lower-performing students, as students with high grades can slip through the cracks because people assume they will get the resources they need on their own. Students experiencing houselessness experience higher rates of suicide and therefore also need mental health support.⁸

Furthermore, YYA need training on independent living skills, led by their peers. These skills trainings should include topics on grocery shopping, budgeting and financial literacy (including advice on how to build credit without taking on too much debt), how to buy a car, how to pay bills, and how and which items to purchase for a home. Programs should meet YYA where they are instead of assuming YYA have the same life skills as their housed peers.

⁸ Institute for Children, Poverty & Homelessness, "Suicide and Depression Among Homeless High School Students" (2018) <https://www.icphusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ICPH-Mental-Health-7.18.pdf>

For **students in compulsory education (K-12)**, YYA need support with finishing high school. As students consider post-secondary educational opportunities, they should also be told about all options, including trade school, in a de-stigmatized way. Furthermore, students should be educated on how they can access support for paying for post-secondary education.

Some SPAs do not integrate homeless Education Coordinators from the LA Unified School District (LAUSD) and the LA County Office of Education (LACOE) into their in-take processes, whereas these connections should be an automatic referral for every YYA.

For **post-secondary students**, the homeless and mainstream systems need better relationships with Campus Peer Navigators and System Liaisons. Students and prospective students also need help obtaining grants, scholarships, and information on loan forgiveness. The Campus Peer Navigator (CPN) program should ensure offered services are consistent across SPAs and campuses, as YYA can receive very different resources otherwise.

As students are encouraged to seek post-secondary education, they should be referred to settings where strong support systems are in place for at-risk or houseless YYA.

The system also needs to bolster connections between the compulsory education side and the post-secondary side. Because compulsory education operates on the definition of homelessness defined by McKinney-Vento and post-secondary operates on the HUD definition, there is a gap as youth transition into young adulthood. YYA need a bridge case managers program. Additionally, the role of CPNs compared to compulsory education CES coordinators needs to be clarified amongst providers to maximize referrals.

d) Employment

YYA in our CoC need more work, job training, and job readiness supports, including supports that are co-located at service provider sites. These opportunities should uplift YYA out of poverty and provide living wages with an employer who treats them with dignity and respect.

To make employment more accessible for YYA, the CoC should develop deeper **collaborations** with the City and County workforce development systems and create linkages with YouthSource, LAUSD, and adult education occupation centers. Additionally, the CoC should establish **residential programs** similar to Job Corps and the California Conservation Corps. A **mentorship** program that matches YYA with mentors in different career fields would also be beneficial and help young people navigate their areas of interest and gain exposure to new occupations. More **peer navigator** positions should also be created.

e) Physical, Mental, Social, and Emotional Well-Being

YYA need greater physical, mental, social, and emotional well-being supports in the LA CoC.

For **physical health care**, YYA need free, low-barrier access to primary and dental care that does not require appointments or insurance.

For **mental health care**, YYA need free, accessible, and identity-affirming mental health support tailored to their unique developmental needs and the traumas they have faced from experiencing homelessness or housing instability. Providers should be trained in trauma-informed care practices and should be diverse individuals who match the varying identities of YYA and can provide culturally-specific support. Mental health supports should always be available with no limits on the number of times engaging with services. The mental health system at large should be focused on improving engagement with YYA.

For **social and emotional well-being**, the homeless and mainstream systems need to cultivate programs that provide YYA with opportunities to grow, that are consistent, that provide access to empathetic people who will actively listen to them, and that provide social supports. Programs should foster a sense of security, privacy, and trust for YYA. Program staff and management should act with transparency and treat YYA as equals. Additionally, YYA need robust mentorship support, which should include peer mentors and should use a cultural match model. Affinity groups for special populations would also be beneficial. YYA need programs that consider youth in community and their safety when determining where to locate their program sites. YYA need providers who understand the dangers police pose to YYA, using de-escalation practices that do not involve security.

g) Well-Trained and Supported Providers

YYA need more and higher quality case management and life skills trainers.

YYA need staff who are trained to understand where YYA are coming from and what challenges they are dealing with. These staff should understand how trauma affects YYA and how to engage with someone having a mental health episode, including panic or PTSD attacks.

Staff should have more self-care and professional development support that promotes their well-being, that provides higher wages, and that mandates lower case loads in an environment of appropriate levels of staffing. YYA need consistent supports, so high turnover rates at agencies must be addressed.

h) A Strong Youth System

Participants in the SPA-level meetings indicated that young people need YYA-focused outreach. Prevention for YYA should also be enhanced. YYA need access to an emergency response team, as well as after hours care.

Resources for YYA need to be more widely advertised. The system needs more local resources.

YYA programs need unrestricted funds attached to their contracts so that they can support requests like addressing emergencies, travel, transportation, school supplies, and more. This could perhaps be modeled after Problem-Solving Program funds without exiting their programs and enrolling in Problem-Solving.

4b2. Specific Needs of YYA Subpopulations At-Risk Of Or Experiencing Houselessness

SPA feedback sessions also discussed the specific needs of vulnerable houseless and at-risk YYA subpopulations. Their feedback demonstrates the tailored focus our system must have in addressing the needs of different groups of YYA. Members of our youth action board, the Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles, cautioned that we should also keep in mind that YYA needs do not always align closely with any given subpopulation. The system remaining flexible to serve unnamed subpopulations is therefore critical, too.

a) Unsheltered YYA

Unsheltered YYA need a homeless system that better identifies and provides greater accessibility for YYA who are experiencing houselessness but not accessing the system. Currently, some YYA feel unwelcomed by the system because some providers may lack cultural awareness, or may have discriminatory practices.

b) Pregnant/Expecting and Parenting YYA

Currently, there are very few resources available to pregnant / expecting and parenting (PEP) YYA in the LA CoC. Having children / being pregnant requires YYA to navigate a whole new homeless system. PEP YYA need a clear path, consistent processes, and equitable access to navigate resources.

Some individuals in our community sessions indicated the current system makes young families compete with older families for services. They also shared that PEP YYA are forced to find employment over prioritizing their education in an attempt to remain housed. Furthermore, PEP YYA struggle to access Family Solution Centers.

What PEP YYA need instead are intensive supports and resources like daycare and other forms of low-barrier childcare, parenting / baby care 101, birth planning, help with accessing financial aid for school, crisis programming, health and mental health care, and more. Single parents and parents in school especially need access to free child care. Programs should not require marriage to access services or stay together either. Additionally, PEP YYA need extra mental health support if their children are taken by the LA County Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS).

PEP YYA need shelters and hotel vouchers geared towards their needs through YYA programs. Currently, there are very few PEP YYA specific resources and it is difficult to link to family resources in a given SPA that are appropriate. Transitional living programs should be inclusive of PEP who are single. Additionally, the system needs housing resources that are dedicated specifically for PEP YYA. Housing should allow the entire family unit to stay together, as some programs force young families to separate.

c) LGBTQIA+ YYA

YYA who are part of the LGBTQIA+ community need programming tailored to their specific needs. This should include legal support for changing gender markers and names, programs that allow parents to keep their children with them, support groups, resources for pregnant / expecting YYA that decenter ciswomen's experiences, and identity-affirming health care.

LGBTQIA+ YYA need providers who receive cultural humility training that focuses on safety issues for the community and on the importance of pronouns and the use of new names as requested by young people. Providers serving these YYA should have access to educational resources on topics like “What is asexuality?” that explain things like “people who identify as asexual can still be sexually active,” for example.

YYA who are a part of the LGBTQIA+ community need dedicated housing (including shelters) and services. YYA who are trans, trans women, and trans women of color need housing specifically for them.

d) Female and Gender Non-Conforming YYA

YYA who are nonbinary who are PEP need resources that decenter ciswomen’s experiences.

YYA who are gender non-conforming need shelter and housing options outside the gender binary where YYA can choose their preferred accommodation. YYA who identify as female need a dedicated shelter.

e) BIPOC YYA

BIPOC YYA need providers and mentors who match their racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds.

Landlords should be provided training on how to work with people from different backgrounds, as BIPOC YYA face race-based discrimination in pursuit of housing and landlords ignore property issues once BIPOC YYA have housing.

Indigenous YYA need staff who are knowledgeable about indigenous cultures and traumas, including staff who are indigenous themselves, to increase indigenous YYA deeply connecting with programs. Indigenous YYA need services that accept tribal identification cards as valid documentation.

f) Immigrants and Undocumented YYA

Immigrants and undocumented YYA need more than just referrals to resources in our CoC. They need access to robust partnerships and supports, including permanent housing vouchers, housing and supportive services programs that do not inquire about documentation status, and programs that help YYA make a stable income.

Undocumented YYA, specifically, need more options when accessing resources and housing. Supports should include help accessing original documentation so YYA can connect to benefits and other resources. Resources should also be provided in multiple languages to reduce language barriers.

Housing for undocumented YYA in particular should be created. Providers for undocumented YYA need to create a resource list for YYA to reference.

Staff serving undocumented YYA should receive training to understand where these YYA are coming from and what challenges they are dealing with. Trainings should cover the fear of public charge, the fear of

being deported by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the fear of the housing system that YYA face.

e) Unaccompanied Minors

Unaccompanied youth need more supports, services, housing, and resources outside of DCFS. A strategy for developing a non-DCFS portfolio of supports needs to be developed so that youth who do not wish to engage with DCFS do not have to in order to access help.

Housing and supportive services for youth should include safe emergency shelters in youth-focused programs that can provide quick respite, permanent supportive housing (PSH) type resources that are structured to meet youth's needs and can support individuals with progressed mental illness, life skills development, legal assistance with and after emancipation, and more.

Unaccompanied youth who are PEP need to be able to stay in the homeless system population of their choice instead of being referred to Families CES.

f) YYA Impacted By Street Or Gang Violence

YYA impacted by street or gang violence need supports that meet their unique circumstances. Programs should not use background checks, and YYA impacted by street or gang violence should not be screened out on the basis of whether their case is open or closed. The CES process should avoid matching these YYA into programs in heavily gang-affiliated areas.

g) YYA Struggling With Substance Use and Addiction

YYA struggling with substance use and addiction need more resources and support that help them feel safe in the LA CoC. Housing access should be low-barrier and supports with employment, mental health, and substance use disorder treatment should be non-judgmental and should use a harm reduction approach.

h) Disabled YYA and Those With Mental Health Challenges

YYA with disabilities need more supports in the LA CoC. Supports for this subpopulation should include life skills development, programs that use accessible language, and dedicated teams to create tailored plans for accessing benefits, employment opportunities, and disability resources. YYA with mental health challenges may be unaware of their condition and refuse to connect to available mental health professionals, so these individuals need supports in accessing clinical resources.

Housing for YYA with disabilities should be low-barrier. YYA with disabilities need shelters that account for differently-abled bodies and that address physical barriers to accessing the site. They also need housing with ADA accommodations. A PSH model for this subpopulation should accommodate progressed mental health conditions.

The system needs a stronger relationship with the Department of Rehabilitation to support YYA with disabilities.

i) Justice Involved YYA

YYA who are justice involved need supports that do not use background checks. These YYA also need legal support, including help with expungement. YYA need providers who understand that YYA often have to deal with police harassment and criminalization and account for that in their program approaches.

Justice-involved YYA, especially students, need housing support. Housing and other resource barriers should be removed, including those based on whether a YYA's case is open or closed.

j) Foster Care Involved YYA

YYA involved in the foster care system need resources to improve the aging out process and what resources currently exist need to be started earlier. These YYA need exit planning along with realistic budgeting (tied to the actual cost of living in either the YYA's native or desired area). YYA involved in the foster care system need more cross-system support between foster care and the homeless system. Warm handoffs should involve more collaboration.

YYA involved in the foster care system need more services, housing, resources, and shelter options for YYA who are under 18. The foster care system also needs more housing options for families and single mothers.

YYA involved in the foster care system should also be well-informed of their rights, including those outlined in the California Foster Youth Bill of Rights:⁹

1. The right to be treated with respect.
2. The right to adequate living conditions.
3. The right to adequate voluntary medical, dental, and psychiatric care.
4. The right to fair treatment in administering rewards and punishments.
5. The right to contact with family members, county social workers, attorneys, Court Appointed Special Advocates and other designated adult supporters.
6. The right to education and community involvement.
7. The right to work and develop job skills.
8. The right to social contacts.
9. The right to adequate clothing.
10. The right to a reasonable allowance.

⁹ <https://dcfs.lacounty.gov/youth/know-your-rights/>

k) Victims of Sexual Trafficking, Exploitation, and Domestic Violence

YYA victims of sexual trafficking, exploitation, and domestic violence need staff who are trained on identifying and effectively responding to domestic violence, sexual violence, and human sex trafficking. Providers serving these YYA need education and training from individuals with lived expertise.

The system needs to review the CES process for working with YYA who have experienced trafficking, as currently they cannot get into the homeless system because they are sent to a domestic violence shelter and domestic violence shelters send them away because they are victims of trafficking.

YYA victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation need to be housed in an area that is not known for high sex work activity. They also need anonymous and secure housing.

4c. What is the Los Angeles Continuum of Care Doing to Prevent and End Youth and Young Adult Houselessness?

4c1. System Interventions for Youth and Young Adults

Organizations and agencies serving YYA in the LA Continuum of Care provide the following interventions.

a) Prevention

The prevention portfolio for YYA at LAHSA includes:

- Problem-solving, which uses short-term interventions to help households maintain their housing or find immediate alternative housing, helping to divert individuals and families away from houselessness.
- Other supports like employment services, housing stabilization, legal advocacy, and rental assistance.

Mainstream system partners have programming tailored to YYA experiencing housing instability as well. Examples of these mainstream services include:

- DCFS housing programs, which are for foster care- and probation-impacted YYA. The housing programs include the Transitional Housing Placement Program for Non-Minor Dependents (THPP NMD), which serves current foster young adults who are between 18 and 21; the Transitional Housing Program + (THP +), which is a program for former foster youth who are 18 to 24 that includes a one-year extension option for young adults in school; and the LAHSA Independent Living Program, which is a three-year program for former foster and probation young adults who are 18 to 21.
- LA County Workforce Development, Aging & Community Services Department's LA: RISE program, which is a collaborative partnership between the City and County of Los Angeles that supports youth who face high barriers to employment and who have been previously houseless or

incarcerated. The program builds a pathway from unemployment to transitional employment to permanent employment.

- The Department of Mental Health (DMH) transition age youth (TAY) (ages 16 to 25) programs, which include programs for YYA who are houseless or at-risk of houselessness. Support for Seriously Emotionally Disturbed and Severe and Persistently Mentally Ill individuals include outreach, engagement, treatment, and other services for TAY, including those affected by the juvenile justice system.
- Los Angeles County Office of Education and Los Angeles Unified School District Education Coordinators, who are master's degree credentialed counselors, liaise between YYA experiencing houselessness (as defined by HUD for 16-24 year olds and as defined by McKinney-Vento for 0-22 year olds) and the 80 districts and 380+ charter schools in LA County. Coordinators work with both families and YYA to help identify schools (for example, high school, higher education, vocational education, and GED classes) for YYA, connect YYA to services, and provide case management. Education Coordinators also co-locate with Youth CES and Family CES Lead Agencies to provide cross-system connections and supports for students.

b) Access

YYA at-risk of or experiencing houselessness can engage with homeless services through access centers, access points, by dialing 2-1-1, or by engaging with an outreach team.

Access centers specialize in three different populations – Single Adults (18 and older), Youth (16 to 24), and Families with Children. There is about one center per population in each SPA. As the designated primary point of entry for most YYA into the homeless system, access and navigation centers are designed to meet basic needs, provide access to emergency services, and provide referrals to housing resources.

Mainstream services further support access through the following programs:

- Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) / Probation Liaisons serve as mobile access points for system-involved youth to support in either diversion from the youth CES (YCES) by utilizing problem solving tools and conversations or entrance to YCES by administering the Next Step Tool and referring YYA to LAHSA-funded and non-LAHSA-funded programs. Liaisons exist to provide a seamless and thoughtful transition from one system to another. Prior to the pandemic, Liaisons co-located at DCFS Regional Offices within SPAs.
- The Campus Peer Navigator Program is located on most community college campuses in Los Angeles County and seeks to connect college students (who are young adults and single adults, not families) who are at-risk of or are experiencing houselessness with resources that aim to end their housing instability. Peer Navigators can serve students from the University of California or California State University systems as well, depending on caseloads, but primarily serve community college students. Peer Navigators assess needs and refer students to housing and

services, though exact programming varies by campus. Peer Navigators also co-chair subcommittees of the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup, dedicated to addressing student homelessness and basic needs insecurity by strengthening Los Angeles County's higher education systems and community resources.¹⁰

c) Interim Housing

There are several interim housing solutions for houseless YYA within the CES. These include:

- A Bridge Home is a program designed in light of the COVID-19 pandemic to give COVID-19 vulnerable participants a safe place to sleep and be connected to services while they wait for permanent housing.
- Host Homes, which launched in 2019, provides a six-month, rent- and utility-free housing option to young adults experiencing houselessness by matching them with a community resident who can spare a room in their home. While in the program, young adults receive supportive services including help with social and emotional well-being, employment and education goals, and permanent housing search support. Hosts receive training and have access to crisis intervention support.
- Winter Shelter, which provides housing during inclement or cold weather to individuals 18 and older. Sites provide meals, welcome pets and emotional support animals, and some sites offer transportation.
- Safe Parking, which provides vehicle dwellers with a safe and legal place to park and sleep at night. Safe Parking sites include access to case management, financial assistance, benefit connection, and restrooms.
- Crisis housing, which is a short-term, first-come first-served, emergency shelter setting. Crisis housing receives clients by referral or by walk-in. Individuals can stay in crisis housing for up to 21 days and facilities must employ a Housing First, harm-reduction approach to accepting clients. Extensions can be requested and clients can be transferred to Bridge housing as they work on identifying permanent housing.
- Bridge housing, which provides a safe, low-barrier, Housing First, Housing-Focused, and supportive 24 hour residence, supports clients with locating, applying to, and obtaining permanent housing.
- Tiny homes, an innovative and more affordable approach to building interim housing, are small homes arranged in a village setting and are designed for individuals experiencing houselessness.

¹⁰ To learn more about the CPN program, read here: <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=4733-higher-education-and-homeless-workgroup-strategic-plan-2020-2023.pdf>

Program sites offer meals, showers, case management, housing navigation, mental health supports, job training, and housing placements.

d) Permanent Housing

There are multiple types of permanent housing for YYA in the LA CoC. YYA can access shallow subsidy progressive rental assistance, time limited subsidies like those with rapid rehousing or recovery rehousing, housing vouchers and housing vouchers with limited case management, and permanent supportive housing, including project-based and tenant-based housing.

e) Supportive Services

The Youth Family Reconnection / Connect LA Program, which supports clients of any houseless status who have expressed interest in reunification with their families to create a plan with the help of case managers or therapeutic professionals. The program also provides supportive services like individual and family counseling, crisis intervention, pre-reconnection bonding activities, and aftercare support. A home assessment is completed before reunification.

5. Stakeholders in LA YHDP Planning Process

Thank you to our partners who were an integral part of the LA YHDP Planning Process!

ORGANIZATION	PARTNER'S ROLE IN LA	DESCRIPTION OF INVOLVEMENT
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1736 Family Crisis Center	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program Provider	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
A Community of Friends (ACOF)	CoC and ESG Program Recipients	These organizations are recipients of CoC funds who provided keen insights into addressing community need, particularly the needs of youth and young adults, from this vantage point.
Abt Associates	YHDP Technical Assistance	The LA YHDP Planning process owes so much gratitude to the expert technical assistance providers who have provided the critical backbone support throughout the process. The technical assistance team have gathered as part of the YHDP Steering Group for months to help LA ensure that the Coordinated Community Plan is above all centering youth and young adult perspectives and expertise and meeting all of HUD's requirements prior to submission.
Ace4Youth	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Alliance for Children's Rights	Local Advocacy, Research, and Philanthropic Organizations	These organizations provided expert though partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same

		organizations, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults in the implementation of YHDP projects.
Antelope Valley Community College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.

Antelope Valley High School	Local and State Educational Agencies	These organizations provided expert though partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same organizations, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults in the implementation of YHDP projects.
Athena House	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Antelope Valley Community College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary

		network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.
Bet Tzedek	Local Advocacy, Research, and Philanthropic Organizations	These organizations provided expert though partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and houselessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same organizations, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults in the implementation of YHDP projects.
Brotherhood Crusade	Organizations That Serve Culturally Specific (Black, Latino, Indigenous, People with Disabilities, LGBTQ, etc) Communities	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region that serve culturally specific youth populations, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

Burbank Continuum of Care (CoC)	Local Government	These organizations are recipients of CoC funds who provided keen insights into addressing community need, particularly the needs of youth and young adults, from this vantage point.
Casa Libre	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Catholic Charities	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
LA County Chief Executive Office (CEO) Homelessness Initiative	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.

Children of the Night	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Division of Adolescent and Young Adult Medicine	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.
Children's Law Center	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

Citrus College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.
City of Glendale Continuum of Care (CoC)	Local Government	These organizations are recipients of CoC funds who provided keen insights into addressing community need, particularly the needs of youth and young adults, from this vantage point.
City of Los Angeles	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.

City of Monterey Park	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.
City of Pasadena	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.
City of Pasadena Continuum of Care (CoC)	Local Government	These organizations are recipients of CoC funds who provided keen insights into addressing community need, particularly the needs of youth and young adults, from this vantage point.
City of Pomona	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.

Coalition for Responsible Community Development (CRCD)	Organizations That Serve Culturally Specific (Black, Latino, Indigenous, People with Disabilities, LGBTQ, etc) Communities	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region that serve culturally specific youth populations, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
College of The Canyons	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	Local Advocacy, Research, and Philanthropic Organizations	These organizations provided expert though partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same organizations, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults in the implementation of YHDP projects.
Covenant House	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Cal State University (CSU) Dominguez Hills	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary

		network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.
Family Source Center	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Glendale Continuum of Care (CoC)	Local Government	These organizations are recipients of CoC funds who provided keen insights into addressing community need, particularly the needs of youth and young adults, from this vantage point.
Goodwill South Valley Youth Source	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

Harbor Interfaith Services	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Hathaway-Sycamores	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Hillsides Youth Moving On	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Hillview Mental Health Center	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.

