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NON-MINOR DEPENDENT (NMD) HOUSING RESOURCES TOOLKIT

for Juvenile Probation Officers Assisting
NMDs While in Care and in Transition



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CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS
OF CALIFORNIA

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The Non-Minor Dependent (NMD) Housing Resources Toolkit for Juvenile Probation Officers: Assisting NMDs While in Care and in Transition was first developed by [John Burton Advocates for Youth \(JBAY\)](http://www.jbay.org) in partnership with the [Chief Probation Officers of California Foundation](http://www.cpoc.org) in 2021. This current version, released in September 2026, has been updated based on new policies, and state budget investments.

This toolkit is designed to assist probation officers working to support non-minor dependents (NMDs) in their efforts to achieve housing stability, both while in extended foster care (EFC) and as they transition into independent adulthood.

Since 2012, when EFC implementation began in California, the state's cost of housing has increased significantly. California's housing crisis has challenged the stability of the state's EFC program, which relies partially on the availability of rental units in the private market that are affordable with existing monthly foster care payments.

Despite recent investments, there continues to be a lack of affordable housing in California. This not only impacts youth participating in EFC but also threatens the capability of those transitioning out of EFC to identify and secure stable housing that they can maintain as independent adults.

This toolkit provides an overview of the placement options for NMDs, along with a description of the various housing supports and resources that exist in California for youth once they transition out of EFC. This includes housing programs and housing vouchers, in addition to services available through the homelessness response system, public colleges and universities, and Medi-Cal.

Practice tips for probation officers are included throughout the toolkit focused on assisting youth with accessing and maintaining these housing services.



This publication can be found online at www.cpoc.org and www.jbay.org. For information about its contents, contact: John Burton Advocates for Youth - info@jbay.org

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PLACEMENT OPTIONS AND HOUSING RESOURCES FOR NON-MINOR DEPENDENTS

Background on Extended Foster Care for Probation-Supervised Non-Minor Dependents

In 2010, Assembly Bill (AB) 12, the California Fostering Connections to Success Act was enacted, allowing California to take advantage of several components of the federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act, including providing foster care benefits for eligible youth up until the age of 21.¹ Extended foster care (EFC) was implemented on a phased-in basis, starting in 2012.^{2,3}

Any youth with a court order for foster care placement on their 18th birthday is eligible to participate in EFC until they reach 21 years of age. This includes youth supervised by juvenile probation departments with out-of-home placement orders at age 18. As of April 1, 2026, of the 7,325 NMDs in California, 543 or seven percent were supervised by juvenile probation.⁴

To be eligible for EFC, a youth must:

- Have an order for foster care placement on their 18th birthday;
- Continue under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as a dependent, under transition jurisdiction, or as a ward;
- Meet one of the five participation conditions outlined on page 3;
- Agree to live in an eligible foster care placement;
- Meet monthly with their social worker or probation officer;
- Participate in six-month review hearings, and;
- Sign a Mutual Agreement, with the exception of youth under delinquency jurisdiction who do not sign this agreement.⁵

Participation in EFC is voluntary, and youth may decide to opt out and exit at age 18, or any time before they turn 21. Youth who opt to exit may re-enter EFC before they turn 21 as long as the youth signs a Voluntary Re-Entry Agreement and agrees to meet EFC participation conditions and to live in an eligible placement.⁶ There is no limit on the number of times a youth can opt out and re-enter EFC.⁷

Subsequent arrests or involvement with the adult criminal justice system do not have an impact on EFC eligibility, except in the case of sentenced incarceration. While incarcerated, a youth cannot participate in EFC because they cannot reside in an eligible placement. Once released, if still under age 21 and otherwise meeting eligibility requirements, a youth can re-enter EFC.