Home at Last	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Homes For Life	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
HOPICS	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Housing Justice Collective	YHDP Technical Assistance	The LA YHDP Planning process owes so much gratitude to the expert technical assistance providers who have provided the critical backbone support throughout the process. The technical assistance team have gathered as part of the YHDP Steering Group for months to help LA ensure that the Coordinated Community Plan is above all centering youth and young adult perspectives and expertise and meeting all of HUD's requirements prior to submission.

Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles (HYFLA)	Youth Action Board	HYFLA members are key leaders and advisors throughout the YHDP planning process. HYFLA is comprised of youth and young adults in the LA region whose mission is to end youth homelessness in Los Angeles by centering the voices of youth with lived expertise in decision-making on program development, funding, policy making, and program and system performance evaluation. HYFLA envisions a unified Los Angeles free of judgement and discrimination where all youth have equitable opportunities and access to stable housing, education, employment, and other pursuits. HYFLA members have been thought partners at all planning levels of the YHDP planning process. They have dedicated members who are part of the YHDP Steering Group, Planning Workgroup, and SPA Leadership team tables. Their perspectives in this advisory capacity are shaping the LA region's Coordinated Community Plan. HYFLA members will continue to be crucial members of the YHDP process long after the Coordinated Community Plan is submitted to HUD, by evaluating proposals, participating in quality improvement, and building a more equitable YCES to end youth and young adult homelessness in the LA region.
JBAY	Local Advocacy, Research, and Philanthropic Organizations	These organizations provided expert though partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same organizations, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults in the implementation of YHDP projects.
Jovenes	Organizations That Serve Culturally Specific (Black, Latino, Indigenous, People with Disabilities, LGBTQ, etc) Communities	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region that serve culturally specific youth populations, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

Los Angeles City	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.
Los Angeles City Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.
Los Angeles City Youth Development	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.

Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)	Public Child Welfare Agency	The LA County Department of Children and Family Services, or DCFS, agency was a vital member of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between the child welfare system and other systems of care throughout the LA region.
Los Angeles County Dept of Health Services (DHS)	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.
Los Angeles County Dept of Mental Health (DMH)	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.
Los Angeles County Dept of Probation (Probation)	Juvenile and Adult Corrections and Probation	Representatives from Juvenile and Adult Corrections and Probation attended Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team convenings. They were thought partners in contributing to conversations to plan for better transitions for youth and young adults with justice system involvement into permanent housing solutions.
Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE)	Local Educational Agency	This organization provided CES Educational Coordinators and staff from the Los Angeles County Office of Education, Homeless Education Program to participate in the YHDP process. The staff participating in this process represented experts on education and they provided a partnership by collaborating around policy and guidance tied to k-12 education and the federal McKinney-Vento Assistance Act. Staff was involved in the Planning Workgroup meetings to support plans for a comprehensive system that works to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness with a focus of collaboration with all partners and systems

Los Angeles County Youth Commission	Local Government	All of the Greater Los Angeles Area region jurisdictions were critical to the YHDP Planning Process. These stakeholder groups were consistently present during our YHDP Planning Workgroup meetings and SPA Leadership Team tables and always provided thoughtful feedback. Their critical lens from a local government standpoint ensured that the needs and barriers of youth and young adults throughout the LA region was always at the forefront. They brought both the local, Service Planning Area, or SPA perspective, but also were able to zoom out and highlight needs from the LA County perspective. We look forward to continue our partnerships with LA City, LA County, and the other city government entities to implement and evaluate the success of YHDP projects.
Los Angeles Family Housing (LAFH)	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Los Angeles Harbor College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary

		network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.
Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority	CoC Collaborative Applicant and HMIS Lead	LAHSA is the Los Angeles collaborative applicant on behalf of the LA CoC. LAHSA has been responsible for convening a YHDP Steering Group, YHDP Planning Workgroup, and SPA Leadership Team tables as spaces where youth and young adults, service providers, local government, and other stakeholders, can come together to intentionally engage in a collaborative planning process. By intentionally engaging these various stakeholders from the beginning of the planning process, the Coordinated Community Plan that will ultimately be submitted to HUD will strive to create systemic solutions to drive and affect change for youth and young adult homelessness.
Los Angeles LGBT Center	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program Provider	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

LA Room & Board	Privately Funded Homeless Organization	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Los Angeles United School District (LAUSD)	Local Education Agencies	These organizations provided expert though partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and houselessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same organizations, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults in the implementation of YHDP projects.
Los Angeles CP	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
MEND	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is

		submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Mental Health America	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.
Molina Health	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.
Mt. Sac College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both

		exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.
My Friend's Place	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
National Center for Homeless Education (NCHE)	YHDP Technical Assistance	The LA YHDP Planning process owes so much gratitude to the expert technical assistance providers who have provided the critical backbone support throughout the process. The technical assistance team have gathered as part of the YHDP Steering Group for months to help LA ensure that the Coordinated Community Plan is above all centering youth and young adult perspectives and expertise and meeting all of HUD's requirements prior to submission.
Pacific Clinics	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.

Pasadena City College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.
People Assisting The Homeless (PATH)	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

PDC in Palmdale	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.
Penny Lane Center	CoC and ESG Program Recipients	These organizations are recipients of CoC funds who provided keen insights into addressing community need, particularly the needs of youth and young adults, from this vantage point.
Public Counsel	Local Advocacy, Research, and Philanthropic Organizations	These organizations provided expert though partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same organizations, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults in the implementation of YHDP projects.

Rainbow Services	Organizations That Serve Culturally Specific (Black, Latino, Indigenous, People with Disabilities, LGBTQ, etc) Communities	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region that serve culturally specific youth populations, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Restoration Diversion Services	Organizations That Serve Culturally Specific (Black, Latino, Indigenous, People with Disabilities, LGBTQ, etc) Communities	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region that serve culturally specific youth populations, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Ruth's Place	Organizations That Serve Culturally Specific (Black, Latino, Indigenous, People with Disabilities, LGBTQ, etc) Communities	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region that serve culturally specific youth populations, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Safe Place for Youth (SPY)	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is

		submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Sanctuary of Hope (SOH)	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Santa Monica College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.

Shelter Partnership	YHDP Technical Assistance	The LA YHDP Planning process owes so much gratitude to the expert technical assistance providers who have provided the critical backbone support throughout the process. The technical assistance team have gathered as part of the YHDP Steering Group for months to help LA ensure that the Coordinated Community Plan is above all centering youth and young adult perspectives and expertise and meeting all of HUD's requirements prior to submission.
South Los Angeles Transit and Empowerment Zone - SLATE	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
St. Anne's Family Services	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
St. Joseph Center	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

St. Margaret's Center	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Step Up on Second	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Stepping Forward LA	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Students for Students	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

Tarzana Treatment Center	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.
The Salvation Army	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
The Village Family Services (TVFS)	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
True Colors United	YHDP Technical Assistance	The LA YHDP Planning process owes so much gratitude to the expert technical assistance providers who have provided the critical backbone support throughout the process. The technical assistance team have gathered as part of the YHDP Steering Group for months to help LA ensure that the Coordinated Community Plan is above all centering youth and young adult perspectives and expertise and meeting all of HUD's requirements prior to submission.
Union Station	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is

		submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
United Friends of the Children	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Valley Oasis	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Venice Family Clinic	Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Agencies	These health, mental health, and substance abuse agencies were vital members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team tables. They were critical partners in helping craft one of the objectives of the Action Plan that focuses on the improvement of collaboration and coordination of services between systems of care, specifically health and mental health care systems.

Watson Consulting Group	Local Advocacy, Research, and Philanthropic Organizations	These organizations provided expert thought partnership and policy guidance, especially through the Planning Workgroup meeting to support plans for what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness must look like across partners and systems. Key philanthropic partners have also committed to supporting the Request for Proposal process for YHDP funding with additional funds that can be leveraged to create a pooled investment of flexible funds (which could possibly be sustained over a multi-year period). These funds would support 1) capacity building to smaller organizations who do not qualify for LAHSA funding; 2) YHDP type projects for same organizations and other projects aimed at preventing and ending youth homelessness, and 3) paid engagement of youth and young adults re: projects aimed at preventing and ending youth homelessness
West LA College	Institutions of Higher Education	Institutions of Higher Education have been an integral part of the YHDP Planning process. In the LA region, in response to the rising rates of college students experiencing housing instability and homelessness, the Higher Education and Homelessness Workgroup (HEHW) was formed to convene stakeholders from across the education, housing and policy sectors to identify opportunities for improved practices, cross-sector coordination and programming. HEHW convened stakeholders from various sectors including the Los Angeles Unified School District, LA County Office of Education, institutions of higher education, homeless service providers, and other non-profit organizations to identify recommendations that can be included in LA's Coordinated Community Plan. As part of the CCP, YHDP communities must address four core outcomes of YYA experiencing homelessness: stable housing, education and employment, permanent connections, and well-being. The HEHW recommendations are designed to fulfill this requirement of the CCP and ensure that college students experiencing homelessness have access to Los Angeles' homelessness response system and that these systems are working in collaboration with the county's robust post-secondary network to offer these students the support needed to both exit homelessness and move through their college program to completion.

Whittier Consortium on Homelessness	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Watts Labor Community Action Center (WLCAC)	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
Youth Emerging Stronger	Runaway and Homeless Youth Program Provider	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.
YWCA of Greater Los Angeles	Non Profit Youth Organizations	As the primary youth-serving providers in the LA region, these agencies have been instrumental to providing constructive feedback and thought partnership throughout the YHDP Planning Process. These agencies have been long-standing attendees at our Planning Workgroup and SPA Leadership Team table spaces. Their feedback, ideas, and reflections can be seen throughout all of the Coordinated Community Plan goals, objectives, and action steps. These agencies are critical partners in the YHDP planning process after the CCP is submitted, to ensure we build on the ideas and commitments we have made as a YCES.

6. CCP Principles

Principle	Special Criteria
United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) Youth Framework and Four Core Outcomes	Plan discusses USICH 4 Core Outcomes: ● Stable Housing ● Permanent Connections ● Education/Employment ● Social-emotional well-being
	CCP addresses how the LA community will improve data quality and system capacity to identify and assist youth experiencing homelessness.
USICH details four core outcomes expected with the successful implementation of the CCP. The Coordinated Community Plan: Statement of Need defines the following outcomes as: ● Stable Housing: A safe and dependable place for clients that promotes self-sustainability. ● Permanent Connections: Family, detailed by the client, being present and consistent for healthy social interactions. ● Education/ Employment: Training, vocation, and upward economic mobility are highly prioritized to increase the likelihood of long-term self-sustainability. ● Social-emotional well-being: Advanced through experienced trauma by utilizing healthy coping skills and activities that promote emotional and social well-being. LAHSA will ensure these outcomes are implemented through the use of Continuous Quality Improvement reviews conducted alongside youth and young adults with lived-experience. There is a Continuous Quality process for youth oversight and the youth being served are that oversight. The feedback during these sessions will strengthen the programming offered by filling systems gaps identified by clients of the programming. Through implementation of the CCP, organizational partners will be provided with an opportunity to build out a youth system that better addresses their unique needs, and better records the outcomes of young people who can take advantage of the flexible services offered through YHDP. To prepare for the additional youth engagement, LAHSA is looking to improve the way youth and young adults receive assistance. This systems improvement is looking at prevention, how services and resources are provided if received, how clients are treated, and the exit pathways into long-term stable housing.	
Special Populations: Impact Plan must discuss the prevalence and needs of each special population	LGBTQ+
	Gender non-conforming
	Minors
	Justice involved
	Foster Care involved
	Victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation

Pregnant/Expecting and Parenting YYA

Currently, there are very few resources available to pregnant / expecting and parenting (PEP) YYA in the LA CoC. Having children / being pregnant requires YYA to navigate a whole new homeless system. PEP YYA need a clear path, consistent processes, and equitable access to navigate resources. Some individuals in our community sessions indicated the current system makes young families compete with older families for services. They also shared that PEP YYA are forced to find employment over prioritizing their education in an attempt to remain housed. Furthermore, PEP YYA struggle to access Family Solution Centers. What PEP YYA need instead are intensive supports and resources like daycare and other forms of low-barrier childcare, parenting / baby care 101, birth planning, help with accessing financial aid for school, crisis programming, health and mental health care, and more. Single parents and parents in school especially need access to free child care. Programs should not require marriage to access services or stay together either. Additionally, PEP YYA need extra mental health support if their children are taken by the LA County Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS). PEP YYA need shelters and hotel vouchers geared towards their needs through YYA programs. Currently, there are very few PEP YYA specific resources and it is difficult to link to family resources in a given SPA that are appropriate. Transitional living programs should be inclusive of PEP who are single. Additionally, the system needs housing resources that are dedicated specifically for PEP YYA. Housing should allow the entire family unit to stay together, as some programs force young families to separate.

LGBTQIA+ YYA

YYA who are part of the LGBTQIA+ community need programming tailored to their specific needs. This should include legal support for changing gender markers and names, programs that allow parents to keep their children with them, support groups, resources for pregnant / expecting LGBTQIA families, and identity-affirming health care. LGBTQIA+ YYA need providers who receive cultural humility training that focuses on safety issues for the community and on the importance of pronouns and the use of new names as requested by young people. Providers serving these YYA should have access to educational resources on topics like “What is asexuality?” that explain things like “people who identify as asexual can still be sexually active,” for example. YYA who are a part of the LGBTQIA+ community need dedicated housing (including shelters) and services. YYA who are trans, trans women, and trans women of color need housing specifically for them.

Female and Gender Non-Conforming YYA

YYA who are gender non-conforming need shelter and housing options outside the gender binary where YYA can choose their preferred accommodation. YYA who identify as female need a dedicated shelter.

BIPOC YYA

BIPOC YYA need providers and mentors who match their racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds. Landlords should be provided training on how to work with people from different backgrounds, as BIPOC YYA face race-based discrimination in pursuit of housing and landlords ignore property issues once BIPOC YYA have housing. Indigenous YYA need staff who are knowledgeable about indigenous cultures and traumas, including staff who are indigenous themselves, to increase indigenous YYA deeply connecting with programs. Indigenous YYA need services that accept tribal identification cards as valid documentation.

Immigrants and Undocumented YYA

Immigrants and undocumented YYA need more than just referrals to resources in our CoC. They need access to robust partnerships and supports, including permanent housing vouchers, housing and supportive services programs that do not inquire about documentation status, and programs that help

YYA make a stable income. Undocumented YYA, specifically, need more options when accessing resources and housing. Supports should include help accessing original documentation so YYA can connect to benefits and other resources. Resources should also be provided in multiple languages to reduce language barriers. Housing for undocumented YYA in particular should be created. Providers for undocumented YYA need to create a resource list for YYA to reference. Staff serving undocumented YYA should receive training to understand where these YYA are coming from and what challenges they are dealing with. Trainings should cover the fear of public charge, the fear of being deported by ICE, and the fear of the housing system that YYA face.

Unaccompanied Minors

Unaccompanied minors need more supports, services, housing, and resources, including outside of DCFS. A strategy for developing a non-DCFS portfolio of supports needs to be developed so that youth who do not wish to engage with DCFS do not have to in order to access help. Housing and supportive services for unaccompanied minors should include safe, emergency shelters in youth-focused programs that can provide quick respite, permanent supportive housing (PSH) type resources that are structured to meet youth's needs and can support individuals with progressed mental illness, life skills development, legal assistance with and after emancipation, and more. Unaccompanied minors who are PEP need to be able to stay in the homeless system population of their choice instead of being referred to Families CES.

YYA Impacted By Street Or Gang Violence

YYA impacted by street or gang violence need supports that meet their unique circumstances. Programs should not use background checks, and YYA impacted by street or gang violence should not be screened out on the basis of whether their case is open or closed. The CES process should avoid matching these YYA into programs in heavily gang-affiliated areas.

YYA Struggling With Substance Use and Addiction

YYA struggling with substance use and addiction need more resources and support that help them feel safe in the LA CoC. Housing access should be low-barrier and supports with employment, mental health, and substance use disorder treatment should be non-judgmental and should use a harm reduction approach.

Disabled YYA and Those With Mental Health Challenges

YYA with disabilities need more supports in the LA CoC. Supports for this subpopulation should include life skills development, programs that use accessible language, and dedicated teams to create tailored plans for accessing benefits, employment opportunities, and disability resources. YYA with mental health challenges may be unaware of their condition and refuse to connect to available mental health professionals, so these individuals need supports in accessing clinical resources. Housing for YYA with disabilities should be low-barrier. YYA with disabilities need shelters that account for differently-abled bodies and that address physical barriers to accessing the site. They also need housing with ADA accommodations. A PSH model for this subpopulation should accommodate progressed mental health conditions. The system needs a stronger relationship with the Department of Rehabilitation to support YYA with disabilities.

Justice Involved YYA

YYA who are justice involved need supports that do not use background checks. These YYA also need legal support, including help with expungement. YYA need providers who understand that YYA often have to deal with police harassment and criminalization and account for that in their program approaches.

Principle	Special Criteria
Justice-involved YYA, especially students, need housing support. Housing and other resource barriers should be removed, including those based on whether a YYA's case is open or closed. Foster Care Involved YYA YYA involved in the foster care system need resources to improve the aging out process and what resources currently exist need to be started earlier. These YYA need exit planning along with realistic budgeting (tied to the actual cost of living in either the YYA's native or desired area). YYA involved in the foster care system need more cross-system support between foster care and the homeless system. Warm handoffs should involve more collaboration. YYA involved in the foster care system need more services, housing, resources, and shelter options for YYA who are under 18. The foster care system also needs more housing options for families and single mothers. Victims of Sexual Trafficking, Exploitation, and Domestic Violence YYA victims of sexual trafficking, exploitation, and domestic violence need staff who are trained on identifying and effectively responding to domestic violence, sexual violence, and human sex trafficking. Providers serving these YYA need education and training from individuals with lived expertise. The system needs to review the CES process for working with YYA who have experienced trafficking, as currently they cannot get into the homeless system because they are sent to a domestic violence shelter and domestic violence shelters send them away because they are victims of trafficking. YYA victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation need to be housed in an area that is not known for high sex work activity. They also need anonymous and secure housing. Members of our youth action board, the Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles, cautioned that we should also keep in mind that YYA needs do not always align closely with any given subpopulation. The system remaining flexible to serve unnamed subpopulations is therefore critical. - Youth experiencing homelessness are more likely to be female, Black, Latinx, and/or LGBTQ than adults experiencing homelessness - This population is 43% Latinx, 38% Black, 15% white, and 4% other racial/ethnic identities 25% identify as LGBTQ+ - Young people experiencing homelessness are less likely to have a mental illness or substance use disorder than the adult population - However, the number of youth reporting substance use disorders increased by 163% in 2020 over 2019 levels - Men make up 59% of this population, women make up 39%, and trans and nonbinary people include 2% the population each. 25% of youth experiencing homelessness report involvement with the foster care system and 59% report involvement with the justice system - Additional barriers faced by youth experiencing homelessness arise due to a lack of housing and/or employment history as well a lack of an adult support system 586 out of 2,585 unsheltered youth report being employed	
Special Populations: Strategies	LGBTQ+
	Gender non-conforming

Principle	Special Criteria
Plan must discuss the strategies the community will use to engage and address homelessness for each special population	Minors
	Justice involved
	Foster Care involved
	Victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation

The following overview of special populations strategies is expanded upon within the action steps of the LA CCP Action Plan. Action Steps that specifically call out some, or all of the following populations have also been included at the end of this section.

LGBTQIA+ YYA Strategies

- YYA who are part of the LGBTQIA+ community need programming tailored to their specific needs. This should include legal support for changing gender markers and names, programs that allow parents to keep their children with them, support groups, resources for pregnant / expecting YYA that decenter ciswomen's experiences, and identity-affirming health care.
- LGBTQIA+ YYA need providers who receive cultural humility training that focuses on safety issues for the community and on the importance of pronouns and the use of new names as requested by young people. Providers serving these YYA should have access to educational resources on topics like "What is asexuality?" that explain things like "people who identify as asexual can still be sexually active," for example.
- YYA who are a part of the LGBTQIA+ community need dedicated housing (including shelters) and services. YYA who are trans, trans women, and trans women of color need housing specifically for them.
- Develop and implement a strategy to more deeply and consistently support LGBTQ+ YYA in all projects across the youth system.
- Ensure access to safe, non-gendered places for LGBTQ+ YYA, including those who are exploring their identities.

Gender non-confirming YYA Strategies

- YYA who are nonbinary who are PEP need resources that decenter ciswomen's experiences.
- YYA who are gender non-confirming need shelter and housing options outside the gender binary where YYA can choose their preferred accommodation. YYA who identify as female need a dedicated shelter.
- Ensure access to gender-affirming clothing, easy-to-wear clothing when street-based.
- Increase gender-neutral bathroom access across programs

Unaccompanied Minors

- Unaccompanied minors need more supports, services, housing, and resources, including outside of DCFS.
- A strategy for developing a non-DCFS portfolio of supports needs to be developed so that youth who do not wish to engage with DCFS do not have to in order to access help.
- Housing and supportive services for unaccompanied minors should include safe, emergency shelters in youth-focused programs that can provide quick respite, permanent supportive housing (PSH) type resources that are structured to meet youth's needs and can support individuals with progressed mental illness, life skills development, legal assistance with and after emancipation, and more.
- Unaccompanied minors who are PEP need to be able to stay in the homeless system population of their choice instead of being referred to Families CES.
- The strategies below (referenced from the LA CCP Action Plan) have been clarified to call out unaccompanied minors more specifically. This CCP also refers to this population as unaccompanied youth, or unaccompanied YYA, throughout.

BIPOC YYA

- BIPOC YYA need providers and mentors who match their racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds.
- Landlords should be provided training on how to work with people from different backgrounds, as BIPOC YYA face race-based discrimination in pursuit of housing and landlords ignore property issues once BIPOC YYA have housing.

Indigenous YYA

- Indigenous YYA need staff who are knowledgeable about indigenous cultures and traumas, including staff who are indigenous themselves, to increase indigenous YYA deeply connecting with programs. Indigenous YYA need services that accept tribal identification cards as valid documentation.

Justice Involved YYA

- YYA who are justice involved need supports that do not use background checks. These YYA also need legal support, including help with expungement. YYA need providers who understand that YYA often have to deal with police harassment and criminalization and account for that in their program approaches.
- Justice-involved YYA, especially students, need housing support. Housing and other resource barriers should be removed, including those based on whether a YYA's case is open or closed.

Foster Care Involved YYA

- YYA involved in the foster care system need resources to improve the aging out process and what resources currently exist need to be started earlier. These YYA need exit planning along with realistic budgeting (tied to the actual cost of living in either the YYA's native or desired area). YYA involved in the foster care system need more cross-system support between foster care and the homeless system. Warm handoffs should involve more collaboration.
- YYA involved in the foster care system need more services, housing, resources, and shelter options for YYA who are under 18. The foster care system also needs more housing options for families and single mothers.

Victims of Sexual Trafficking, Exploitation, and Domestic Violence

- YYA victims of sexual trafficking, exploitation, and domestic violence need staff who are trained on identifying and effectively responding to domestic violence, sexual violence, and human sex trafficking. Providers serving these YYA need education and training from individuals with lived expertise.
- The system needs to review the CES process for working with YYA who have experienced trafficking, as currently they cannot get into the homeless system because they are sent to a domestic violence shelter and domestic violence shelters send them away because they are victims of trafficking.
- YYA victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation need to be housed in an area that is not known for high sex work activity. They also need anonymous and secure housing.

Members of our youth action board, the Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles, cautioned that we should also keep in mind that YYA needs do not always align closely with any given subpopulation. The system remaining flexible to serve unnamed subpopulations is therefore critical, in addition to the following resources:

- Provide staff training, resources, and supports to better advocate for YYA clients within the youth system and across systems
- Provide staff in all YCES projects with cultural competency and humility training on diversity, equity, and inclusion in general, and specifically on working with YYA who hold any/all of the identities and experiences named above. (LGBTQ+ equity, neurodiversity, identifying/responding to DV and trafficking were each especially highlighted by SPAs). Ensure ongoing opportunities for coaching/accountability in implementing those trainings.

The following goal and objectives from the LA CCP Action Plan *specifically* discuss strategies for addressing special populations' needs. As noted on p. 52, the CCP Principles establish precedence for incorporating these needs in all aspects of YHDP programming. Additionally, the needs of these special populations will be considered when enacting all action steps of the Action Plan.

GOAL 1: AUTHENTIC YOUTH COLLABORATION & YHDP PRINCIPLES.

Goal Statement: *Ensure that all efforts to prevent and end youth & young adult (YYA) homelessness are youth-centered and embed YHDP principles.*

Objective 1A: Lift up equity throughout all programming, especially for YYA who are:

- LGBTQ+
- Black (and Black & male; and Black & trans)
- Indigenous
- Undocumented
- [Unaccompanied Minors](#)
- All YYA of color
- Disabled
- Systems involved (foster care, justice/carceral systems)
- Expectant or parenting, including households with fathers and with trans or non-binary parents
- YYA who have experienced gang violence and/or gun violence
- YYA who have experienced domestic violence (DV) or trafficking

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop and implement a strategy to more deeply and consistently support LGBTQ+ YYA in all projects across the youth system. This must include a plan to: • Ensure access to safe, non-gendered places for LGBTQ+ YYA, including those who are exploring their identities. • Ensure access to gender-affirming clothing, easy-to-wear clothing when street-based. • Increase gender-neutral bathroom access across programs	LAHSA	no more than 6 months	SPA 4 PWG SC 3

Provide staff training, resources, and supports to better advocate for YYA clients within the youth system and across systems	group collaboration with all lead agencies	A decision should be made within 3 month	SPA 1
Provide staff in all YCES projects with cultural competency and humility training on diversity, equity, and inclusion in general, and specifically on working with YYA who hold any/all of the identities and experiences named above. (LGBTQ+ equity, neurodiversity, identifying/responding to DV and trafficking were each especially highlighted by SPAs). Ensure ongoing opportunities for coaching/accountability in implementing those trainings and principles. RELATED TO OBJECTIVE 1D	Group collaboration with the leadership teams in each SPA's looking at the best training that are available.	This should start in the first 3 months	SPAs 4, 6, 7
Objective 1D: Ensure new and existing programs and staff embed core principles, including: • Authentic Youth Collaboration and Youth Choice • Racial & LGBTQ+ Equity • Housing First • Trauma-Informed Practices • Positive Youth Development • Harm Reduction			
Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Continue building out a core training curriculum and ongoing coaching / processing / learning communities' approach to ensure new and existing projects, including any new staff who join as roles turn over, are equipped to embed the principles listed in this objective. Ensure ongoing opportunities for coaching/accountability in implementing those trainings and principles. In addition to the core principles named above, these should cover: • cultural humility • neurodiversity	LAHSA Abt/TCU TA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 2, 4, 8

understanding where YYA are coming from and what challenges they are dealing with RELATED TO OBJECTIVE 1A			
Support agencies/programs in revisiting policies and procedures to ensure they support the principles listed in this objective (e.g., trans YYAs' chosen names should be the only name they are required to use in practice and in front of others. Programs should never require people to sue their dead names just because they are their legal name.)	Abt TA can support this	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Ensure the system-and program-level staffing structures both support staff self-care	CES Agencies	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Review existing policies and practices within the homeless response system, including practices related to engagement and communication with youth, to ensure alignment with core principles (e.g., trauma-informed best practices).	LAHSA HEHW	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW
Create specific strategies to improve policies and practices across the homeless response system in alignment with core principles.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW

Objective 6B: Ensure YCES access and assessment processes are equitable and achieve what they intend to achieve.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Revisit and develop a different YCES triage and assessment tool (i.e., transition away from the Next Step Tool, and focus on ensuring the process truly assesses what YYA want, need, and are eligible for and screens them into those resources). Ensure updated tools identify and address the barriers	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	Already underway Could occur with LAHSA's HHAP funding round 3 - (rounds 3 & 4	SPAs 1, 2, 6 PWG SC3 HEHW

that current tools pose for identifying and screening in students, those who are systems-involved, and unaccompanied minors.		explicitly outline this as an eligible use).	
Provide county wide technical assistance and training to YCES sites to support the implementation of tool updates.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW
Create specific access points for victims of domestic violence and trafficking (private locations)	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6
Improve communication with YYA about where they're at in CE process, share resources as well as required next steps	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 1

Objective 7A: Ensure state and local funding opportunities prioritize available resources for YYA and better support linkages across systems¹¹

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop housing resources for YYA who score 8 or below on the current assessment	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	TBD: This may change when scores are removed from interim housing in July	SPA 6
(Uplift) conversations about cruel street-sweeping in LA. Education to the community is important; house keys not handcuffs, services not sweeps, permanent supportive housing not carceral, demand a plan for houselessness that divests from police and invests in housing, services, and resources our communities deserve.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 7
Make Emergency Housing Vouchers available for YYA in each SPA.	<i>To be determined during the CCP</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP</i>	PWG SC3

¹¹ For most cross-system collaboration needs, see GOAL 8

	<i>Implementation Phase</i>	<i>Implementation Phase</i>	
Explore and launch Direct Cash Transfers to provide flexible financial options to support YYA experiencing homelessness.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3
Leverage non-YHDP funding to serve unhoused students and unaccompanied minors who meet the McKinney Vento definition of homelessness and would not otherwise qualify for HUD/YHDP funded housing.	HEHW	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW
Identify funding sources and develop programs specifically designed by and built for BIPOC and LGBTQ+ YYA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4 SPA 6
Ensure prevention resource eligibility is structured to increase the number of YYA eligible for prevention resources	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 2
Increase investment in capital development for youth-specific housing, including youth with special needs/disabilities, expecting and parenting youth, and students.	County, city, and housing authorities are eligible Homekey entities	Homekey round 3, NOFA opens in September 2022.	PWG SC3
Establish “youth set-asides” (a specified percentage of funding designated for youth) in LAHSA’s various funding sources when strategic and allowable to ensure youth are not unintentionally excluded.	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3

Objective 7B: Develop consensus locally on the optimal youth homelessness response system and align available funding streams to continue building out the YYA system.

Action Step	Who’s Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Complete countywide and SPA-level system models to develop consensus on the system we are trying to build and to	Abt TA can support this	Summer 2022	General

identify shared understanding of housing and service gaps			
Collaborate with entities responsible for implementing local, state, federal, and private funding to align and coordinate investment planning and continue building out the YYA system	Abt TA can support this	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8 General
Leverage other state and local funding sources to expand housing options for unhoused college students and unaccompanied minors.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW
Objective 8A: Improve collaboration and coordination of services between child welfare, justice, mental health, healthcare, public housing, K-12 and post-secondary education, workforce development programs, and YCES/homelessness systems.			
Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop a plan to expand community-wide and cross-system partnerships to reduce barriers to resources and services, as named specifically with each system below. Ensure there is multi- and cross-system work to refrain from siloing cross-system work.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	All
Work with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to: • advocate for better support and communication when working with YYA with closed cases who are trying to get their children back • ensure clients are supported in working through case requirements • support Independent Living Program (ILP) better and shift requirements (increase funding, increase ages served) • increase use of THP-NMD (Transitional Housing Program- Non-Minor Dependents) for young adults in foster care to better-prepare them for independent adulthood and	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 PWG SC3

subsequently prevent homelessness upon discharge. • Improve knowledge of DCFS among homeless service providers (DCFS 101 training) • improve exit planning and ensure YYA don't exit to houselessness • improve clarity on DCFS's roles and what they can (and can't) do • continue to develop multiagency care teams • spell out roles and partnership structures in MOUs and contracts • streamline referral process from DCFS to CE, cut down on paperwork, not traumatize YYA, be transparent about the process, warm handoffs. • support YYA in understanding housing market and options in LA, including how to access YCES if needed • train staff on YCES			
Extend the availability of rental assistance through FUP and FYI vouchers from 3 years to 5 years by offering voucher holders participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program, or if FSS is not offered by a particular housing authority or if there is no availability, offer the additional 2 years through work and school participation, as outlined by HUD.	DCFS Housing Authorities	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3
Make better connections to supportive services for YA attending (or applying to) community colleges and universities to promote housing stability and post-secondary education access, retention, and persistence, including career technical opportunities by implementing cross training between post-secondary pathways and financial aid resources and introduction to YCES services and benefits. • Offer annual cross-training opportunities between homelessness response systems and post-secondary educational systems	Post-Secondary education providers HEHW (Subcommittee 1 on applied learning) LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 2, 5, 6, 7 HEHW

Principle	Special Criteria		
(including housing providers, K-12 homeless liaisons, student services staff, financial aid staff, faculty, residential education staff, etc). ● Direct Campus Peer Navigators to coordinate with CES Education Coordinators and campus basic needs centers, to bridge local county homeless services with the school-based emergency support system in a way that ensures confidentiality and privacy for unhoused students. ● Create systems to support the referral and service pipeline to college for unaccompanied homeless minors in K-12 systems to ensure youths' successful matriculation and retention. ● Explore ways to bring YCES access on-site at college campuses including CCCs, CSUs and UCs. ● Support the creation of housing opportunities that incorporate collaboration between housing providers and post-secondary educational institutions designed to facilitate the referral of homeless college students to housing programs, provide services that combine housing and educational case management and provide a bridge for homeless youth and young adults to educational pathways. ● Explore opportunities to provide education partners and student housing providers with access to the Resource Management System to identify available housing within the county for timely and effective matching. ● embed education/career case management within housing programs	K/12 and post-secondary institutions Cross sector partners		

Principle	Special Criteria
Equity	CCP addresses how the community is measuring and considering racial inequities and other disparities in the risks for, and experiences of homelessness in the community
Equity at LAHSA is driven by a foundational belief in implementing solutions that address the historical harms that have resulted in the cyclical nature of homelessness, health ailments, social instability and most importantly, poverty. In order to measure and address racial, gender, and other disparities in the risks for, and experiences of homelessness in the community, LAHSA is looking at the root causes of homelessness among youth and young adults with a solution-oriented lens that emphasizes prevention and when care is necessary, puts extreme weight on ensuring holistic care is rendered in a manner that produces healthy, sustainable outcomes as folks exit the system. Through the utilization of flexibilities offered through YDHP, and through the inclusion of youth voice, programs will be specially tailored within each Service Planning Area to address the unique regional concerns that vary across Los Angeles County's many communities. Programs within the CCP prioritize cultural sensitivity, and promote practices that encourage staffing that reflects the communities being served. LAHSA will provide staff in all YCES projects with cultural competence and humility training on diversity, equity, and inclusion in general, and specifically on working with YYA who hold any/all of the identities and experiences named above. (LGBTQ+ equity, neurodiversity, identifying/responding to DV and trafficking were each especially highlighted by SPAs). There is a commitment to ensuring ongoing opportunities for coaching/accountability in implementing those trainings and principles.	
Positive Youth Development (PYD)	Plan describes how PYD will be integrated into the youth homeless response system.

Positive Youth Development at LAHSA is driven by healing centered engagement that goes beyond trauma informed approaches. The idea behind trauma informed approaches is an acknowledgement of trauma, and meeting clients where they are emotionally, socially and sometimes physically relative to the trauma being experienced. Healing centered approaches seek to move clients not beyond their trauma but with their trauma, lessening the weight of that trauma through the inclusion of adequate resources, a healthy network of peers and ongoing opportunities for growth. When positive youth development is done correctly, youth and young adults walk into adulthood equipped with the attitude, skills and training necessary to contribute to the communities in which they reside. But further, when done correctly, youth and young adults should also have the coping skills and social network they feel a deep comfort and connection with for ongoing guidance and reassurance.

Positive Youth Development is based on the principle that certain protective factors can help youth and young adults achieve their goals and outcomes, across a range of categories, including housing stability, as well as social and emotional well-being. These protective factors may include: supportive adult relationships, supporting youth with a sense of belonging and personal value, emotional and moral support, and physical and psychological safety. Positive Youth Development services engage youth and young adults in a manner that is productive and constructive, recognizes and seeks to build on assets and strengths, and supports youth and young adults to build and utilize support from positive and permanent connections

A number of YYA centered programs at LAHSA already emphasize the need to incorporate Positive Youth Development in service plans administered by contracting agencies. Programs like the Youth Family Reconnection Program are built on healing centered engagement, prioritizing familiar and stable placements with existing family and friends.

Trauma Informed Care (TIC)

Plan describes how TIC will be integrated into the youth homeless response system.

LAHSA defines Trauma Informed Care (TIC) as an organizational framework that involves identifying, understanding, and responding to the effects of trauma by incorporating six key principles rooted in strengths-based resiliency and healing across services, spaces, and systems. The TIC approach acknowledges trauma, where employees meet clients where they are emotionally, socially and sometimes physically relative to the trauma being experienced. This is an approach deeply embedded in the routines of nearly every employee at LAHSA.

Trauma as a concept is multidimensional; SAMHSA describes individual trauma as a person's experience or perception of an event, or series of events, that results in long-term detrimental effects on a person's physical, psychological, and spiritual well-being. Expanding upon this definition, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness acknowledges that trauma not only affects individuals, but it can also be shared collectively as part of a social group, community, or system.

In the last decade, the homeless services system has increasingly recognized how pervasive the effects of trauma are among the population experiencing homelessness and the importance of addressing that trauma through an appropriate framework of care. Trauma brought on by domestic violence or past criminal justice system involvement can lead youth and young adults to experience homelessness or housing insecurity, subsequently, the experience of homelessness can introduce new traumas. Exposure to a traumatic situation, such as housing loss, is disruptive and life-altering; the trauma of losing one's home and sense of stability is a foundational setback.

Community trauma, such as interpersonal violence, as well as historical and structural harms can manifest in trauma that impacts entire communities, that marginalize and oppress whole communities. Community trauma is especially acute for BIPOC populations who are overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness due to inequities and who have experienced long-standing harms ranging from overt brutality to implicit racial bias.

The homeless services system is a critical piece of a community's crisis response network for people who have lost their housing. Once engaged with this system, a person encounters new spaces and services to support their journey to housing stability. Each space and encounter is an opportunity to meet people where they are—to address their trauma, while honoring their strengths and abilities, and provide them with the care they need.

Given the multifaceted nature of trauma and trauma's effects on the population experiencing homelessness, LAHSA affirms the importance of incorporating Trauma-Informed Care principles and practices across the Youth System and promotes these practices within the CCP. One of the objectives in the Action Plan in the CCP is dedicated to ensuring new and existing programs and staff embed core principles, including Trauma-Informed Practices.

Following the SAMHSA model, there are six key principles that are central to the homeless services system's integration of a Trauma-Informed Care approach:

- **Foster Safety:** Establishing a safe physical, psychological, and emotional environment includes making certain that basic needs are met, safety measures are in place, and responses are consistent, predictable, and respectful. The YHDP planning process and CCP promotes safety as a top priority throughout the action steps in each objective.
- **Build Trustworthiness and Transparency:** Trustworthy relationships that are healing-centered start with the everyday interactions people have with those around them. The YHDP planning

process strived to model and facilitate these types of relationships to build authentic and positive relationships among all YYA and other stakeholders. ● Leverage Peer Support and Mutual Self-Help: Peer support means involving YYA with lived experience in all aspects of the resiliency and healing process. Exchange of support among those who have shared experiences and understanding is critical to establishing trust and facilitating healing. One objective in the CCP is dedicated to prioritizing authentic YYA collaboration. The associated action step strives to increase the number of peer support roles and YYA with lived experience working within programs and at the system level. ● Encourage Collaboration and Mutuality: Equalizing power dynamics and promoting positive interpersonal relationships transitions the social climate from “power over” to “power with.” The YHDP planning process from start to finish has centered authority and decision-making around YYA with lived experience. The process has strived to equalize power dynamics by authority and decision-making processes with YYA providing multiple opportunities for feedback loops. ● Promote Empowerment, Voice, and Choice: YYA strengths and past experiences can serve to build competencies that will promote autonomy and gain a sense of control over daily lives. The CCP fosters this belief that individuals and communities alike have the innate ability to recover from trauma and can identify the supports needed for healing. ● Consider Cultural, Historical, and Gender-Based Issues: Acknowledging that cultural, historical, and gender-based issues influence perception of and response to traumatic events is critical for resiliency and healing. The CCP aims to encourage environments that honor diversity and inclusion starts with creating competency for understanding these entrenched issues and building sensitivity for unique strengths and needs.	
Family Engagement	The CCP identifies at least one strategy designed to strengthen, stabilize, or reunify families
Although LAHSA does have a Family system in place devoted to assisting families experiencing homelessness, there are several strategies within the Youth system that uniquely addresses the needs of young parenting clients. For this purpose, LAHSA defines a family as an individual or couple who is pregnant or parenting. Through this lens, LAHSA is seeking to remedy a deeply unfortunate policy that causes parenting youth in YCES to lose housing when there is DCFS involvement or when they lose custody of their child. LAHSA is using this opportunity to meet with DCFS to review and advocate for change to policy that causes parenting youth in YCES housing to lose housing when there is DCFS involvement or when they lose custody. Preventing the loss of the child in the first place is of high priority, which means adequately addressing resource needs that may result in family separation. Utility and food assistance, access to life skills trainings and opportunities for upward economic movement are just a few of the factors that LAHSA is working with service providers to strengthen and promote healthy outcomes for families in YCES.	
Housing First	CCP states at least one strategy to offer youth immediate access to safe, secure, and stable housing without preconditions.

Housing First is a proven and nationally-recognized model for creating housing stability, promoting well-being, and ending homelessness. Grounded in the principles of housing and services with no preconditions, individualized support, and participant choice, it is an approach to homeless services delivery that is both evidence-based and cost-effective. Low-barrier, Housing First policies that allow room for YYA to “make mistakes” without it meaning they lose their housing and supports.

The CCP takes a Housing First approach to homeless services delivery and upholds these core principles throughout the CCP to eliminate barriers to housing access, connect YYA to permanent long-term housing, and end YYA homelessness in Los Angeles:

- **Housing and services with no preconditions:** One of the objectives in the Action Plan in the CCP is dedicated to ensuring new and existing programs and staff embed core principles, including Housing First. Housing for YYA who have experienced homelessness is not contingent on readiness conditions such as sobriety or medication compliance. But Housing First is not housing only – in fact, it recognizes the critical role of supportive services, ranging from assistance with housing stability (e.g. apartment maintenance, rental assistance) to clinical interventions and other supports (e.g. mental and physical health care, employment assistance). Importantly, challenges in housing stability do not compromise clinical supports, and vice versa.
- **Services are individualized and person-driven:** Housing First is not a one-size-fits-all approach; there is no predetermined objective and no prescribed set of services. YYA should identify their own goals and priorities with the support of trained staff who use a recovery orientation and tailor an array of services to fit individual needs.
- **Participant choice:** YYA deserve to, and are capable of, making choices about their own life. This applies to where and how they live, as well as what services and supports they need to achieve and maintain stability.

Youth and young adults access LAHSA’s programs and services through the YCES. As a collaborative, no-wrong-door network, the YCES reaches clients through outreach teams, at access and navigation centers, or when clients call 2-1-1. Many YYA who interact with the homeless system are served by the Youth system, though pregnant/expecting and parenting YYA can/may be served by the Families system instead.

Unsheltered homelessness	The CCP address how the community will address unsheltered youth homelessness in the community
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Unsheltered homelessness across Los Angeles County creates significant health and safety stressors for the entire community – especially YYA living on the streets. Strategies to mitigate these stressors must address the concerns of both unsheltered residents and their housed neighbors, as well as further the goal of providing a long-term solution to unsheltered homelessness. Until there is enough safe, decent, affordable, and accessible housing for everyone, people will continue to live in public spaces. LAHSA encourages all sectors of the community to work collectively and collaboratively to mitigate the hazards facing our unsheltered neighbors, especially YYA. Protecting the health and safety of all residents, both housed and unhoused, will create a healthier community for all.

One of the goals in the CCP is to ensure every YYA who needs resources and services can access the system quickly and with no barriers. One of the objectives specifically strives to uphold this, by reducing the number of days YYA spend unsheltered or on the streets. There are several strategies to address this, such as expanding YYA Access Points, developing a strategy to expand and improve YYA-specific outreach, and develop a strategy to ensure YYA have access to crisis responses that aren't police.