Non-Minor Dependents Under Transition or Delinquency Jurisdiction

Youth who are on probation and supervised by the delinquency court (also known as “wards” of the court) and who have an order for foster care placement on their 18th birthday are eligible for EFC services in the same manner as dependent youth.⁸

In addition, AB 12 created a new jurisdictional status known as “transition jurisdiction,” to allow former wards who meet certain conditions to participate in EFC without having to remain under delinquency jurisdiction. Youth with placement orders on their 18th birthday who are still on probation remain under delinquency jurisdiction in

EFC. Once the youth completes the terms of their probation, they enter transition jurisdiction in order to remain eligible for EFC.

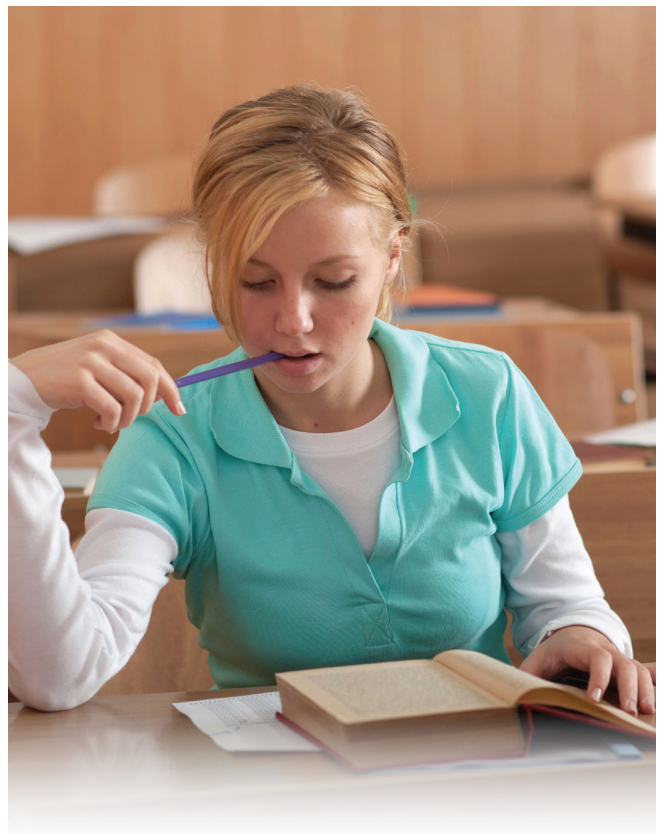
In addition, wards who are under 18 are eligible for transition jurisdiction if:

- The youth is subject to an order for foster care placement;
- The youth is between 17 years old and five months and under 18 years old;
- The youth no longer requires the supervision of the delinquency court because they have achieved their rehabilitative goals;
- The youth is at risk of abuse and neglect and cannot be returned to the parental home safely; and,
- The youth intends to meet the EFC participation conditions.⁹

Meeting Extended Foster Care Participation Conditions

In order to receive benefits after the age of 18, a youth must meet one of the following participation requirements:

1. Completing high school or equivalent program i.e., GED (enrollment is defined according to the definition employed by the school or program);
2. Enrolled in college, community college or a vocational education program (half-time enrollment, as the institution defines it);
3. Participating in a program or activity designed to remove barriers to employment;
4. Employed at least 80 hours a month (paid employment); or
5. Unable to do one of the above requirements because of a medical condition (short- or long-term medical or mental health condition as verified by a health practitioner, but youth does not have to be currently seeking treatment).¹⁰



PRACTICE TIP: PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

It is likely that an NMD may transition between participation activities during the six-month certification period that occurs between each case review hearing. However, temporarily not participating in one criterion (i.e., job loss) does not make the youth ineligible for EFC. As long as the NMD continues to work toward the goals set out in their Transitional Independent Living Plan, then they remain eligible. Participation condition criteria number three, “Removing Barriers to Employment” is intended to bridge any gaps in eligibility.¹¹

A young person seeking to enroll or re-enroll in EFC must meet one participation requirement. Meeting multiple requirements is not necessary to participate in EFC.