Youth Choice

Plan identifies how youth will be provided choice on which providers and interventions to engage with.

The youth system at LAHSA prioritizes the experiences and feedback from youth and young adults who receive many of the resources being provided. Young people engaged with the organization play a significant role in holding LAHSA staff and its youth serving systems accountable for the well-rounded delivery of services, and they play a pivotal role in ensuring that there is continuous ongoing quality improvement within existing programs that adapts to changing needs like the pandemic and increasing housing costs throughout the Coc.

As highlighted throughout the CCP, YCES strives to give youth the latitude and choice to choose and engage with the service providers throughout the region. One CCP objective is dedicated to ensure that new and existing programs and staff embed authentic youth collaboration and youth choice throughout. YCES services are client-centered, which means that the orientation of services provided to each client is driven by and reflective of careful consideration and compassion to a wide-range of unique experiences. Given the large footprint of the greater Los Angeles area, LAHSA is able to consult with numerous providers when a need for a youth or young adult arises and a service provider they are currently at may not be best positioned to deliver a particular service. Training for staff assisting in this process ensures that all service delivery considerations are co-designed by young people and inclusive of their feedback for quality assurance. LAHSA also works with other government agencies who may be at the front end of service delivery for this population, including but not limited to, DMH, DCFS, DOE, LAUSD and the Probation Department.

Individualized and client-driven support

Plan identifies how the system responds to the different needs for service type, intensity, and length of supports.

Homelessness impacts YYA in many ways, and the experiences of being without a home are just as diverse. This is why individualized and client-driven supports are necessary for successful housing placements and long term success with housing. At LAHSA, the belief is that people deserve to, and are capable of, making choices about their own life. This applies to where and how they live, as well as what services and supports they need to achieve and maintain stability.

LAHSA promotes a basic standard of rights for YYA going through the Los Angeles CoC YYA Serving programs, and they include, but are not limited to the California Foster Youth Bill of Rights.

Throughout the community engagement discussions, 5 types of project options were identified to maximize the beneficial outcomes for YYA. They include:

- **Crisis/Medium-Term Housing to Permanent Housing Project:** This project type can be implemented with the TH portion serving as an alternative to shelter, with the guarantee for a linkage to RRH for YYA who want and need it. TH may be intended to serve more of a crisis or short-term need for clients, but its flexibility to be extended for up to 2 years for clients who want and need it is helpful, especially in a high-cost, limited-availability rental housing market like LA's. Clients who enter the TH component will have the option of transitioning to the RRH component, but will not be required to use both components. Likewise, some clients may never enter the TH component and go straight into RRH. Some SPAs may choose to implement a staffing model where the same case manager can work with clients while they are in TH and RRH.
- **Rapid Rehousing:** YHDP-funded RRH projects would provide rental assistance for up to 24 months (36 months if agencies request and are approved for the flexibility allowed in the YHDP NOFO) and supportive services for the duration of a participant's time receiving rental assistance and for up to 6 months (or 24, pending any requested flexibilities) after rental assistance payments stop. They would be able to provide the breadth, depth, and intensity of services that YYA want and need to obtain and maintain housing.
- **Outreach and Navigation Services:** This type of grant would bolster the front end of a SPA's YCES by providing youth-specific and peer-led outreach and system navigation. This would allow SPAs to improve marketing strategies and increase equity in access by targeting YYA who cannot or do not easily access the system currently. It could support more young people in getting connected more quickly to other resources outside the homeless services system, or in otherwise resolving their housing crises without ever having to enter into the youth homelessness system. This project would center youth-led decision-making about what next steps are right at all decision points.
- **Host Home:** A YHDP-funded Host Homes Host project would be a short-term, family- or kinship-based setting that offers YYA a safe alternative to shelter. Under YHDP, agencies would notify HUD of their use of the flexibility in Appendix A of the NOFO to pay hosts up to \$500 per month for hosting YYA in their homes. Individual projects would determine whether host home projects could be "kinship care" or chosen family settings. Projects would be expected to provide host training and support, alongside offering support to participants.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** PSH is a non-time-limited permanent housing subsidy. To be eligible for PSH, a household must have a member with a disability. PSH comes with intensive services, which would likely be funded through a separate funding source in LA. YHDP would only

cover the housing costs associated with youth-dedicated PSH. This project type would deeply embed a Housing First approach and would be reserved and designed for people with the highest ongoing needs and levels of vulnerability. Youth-dedicated PSH would be DedicatedPLUS, meaning it would not require participants to meet the length-of-time component of the chronic homelessness definition to be eligible.		
Social and Community Integration	Plan identifies how the system will offer meaningful opportunities for participation in community activities.	

The community was deeply involved in helping to design a more flexible, robust and better serving youth system within LAHSA. Their feedback was implemented during the planning, execution and analysis phases of the CCP.

First, LAHSA began with a YHDP overview. This included making the case for continued collaboration in the planning process, Authentic Youth Collaboration Training for all stakeholders from the outset and the development of a shared vision & mission. LAHSA then went on to conduct 1:1 Interviews with key stakeholders:

- HYFLA members and other YYA
- CoC/YHDP leads
- Service providers and CE staff in each SPA
- System partners
- Other key partners (Education, Probation, DCFS, etc..)

A formal planning work group was then created, incorporating representatives of the groups listed above. The group examined the entire youth system to make recommendations and fill gaps with the YHDP funding. Reviewed were:

- The YHDP application
- HMIS
- CES
- LSA/Stella P
- Cross-system partners
- Existing needs assessment
- Identify what's missing that could be obtained

The next step was to finalize the YHDP governance structure (and ensure it aligns with CoC's and YAB's governance structures and meeting timelines). Once completed, the group began defining mission & vision statements, which allowed for the discussion and emphasis on principles in practice to determine how to ensure the broader stakeholder group is brought and bought into understanding and agreeing with them. Several highlighted principles include:

- Equity
- Authentic Youth Collaboration
- The USICH Youth Framework
- Inclusion of Special populations
- Positive Youth Development
- Family engagement
- Housing First
- Unsheltered homelessness
- Youth choice
- Individualized and client-driven supports
- Social and community integration
- Coordinated entry

The group then scheduled population-specific community dialogues. These sessions were intended to hear specifically from marginalized communities. They include:

- LGBTQ YYA
- Black, Indigenous, and YYA of color
- Undocumented YYA

- YYA who've experienced DV/trafficking
- Pregnant / parenting YYA
- YYA with gang involvement
- YYA with child welfare involvement
- YYA with justice involvement

Once findings from these sessions were analyzed, stakeholders were able to include their recommendations for serving these populations. The goal was to use information gained during community dialogues to inform how these are structured. LAHSA reconvened stakeholders to discuss broader community plan to prevent and end youth homelessness, and to incorporate the thorough and well-thought out feedback received from folks with lived-experience.

This led to System Modeling, which were based on all core planning team and broader stakeholder meetings, and design the optimal system that will prevent and end youth homelessness in LA County. There were models for youth under 18 and young adults 18-24. The sessions helped to embed principles in practice and essential elements defined during population- specific community dialogues, and during the action planning session.

This work is set to continue even as the funding is distributed and utilized by partner agencies to serve YYA. Through continuous quality improvement that is inclusive of the voices of folks with lived-experience, it is the hope that the youth system will be beneficially transformed to better address the wide range of specific needs that present themselves in youth homelessness. By bringing together folks with lived experience, and decision makers who service that population, the goal is to introduce equity in the power dynamic between the two parties, and build a better system that holistically addresses the need of YYA.

Coordinated entry

Plan addresses how the CoC will ensure that the coordinated entry process is youth appropriate.

As defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Coordinated Entry is "a process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs." Starting in 2013, HUD began requiring recipients of federal Continuum of Care (CoC) or Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) funding to practice Coordinated Entry, as its efficacy had been proven in a number of different communities with significant homeless populations

LAHSA, as both the CoC lead and the homeless services system lead agency in Los Angeles, ensures that Coordinated Entry is practiced by managing the Coordinated Entry System, an organized network of homeless service providers, system funders, and other partners from across the County who coordinate their resources and services according to a set of common principles and shared procedures. These principles work to standardize approaches on:

- How people access services and how their needs are assessed.
- How people are prioritized for limited resources

Using its joint powers authority as a City and County government agency, LAHSA also works with neighboring CoCs and Cities to strengthen the network of CES providers and even help to coordinate care outside of the CoC or CES jurisdiction.

CES is held together through the use of a database accessible by providers in CES called the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS holds the information of CES participants and is integral to how homeless individuals are prioritized, referred, and tracked as they move on their journey toward housing.

CES serves as the organizational backbone of homeless services and helps providers work in a similar manner to make the experience of connecting people to solutions as quickly as possible. CES is based on four core principles: respect, accountability, consistency, and integration. These principles can be seen through the following actions that all staff involved in CES practice every single day.

The Coordinated Entry System for Youth (Youth CES) is a regionally coordinated, client centered system that streamlines access to developmentally appropriate housing and support services for youth and young adults, ages 16-24, experiencing homelessness and housing instability in Los Angeles County. By bringing together new and existing programs and resources, and using standardized tools and processes, youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability are able to access housing and/or support services that meet their needs. Youth CES aims to streamline the process to:

1. Provide safety and support for youth in crisis;
2. Get youth off the street as quickly as possible; and
3. Prevent homeless youth from becoming chronically homeless adults.

The CCP and YCES Regional System Implementation efforts strive to uphold the following goals related to YCES:

- Review and advocate for change to policy that causes parenting youth in YCES housing to lose housing when there is DCFS involvement or when they lose custody
- Develop, implement, and provide ongoing training for staff to be able to identify YYA experiencing homelessness with specific guidance on how to identify a YYA housing status. "If a YYA is experiencing XYZ, they are eligible for XYZ"

- Create YYA-specific decision-making and policy development tables for system-level decisions, and include YYA service providers and YYA in those tables. Continue to rethink the parts of the system that were taken from the adult system with little regard for how the YYA system functions or what YYA want and need. Convene a youth-specific policy table within the CoC to revisit and reimagine how YCES is structured and the policies and procedures that guide it.

7. LA Community- Wide YHDP Action Plan: Goals, Objectives, & Action Steps

The following proposed goals, objectives, and action steps are intended to build on the project models and deeply embed core values and principles named in this CCP. The initial framework was developed by Subcommittee #3 of the YHDP Planning Working Group (PWG SC3), which reviewed the YHDP Application and findings from focus groups with youth and young adults who have experienced housing instability and homelessness to identify big-picture goals and some objectives and action steps.

This action plan had multiple iterations as stakeholders across the county contributed their best thinking to what the comprehensive work to end youth and young adult housing instability and homelessness must look like across partners and systems, in addition to the projects that are funded by YHDP.

Training needs came many times during planning processes. Action steps related to training show up in multiple goals and objectives. **Action steps that include a training component have been highlighted in this color** to make it easier to identify all relevant action items and develop a training strategy once we shift from YHDP planning into implementation.¹²

GOAL 1: AUTHENTIC YOUTH COLLABORATION & YHDP PRINCIPLES.

Goal Statement: *Ensure that all efforts to prevent and end youth & young adult (YYA) homelessness are youth-centered and embed YHDP principles.*

Objective 1A: Lift up equity throughout all programming, especially for YYA who are:

- LGBTQ+
- Black (and Black & male; and Black & trans)
- Indigenous
- Undocumented
- [Unaccompanied Minors](#)
- All YYA of color
- Disabled
- Systems involved (foster care, justice/carceral systems)

¹² Resources: [HEHW Recommendations for YHDP CCP 5 - Final.docx - Google Docs](#) & [Supporting the Education of Unaccompanied Students Experiencing Homelessness](#)

- Expectant or parenting, including households with fathers and with trans or non-binary parents
- YYA who have experienced gang violence and/or gun violence
- YYA who have experienced domestic violence (DV) or trafficking

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop and implement a strategy to more deeply and consistently support LGBTQ+ YYA in all projects across the youth system. This must include a plan to: • Ensure access to safe, non-gendered places for LGBTQ+ YYA, including those who are exploring their identities. • Ensure access to gender-affirming clothing, easy-to-wear clothing when street-based. • Increase gender-neutral bathroom access across programs	LAHSA	no more than 6 months	SPA 4 PWG SC 3
Provide staff training, resources, and supports to better advocate for YYA clients within the youth system and across systems	group collaboration with all lead agencies	A decision should be made within 3 month	SPA 1
Provide staff in all YCES projects with cultural competency and humility training on diversity, equity, and inclusion in general, and specifically on working with YYA who hold any/all of the identities and experiences named above. (LGBTQ+ equity, neurodiversity, identifying/responding to DV and trafficking were each especially highlighted by SPAs). Ensure ongoing opportunities for coaching/accountability in implementing those trainings and principles. RELATED TO OBJECTIVE 1D	Group collaboration with the leadership teams in each SPA's looking at the best training that are available.	This should start in the first 3 months	SPAs 4, 6, 7

Objective 1B: Ensure every YYA has access to population-specific services

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop a plan to support YYA in finding jobs, especially for YYA with different immigration statuses	Lead CES Agencies	Immediately	SPA 7

Develop more resources for expectant and parenting YYA	Lead CES Agencies	Immediately	SPA 8
Identify ways to provide population-specific / identity-affirming counseling services for YYA not enrolled in YCES programming	Collaboration between CES and DMH	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6
Increase YCES project staff knowledge of services available to expectant and parenting YYA, including parenting fathers and households with trans or nonbinary parents.	LAHSA Providers	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 2
Identify and address the needs of YYA struggling with substance use.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4

Objective 1C: Prioritize authentic YYA collaboration by positioning YYA at the center of decision-making

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Finalize updates to HYFLA's governance charter and membership/ recruitment strategy	HYFLA TCU TA support LAHSA staff support	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	
Increase the number of peer support roles and young folks with lived experience working within programs and at the system level (including at LAHSA), and ensure supports and training for people in peer support roles	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC 3
Develop and continually improve training for supervisors of peer workers	LASHA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC 3

Identify and increase opportunities for YYA collaboration and leadership across the county, within the SPA, and at the program/agency level	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Develop a strategy to identify gaps in geographic equity and make improvements, so that YYA in the various regions across the county and within each SPA are able to access housing crisis services without geography and environmental stressors being a barrier	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8
Build the leadership capacity of a cohort of youth and young adults in significant paid positions to guide and co-design system transformation	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	September & on-going	HJC (Building Towards Youth-Led Housing Justice effort)

Objective 1D: Ensure new and existing programs and staff embed core principles, including:

- Authentic Youth Collaboration and Youth Choice
- Racial & LGBTQ+ Equity
- Housing First
- Trauma-Informed Practices
- Positive Youth Development
- Harm Reduction

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Continue building out a core training curriculum and ongoing coaching / processing / learning communities' approach to ensure new and existing projects, including any new staff who join as roles turn over, are equipped to embed the principles listed in this objective. Ensure ongoing opportunities for coaching/accountability in implementing those trainings and principles. In addition to the core principles named above, these should cover: ● cultural humility ● neurodiversity	LAHSA Abt/TCU TA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 2, 4, 8

understanding where YYA are coming from and what challenges they are dealing with RELATED TO OBJECTIVE 1A			
Support agencies/programs in revisiting policies and procedures to ensure they support the principles listed in this objective (e.g., trans YYAs' chosen names should be the only name they are required to use in practice and in front of others. Programs should never require people to sue their dead names just because they are their legal name.)	Abt TA can support this	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Ensure the system-and program-level staffing structures both support staff self-care	CES Agencies	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Review existing policies and practices within the homeless response system, including practices related to engagement and communication with youth, to ensure alignment with core principles (e.g., trauma-informed best practices).	LAHSA HEHW	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW
Create specific strategies to improve policies and practices across the homeless response system in alignment with core principles.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW

GOAL 2: YYA-SPECIFIC ACCESS & ENGAGEMENT

Goal Statement: *Ensure every YYA who needs resources and services can access the system quickly and with no barriers.*

Objective 2A: Reduce the number of days YYA spend unsheltered/on the streets.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Expand YYA Access Points . Review the effectiveness of the access points that exist already.	LASHA	<i>To be determined during the CCP</i>	SPA 6

		<i>Implementation Phase</i>	
Develop a strategy to expand and improve YYA-specific outreach , including countywide coverage (using YHDP funding or other funding sources)	LASHA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC 3
Develop a strategy (using YHDP funding or other funding sources) to improve and expand peer navigation	LASHA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC 3
Develop a strategy (using YHDP or other funding sources) to ensure YYA have access to crisis responses that aren't police	LASHA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 2, 3, 4

Objective 2B: Improve coordination, communication, and strategy at this front end of the system (i.e., access and outreach)

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop and implement a strategy to improve marketing and advertisement of the system/resources (including for people without reliable phones, transportation, or internet)	YCES staff at LAHSA and in each SPA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 5
Develop flow charts for who handles what so YYA know who to go to	LEAD YCES	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 1
Develop more meet-and-greet events for TAY to build community so living together is easier and more exciting	LEAD YCES	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8

Develop a clear, consistent plan and method for tracking of contacts with individuals and parts of the geography covered by outreach	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	
Identify ways to build better partnerships with other systems and resources to connect YYA who come to access points but aren't "in" the system to available resources and services, including but not limited to education, employment, mental health, and substance use supports (<i>See OBJECTIVE 8A for more details on cross-system collaboration</i>)	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC 3

GOAL 3: YYA-SPECIFIC PREVENTION, DIVERSION, & HOUSING PROBLEM-SOLVING

Goal Statement: *Ensure that prevention, diversion, and housing problem-solving are YYA-specific and easily & quickly accessible*

Objective 3A: Connect YYA eligible for prevention, diversion, and housing problem-solving supports and resources quickly

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Shorten turnaround time for receiving Problem Solving Assistance Funds (PSAF), and ensure problem-solving services and approaches are youth-driven and youth-specific	Lasha along with the Problem Solver	within 3 months	PWG SC 3
Create one-pager or fact sheet for landlords explaining what is required for financial assistance (proof of ownership, social security number, etc.)	LAHSA	TBD	SPA 6
Identify ways to create or provide youth-specific substance use and mental health services to bolster diversion and prevention efforts.	A collaboration between DMH and Probation	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC 3

GOAL 4: YYA-SPECIFIC INTERIM HOUSING & SERVICES

Goal Statement: *Ensure immediate access to low-barrier interim housing (including crisis housing) and services to all YYA who want and need them.*

Objective 4A: Increase YYA-specific crisis housing options, as designed and developed by and for young people

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Work with local government to secure abandoned properties that could be bought or rented by agencies serving YYA	Kia Dupclay, LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6
Work to have apartments readily available for YYA experiencing homelessness	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 3
Support ongoing work and TA that the interim housing division at LAHSA is working on to revisit how crisis housing projects (including shelters and host homes) are implemented for YYA to remove barriers and identify any additional staff training needed to support programs being effective	LAHSA interim housing division Providers Abt TA can help with this	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	N/A

Objective 4B: Increase housing inventory of YYA-specific non-crisis interim housing with limited barriers and eligibility requirements

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Revisit how interim housing projects (including bridge housing and TH) are implemented for YYA to remove barriers and identify any additional staff training needed to support programs being effective	LAHSA Providers Abt TA can help with this	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	N/A
Embed employment and education supports within programs	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Coordinate across funders to strategize and provide access to flexible funding sources for TH providers.	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP</i>	SPA 2

		Implementation Phase	
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GOAL 5: YYA-SPECIFIC PERMANENT HOUSING & SERVICES.

Goal Statement: *Ensure geographically equitable access to permanent housing and longer-term services to all YYA who want and need them, supporting the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) core outcomes of stable housing, permanent connections, education/employment, and improved wellbeing.*

Objective 5A: Build system-wide capacity to ensure long-term housing retention and stability for every young person, and to ensure all YYA across the county have access to permanent housing.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Decrease barriers to PSH for YYA, including AMI requirements, and access to shelter or interim housing.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6 SPA 4
Review scopes of required services (SRs) to revisit what permanent housing projects (including RRH and PSH) are designed to do with and for YYA, and analyze how they are implemented to remove barriers and identify any additional staff training needed to support programs being effective	LAHSA Providers Abt TA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Develop more meet-and-greet events for TAY to build community so living together is easier and more exciting	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8
Enhance pathways to PSH units for YYA by increasing the number of crisis beds.	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4

Objective 5B: Ensure every YYA has access to services in permanent housing that will support them to thrive.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop better strategies around identifying and offering the services and supports YYA need to find, move into, and retain housing. Embed accountability mechanisms to ensure programs/projects ensure YYA can access those services.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4 PWG SC3
Embed employment and education supports within programs	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Embed mental health supports and services / connections into all programs, including more options for high-need folks	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 1, 5

GOAL 6: YCES TRAINING, POLICIES, & OPERATIONS

Goal Statement: *Ensure YCES policies, procedures, approaches, forms, and operations eliminate barriers and promote equitable access to resources.*

Objective 6A: Ensure YCES policies and procedures are built by and for youth, young adults, and the providers working directly with them.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Review and advocate for change to policy that causes parenting youth in YCES housing to lose housing when there is DCFS involvement or when they lose custody	LAHSA YCES and FCES systems and staff	TBD	SPA 6
Develop, implement, and provide ongoing training for staff to be able to identify YYA experiencing homelessness with specific guidance on how to identify a YYA housing status. "If a YYA is	LAHSA Abt TA can help with this Mark Markarian	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 2, 3

experiencing XYZ, they are eligible for XYZ”			
Create YYA-specific decision-making and policy development tables for system-level decisions, and include YYA service providers and YYA in those tables. Continue to rethink the parts of the system that were taken from the adult system with little regard for how the YYA system functions or what YYA want and need. Convene a youth-specific policy table within the CoC to revisit and reimagine how YCES is structured and the policies and procedures that guide it.	LAHSA SPA Leadership Tables	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4 PWG SC 3
Pending forthcoming changes to prioritization and matching processes that are currently underway, identify ways to clarify and improve trainings on PSH Dedicated Plus project eligibility so more YYA can screen into PSH. Prioritization and matching processes should also look beyond the Youth Count as the only tool that impacts funding and resource allocation.	LAHSA Matchers Tiger Team	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Set standards and develop a community of practice for YCES partners to: ● Set each other up for success/ keep each other accountable ● Remind ourselves to have relational and not transactional conversations with YYA ● Implement, normalize, and institutionalize warm hand-offs, not blind hand-offs, and follow-up for accountability to every YYA ● Process putting training ideas and core values into practice	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 7
Work with SPAs to ensure feedback loops and opportunities for LAHSA to be more hands-on and to offer more direction and support when staff/ participants need help	LAHSA SPA Leadership Tables	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 7

Objective 6B: Ensure YCES access and assessment processes are equitable and achieve what they intend to achieve.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Revisit and develop a different YCES triage and assessment tool (i.e., transition away from the Next Step Tool, and focus on ensuring the process truly assesses what YYA want, need, and are eligible for and screens them into those resources). Ensure updated tools identify and address the barriers that current tools pose for identifying and screening in students, those who are systems-involved, and unaccompanied minors.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	Already underway Could occur with LAHSA's HHAP funding round 3 - (rounds 3 & 4 explicitly outline this as an eligible use).	SPAs 1, 2, 6 PWG SC3 HEHW
Provide county wide technical assistance and training to YCES sites to support the implementation of tool updates.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW
Create specific access points for victims of domestic violence and trafficking (private locations)	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6
Improve communication with YYA about where they're at in CE process, share resources as well as required next steps	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 1

Objective 6C: Ensure that prioritization and matching policies and procedures are equitable and achieve what they intend to achieve.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Re-envision and create more equitable prioritization and matching guidelines, processes, and roles (especially since the staff positions	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP</i>	SPA 6 PWG SC3

have high turnover, slowing the process for YYA)		<i>Implementation Phase</i>	
Add a safety component to YYA matching process to support YYA in creating a safety plan if needed depending on where they choose to live, and, when possible, to avoid locations where YYA and staff are not safe	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6
Improve communication processes between YCES and providers to improve matching status updates and address challenges	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 3
Revisit system-level policies and connections to ensure that the housing process is more forgiving and iterative, meaning that sometimes it can take time and multiple moves before someone finds the right fit for themselves. The system should plan for and support this. Work to ensure a cycle of housing rather than a cycle of houselensess.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4
Connect with real estate professionals to provide tours of facilities to show what they are like so YYA can make more informed decisions	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8
Develop new, clear protocols for administering the Next Step Tool or alternate tool for assessment of need versus screening for eligibility, to ensure youth are not required to have a minimum score to access programs for which they are categorically eligible.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	Could occur with LAHSA's HHAP funding round 3	PWG SC3
Provide training to YCES matchers and other key individuals on how to utilize the newly-revised Next Step Tool or alternate tool, how to utilize the tool	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	Could occur with LAHSA's HHAP funding round 3	PWG SC3

across systems, and how to address categorical eligibility in YCES.			
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GOAL 7: LOCAL, STATE, & FEDERAL POLICY ADVOCACY & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Goal Statement: *Advocate for funding and policy changes needed to ensure access to and availability of necessary housing and resources to prevent and end youth and young adult homelessness.*

Objective 7A: Ensure state and local funding opportunities prioritize available resources for YYA and better support linkages across systems¹³

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop housing resources for YYA who score 8 or below on the current assessment	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	TBD: This may change when scores are removed from interim housing in July	SPA 6
(Uplift) conversations about cruel street-sweeping in LA. Education to the community is important; house keys not handcuffs, services not sweeps, permanent supportive housing not carceral, demand a plan for homelessness that divests from police and invests in housing, services, and resources our communities deserve.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 7
Make Emergency Housing Vouchers available for YYA in each SPA.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3
Explore and launch Direct Cash Transfers to provide flexible financial options to support YYA experiencing homelessness.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3
Leverage non-YHDP funding to serve unhoused students and unaccompanied	HEHW	<i>To be determined</i>	HEHW

¹³ For most cross-system collaboration needs, see GOAL 8

minors who meet the McKinney Vento definition of homelessness and would not otherwise qualify for HUD/YHDP funded housing.		<i>during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	
Identify funding sources and develop programs specifically designed by and built for BIPOC and LGBTQ+ YYA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4 SPA 6
Ensure prevention resource eligibility is structured to increase the number of YYA eligible for prevention resources	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 2
Increase investment in capital development for youth-specific housing, including youth with special needs/disabilities, expecting and parenting youth, and students.	County, city, and housing authorities are eligible Homekey entities	Homekey round 3, NOFA opens in September 2022.	PWG SC3
Establish “youth set-asides” (a specified percentage of funding designated for youth) in LAHSA’s various funding sources when strategic and allowable to ensure youth are not unintentionally excluded.	LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3

Objective 7B: Develop consensus locally on the optimal youth homelessness response system and align available funding streams to continue building out the YYA system.

Action Step	Who’s Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Complete countywide and SPA-level system models to develop consensus on the system we are trying to build and to identify shared understanding of housing and service gaps	Abt TA can support this	Summer 2022	General
Collaborate with entities responsible for implementing local, state, federal, and private funding to align and coordinate investment planning and continue building out the YYA system	Abt TA can support this	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8 General
Leverage other state and local funding sources to expand housing options for	<i>To be determined during the CCP</i>	<i>To be determined</i>	HEHW

unhoused college students and unaccompanied minors.	<i>Implementation Phase</i>	<i>during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	
Maximize opportunities to advocate at the state and federal levels to advance efforts in aligning homeless services across local county and education sectors as well as enhance support for affordable student housing options. Ensure YYA are prepared to be in these conversations and are at the table to make these decisions.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HEHW
Inform YYA when communities are having meetings about funding/programs that impact them and ensure opportunities are provided for YYA to amplify their voices in front of decision makers.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 3

Objective 7C: Engage in policy advocacy and identify policies that, if changed would reduce barriers for YYA getting and staying housing, and advocate for those policy changes.

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Decriminalize homelessness in LA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 7
Advocate to remove or change credit and background check policies to obtain housing	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6
Advocate for a change of policy regarding LA Community Development Authority (LACDA) funding that causes YYA with justice system involvement to lose their permanent housing when in jail for 30 days or longer	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 6

GOAL 8: IMPROVE COUNTYWIDE AND CROSS-SYSTEM COLLABORATION

Goal Statement: *Work with countywide partners and systems to improve service delivery for YYA connected with other agencies and providers.*

Objective 8A: *Improve collaboration and coordination of services between child welfare, justice, mental health, healthcare, public housing, K-12 and post-secondary education, workforce development programs, and YCES/homelessness systems.*

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop a plan to expand community-wide and cross-system partnerships to reduce barriers to resources and services, as named specifically with each system below. Ensure there is multi- and cross-system work to refrain from siloing cross-system work.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	All
Work with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to: • advocate for better support and communication when working with YYA with closed cases who are trying to get their children back • ensure clients are supported in working through case requirements • support Independent Living Program (ILP) better and shift requirements (increase funding, increase ages served) • increase use of THP-NMD (Transitional Housing Program- Non-Minor Dependents) for young adults in foster care to better-prepare them for independent adulthood and subsequently prevent homelessness upon discharge. • Improve knowledge of DCFS among homeless service providers (DCFS 101 training) • improve exit planning and ensure YYA don't exit to houselessness • improve clarity on DCFS's roles and what they can (and can't) do • continue to develop multiagency care teams	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 PWG SC3

• spell out roles and partnership structures in MOUs and contracts • streamline referral process from DCFS to CE, cut down on paperwork, not traumatize YYA, be transparent about the process, warm handoffs. • support YYA in understanding housing market and options in LA, including how to access YCES if needed • train staff on YCES			
Extend the availability of rental assistance through FUP and FYI vouchers from 3 years to 5 years by offering voucher holders participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program, or if FSS is not offered by a particular housing authority or if there is no availability, offer the additional 2 years through work and school participation, as outlined by HUD.	DCFS Housing Authorities	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3
Make better connections to supportive services for YA attending (or applying to) community colleges and universities to promote housing stability and post-secondary education access, retention, and persistence, including career technical opportunities by implementing cross training between post-secondary pathways and financial aid resources and introduction to YCES services and benefits. • Offer annual cross-training opportunities between homelessness response systems and post-secondary educational systems (including housing providers, K-12 homeless liaisons, student services staff, financial aid staff, faculty, residential education staff, etc). • Direct Campus Peer Navigators to coordinate with CES Education Coordinators and campus basic needs centers, to bridge local county homeless services with the school-based emergency support system in	Post-Secondary education providers HEHW (Subcommittee 1 on applied learning) LAHSA K/12 and post-secondary institutions	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 2, 5, 6, 7 HEHW

a way that ensures confidentiality and privacy for unhoused students. • Create systems to support the referral and service pipeline to college for unaccompanied homeless minors in K-12 systems to ensure youths' successful matriculation and retention. • Explore ways to bring YCES access on-site at college campuses including CCCs, CSUs and UCs. • Support the creation of housing opportunities that incorporate collaboration between housing providers and post-secondary educational institutions designed to facilitate the referral of homeless college students to housing programs, provide services that combine housing and educational case management and provide a bridge for homeless youth and young adults to educational pathways. • Explore opportunities to provide education partners and student housing providers with access to the Resource Management System to identify available housing within the county for timely and effective matching. • embed education/career case management within housing programs	Cross sector partners		
Build relationships with and connections to the Department of Mental Health (DMH) to: • improve connections to DMH TAY Navigators • ensure continuity of DMH care / aftercare after leaving homeless system • maximize DMH-funded housing and staffing • ensure better connections to DMH services that YYA want and need • improve clarity on DMH's roles and what they can (and can't) do	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 1, 3, 6, 7, 8

• continue to develop multiagency care teams • spell out roles and partnership structures in MOUs and contracts • train staff on YCES			
Build relationships with and connections to 0-5 unenrolled and K-12 education providers to: • improve connections to Head Start and Early Head Start • improve clarity on education system's roles and what they can (and can't) do • continue to develop multiagency care teams • spell out roles and partnership structures in MOUs and contracts • train staff on YCES	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 1, 3, 7
Improve connections between homeless system and the Economic and Workforce Development Department (EWDD) to ensure resources are accessible to YYA experiencing houselessness	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 4, 7
Partner with legal advocacy organizations to provide education to undocumented YYA.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 2
Work with jails, probation, other carceral systems, hospitals, and mental health hospitals to ensure youth have a housing plan when exited	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 2, 3, 5
Collaborate with elected officials in local government to advocate for improvements to the YYA service network and ensure they understand YYA houselessness issues.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 7
Continued building relationships and connections with healthcare providers who partner with organizations addressing the needs of the youth/tay.	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 7

		<i>Implementation Phase</i>	
Develop a strategy to eliminate police harassment and eliminate criminalization of homelessness	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 3, 4
Improve coordination with Long Beach CoC	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8
Build relationships between YCES providers and local tribal council (Antelope Valley). Seek to understand how to better partner with indigenous communities and unlearn colonialism	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPAs 1, 3, 4
Develop strategy (including training and accountability plans) to ensure staff across systems have access to training and align practices (e.g. Housing First; youth choice) that are co-designed by young people. This includes: • DMH • DCFS • Education and Employment	HJC Cross-System Partners	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 2, 7 HJC (Building Towards Youth-Led Housing Justice effort)
Roadmap existing resources in each SPA, and neighboring SPAs/ CoCs (e.g., Long Beach) to tighten the safety net of what is available	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8
Provide training on YCES to partners across sectors (including for post-secondary institutions, K-12 districts, workforce development, etc.)	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8
Improve and expand housing navigation services for youth with Family Unification Program (FUP) and Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) vouchers in order to shorten the length of time it takes for a young adult with a voucher to identify and secure	DCFS	Could be funded with Housing Navigators Program administered by	PWG SC3

housing, and to improve LA's housing authorities' voucher utilization rates, therefore enabling them to request more on-demand FYI vouchers.		HCD to LA DCFS. Funding is proposed for expansion in next year's state budget, so could roll out in early 2023.	
Establish a landlord incentivization program to provide monetary incentives to landlords who lease units to youth with FUP and FYI vouchers in order to increase the stock of units available to youth with vouchers, and to improve LA's housing authorities' voucher utilization rates, therefore enabling them to request more on-demand FYI vouchers.	DCFS	Could be funded with Housing Navigators Program administered by HCD to LA DCFS. Funding is proposed for expansion in next year's state budget, so could roll out in early 2023.	PWG SC3
Establish additional partnerships between DCFS and new housing authorities to request additional on-demand FYI vouchers.	DCFS & Housing Authorities	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	PWG SC3
Establish "flex beds" in the Transitional Housing Program-Plus (THP-Plus) for former foster youth that would be available to youth who did not remain in care all the way until age 18 as required by THP-Plus eligibility requirements.	DCFS	With expansion funds slated for the FY 2022-23 state budget - Transitional Housing Program administered by HCD to DCFS. Could roll out in 2023.	PWG SC3

Objective 8B: Improve collaboration across the Youth, Family and Single Individual systems (i.e., YCES, FCES, and CES) for smooth transition when eligible

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
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Develop accountability mechanisms across YCES, FCES, and CES systems for more follow-up and to ensure houseless YYA don't fall through the homeless system's cracks	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 1
Ensure young adults nearing 25 are supported and provided with any needed supports for transition into the adult system	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	SPA 8 HEHW

GOAL 9: CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT (CQI)

Goal Statement: Monitor ongoing implementation and effectiveness of projects and systems-change efforts to prevent and end youth and young adult homelessness.

Objective 9A: Ensure continuous quality improvement at the project level throughout the YCES within and across each SPA

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Develop a CQI strategy to ensure YHDP-funded projects align with the community's vision for these project as named in the CCP, with RFP / application requirements, and with the community's core values and principles.	LAHSA Abt TA	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	LAHSA
Design youth-led accountability structure for monitoring how all projects and programs are implemented in the youth system	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HJC

Objective 9B: Ensure continuous quality improvement at the system level throughout the CoC and county

Action Step	Who's Responsible?	Timeline	Which entities raised this?
Review all youth-dedicated projects' spending across the system and identify a strategy to ensure all resources are maximized and spent down in accordance	Abt TA LAHSA	<i>To be determined during the CCP</i>	LAHSA

with young people’s needs and projects’ eligible activities and funding levels.		<i>Implementation Phase</i>	
Design youth-led accountability structure for monitoring how the youth system is designed and implemented, ensuring that it aligns with core system values	HJC	<i>To be determined during the CCP Implementation Phase</i>	HJC

8. YHDP Governance

Launching the LA YHDP Governance and Planning Structure

The LA Continuum of Care’s YHDP governance structure was launched in November 2021, shortly before the YHDP Community Kickoff event in December 2021. LAHSA (the Collaborative Applicant for the LA CoC), HYFLA (i.e., the LA CoC’s Youth Action Board), and HUD Technical Assistance providers convened a broad group of subject matter experts to create the YHDP Planning Workgroup, establish its roles and responsibilities, and begin executing planning functions for the development and implementation of the

Coordinated Community Plan (CCP) and YHDP funding. The YHDP governance and planning structure for the community, roles of each planning group, and a high-level decision-making process are explained in further detail.

Overview

In addition to helping develop the CCP, the goal of the YHDP Governance and Planning Structure is to plant the seeds for a democratic, equity-based, and participatory process as LA envisions the future of the homeless response system for young people. This happens through shifting decision-making and power to the community, particularly to HYFLA and other young people with lived experience, as well as to regional community partners located across LA's eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs).

The YHDP Planning Workgroup (and its subcommittees, including the YHDP Steering Group) is tasked with creating the framework for the CCP, and YHDP SPA Leadership Tables are tasked with generating content for the CCP and making region-specific decisions about the resources (YHDP and beyond) needed to end homelessness among young people.

HYFLA is the final approver of the YHDP CCP, and the LA Continuum of Care (CoC) Board is tasked with ratifying HYFLA's approval of the CCP. HYFLA is also responsible for co-designing the local procurement process (facilitated by LAHSA) and providing letters of support in the selection of projects to be funded by YHDP. HYFLA members may also have decision-making roles in the YHDP Planning Workgroup and all eight YHDP SPA Leadership Tables. To help ensure young people have equitable decision-making power at both the YHDP SPA Leadership Tables and the YHDP Workgroup, youth votes are worth double for other non-youth members.

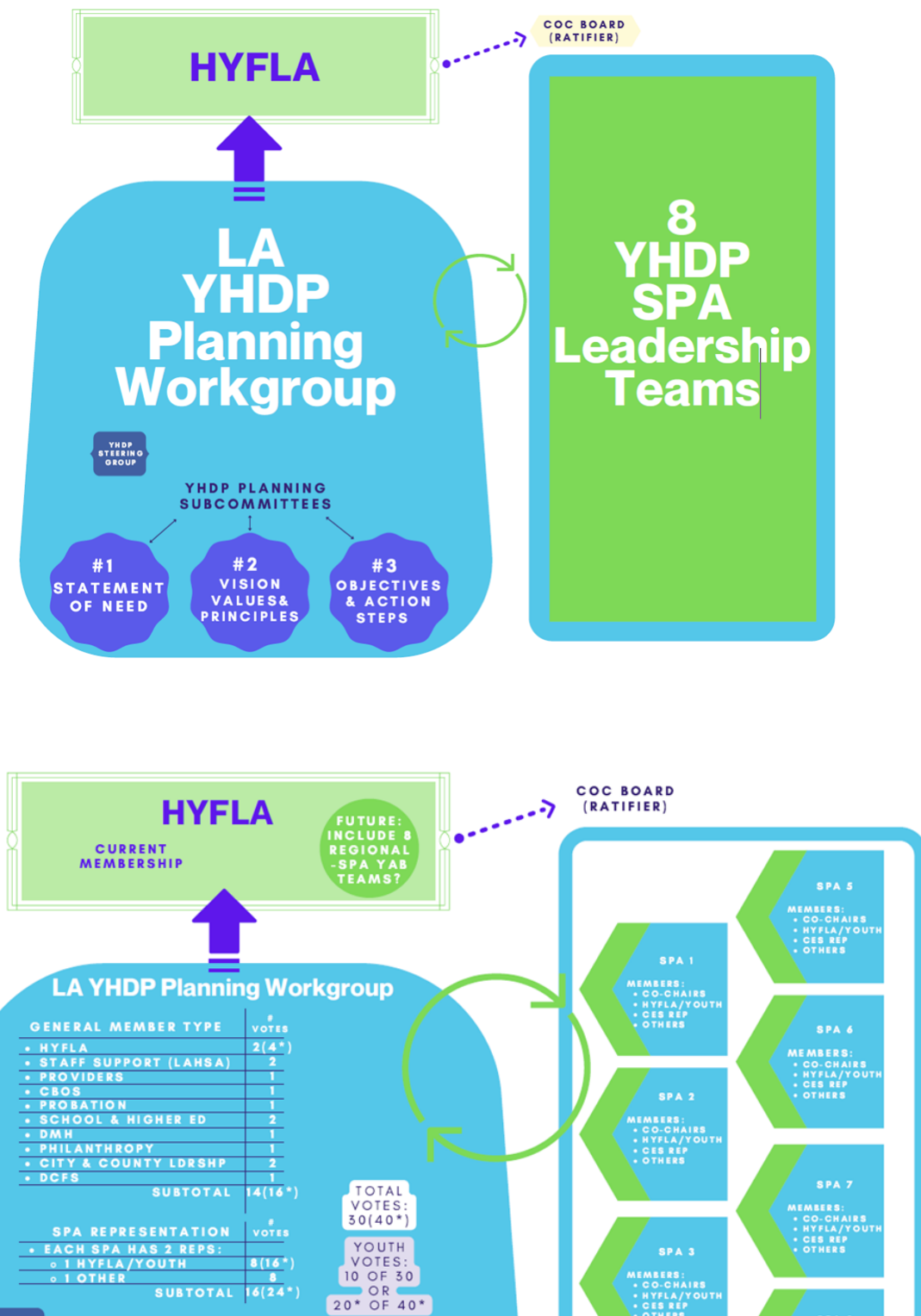
The YHDP Governance and Planning Structure is a starting point for LA's youth system, heading for more equitable and youth-led system decision-making that can be further defined, designed, and implemented by young people and SPA stakeholders through continued community collaboration and engagement. The structure and engagement framework of the YHDP SPA Leadership Tables will endure through YHDP implementation to launch YHDP Learning Communities, ongoing oversight of programming, and community decision making that leads to long term equitable decision-making practice.