Eligible Extended Foster Care Placements

Eligible placements for NMDs generally include those placement options available for minors in foster care, in addition to three placement settings developed with the implementation of EFC that are age-appropriate for young adults:

- The Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP)
- The Transitional Housing Placement for Non-Minor Dependents (THP-NMD)
- The Transitional Living Setting (TLS)*

The graph to the right illustrates the proportion of probation-supervised NMDs placed in each setting. Following the graph is a detailed description of each placement type.

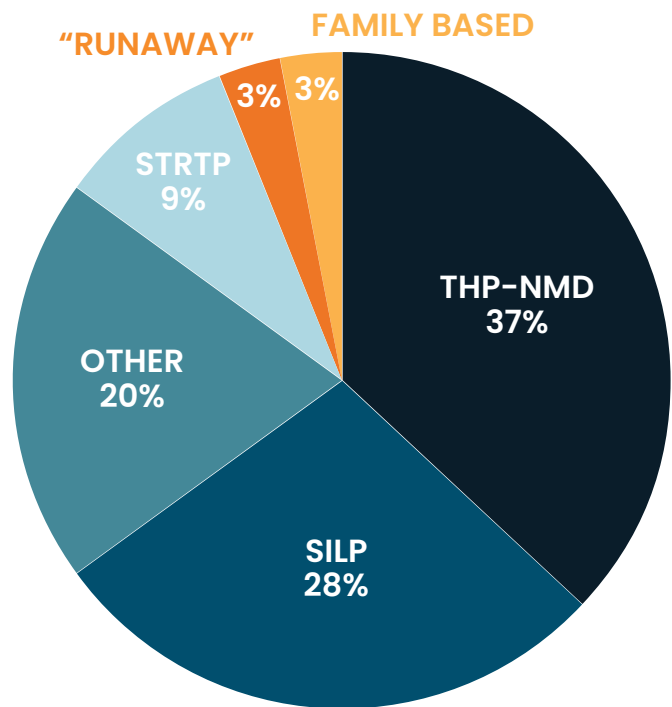
*The TLS is excluded from the graph because the TLS is not captured in available placement data due to its temporary nature, described further on page 10.

Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP)

The SILP is the most independent placement option available to NMDs, providing the least amount of support and supervision, and the highest amount of autonomy. Youth are responsible for identifying their own housing for their SILP. Eligible SILP settings include a room rental; apartment or house; college or university housing; a Tribal SILP; Job Corps/AmeriCorps/California Conservation Corps onsite housing; an adult residential treatment facility; a sober living arrangement/home; and a Single Room Occupancy hotel, if deemed safe and appropriate.¹³ Given the housing affordability challenges in many California counties, some youth seek living arrangements with a known connection if this is an option for them.

The SILP is the only placement where youth may receive their monthly foster care payment

Placement of
Probation-Supervised NMDs
as of April 1, 2026¹²



directly. The monthly payment amount can be found in the annual All County Letter "California Necessities Index Rate Increases for Out-Of-Home Placement Rates, Including Those Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care and Approved Relative Caregiver Funding" released by CDSS each fiscal year.¹⁴ Youth must be deemed ready for a SILP through the use of a SILP Readiness Assessment Tool. If determined SILP-ready, the youth's identified housing setting must also be inspected by the county—either in person or remotely—to ensure it meets health and safety standards, except for dormitories which do not require inspections.¹⁵ SILPs must be inspected annually, unless the NMD remains continuously in their SILP while still demonstrating the ability to live independently, and if the social worker or

probation officer is not aware of issues in the home which pose immediate safety threats or could lead to safety issues or compromise well-being.¹⁶ Youth not quite ready for an independent SILP, and who choose not to or are unable to access a more supportive placement such as THP-NMD, have the option of a “supported SILP” if they can identify a supportive adult in their life with whom

they can reside and receive assistance from in the development of independent living skills or other specific goals. As of April 1, 2026, the SILP was the single-most utilized placement option for NMDs, with 38 percent placed here. When examining probation-supervised NMDs alone, 28 percent were placed in a SILP.¹⁷



PRACTICE TIPS: SILPS

Readiness Assessment: Many counties use a standardized assessment tool to conduct the SILP Readiness Assessment. For counties looking to adopt a tool, or for probation officers operating in a county that does not require a standardized tool, CDSS provides a recommended tool developed specifically for assessing SILPs in the State of California, [\(SOC\) CDSS form 157C](#).¹⁸

Supported SILPs: Probation officers should strongly encourage the use of a Shared Living Agreement for NMDs in shared housing with a supportive adult. Shared Living Agreements are not a state requirement but may be required in some counties and are considered a best practice. The agreement documents a written understanding between the supportive adult and the NMD on the various expectations for placement in a household and conditions for shared daily living (such as house rules, curfews,

chores, etc.). The individualized agreement should reflect the NMD’s continued transition to adulthood. The agreement should be updated as needed and appropriate in order to serve as a useful tool to facilitate discussions. For state guidance on topics to include in a Shared Living Agreement, refer to [All County Letter 11-77](#).¹⁹

Ready SILPs: Counties may elect to certify that a SILP continues to meet health and safety standards once every 12 months if the caseworker has no information to suggest the presence of any updated safety concerns. This enables counties to utilize a SILP unit that has been approved within the prior 12 months, and that is being vacated by the current tenant or, to permit the addition of a roommate, as a placement for another NMD without further approval of that SILP unit.²⁰



Transitional Housing Placement for Non-Minor Dependents (THP-NMD)

The THP-NMD provides housing leased or owned by a non-profit service provider coupled with comprehensive support services including counseling and case management, 24-hour crisis intervention and support, educational advocacy and support, job readiness training and support, allowance adequate to purchase food and other necessities, life skills training and assistance finding affordable housing upon exit. The placement is modeled after the Transitional Housing Program-Plus for former foster and out-of-home care probation youth discussed on page 15.

Youth in THP-NMD are placed in one of three housing models:

- 1. Remote Site:** The THP-NMD provider leases residences in various locations in the community, checks in with the NMD regularly and provides support services. This is the most common housing model, typically accounting for about three-quarters of the THP-NMD placements.
- 2. Single/Staffed Site:** The THP-NMD provider owns or leases apartments or rooms in a single facility and an employee of the provider lives on site to provide support and supervision. The NMD also receives support services from the provider. This model typically accounts for about one-quarter of THP-NMD placements.
- 3. Host Family:** The THP-NMD provider finds and arranges for the NMD to live in a rented room with a host family and the NMD receives support services from the housing provider. This housing model is quite rare in THP-NMD.

As of April 1, 2026, 33 percent of NMDs were placed in THP-NMD. When examining probation-supervised NMDs alone, 37 percent were placed in THP-NMD. THP-NMD is the second-most utilized placement for NMDs, but the most utilized placement for probation-supervised NMDs.²¹

THP-NMD is widespread with licensed providers operating programs located across the vast majority of California's counties. Counties with small populations can place youth in neighboring counties' programs. As of April 1, 2026, 51 counties placed NMDs in THP-NMD.²²

THP-NMD is a placement often utilized for NMDs requiring higher levels of support. The most recently available data, which is from 2022, indicates that 13 percent of all NMDs entering THP-NMD had transitioned from a Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP), which provide the highest level of support consisting of 24-hour supervision and clinical treatment services.²³ Nearly one in ten (9 percent) NMDs entering THP-NMD entered directly from homelessness or unstable housing and more than one in five (22 percent) had experienced homelessness while in EFC, prior to entering THP-NMD.²⁴





PRACTICE TIPS: THP-NMD PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION, APPLICATION AND RETENTION

PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Attend county Independent Living Program (ILP) meetings: In many counties, attending the child welfare agency's ILP quarterly or monthly meetings (if these are regularly convened) is generally a good practice for keeping abreast of openings in local THP-NMD programs, and becoming acquainted with intake staff.