Outline of the decision-making process for the CCP

- The YHDP Steering Group solicited collaboration from a broad set of stakeholders, including HYFLA members, to form the YHDP Planning Workgroup and coordinated with SPAs to form regional YHDP SPA Leadership Tables
- YHDP Planning Workgroup formed into 3 subcommittees to develop the CCP framework that would be reviewed by HYFLA and then presented at the regional SPA level for community planning
- Framework is presented at biweekly SPA Leadership Tables for gathering SPA-level information
- YHDP Steering Group synthesizes content generated at SPA level and incorporates into draft CCP
- Synthesized CCP content is presented to YHDP SPA Leadership Tables for review using consensus process

- Funding allocation methodology presented to SPA Leadership Tables for rank choice vote
- Planning Workgroup vote on final funding allocation methodology to be incorporated in local procurement RFP
- Planning Workgroup reviews final drafts of CCP drafts prior to HYFLA review and approval
- HYFLA approves CCP
- CCP presented to LA CoC Board for ratification
- LAHSA submits final approved CCP to HUD

Images: YHDP Governance and Planning Structure Decision-Making Process Flow



YHDP Governance and Planning Structure Group Roles

YHDP Governance and Planning Structure Group Names	Who participates	Roles	Meeting Frequency
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HYFLA	HYFLA Members	● Lead role on designing YHDP framework ● Contribute and review CCP; final approver of the CCP ● Recruit youth with lived-experience to collaborate ● Center and ground process in setting values and defining accountability (while this should not be a long-term role solely for HYFLA, it is most realistic that right now HYFLA will hold this role) ● Note: As HYFLA members are also part of the YHDP SPA Leadership Teams, the YHDP Planning Workgroup and subcommittees, and YHDP Steering Group, some members will also have roles as outlined in those categories below	Bi-weekly meetings
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YHDP SPA Leadership Tables	SPA-specific young people/HYFLA members, service partners, system partners	● Identify 2 SPA Team Representative(s) for YHDP Planning Workgroup (1 young person; 1 other (could be young person, provider, system partner)) ● Establish bi-weekly meetings that align w/ decision making schedule of YHDP Planning Workgroup ● Recruit youth with lived experience to collaborate in the YHDP SPA Leadership Tables ● Contribute and review CCP and submit SPA-specific information ● Assess the needs of region and map out the system resources required for the ideal youth system in the region (system modeling) ● Make decisions on how to spend regional allocation based on available project types through YHDP ● Organize and submit regional YHPD project applications ● Develop regional CQI process to ensure youth-centered implementation ● Develop SPA-level strategies for building out the youth system beyond YHDP ● Engage cross system partners across the SPA for input and evaluation and continue to invite non-profits in region to the table	Bi-Weekly (alt weeks of YHDP Planning Workgroup)
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YHDP Planning Workgroup	LAHSA, System Representatives, SPA Representatives including HYFLA members, Local Government, Public Child Welfare Agencies, RHY Providers, CoC Program Recipients, ESG Program Recipients, Probation	● Establish bi-weekly meetings with clear objectives ● WG members practice set values & accountability ● Designate subcommittees for the creation of the CCP framework and drafting of the CCP based on content from the YHDP SPA Leadership Teams ● Review and approve CCP; send CCP to HYFLA for final approval ● Create funding allocation options and allowable YHDP project types for YHDP SPA Leadership Team review and approval; vote on final allocation methodology; send to HYFLA for final approval ● Develop countywide CQI process by looking across regional CQI practices ● Develop countywide strategies for building out the youth system beyond YHDP	Bi-Weekly (weekly in some instances given content needs)
YHDP Planning Subcommittees	Members of the YHDP Planning Workgroup	● Subcommittee #1 Statement of Need ● Subcommittee #2 Vision/Values/Principles ● Subcommittee #3 Objectives & Action Steps to Build out Youth System	Time-limited, focused on developing the framework for SPAs to generate CCP content

YHDP Steering Group	LAHSA/HYFLA/Abt/TC U/Shelter Partnership/HJC	- Responsible for project managing the planning and approval process for the CCP and RFP and providing logistical support to YHDP Planning Workgroup - Support drafting and collating of all documents for CCP and RFP - Liaise/communicate with HUD	Weekly
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9. Funded Projects

Overview

The LA CoC has already taken out one \$150,000 planning grant, and it will use YHDP funding to launch two new system-level grants (an HMIS grant and an SSO-CE grant) intended to have CoC-wide impact. The remaining funding will be divided across Service Planning Areas (SPAs), and each SPA will be responsible for submitting a collaborative application that details how it will use its allocated YHDP resources to start up at least one new project, from a list of five possible project options (detailed in the section [YHDP-Funded Housing & Services Project Options](#) below).

Table: YHDP Funding Amounts by Project Type

Project Type	Total Amount
Planning Grant (already approved/funded by HUD)	\$150,000
HMIS Grant (5% of YHDP Award)	\$750,000 ¹⁴
Coordinated Entry (SSO-CE) Grant	\$792,000
Total remaining for housing & services projects, to be split across 8 SPAs. Project types funded will depend on what SPAs choose to fund from 5 available project design options (see project descriptions below for details on 5 available options)	\$13,308,000
TOTAL	\$15,000,000

¹⁴ The HMIS grant amount may decrease, freeing up more funding for housing and services projects. Its final amount will depend on the total number of user licenses needed across the CoC, which SPAs will tell LAHSA as a part of their collaborative YHDP RFP response.

Details on the [funding allocation formula](#) and local [Request for Proposals \(RFP\)](#) and funding process are provided later in this section.

YHDP-Funded System-Level Projects

Planning Grant	
HUD CoC Project Component Type	Planning
Core Elements of the Project	This planning grant has supported YYA compensation throughout the YHDP process, as well as CoC staff time to support planning activities.
Desired Outcomes	Youth and young adults who participate in the YHDP planning process will be compensated for their time.
Total Grant Amount	\$150,000

HMIS Grant	
HUD CoC Project Component Type	HMIS
Core Elements of the Project	This HMIS grant will expand HMIS capacity within LAHSA and across the CoC by providing funding for new HMIS user licenses (a cost LAHSA incurs on behalf of subgrantees) and funding two full-time positions (FTEs) at LAHSA. These two new staff positions will focus on improving data quality across the youth system and provide agency-level technical assistance (4 SPAs per FTE).
Desired Outcomes	Enhanced data capacity, increased HMIS participation across the youth system, and improved data quality.
Anticipated Total Grant Amount	\$750,000 (5% of YHDP Award - see footnote on prior page)

Coordinated Entry Grant	
HUD CoC Project Component Type	Supportive Services Only - Coordinated Entry (SSO-CE)
Core Elements of the Project	This SSO-CE project will support the hiring of 9 new full-time staff (FTEs): 1FTE Youth Coordinator housed at LAHSA, and 1 FTE regional position for each SPA (8 regional FTEs total). SPAs will determine the position they would like to add to their regional Youth Coordinated Entry System (YCES). Current options include: Regional Coordinator, Housing Navigator, Peer Navigator, and Matcher.
Desired Outcomes	Improved access to YCES for YYA, and improved YCES implementation and operations in each SPA.
Total Grant Amount	\$792,000

YHDP-Funded Housing & Services Project Options

Each SPA will determine which of the following project options it will fund, as detailed in its collaborative funding application in response to LA's YHDP RFP.

Project Option #1: Crisis/Medium-Term Housing to Permanent Housing Project			
HUD Component	CoC Type	Project	Joint Component Transitional Housing - Permanent Housing: Rapid Rehousing (TH-PH:RRH)
Core Elements of the Project			This project type can be implemented with the TH portion serving as an alternative to shelter, with the guarantee for a linkage to RRH for YYA who want and need it. TH may be intended to serve more of a crisis or short-term need for clients, but its flexibility to be extended for up to 2 years for clients who want and need it is helpful, especially in a high-cost, limited-availability rental housing market like LA's. Clients who enter the TH component will have the option of transitioning to the RRH component, but will not be required to use both components. Likewise, some clients may never enter the TH component and go straight into RRH. Some SPAs may choose to implement a staffing model where the same case manager can work with clients while they are in TH and RRH. Projects must ensure that site-based TH can offer private spaces for individuals and households. They must make non-gender-based options available.
Supportive Description		Services	Case management & wraparound supportive services for all clients Staffing structure that allows for better landlord engagement to support identifying and securing housing units for RRH component Ability to provide YYA with transportation to work, medical appointments, school, childcare, other essential things (staff could drive; the provider could use YHDP funds to purchase a vehicle; could pay for Lyft/Uber; using flexibility allowed in Appendix A of the YHDP NOFO, YHDP projects may request to be able to directly reimburse YYA clients for gas/mileage in their personal vehicles) Ongoing problem-solving and system navigation Options (but never requirements) for life skills, financial literacy, credit help, credit expungement, job and education training/connections, workforce development Counseling, therapy, mental health, substance use/addiction treatment, healthcare, and dental support – possibly provided by project staff, or able to be funded by the project offsite Legal services (for undocumented YYA, to support emancipation / custody / divorce issues, name/gender change that present barriers to housing) Aftercare/supportive services after someone is no longer receiving housing supports Please also refer to the section below for more details on essential elements and service approaches.

Desired Outcomes	YYA get connected with the breadth and depth of services and supports they need while enrolled in this type of program and exit to a permanent, safe, and stable housing destination.
Innovative Strategies to be built into Implementation	In current youth housing projects in LA, LAHSA does not allow subgrantees to use homeless system funding to provide or otherwise pay for most of the services listed above. Agencies are expected to leverage services from other systems and partners in the community, with the hope that this will maximize resources. However, based on extensive feedback from providers and YYA about the need for more equitable, accessible, and youth-specific services and supports, these projects hope to more quickly and effectively meet YYAs' service needs by allowing funded projects to provide them in-house or help pay for them through other partnerships. LAHSA also normally has a set funding rate for each project type across the CoC. In their RFP responses, YHDP subrecipients will be able to request a different, higher rate to ensure they can provide deeper, broader, more intensive services as a part of implementing this project type.
Estimated portion of YHDP award going toward this project type	Based on SPA Leadership Table conversations, we estimate that 30-50% of remaining YHDP funding will be used for this project type, but the budget will not be known for sure until SPA RFP applications are submitted.

Project Option #2: Rapid Rehousing Grant			
HUD Component Type	CoC	Project	PH: RRH
Core Elements of the Project			YHDP-funded RRH projects would provide rental assistance for up to 24 months (36 months if agencies request and are approved for the flexibility allowed in the YHDP NOFO) and supportive services for the duration of a participant's time receiving rental assistance and for up to 6 months (or 24, pending any requested flexibilities) after rental assistance payments stop. They would be able to provide the breadth, depth, and intensity of services that YYA want and need to obtain and maintain housing.
Supportive Description		Services	Case management & wraparound supportive services for all clients Staffing structure that allows for better landlord engagement to support identifying and securing housing units for RRH component Ability to provide YYA with transportation to work, medical appointments, school, childcare, other essential things (staff could drive; the provider could use YHDP funds to purchase a vehicle; could pay for Lyft/Uber; using flexibility allowed in Appendix A of the YHDP NOFO, YHDP projects may request to be able to directly reimburse YYA clients for gas/mileage in their personal vehicles) Ongoing problem-solving and system navigation Options (but never requirements) for life skills, financial literacy, credit help, credit expungement, job and education training / connections, workforce

	development Counseling, therapy, mental health, substance use/addiction treatment, healthcare, and dental support – possibly provided by project staff, or able to be funded by the project offsite Legal services (for undocumented YYA, to support emancipation/custody/divorce issues, name/gender change, eviction support – anything that presents barriers to housing) Aftercare/supportive services after someone is no longer receiving housing supports Please also refer to the section below for more details on essential elements and service approaches.
Desired Outcomes	YYA get connected with the breadth and depth of services and supports they need while enrolled in this type of program and exit to a permanent, safe, and stable housing destination.
Innovative Strategies to be built into Implementation	In current youth housing projects in LA, LAHSA does not allow subgrantees to use homeless system funding to provide or otherwise pay for most of the services listed above. Agencies are expected to leverage services from other systems and partners in the community, with the hope that this will maximize resources. However, based on extensive feedback from providers and YYA about the need for more equitable, accessible, and youth-specific services and supports, these projects hope to more quickly and effectively meet YYAs' service needs by allowing funded projects to provide them in-house or help pay for them through other partnerships. LAHSA also normally has a set funding rate for each project type across the CoC. In their RFP responses, YHDP subrecipients will be able to request a different, higher rate to ensure they can provide deeper, broader, more intensive services as a part of implementing this project type.
Estimated portion of YHDP award going toward this project type	Based on SPA Leadership Table conversations, we estimate that 30-50% of remaining YHDP funding will be used for this project type, but the budget will not be known for sure until SPA RFP applications are submitted.

Project Option #3: Outreach / Navigation Services Grant			
HUD Component Type	CoC	Project	Supportive Services Only (SSO)
Core Elements of the Project			This type of grant would bolster the front end of a SPA's YCES by providing youth-specific and peer-led outreach and system navigation. This would allow SPAs to improve marketing strategies and increase equity in access by targeting YYA who cannot or do not easily access the system currently. It could support more young people in getting connected more quickly to other resources outside the homeless services system, or in otherwise resolving their housing crises without ever having to enter into the youth homelessness system. This project would

	center youth-led decision-making about what next steps are right at all decision points.
Supportive Services Description	Outreach, including youth/peer-led outreach System navigation and problem-solving, including youth/peer-led navigation Ability to provide YYA with transportation to work, medical appointments, school, childcare other essential things (staff could drive; the provider could use YHDP funds to purchase a vehicle; could pay for Lyft/Uber; using flexibility allowed in Appendix A of the YHDP NOFO, YHDP projects may request to be able to directly reimburse YYA clients for gas/mileage in their personal vehicles) Options (but never requirements) for life skills, financial literacy, credit help, credit expungement, job and education training/ connections, workforce development Counseling, therapy, mental health, substance use/addiction treatment, healthcare, and dental support – possibly provided by project staff, or able to be funded by the project offsite Legal services (for undocumented YYA, to support emancipation / custody / divorce issues, name/gender change that present barriers to housing) Aftercare/supportive services after someone is no longer receiving housing supports Please also refer to the section below for more details on essential elements and service approaches.
Desired Outcomes	YYA get connected with the breadth and depth of services and supports they need through this type of project, whether within or outside of the homeless services system. Access to YCES is more equitable for YYA who cannot or do not currently access the system, including improved outreach to unsheltered folks. Improved ability to divert some YYA from having to enter the system, while ensuring they have safe, stable housing outcomes.
Innovative Strategies to be built into Implementation	In current youth housing projects in LA, LAHSA does not allow subgrantees to use homeless system funding to provide or otherwise pay for most of the services listed above. Agencies are expected to leverage services from other systems and partners in the community, with the hope that this will maximize resources. However, based on extensive feedback from providers and YYA about the need for more equitable, accessible, and youth-specific services and supports, these projects hope to more quickly and effectively meet YYAs' service needs by allowing funded projects to provide them in-house or help pay for them through other partnerships.
Estimated portion of YHDP award going toward this project type	Based on SPA Leadership Table conversations, we estimate that 30-50% of remaining YHDP funding will be used for this project type, but the budget will not be known for sure until SPA RFP applications are submitted.

Project Option #4: Host Homes			
HUD Component Type	CoC Type	Project	SSO
Core Elements of the Project			A YHDP-funded Host Homes Host project would be a short-term, family- or kinship-based setting that offers YYA a safe alternative to shelter. Under YHDP, agencies would notify HUD of their use of the flexibility in Appendix A of the NOFO to pay hosts up to \$500 per month for hosting YYA in their homes. Individual projects would determine whether host home projects could be “kinship care” or chosen family settings. Projects would be expected to provide host training and support, alongside offering supports to participants.
Supportive Description		Services	Case management & wraparound supportive services for all clients Supports to hosts Available system navigation, including youth/peer-led navigation Ability to provide YYA with transportation to work, medical appointments, school, childcare other essential things (staff could drive; the provider could use YHDP funds to purchase a vehicle; could pay for Lyft/Uber; using flexibility allowed in Appendix A of the YHDP NOFO, YHDP projects may request to be able to directly reimburse YYA clients for gas/mileage in their personal vehicles) Ongoing problem-solving and system navigation Options (but never requirements) for life skills, financial literacy, credit help, credit expungement, job and education training/ connections, workforce development Counseling, therapy, mental health, substance use/addiction treatment, healthcare, and dental support – possibly provided by project staff, or able to be funded by the project offsite Legal services (for undocumented YYA, to support emancipation / custody / divorce issues, name/gender change that present barriers to housing) Aftercare/supportive services after someone is no longer receiving housing supports Please also refer to the section below for more details on essential elements and service approaches.
Desired Outcomes			YYA have a short-term, safe place to stay while figuring out next steps, and there is a direct linkage to YCES if no other housing solutions are available. YYA get connected with the breadth and depth of services and supports they need while enrolled in this type of program and exit to a permanent, safe, and stable housing destination.

Innovative Strategies to be built into Implementation	In current youth housing projects in LA, LAHSA does not allow subgrantees to use homeless system funding to provide or otherwise pay for most of the services listed above. Agencies are expected to leverage services from other systems and partners in the community, with the hope that this will maximize resources. However, based on extensive feedback from providers and YYA about the need for more equitable, accessible, and youth-specific services and supports, these projects hope to more quickly and effectively meet YYAs' service needs by allowing funded projects to provide them in-house or help pay for them through other partnerships.
Estimated portion of YHDP award going toward this project type	Based on SPA Leadership Table conversations, we estimate that 0-15% of remaining YHDP funding will be used for this project type, but the budget will not be known for sure until SPA RFP applications are submitted.

Project Option #5: Permanent Supportive Housing	
HUD CoC Project Component Type	PH: Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)
Core Elements of the Project	PSH is a non-time-limited permanent housing subsidy. To be eligible for PSH, a household must have a member with a disability. PSH comes with intensive services, which would likely be funded through a separate funding source in LA. YHDP would only cover the housing costs associated with youth-dedicated PSH. This project type would deeply embed a Housing First approach and would be reserved and designed for young people with the highest ongoing needs and levels of vulnerability. Youth-dedicated PSH would be DedicatedPLUS, meaning it would not require participants to meet the length-of-time component of the chronic homelessness definition to be eligible.
Supportive Services Description	Services would be provided by Intensive Case Management Services (ICMS) through another funding source, as all PSH projects in LA are set up. Case management & wraparound supportive services for all clients Staffing structure that allows for better landlord engagement to support identifying and securing housing units in the private rental market Ability to provide YYA with transportation to work, medical appointments, school, childcare, other essential things (staff could drive; the provider could use YHDP funds to purchase a vehicle; could pay for Lyft/Uber; using flexibility allowed in Appendix A of the YHDP NOFO, YHDP projects may request to be able to directly reimburse YYA clients for gas/mileage in their personal vehicles) Ongoing problem-solving and system navigation Options (but never requirements) for life skills, financial literacy, credit help, credit expungement, job and education training/ connections, workforce development

	Counseling, therapy, mental health, substance use/addiction treatment, healthcare, and dental support – possibly provided by project staff, or able to be funded by the project offsite Legal services (for undocumented YYA, to support emancipation / custody / divorce issues, name/gender change that present barriers to housing) Please also refer to the section below for more details on essential elements and service approaches.
Desired Outcomes	YYA get connected with the breadth and depth of services and supports they need while enrolled in this type of program and exit to a permanent, safe, and stable housing destination.
Innovative Strategies to be built into Implementation	
Estimated portion of YHDP award going toward this project type	Based on SPA Leadership Table conversations, we estimate that 5-20% of remaining YHDP funding will be used for this project type, but the budget will not be known for sure until SPA RFP applications are submitted.

Essential Elements & Service Approaches

The program models above provide a high-level overview of each project’s design and services provided. In addition to these descriptions, and based on feedback from YYA and direct service providers throughout the YHDP planning process, the following essential elements and service approaches would also be expected to be embedded in YHDP-funded projects:

- Staffing structure:
 - Programs must be able to increase and decrease the intensity and frequency of services as participants want and need.
 - Staffing structure that supports employee wellbeing: wages, case management ratios, number of staff.
 - Make sure peer staff are hired and onboarded quickly and across projects
 - Staff/providers who live locally; staff/providers who look like and have experienced what YYA have (credible messengers)
- Program policies:
 - No curfew for site-based crisis/TH
 - Embed Housing First and other YHDP principles.
 - Must be accessible for minors, students, two-parent / single-father / trans / non-binary parenting households, YYA fleeing DV and trafficking, undocumented YYA, LGBTQIA+ YYA, YYA of color, and YYA with disabilities.
 - Pets must be allowed in projects.
 - Low-barrier, Housing First policies that allow room for YYA to “make mistakes” without it meaning they lose their housing and supports.

- Ensure safer, open-minded, affirming, empowering spaces to build relationships with peers and staff for LGBTQ+ YYA, undocumented YYA, and YYA of color. In general spaces for YYA to feel safe and learn about one another's identities cultures. Programming for LGBTQ+ YYA.
 - YYA get to choose gender-based housing, and have options that aren't gender-based.
 - YYA have access to gender-affirming clothing
- Ensure safe, affirming spaces and processes for undocumented youth and young adults
- Embed bill of rights developed by YYA working with DCFS
- Program services and service approaches
 - Access to support and mentors for college students (e.g., FAFSA)
 - Places to store items; storage of vital documents
 - Geographic equity – the ability to get services should not depend on where in the county a young person happens to be. Access to services, including outreach and navigation, should be present throughout the county.
- Specific services:
 - Disability-specific services, supports, and connections
 - Connections to free early childhood education (ECE) for parenting youth - could come from an education advocate
 - Youth-specific outreach, across the county. YYA-led outreach.
 - Affordable, low-barrier, and accessible childcare and early education programs
 - Harm reduction-focused substance use services
 - Affordable, low-barrier, affirming, and quick access to mental health support for:
 - Parents when their children get taken by DCFS
 - Families
 - LGBTQ+
 - All YYA
 - Employment support and linkages to accessible and flexible job training programs

Current System Modeling Projections: What Gaps in Resources Exist by SPA?

LA began to conduct a SPA-level system modeling process in March 2022, in an effort to start building consensus around what resource gaps exist within each SPA and countywide, and to help prioritize which resources could have the biggest impact on the system's ability to ensure young folks' experiences of homelessness are rare, brief, and non-recurring.

While this system modeling process was not completed in advance of this plan's submission, some baseline consensus was reached, which allowed for some assumptions to translate into a baseline model for what types of housing and service resources may be most needed within and across SPAs.

The table below shows the current, incomplete **housing gap** – that is, how many of each project type each SPA would need to add to fully fund their youth homelessness response system, based on current system

modeling projections. It is meant to serve as a benchmark for where SPAs are in their system modeling processes, which will be continued as YHDP transitions from the planning phase into implementation (and as noted in the Action Plan).

As SPAs continue to refine their models, these numbers will shift. This model does not currently account for outreach or navigation, and more countywide resources need to be added to the resources that already exist.

Table: Current LA System Gaps, Based on March 2022 System Modeling Assumptions

Program Types <i>(Point-in-time Unit/Slot Count)</i>	SPA 1	SPA 2	SPA 3	SPA 4	SPA 5	SPA 6	SPA 7	SPA 8	LA CoC-wide Projections
Diversion/ Problem-Solving	-19	28	-27	21	24	-33	-22	-26	-54
Crisis Housing	88	120	158	741	119	236	81	56	1,599
Transitional/ Medium-Term Housing	219	386	414	769	231	-46	87	61	2,121
Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	26	918	301	2,273	76	1,728	180	216	5,718
TOTAL <i>(excluding PSH)</i>	314	1,452	846	3,804	450	1,885	326	307	9,384
PSH (new units/yr)	37	329	71	683	179	240	57	25	1,621

YHDP Funding Allocation Formula

Using the YHDP governance structure, the Planning Working Group, including one YYA representative and one at-large representative from each SPA Leadership Table, voted to determine an allocation formula that will distribute YHDP funding across the CoC. This is the first time that LA has used a community-based decision-making process to determine how funding gets split across SPAs.