Consider programs in neighboring counties: If there is not a THP-NMD program in the county where the youth is located, or the local program is at capacity, probation officers should consider looking into THP-NMD programs in neighboring counties. JBAY maintains a statewide [roster](#) of licensed and operating THP-NMD providers, organized by county.²⁵

PROGRAM APPLICATION

Provide a whole picture of the youth, beyond what is stated in their paperwork: While the intake process for THP-NMD can vary greatly across providers and counties, all providers request some level of information about the youth's history or risk factors as part of the "pre-placement appraisal," prior to intake, in order to assess the types of supports required for participation in the program. [THP-NMD Licensing Standards](#) require the appraisal to include, among other components, confirmation that the NMD does not pose a threat to other youth, and to specify the ability of the program to meet the NMD's needs.²⁶ Probation officers should use this opportunity to communicate to a provider, the youth's strengths in addition to information about struggles and challenges.

Be transparent about important needs and potential challenges: It is important that the THP-NMD provider is aware of the youth's needs and triggers or risk factors. For a program to best support the youth's stability and ongoing participation in the program, the probation officer should be transparent about risk factors or challenges that may require specialized or additional attention or considerations for shared living. Not only does this assist in the youth's retention in the program, but it can also enhance the probation officer's relationship with the provider as well as open the door for potential future placement opportunities for other youth on their caseload.

Prepare youth for interviewing: Probation officers play a vital role in helping youth put their best foot forward during an interview for a THP-NMD program. Youth should be instructed to answer questions honestly but may need coaching on how to communicate the progress they have made in previous rehabilitative or treatment settings, including a commitment to a secure juvenile facility or more restrictive placement settings.

Demonstrate an understanding of the program: Probation officers should familiarize themselves with local programs so that they can help youth learn and understand the program's parameters and policies. For youth transitioning out of secure juvenile facilities or incarceration, moving from a highly structured environment can be challenging. Some THP-NMD programs are more structured than others, however they all have written policies and guidelines youth must follow.

THP-NMD programs are required to provide youth with written copies of these policies and to review them with the youth during the intake process.²⁷ If the program's communication about their policies and guidelines is unclear, probation officers should ensure they assist youth in clarifying this information.

PROGRAM RETENTION

Be willing to be part of the ongoing support

plan: In evaluating whether a program can meet a youth's needs, a program may express concerns about behaviors documented in the pre-appraisal or certain aspects of the youth's past offenses. Probation officers can offer to play an active role in supporting the youth's ongoing stability. Being familiar with the youth's triggers and trauma history, the probation officer can be a resource for the program as its staff are still getting to know the youth, particularly during their transition into the program. Committing to be a main point-of-contact for youth if, and when they experience an obstacle, can make the difference when staff desire reassurance that their program can meet the youth's needs.

Be communicative and responsive: THP-

NMD providers and probation officers report better outcomes for youth when program staff and probation officers have a strong working relationship and communicate regularly. Frequent check-ins and prompt responses to calls about youth on their caseloads help ensure that probation officers and THP-NMD program staff share the same understanding and can coordinate support effectively.

Continue to pay THP-NMD providers during

temporary absences: Guidance issued in 2021 by CDSS encourages counties to continue to approve payment to THP-NMD providers during temporary absences from a program as a best practice to prevent housing instability.²⁸ State and federal law allow for a county to continue to approve payment for a period of up to 14 days in a calendar month in which the NMD is absent from the placement, if the NMD provides notice to the provider that they intend to return to that placement within 14 days, or if the provider has reason to believe the NMD will be returning within 14 days. If the county continues to pay during the absence, the provider may not provide a removal notice or fill the NMD's place in the program.²⁹

Family-Based Settings

Family-based settings include foster homes—Foster Family Agency (FFA) homes and county foster homes, relative and Non-Related Extended Family Member (NREFM) homes, and guardianships. Under California's Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) these families are all considered "Resource Families."³⁰

As of April 1, 2026, 19 percent of NMDs were placed in a family-based setting. The vast majority of the NMDs in this setting are child welfare supervised. Just three percent of probation-supervised NMDs were placed in a family-based setting.³¹



PRACTICE TIP: FAMILY-BASED SETTINGS

Like youth placed in supported SILPs, probation officers should strongly encourage the use of a Shared Living Agreement for NMDs in family-based settings. (See tips box on page 5 for more information).

Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP)

Under California's Continuum of Care Reform, group homes were phased out as an eligible foster care placement and replaced with STRTPs. STRTPs are residential facilities, operated by a public agency or private organization, specializing in intensive care and supervision of children and youth. A child or youth is eligible for placement in an STRTP if he or she either meets the medical necessity criteria for Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services or exhibits behavioral or treatment needs that can only be met by an STRTP. Placement in an STRTP is intended to be short-term and intensive, with the goal of preparing children and youth for stepping down to a less restrictive setting.

Just two percent of NMDs were placed in STRTPs as of April 1, 2026; however, for probation-supervised NMDs specifically, this figure is slightly higher, with nine percent placed in STRTPs.³² By age 19, any NMDs that were placed in STRTPs as 18-year-olds have generally transitioned to a different placement. However, NMDs may be placed and reside in an STRTP until the age of 21 if they meet certain requirements.³³ STRTP Interim Licensing Standards require an NMD's Needs and Services Plan to contain a documented medical condition that prevents participation in educational or employment activities as specified and permits continuation in the facility, and confirmation that continuation in the facility functions as a short-term transition to the appropriate system of care.³⁴



PRACTICE TIP: SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL THERAPEUTIC PROGRAM

As NMDs in STRTPs will likely be stepped down into a less restrictive placement during their time in EFC, an important role for probation officers is to assist youth with this transition. During the first several months in their new placement, in addition to the required in-person monthly visits, probation officers should communicate frequently with the new placement and the youth to assist with addressing any challenges early on and before an incident occurs that could potentially jeopardize the youth's placement stability.

Given the intensive treatment services youth receive in STRTPs, ideally youth leaving this placement setting have developed coping skills to assist in de-escalation. Having an understanding of what these coping skills are can aid a probation officer in supporting the young person during this transition. Although youth rarely enter STRTPs once they turn 18, the tips included on "program application" under the THP-NMD section on page 7 are also applicable to STRTPs.

Transitional Living Setting (TLS)

In 2020, California established a new placement option for NMDs that falls under the federal category of a “Supervised Independent Living Setting.” SILPs and THP-NMD are also recognized under this federal category. The intent of establishing this new placement was to make available a flexible, age appropriate, and accessible option that could be utilized to support youth who are entering or re-entering EFC or transitioning between placements.

The TLS is intended to be temporary until a longer-term placement is identified. This short-term setting may include hotels, motels, and other short-term living situations, and are not subject to approval requirements like SILPs, or licensing requirements like THP-NMD. Counties have significant discretion in determining TLSs, but this placement may not include a Youth Homelessness Prevention Center or homeless shelter, detention facilities, forestry camps, or any other facility operated primarily for the detention of children who are determined to be delinquent.³⁵



PRACTICE TIP: TRANSITIONAL LIVING SETTINGS

While many counties use hotels and motels to bridge temporary gaps in placement, some counties—such as Los Angeles—have contracted with a housing provider to offer a more supportive, appropriate short-term setting. Neither state law nor guidance established a foster care rate for this placement, which means the monthly rate paid to a provider must be negotiated at the county level. For state guidance on utilizing the new Transitional Living Setting, read [All County Letter 21-95](#).³⁶



PRACTICE TIP: FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT HOUSING

For transition-age youth and young adults, one of the leading obstacles to housing stability is lack of affordability at a time in life when monthly income may be low or inconsistent. For this reason, access to financial assistance can play a key role in preventing homelessness. Below is a list of new state financial resources for youth with experience in the foster care system, including out-of-home placement probation youth. Probation officers are encouraged to connect young people to these resources and ensure they understand how to receive the funds before they exit care.