Stakeholders voted to use an allocation approach that provides a baseline amount to each SPA and then uses a needs-based formula to proportionately allocate remaining funding to each SPA, as determined using a year's worth of HMIS data on system inflow during 2021. They also voted to impose a maximum amount or cap on how much funding a single SPA could get. This cap aims to acknowledge and start to correct for, at least in a small way, the limitations of a single year of data as well as the fact that historically underfunded SPAs are also underrepresented in available HMIS data not due to lack of need, but due to lack of available resources for YYA to access in each SPA to begin with.

YHDP Funding Strategy: YHDP RFP & Project Funding Processes

LAHSA will be the recipient for all YHDP grants and will sub-grant out all housing and services projects to the service providers across the CoC.

Based on the allocation formula, each SPA will submit a collaborative application in response to the YHDP RFP to determine:

- Which housing and services project(s) they will implement using their YHDP award allocation (selecting from the five options detailed above)
- Whether they wish to use or request any of the flexibilities allowed in Appendix A of the YHDP NOFO in their proposed projects. LAHSA, as the recipient of these grants, will aim to submit any needed flexibility requests alongside its project applications.

In the RFP, each SPA will also be asked to identify the following:

- Which SSO-CE staff position they intend to hire
- The number of HMIS user licenses they need to add

Coordinated Investment Planning: Aligning Additional Funding Opportunities with YHDP

YHDP will end the experiences of homelessness for many YYA, but it will not complete LA's youth homelessness system. Gaps will still remain, and there are opportunities to align philanthropic and other public funding opportunities with the models, findings, and hopes uplifted throughout the YHDP planning process. (Ongoing coordinated investment planning efforts are also captured in the Action Plan.)

Philanthropic partners in LA County are working to create a pooled investment dedicated to the youth homelessness system. This pooled investment could include several rounds of funding over the next couple of years. These partners are working toward the releasing first set of funds this summer, with the goal of providing about \$2 million to support additional grants initiating the same types of projects funded

by YHDP. This funding would support capacity-building with smaller organizations that have not yet met the qualifications to receive funding from LAHSA and would also support providers in ensuring youth and young adults have opportunities for paid engagement in the implementation of YHDP projects. Availability of these funds for these purposes are dependent on the approval of the funders pooling the investment and the entity managing the pooled investment.

The YHDP RFP process will be utilized to gather information on non-qualified organizations interested in YHDP projects across the 8 SPAs and providers' needs around compensated youth engagement in YHDP implementation to help inform the philanthropic application for funding.

These philanthropic partners are considering soliciting funders to pool funds for a second investment in the spring/summer of 2023 that can help build more innovation to YHDP projects, including covering costs and activities that are not eligible to be funded by HUD (e.g., direct cash transfers) and/or serving populations of youth with a housing crisis or situation that is not HUD-eligible (e.g., students who are couch surfing).

We are also working with the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles, as well as coordinating our own CoC HHAP 3 funds to ensure that HHAP 3 investments from the State for youth can augment YHDP investments and fill system gaps.

Appendices

Appendix A. Definitions Of Underlined Words and Phrases In the Statement of Need and Appendix C

- **The McKinney-Vento Definition of Homeless:**

From the California Department of Education: ¹⁵ “The McKinney-Vento Act defines homeless children and youth as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. This definition also includes:

- “Children and youth who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason
- Children and youth who may be living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, shelters
- Children and youth who have 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

¹⁵ <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/homelessdef.asp>

- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings, or
- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because they are children who are living in similar circumstances listed above”
- **Restrictive covenants:**

From the Fair Housing Center of Greater Boston: “Racially restrictive covenants refer to contractual agreements that prohibit the purchase, lease, or occupation of a piece of property by a particular group of people, usually African Americans. Racially restrictive covenants were not only mutual agreements between property owners in a neighborhood not to sell to certain people, but were also agreements enforced through the cooperation of real estate boards and neighborhood associations. Racially restrictive covenants became common after 1926 after the U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Corrigan v. Buckley*, which validated their use.”¹⁶
- **Red-lining:**

From The New York Times: “The origins of the term come from government homeownership programs that were created as part of the 1930s-era New Deal. The programs offered government-insured mortgages for homeowners — a form of federal aid designed to stave off a massive wave of foreclosures in the wake of the Depression. As these programs evolved, the government added parameters for appraising and vetting properties and homeowners who would qualify. They used color-coded maps ranking the loan worthiness of neighborhoods in more than 200 cities and towns across the United States. Neighborhoods were ranked from least risky to most risky — or from “A” through “D.” The federal government deemed “D” areas as places where property values were most likely to go down and the areas were marked in red — a sign that these neighborhoods were not worthy of inclusion in homeownership and lending programs. Not coincidentally, most of the “D” areas were neighborhoods where Black residents lived.”¹⁷
- **Sundown towns:**

From BlackPast.org: “Sundown Towns are all-white communities, neighborhoods, or counties that exclude Blacks and other minorities through the use of discriminatory laws, harassment, and threats or use of violence. The name derives from the posted and verbal warnings issued to Blacks that although they might be allowed to work or travel in a community during the daytime, they must leave by sundown. Although the term most often refers to the forced exclusion of Blacks, the history of sundown towns also includes prohibitions against Jews, Native Americans, Chinese, Japanese, and other minority groups.”¹⁸

¹⁶ <https://www.bostonfairhousing.org/timeline/1920s1948-Restrictive-Covenants.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/08/17/realestate/what-is-redlining.html>

¹⁸ <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/sundown-towns/>

- **White flight:**

From ApartmentTherapy.com: “White flight refers to a mass exodus of white people retreating from an increasingly diverse setting—such as, most notably, the mid-20th-century migration of white households from cities to the suburbs as more people of color moved into America’s urban neighborhoods.” ¹⁹

- **Single family zoning:**

From Planetizen: “Single-family zoning refers to zoning policy that restricts development in an area to single-family homes. These policies are sometimes accompanied by a minimum lot size, and face criticism for preventing increased density, exacerbating the housing affordability crisis, and excluding low-income households, renters, and people of color from areas of opportunity.”

²⁰

- **Living wage:**

From Investopedia: “The term living wage refers to a theoretical income level that allows individuals or families to afford adequate shelter, food, and other necessities. The goal of a living wage is to allow employees to earn enough income for a satisfactory standard of living and prevent them from falling into poverty.” ²¹

¹⁹ <https://www.apartmenttherapy.com/white-flight-2-36805862>

²⁰ <https://www.planetizen.com/definition/single-family-zoning>

²¹ https://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/living_wage.asp

Appendix B. Data Notes for Estimating Numbers of Youth and Young Adults Experiencing or At-Risk of Houselessness in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care

Table 1.

Numeric estimates of housing instability and houselessness among youth and young adults in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care.

	Unaccompanied		Pregnant or parenting	
	Youth (under 18)	Young adults (18 to 24)	Youth (under 18)	Young adults (18 to 24)
At-risk of experiencing houselessness	365 (per School Year '19-'20 data from the U.S. Department of Education; number is an estimate only and represents doubled up, sheltered, or living in hotel/motel unaccompanied youth as defined by the Department of Education)	94,631 (nationally, estimates indicate 1 in 10 unaccompanied young adults experience houselessness and there are about 1 million young adults in Los Angeles County [100,000 minus the 5,369 young adults who were experiencing houselessness in 2021])	2,800 (About 2,800 youth and young adults experience homelessness while pregnant in a given year in LA County [calculated from 35% of pregnant individuals who experience houselessness at some point in their pregnancy are YYA and there were 8,000 houseless pregnant individuals total in 2010] ²²)	
Experiencing houselessness	42 (per School Year '19-'20 data from the U.S. Department of Education; number is an estimate only and represents unsheltered unaccompanied youth as defined by the Department of Education) + 218 (per School Year '19-'20 data from the Los Angeles County Office of Education collected	4,648 (per calendar year 2021 HMIS data)	59 (per School Year '19-'20 data from the Los Angeles County Office of Education collected by Education Coordinators)	721 (per calendar year 2021 HMIS data)

	by Education Coordinators)			
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Table 2.

Numeric estimates of racial and ethnic identities among houseless young adults in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care who had a record in HMIS for calendar year 2021.

	Unaccompanied young adults	Pregnant or parenting young adults
Race	African American/Black: 1,732 (37%) Asian: 56 (1%) American Indian/Alaska Native: 105 (2%) Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander: 34 (1%) White: 1,966 (42%) Two or More Races: 122 (3%) No Races Reported: 675 (14%) (per calendar year 2021 HMIS data)	African American/Black: 399 (54%) Asian: <1% American Indian/Alaska Native: 8 (1%) Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander: <1% White: 207 (28%) Two or More Races: 24 (3%) No Races Reported: 98 (13%) (per calendar year 2021 HMIS data; counts under four omitted)
Ethnicity	Hispanic: 1,956 (42%) Non-Hispanic: 2,454 (52%) No Ethnicity Reported: 280 (6%) (per calendar year 2021 HMIS data)	Hispanic: 236 (32%) Non-Hispanic: 461 (62%) No Ethnicity Reported: 42 (6%) (per calendar year 2021 HMIS data)

Table 3. (see [Appendix C](#) for this table)

Numeric estimates of sexual orientation and gender identities among houseless young adults in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care who had a record in HMIS for calendar year 2021.

	Unaccompanied young adults	Pregnant or parenting young adults
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian: 44 (1%) Gay: 76 (2%) Bisexual: 127 (3%) Other: 26 (<1%) Questioning / Unsure: 40 (1%) Heterosexual: 1,691 (36%) No Sexual Orientation Reported: 2,686 (57%) (all per calendar year 2021 HMIS data)	Lesbian: <1% Gay: <1% Bisexual: 23 (3%) Other: <1% Questioning / Unsure: <1% Heterosexual: 254 (34%) No Sexual Orientation Reported: 456 (62%) (all per calendar year 2021 HMIS data; counts under four omitted)
Gender	Female: 2,008 (43%) Male: 2,374 (51%) Transgender: 114 (2%) No Single Gender: 73 (2%) No Gender Reported: 121 (3%)	Female: 581 (79%) Male: 144 (19%) Transgender: <1% No Single Gender: <1% No Gender Reported: 10 (1%)

	(all per calendar year 2021 HMIS data)	(all per calendar year 2021 HMIS data; counts under four omitted)
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Appendix C. What Causes Youth and Young Adult Housing Instability and Houselessness in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care?

Housing instability and houselessness among youth and young adults (YYA) is often referred to as a hidden epidemic. Many YYA in our community continue to attend school or college, hold jobs, spend time with friends and family, and volunteer, all while lacking safe, stable housing to return to. Understanding what is causing this sometimes-invisible crisis among YYA is critical to addressing their needs. These needs are distinct from those of older adults and cannot be resolved with a one-size-fits-all solution from our homeless system, which was designed to address the needs of households headed by older adults, and mainstream partners.

Research indicates that YYA houselessness is associated with adverse childhood experiences (ACE), like childhood abuse, parental substance use, and experiences of discrimination.²³ The greater the number of ACEs, the more likely it is the young person will experience houselessness.²⁴ Experiences in childhood of houselessness are also detrimental, with one in 11 children under the age of six estimated to have experienced houselessness in California.²⁵

Interrelated structural, systemic, and individual factors contribute to housing instability and houselessness among YYA in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (CoC). **Structural factors** are the inequities that operate in overt and covert ways in our society like racism, classism, and transphobia. These factors are pervasive – in hiring practices, in educational opportunities, in access to housing, and so much more – and have harmed and continue to harm generations of individuals and communities. **Systemic factors** are the gaps in social systems and services that do not meet the needs of individuals. We see these factors at play when people exit foster care or probation with no connection to housing. **Individual factors** are the specific circumstances that YYA experience in the lead up to their housing instability and houselessness, like fleeing home in search of safety from family violence or being kicked out of the house because of family rejection over an LGBTQ+ identity. **Oftentimes, individual factors are a symptom of structural and systemic factors, rather than a true cause of houselessness.**

We will now turn to the structural, systemic, and individual factors that YYA in our community have cited as the cause of their housing instability or houselessness. Young people shared these experiences in the 2020 Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Youth Count survey.

²³ National Health Care for the Homeless Council, “Homelessness & Adverse Childhood Experiences” (2019) <https://nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/aces-fact-sheet.pdf>

²⁴ Homeless Hub, “Infographic: Adverse Childhood Experiences and Adult Homelessness” (2016) <https://www.homelesshub.ca/blog/infographic-adverse-childhood-experiences-and-adult-homelessness>

²⁵ U.S. Department of Education, “Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles” (2018-2019) <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2021.pdf>

Structural Factors

Economic Hardship

Nearly two-thirds (61%) of YYA who were newly houseless in our CoC in 2020 reported that economic hardship was a reason for their houselessness. Economic hardship is often the result of a number of structural failings, including racism and other forms of prejudice, a lack of affordable housing, and poverty.

Racism Against Individuals Who Are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC)

The impacts of racism are pervasive in our community, and much of economic hardship can be traced directly back to racism. Across the region, in places like Hollywood, West Los Angeles, Huntington Park, Glendale, and Culver City, just to name a few, individuals including Black, Jewish, Asian, and Armenian people, were prohibited by restrictive covenants from purchasing or being sold property in predominantly white neighborhoods. While home ownership has been a tool that many white families have used to generate wealth, this opportunity was denied, sometimes violently, to Los Angeles-region BIPOC families.

The legacies of restrictive covenants and red-lining, sundown towns, and white flight from places like Compton and elsewhere have resulted in many parts of Los Angeles County, including the city of LA, being segregated to this day.²⁶ South Los Angeles provides an important case study of segregation's long-term impacts. As a result of the stigma against South LA that was created and reinforced by biased news media coverage of incidents of civil unrest, home prices stagnated for Black and Latinx homeowners – eliminating their ability to create wealth for decades. Employers, prejudiced by the stigma, took their businesses elsewhere, in turn making access to job opportunities require transportation that households could not afford.²⁷ Disinvestment led to under-funded schools. This self-perpetuating cycle of stigma and disinvestment, which can be seen in numerous places across LA County, has trapped many BIPOC families in poverty, poor health, and little educational and employment opportunity.

Segregation is also associated with increased police violence, which disproportionately impacts BIPOC people.²⁸ Red-lining and other racist social policy disinvestments in South-Central LA, as one example, have resulted in over-policing under the false pretenses of reducing gang activity.²⁹ Black and Brown students from these over-policed communities are further subjected to policing in their school districts,

²⁶ Patt Morrison, Los Angeles Times, “Behind the new show ‘Them’ is the ugly and true history of L.A.’s racist housing covenants” (2021) <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2021-04-27/behind-a-new-tv-show-is-the-ugly-and-true-history-of-l-a-s-racist-housing-covenants>

²⁷ Andre Comandon & Paul Ong, The Review of Black Political Economy, “South Los Angeles Since the 1960s: Race, Place, and Class” (2019) <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0034644619873105>

²⁸ Shaya Tayefe Mohajer, Juvenile Justice Information Exchange, “Los Angeles Housing Patterns That Reinforced Segregation Reverberate to This Day” (2018) <https://jjiie.org/2018/04/25/los-angeles-housing-patterns-that-reinforced-segregation-reverberate-to-this-day/>

²⁹ Stefano Bloch & Susan A. Phillips, Urban Studies, “Mapping and making gangland: A legacy of redlining and enjoining gang neighborhoods in Los Angeles” (2021) <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00420980211010426>

including the Los Angeles Unified School District, creating a school-to-prison pipeline.³⁰ The stigma of a criminal record then negatively impacts educational, employment, and housing opportunities,³¹ once more creating a self-perpetuating cycle of justice involvement and poverty.

Environmental racism has also caused economic hardship for BIPOC families in Los Angeles County. Freeways were built directly through non-white neighborhoods from Sugar Hill in the city of Los Angeles³² to the city of Downey³³ and beyond. In addition to bulldozing people's homes and their mechanisms of generating wealth, households left behind have been disproportionately harmed by their proximity to high-congestion traffic and industry, which have been shown to lead to higher rates of asthma and other health conditions.³⁴

There are numerous other ways that racism affects YYA's lives and economic well-being. From poverty and costly health conditions to the intergenerational trauma associated with substandard living conditions and increased interactions with the police, the egregious consequences of structural racism are a clear driver of economic hardship for YYA in Los Angeles County.

Prejudice Against Immigrants

Los Angeles County has one of the largest immigrant populations in the nation. Between 2015 and 2019, 34% of county residents indicated they were born abroad. The University of Southern California's Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration completed an analysis of 2016 5-year data and found that 46% of immigrants in Los Angeles County in the last ten years are lawful permanent residents, 15% are naturalized citizens, and 39% are undocumented individuals.³⁵ Seven in ten of those undocumented individuals have lived in Los Angeles for at least a decade. While Los Angeles is often touted as a hub of immigrant resources, some support programs have documentation requirements, language and cultural barriers, proof of income requirements, and immigration status requirements that can make accessing services

³⁰ Community Rights Campaign of the Labor/Community Strategy Center, "Black, Brown, and Over-Policed in L.A. Schools" (2013) https://www.njin.org/uploads/digital-library/CA_Strategy-Center_Black-Brown-and-Over-Policed-in-LA-Schools.PDF

³¹ Jaboa Lake, Center for American Progress, "Preventing and Removing Barriers to Housing Security for People With Criminal Convictions" (2021) <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/preventing-removing-barriers-housing-security-people-criminal-convictions/>

³² Shaya Tayefe Mohajer, Juvenile Justice Information Exchange, "Los Angeles Housing Patterns That Reinforced Segregation Reverberate to This Day" (2018)

³³ Manuela Tobias, CalMatters, "How freeways bulldoze California communities of color" (2021) <https://calmatters.org/housing/2021/11/california-housing-crisis-podcast-freeways/>

³⁴ Henry Grabar, Bloomberg CityLab, "Finding of the Day: 8% of L.A. Childhood Asthma Cases Due to Freeway Proximity" (2012) <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2012-09-24/finding-of-the-day-8-of-l-a-childhood-asthma-cases-due-to-freeway-proximity>

³⁵ Margaret Crable, University of Southern California, "5 things you may not know about immigrants in Los Angeles County" (2020) <https://dornsife.usc.edu/news/stories/3170/five-things-you-may-not-know-about-immigrants-in-los-angeles/>

very difficult.³⁶ These barriers are sometimes built on xenophobic viewpoints around immigration and who is deserving of public services, and can drive fear within immigrant communities that keep people from accessing services, especially for those who lack documentation. In addition to these challenges, staff working directly with clients are not always clear about which services or programs can be accessed without documentation. Many initial intakes/screeners for resources may ask about documentation status in a way that implies one needs documentation to receive services. Due to language barriers, individuals may also not be aware of their rights pertaining to renting, evictions, and expungement, making them even more vulnerable. YYA who are immigrants and their families can fall through the cracks without social systems to catch them.

This problem is all the more challenging for YYA who are fleeing dangerous situations in their home countries.³⁷ Hundreds of unaccompanied YYA are crossing the U.S. border each day, some into California and up to Los Angeles.³⁸ When they have no family ties or support systems here, their potential for falling into houselessness is high.

A Lack of Affordable Housing

Another cause of economic hardship for YYA is our region's housing crisis. In a 2021 report by the California Housing Partnership, LA County was found to be about 500,000 units short of demand.³⁹ The city of Los Angeles was warned in the first quarter of 2022 by the State Housing and Community Development Department that they are not zoning for enough housing.⁴⁰ Discriminatory housing policies, like single-family zoning, have been detrimental to the housing supply in the region, driving up the price of real estate and pushing safe, affordable housing out of reach for many and contributing to urban sprawl as people look further and further out for housing. As land prices skyrocket, developers are incentivized to build luxury housing to recoup more of their costs and generate more profit. Along with rejected attempts from mainly impoverished demographics in renters unions to secure rent control, youth and young adults often find it infeasible to rehome themselves in the CoC.⁴¹ Though the region and state have programs designed to stimulate affordable housing production, such as the County's No Place Like Home program, these efforts are not accelerating development at the pace needed.

For YYA, this situation is even more untenable. Working a minimum wage job full-time at \$15.96 (the rate in unincorporated Los Angeles County as of July 2022) often cannot meet the cost of rent, which was

³⁶ Melissa Chinchilla, University of California Los Angeles, "Stemming the Rise of Latino Homelessness" (2019) <https://latino.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Stemming-the-Rise-of-Latino-Homelessness-2-1.pdf>

³⁷ Melissa Chinchilla, University of California Los Angeles, "Stemming the Rise of Latino Homelessness" (2019)

³⁸ Nick Miroff, Andrew Ba Tran, and Leslie Shapiro, The Washington Post "Hundreds of minors are crossing the border each day without their parents. Who are they?" (2021) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2021/03/11/unaccompanied-minors-immigrants-border/>

³⁹ Steven Sharp, Urbanize Los Angeles, "L.A. County's shortage of affordable rental housing persists" (2021) <https://urbanize.city/la/post/california-los-angeles-county-affordable-housing-shortage-2021>

⁴⁰ Dan Walters, CalMatters, "Los Angeles is a microcosm of California's housing crisis" (2022) <https://calmatters.org/commentary/2022/03/los-angeles-is-a-microcosm-of-californias-housing-crisis/>

⁴¹ Coalition for Economic Survival <http://www.cesinaction.org/>

estimated to be on average above \$2,000 in LA County for any given apartment size according to a USC analysis from 2021.⁴² Data also from 2021 indicates that Californians would need to make \$39.03 an hour to afford the average cost of a two-bedroom apartment.⁴³

Because our community has not built enough housing to meet our region's needs, and because LA lacks policies that ensure existing housing will be affordable, households are forced to spend an increasing, unsustainable proportion of their incomes on rent, leaving them with fewer dollars to save to weather unexpected expenses like medical emergencies, car repairs, or their rent going up. As a result, some YYA in the LA CoC leave their homes in an attempt to lessen their financial impact on their families, while others are evicted from a place that they can no longer afford.

Poverty

Poverty is interwoven with racism and a lack of affordable housing. The poverty rate in Los Angeles County is one of the highest in California at 20.8% (2017-2019 average).⁴⁴ Data from Los Angeles County's Open Data site show that African Americans, Native Americans and Alaskans, and Latinx individuals of any race have higher poverty rates than the county average. Poverty and below average median incomes are geographically concentrated at the highest levels in the Northwest and South Central regions of the county. As many as 58% of county households in 2017 were making below a living wage.⁴⁵

Poverty among children specifically is approximately 30% in LA County, though the rate ranges widely by geography with the highest rate in the state of 68% occurring in the South Central region of LA county. Over two-thirds of impoverished young children reside in overcrowded housing and poverty is associated with extreme commutes that keep families separated for long hours.⁴⁶

Homophobia, Transphobia, and Prejudice Against Individuals Who Are Gender Non-Conforming

While estimates vary, data from the LA Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) indicate that at least one in twenty (6%) YYA who engage with the homeless system identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning, or another sexual orientation (LGBQ+) and 4% identify as transgender or not a single gender (see **Table 3**). Given that many YYA do not report their sexual orientation or gender identity in our data, this number is most likely a significant undercount. Geographically concentrated, the Los Angeles LGBT Center noted in

⁴² ABC7, "Renting an apartment in Southern California is about to get a lot more expensive, new report says" (2021) <https://abc7.com/southern-california-rent-prices-apartments-in-los-angeles-usc/11220926/>

⁴³ Statista, "Hourly wages needed to afford a two-bedroom apartment in the United States in 2021, by state" (2021) <https://www.statista.com/statistics/203384/us-two-bedroom-housing-wage-by-state/>

⁴⁴ Sarah Bohn, Caroline Danielson, & Patricia Malagon, Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), "Poverty in California (fact sheet)" (2021) <https://www.ppic.org/publication/poverty-in-california/>; this poverty rate is based on the California Poverty Measure, a joint research effort between PPIC and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality, which accounts for the cost of living and other needs and resources.

⁴⁵ County of Los Angeles Open Data, Equity Dashboard <https://data.lacounty.gov/stories/s/OurCounty-Equity-Dashboard/pv5u-rgrh/>

⁴⁶ Sarah Bohn, Caroline Danielson, & Patricia Malagon, Public Policy Institute of California, "Poverty in California (fact sheet)" (2021)

a 2020 report that many LGBTQ+ houseless young people live in the Hollywood area of the city of Los Angeles.⁴⁷

Though the Los Angeles region has a reputation of being welcoming to individuals with LGBTQ+ identities,⁴⁸ homophobic, transphobic, and prejudiced attitudes against individuals who are trans or gender non-conforming are still present across the county.⁴⁹ Crosstown LA found in an analysis of LA Police Department data that bias reports against LGBT individuals in the city of LA had increased by 18% in the first five months of 2021 compared with the same period in the previous year.⁵⁰ This number is most likely an undercount given the lack of trust LGBTQ+ folks, women, and people of color tend to have in the justice system to protect them from violence or harm. There are also a number of homeless service providers that also lack inclusion and diversity training that contributes to LGBTQIA+ youth feeling unsafe and experiencing bullying, and self-exiting crisis housing.⁵¹

LGBTQ+ and gender non-conforming youth and young adults nationally cite that their primary reason for experiencing houselessness is family rejection over their sexual orientation or gender identity.⁵² This intolerance finds its roots in generational differences, religious beliefs, and heteronormative social mores that are common in Los Angeles County.

At an even higher risk of houselessness, transgender young people more frequently cite abuse and family rejection than their non-transgender counterparts.⁵³ The LAHSA Youth Count survey found that 25.8% of houseless young adults fleeing domestic/intimate partner violence are transgender.

Table 3.

Numeric estimates of sexual orientation and gender identities among houseless young adults in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care who had a record in HMIS for calendar year 2021. Note: Counts under four are omitted.

⁴⁷ Los Angeles LGBT Center, At-A-Glance (2020)

https://lalgbtcenter.org/images/Downloads/LALGBTC20_AtAGlance_2020_r2.pdf

⁴⁸ LA County Library “History of LGBTQ+ Rights in Los Angeles” (2020) <https://lacountylibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Learning-Pathway-History-of-LGBTQ-Rights-in-Los-Angeles.pdf>

⁴⁹ Ethan Ward, LAist, “Many Young Unhoused LGBTQ+ People Are Living On The Streets. Often, Their Families Put Them There” (2021) <https://laist.com/news/housing-homelessness/young-unhoused-homeless-lgbtq-people-living-streets-families-la-homelessness>

⁵⁰ Ethan Ward, LAist, “Many Young Unhoused LGBTQ+ People Are Living On The Streets. Often, Their Families Put Them There” (2021)

⁵¹ Lauren Jow, UCLA, “New UCLA study sheds light on LGBT youth and homelessness” (2015) <https://newsroom.ucla.edu/stories/new-ucla-study-sheds-light-on-lgbtq-youth-and-homelessness>

⁵² Youth.gov, “Homelessness and Housing” <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/lgbtq-youth/homelessness>

⁵³ Homelessness Policy Research Institute, “LGBTQ Youth Experiencing Homelessness” (2018) <https://socialinnovation.usc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/LGBTQ-Youth-Lit-Review-Final.pdf>

	Unaccompanied young adults	Pregnant or parenting young adults
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian: 44 (1%) Gay: 76 (2%) Bisexual: 127 (3%) Other: 26 (<1%) Questioning / Unsure: 40 (1%) Heterosexual: 1,691 (36%) No Sexual Orientation Reported: 2,686 (57%)	Lesbian: <1% Gay: <1% Bisexual: 23 (3%) Other: <1% Questioning / Unsure: <1% Heterosexual: 254 (34%) No Sexual Orientation Reported: 456 (62%)
Gender	Female: 2,008 (43%) Male: 2,374 (51%) Transgender: 114 (2%) No Single Gender: 73 (2%) No Gender Reported: 121 (3%)	Female: 581 (79%) Male: 144 (19%) Transgender: <1% No Single Gender: <1% No Gender Reported: 10 (1%)

Systemic Factors

Systemic factors, or failures of public institutions to provide a continuity of care that prevents homelessness, are also commonly cited by YYA as contributing to their experiences of homelessness. These can include system discharges and exiting from the education system.

System Discharges

Twelve percent of YYA who were newly houseless in our CoC in 2020 indicated a system discharge was a reason for their homelessness. An analysis of our HMIS system for calendar year 2021 of young adults who were willing to share indicates that 278 young adults had interactions with both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, 211 reported involvement only with juvenile justice, and 762 reported involvement only with child welfare.

Justice System Involvement

Formerly incarcerated individuals are disproportionately houseless.⁵⁴ Indeed, more than half (59%) of YYA experiencing homelessness report justice system involvement, of those who answered in a LAHSA assessment.

Poverty, homelessness, substance use and addiction, and mental health challenges are heavily policed in our community, meaning many young people interact with the justice system. These interactions can lead to housing instability from the stigma of a criminal record and disruptions to school and employment. Dual system involvement with foster care is common, as multiple system failures compound one another. YYA exposure to violence in the home or in the community also increases risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system.⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Homelessness Policy Research Institute, "Homelessness and the Criminal Justice System" (2020) https://socialinnovation.usc.edu/homeless_research/homelessness-and-the-criminal-justice-system/

⁵⁵ National Council on Crime and Delinquency, "A Profile of Youth in the Los Angeles

The legacies of structural failures like racism are especially prevalent in the justice system. Nationally, YYA who are incarcerated are more likely to be Black, Latinx, and LGBTQ+,⁵⁶ and Black YYA are three times more likely to be formally processed by the justice system compared to white young people.⁵⁷ California Department of Juvenile Justice facilities were composed of 88% Black and Latinx individuals in 2020, with the largest number of YYA being sent from LA County.⁵⁸

Foster Care Involvement and Family Separation

Twenty-five percent of YYA experiencing houselessness report involvement with the foster care system, of those who answered in a LAHSA assessment. Data from LA County indicate that more than half of families experiencing houselessness “had been referred at one point or another to the child welfare system.”⁵⁹

About 33,000 youth are in foster care in Los Angeles County.⁶⁰ Many are in the custody of the Department of Children and Family Services following neglect, abuse, or abandonment, all of which can be driven by the conditions of poverty. These traumas require targeted support but unfortunately not all YYA receive the care they need.⁶¹ For youth who are aging out of the system, either at age 18 or at age 21 via extended foster care, some (7% nationally) do not have permanent placements and are instead immediately emancipated.⁶² The risk of houselessness is high for these individuals, especially Black and American Indian / Alaska Native youth who are seven times and four times more likely to be in the foster care system in the first place, respectively, than their white counterparts.⁶³ Large life changes like switching housing placements or having a child further increases the chances of houselessness upon exit.⁶⁴

County Delinquency Prevention Pilot” (2015)

http://www.evidentchange.org/sites/default/files/publication_pdf/la_dpp_evaluation_report.pdf

⁵⁶ Homelessness Policy Research Institute “Homelessness and the Criminal Justice System” (2020)

⁵⁷ Padgaonkar, et al., National Library of Medicine, “Exploring Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System Over the Year Following First Arrest” (2021)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8127356/>

⁵⁸ Betty Rosales, EdSource, “Changes to California’s youth prison system prove difficult to implement” (2021)

<https://edsources.org/2021/changes-to-californias-youth-prison-system-prove-difficult-to-implement/661967>

⁵⁹ Los Angeles Times, “Opinion: Is L.A. County’s foster system raising the next generation of homeless people?”

(2019) <https://www.latimes.com/opinion/story/2019-12-19/los-angeles-county-foster-system-next-generation-homeless>

⁶⁰ Joseph Shapiro, NPR, “Los Angeles County Moves To Get More Money Into The Hands Of Foster Youth” (2021)

<https://www.npr.org/2021/07/16/1016996802/los-angeles-county-moves-to-get-more-money-into-the-hands-of-foster-youth>

⁶¹ Los Angeles Times, “Opinion: Is L.A. County’s foster system raising the next generation of homeless people?” (2019)

⁶² Homelessness Policy Research Institute, “Foster Youth and Homelessness” (2021)

<https://socialinnovation.usc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Foster-Youth-and-Homelessness-final-1.pdf>

⁶³ KidsData.org, “Children in Foster Care, by Race/Ethnicity” <https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/22/foster-in-care-race/table#fmt=2495&loc=364&tf=108&ch=7,11,8,10,9,44&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc>

⁶⁴ Homelessness Policy Research Institute, “Foster Youth and Homelessness” (2021)

When YYA slip through the cracks and leave foster care in Los Angeles County with no exit plan in place or when they run away from the system, they often have few social and financial supports, including very little money,⁶⁵ no credit, and no-one to co-sign a lease for them.⁶⁶ With limited options in a region facing a housing crisis, YYA are forced to fend for themselves, which can increase interactions with the police and make finding housing, employment, and education all the more challenging.

In 2021, California extended foster care benefits to individuals beyond the age of 21 as part of a temporary emergency measure in response to COVID-19. About 1,100 Los Angeles young adults used this extension, demonstrating the unmet needs of young people aging out of the system.⁶⁷

Not Completing Higher Levels of Education

The *Voices of Youth Count* research study conducted by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago in 2016 found that the number one predictor of YYA houselessness was not completing one's high school education. The graduation rate in the Los Angeles Unified School District was 76.6% in 2018,⁶⁸ meaning nearly one in four students was not graduating high school on time.

For post-secondary students, the cost of school combined with the challenges of balancing working, attending classes, paying for housing and groceries⁶⁹, and navigating a new environment as a young adult can make housing situations precarious. In a study conducted by the Los Angeles Community College District in 2016, nearly one in five students was found to be experiencing houselessness or housing instability.⁷⁰

The Result of Structural and Systemic Factors: Individual Factors

YYA experiencing housing instability or houselessness often share personal difficulties that led to their housing crises, whether that be from family violence, a mental health challenge, or another issue. Many of these individual factors can be viewed within the lens of structural and systemic failures, rather than as true causes of houselessness. Nonetheless, addressing individual factors serves as a critical component of preventing and ending YYA housing instability and houselessness and should therefore be understood.

⁶⁵ Joseph Shapiro, NPR, "Los Angeles County Moves To Get More Money Into The Hands Of Foster Youth" (2021)

⁶⁶ Sara Tiano, Imprint News, "Los Angeles Leaders Aim to Prevent "Housing Cliff" for 1,100 Aging Out of Foster Care Dec. 31" (2021) <https://imprintnews.org/top-stories/los-angeles-supervisors-vote-to-dodge-housing-cliff/60961>

⁶⁷ Sara Tiano, Imprint News, "Los Angeles Leaders Aim to Prevent "Housing Cliff" for 1,100 Aging Out of Foster Care Dec. 31" (2021)

⁶⁸ Taylor Swaak, LA School Report, "California's graduation rate rises, but there's no improvement in students' eligibility for state universities" (2018) <https://laschoolreport.com/californias-graduation-rate-rises-but-theres-no-improvement-in-getting-students-eligible-for-state-universities/>

⁶⁹ Michael Hobbes, Huffington Post, "Millennials Are Screwed" <https://highline.huffingtonpost.com/articles/en/poor-millennials/>

⁷⁰ Rachael Rose Luckey, City Watch, "The Unhoused Students of LACC: How Do You Sleep at Night?" (2021) <https://citywatchla.com/index.php/cw/los-angeles/21241-the-unhoused-students-of-lacc-how-do-you-sleep-at-night>

Weakened Social Networks

Almost half (44%) of YYA who were newly houseless in 2020 in our CoC reported weakened social networks as a reason for their houselessness. For many young people, weakened social networks can come about from family conflict, domestic violence or intimate partner violence, or pregnancy, just to name a few examples.

Family Conflict

Family conflict can be overt or latent. Overt conflict often refers to that which is explicit and immediate, such as conflict between family members that results in yelling or violence. Latent conflict, on the other hand, is cumulative and ongoing, which can create constant tension or fear between family members.⁷¹

In practice, family conflict can look like any number of scenarios for YYA in our community, ranging from parental substance use to clashes with a parent's significant other to neglectful behavior by a caregiver. The conflict is often long-standing rather than a one-time occurrence. YYA may be kicked out of their homes, leave without objection from their guardians, or get removed by foster care.⁷²

YYA who leave home due to family conflict experience higher rates of violence, abuse, and neglect than their peers and they report poor relationships with parents more frequently than their peers do.⁷³

Domestic Violence, Including Intimate Partner & Family Violence

Domestic violence and family violence can take many forms. These abusive behaviors are used to gain or maintain control over another person and can be perpetrated by someone in an intimate, familial, or another type of relationship.⁷⁴

In order to find safety away from an abuser, some YYA are forced to flee their homes. LAHSA data from 2020 indicate about 8% of YYA report fleeing domestic violence or intimate partner violence as a reason for their houselessness. Sixty-seven percent of these individuals identify as female, 27% identify as male, and 6% identify as transgender.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy / expecting as a young person, especially for unmarried individuals, carries stigma in Los Angeles County. As a result, some pregnant / expecting YYA are kicked out of their homes by their families.

⁷¹ Steven Roche & Justin Barker, Australian Catholic University, "Youth homelessness and its relationship with family conflict: Models for policy and practice." (2017) <https://www.mcm.org.au/-/media/mcm/content-repository-files/youth-homelessness-and-its-relationship-with-family-conflict.pdf>

⁷² The John Burton Foundation for Children Without Homes and The California Coalition for Youth, "Too Big to Ignore: Youth Homelessness in California" (2009) <https://ibay.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Too-Big-to-Ignore-Youth-Homelessness-in-California.pdf>

⁷³ Youth.Gov, "Family Conflict and Violence" <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/family-conflict-and-violence#> ftn

⁷⁴ <https://jenesse.org/>

For others, the steep costs of pregnancy / expecting and raising a child can create financial hardships for families that are untenable. These circumstances can lead to housing instability and houselessness for pregnant / expecting YYA. Each year, around 5,000 individuals experience houselessness while pregnant / expecting in LA County.⁷⁵

Across California, one in three people in foster care will give birth at least once between the ages of 17 and 21.⁷⁶ The challenges of young parenthood include difficulties with finding affordable housing, with continuing to pursue higher education, and with getting paid a living wage,⁷⁷ which are already barriers foster care-impacted YYA face, further compounding their difficulties.

Other intersecting challenges, like mental illness, substance use disorder, and poverty, can lead to children being taken away from their parents by the Department of Children and Family Services.⁷⁸ Parenting YYA then must navigate additional systems in order to be reunited, all while trying to find stable housing often on low wages so that their children can be released back to them.⁷⁹ This can be a significant barrier that some parenting YYA cannot overcome.

Disabling Health Condition

Seven percent of YYA who were newly houseless in our CoC in 2020 indicated a disabling health condition was a reason for their houselessness. As a few examples, these disabling health conditions can include physical disabilities, mental health disorders, and substance use disorders:

Disability

Of individuals in LA County under age 65, 6.1% reported having a disability between 2015 and 2019. By comparison, 2015 LAHSA data indicates that 8% of YYA experiencing houselessness had a physical disability.⁸⁰

Data from the National Center on Family Homelessness show youth who are houseless have “three times the rate of emotional and behavioral problems, are four times more likely to show delayed development,

⁷⁵ <https://www.harvesthomela.org/>

⁷⁶ Safe Place for Youth, Santa Monica Daily Press, “Safe Place for Youth: Disrupting the Cycle of Poverty for Pregnant & Parenting Homeless Youth” (2020) <https://www.smdp.com/safe-place-for-youth-disrupting-the-cycle-of-poverty-for-pregnant-parenting-homeless-youth/177755>

⁷⁷ Safe Place for Youth, Santa Monica Daily Press, “Safe Place for Youth: Disrupting the Cycle of Poverty for Pregnant & Parenting Homeless Youth” (2020)

⁷⁸ Diana Kruzman, Los Angeleno, “Surviving for Two: Pregnant and Homeless in L.A.” (2019) <https://losangeles.com/features/pregnant-homeless-women-los-angeles/>

⁷⁹ Susan Abram, Imprint News, “How L.A.’s Housing Crisis Makes Family Reunification Much Harder” (2018) <https://imprintnews.org/child-welfare-2/housing-child-welfare/32613>

⁸⁰ Rhonda A. Johnson, “Working Together to End Youth Homelessness (presentation)” (2015) <http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/cms/docs/WorkingTogetherHomeless.pdf>

and have twice the rate of learning disabilities.”⁸¹ Chronic conditions like HIV / AIDS, endometriosis, developmental disabilities, physical impairments, and other conditions can lead to exorbitant medical bills that can make remaining stably housed very challenging for YYA.

Mental Health Disorder

Mental health disorders are a risk factor for YYA houselessness.⁸² Fourteen percent of YYA report a mandated stay in a mental health facility, of those who answered in a LAHSA assessment. Nationally, 69% of houseless YYA indicated that they struggle with their mental health.⁸³ Research from the Homelessness Policy Research Institute states that one in five youth experiencing houselessness in LA reported having a serious mental illness.⁸⁴ Given the challenges of undiagnosed or unrecognized mental illness, these estimates are likely low.

The multiple traumas that often precede YYA houselessness, from justice involvement or abuse to job loss or the death of a family member, can catalyze or exacerbate mental health conditions. Social stigma around mental health and a lack of affordable health care can make treatment inaccessible. For those who do not know how to seek treatment or that they should, untreated mental health challenges can lead to poor decision making and compound negative circumstances that can lead to houselessness.⁸⁵ While supports like those at the County Department of Mental Health exist, there are far too few resources to serve everyone in need.

Substance Use Disorder

National studies indicate substance use is more prevalent in the YYA houseless population than in the housed population.⁸⁶ National data also suggests substance use disorder (SUD) could be as high as 71% among YYA experiencing houselessness. Factors for SUD include maladaptive coping mechanisms for stress, abuse, running away from home, and genetic predisposition.⁸⁷ YYA often have co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders as well.⁸⁸

⁸¹ National Center for Homeless Education, “Supporting Homeless Children and Youth with Disabilities: Legislative Provisions in the McKinney-Vento Act and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act” (2018)

<https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/idea.pdf>

⁸² Homelessness Policy Research Institute “Mental Health Among Youth Experiencing Homelessness” (2018)

<https://socialinnovation.usc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Youth-Mental-Health-Literature-Review-Final.pdf>

⁸³ Rachel Litchman, Disability Visibility Project, “Reflecting on My Experiences as a Homeless Youth with Disabilities” (2021) <https://disabilityvisibilityproject.com/2021/11/14/reflecting-on-my-experiences-as-a-homeless-youth-with-disabilities/>

⁸⁴ Homelessness Policy Research Institute “Mental Health Among Youth Experiencing Homelessness” (2018)

⁸⁵ Cassandra Gibson-Judkins, Eggleston Youth Centers, Inc., “Southern California Homelessness Is Our Mental Health Forewarning” (2019) <https://www.egglestonyouthcenter.org/blog/southern-california-homelessness-is-our-mental-health-forewarning/>

⁸⁶ Homelessness Policy Research Institute “Mental Health Among Youth Experiencing Homelessness” (2018)

⁸⁷ Krystina Murray, Addiction Center, “Homelessness And Addiction” (2021) <https://www.addictioncenter.com/addiction/homelessness/>

⁸⁸ Homelessness Policy Research Institute “Mental Health Among Youth Experiencing Homelessness” (2018)

Use of addictive substances, including alcohol, can quickly spiral out of control for YYA. Some are kicked out of their homes over their addiction, while others who are paying for their own housing can run out of money as they spend increasing amounts to purchase substances.

The causes of YYA housing instability and houselessness in our community are clearly complex and interconnected. The solutions must therefore be just as nuanced and fine-tuned to the developmental needs of YYA, as outlined in the Statement of Need.

Appendix D.1 Signature Page: Continuum of Care Representative

Kris Freed, Board Chair
Los Angeles Continuum of Care Board
Continuum of Care Representative

Appendix D.2 Signature Page: Youth Action Board

Jennifer Myers

Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles (HYFLA) Co-Chair

Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles (HYFLA)

Appendix D.3 Signature Page: Public Child Welfare Agency Representative

Robert Castaneda
Child Service Administrator I
Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services

Appendix D.4 Signature Page: Local Government Agency

Leticia Colchado

Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office - Homeless Initiative

Appendix D.5 Signature Page: Runaway Homeless Youth Provider

Kris Nameth
Director of Programs
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