Additional Extended Foster Care Housing Resources

Income Supports

THE HOPE PROGRAM

The [Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment \(HOPE\) Program](#) provides a \$3,000 trust account to certain eligible youth who have been in the state’s foster care system for longer than 18 months.³⁷ HOPE funds are available as a one-time distribution withdrawal to individuals between ages 18-26. Probation officers can discuss these funds with eligible youth, and together assess the use for housing needs, such as security deposits, utilities, or other move-in costs. To learn more about eligibility and the program, see [All County Information Notice I-19-26](#).

CALIFORNIA FOSTER YOUTH TAX CREDIT

The [California Foster Youth Tax Credit \(FYTC\)](#) is a refundable tax credit available to current and former foster youth, including out-of-home placement probation youth, ages 18-25 who earned at least \$1 during the tax year. Youth can receive the tax credit each year they meet the [eligibility requirements](#).³⁸ The amount of the credit increases each year.

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites trained on best practices for working with young adults from foster care and how to assist them with claiming the FYTC can be found on the [JBAY VITA roster](#).³⁹ Young people without a site in their area can receive virtual filing assistance from the [San Francisco Court Appointed Special Advocates free tax services](#).⁴⁰

General VITA sites are also available statewide and can be located using the locator on the California State Controller's website.⁴¹ Starting November 2026, county placing agencies are required to mail annually every NMD information about filing state and federal income tax returns and the FYTC.⁴² For more information and to learn about best practices for FYTC outreach, view JBAY's [FYTC County Toolkit](#).⁴³

Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program

The Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program, formerly named the Housing Navigators Program, was established in 2019.⁴⁴ The program is administered by the California Department of Housing and Community Development to county child welfare agencies to provide housing navigators to assist young adults with securing and maintaining housing. This funding originally served youth ages 18 through 21, with priority given to young adults in the foster care system, which is inclusive of probation-supervised youth who have court orders for out-of-home placement. In 2022, the upper age limit of the program increased to

24, and the priority population was expanded to also include former foster youth. The intent of this change, which was coupled with an expansion to the program's budget from \$5 million to \$13.7 million, was to enable counties to use this funding to serve youth with Special Purpose Housing Choice Vouchers for youth transitioning



PRACTICE TIP: HOUSING NAVIGATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Probation officers should contact their [local child welfare partners](#) to identify what services are funded with their county's Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program allocation, how they are prioritizing NMDs and/or former foster youth, and how youth access these services. To view each county's allocation for the Housing Navigation and Maintenance Program, visit the Department of Housing and Community Development's [webpage](#) for TAY Programs and click "Awards."⁴⁵



from care or who have already exited, referred to as “Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) vouchers” or “Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers.” More information about these vouchers is included on page 17.⁴⁶

Placement Resources for Parenting NMDs

As of April 1, 2026, a total of 506 youth in foster care were custodial parents, with the vast majority being NMDs (versus minors). Of the 506 parenting foster youth, 46 (9%) were probation-supervised youth.⁴⁷ The following resources related to placement and housing are designed to provide extra support for custodial parents in EFC:

INFANT SUPPLEMENT

California provides a monthly supplemental payment to the placement of parenting foster youth whose child(ren) resides with them.⁴⁸ For NMDs placed in SILPs, this payment is distributed directly to the youth if they also receive their monthly foster care payment directly. If the youth is in THP-NMD, the county has a process for NMDs to review and identify what maximum amount of the infant supplement payment will be retained by a provider for eligible expenses the provider is directly covering on behalf of the child of the NMD (clothing, laundry, diapers, food, medical costs, household items such as a crib, childcare costs or housing related costs). The amount must be determined as part of a shared agreement between the provider and the NMD.⁴⁹ In most cases, youth in THP-NMD receive the bulk, if not all, of the monthly payment. STRTPs receive a larger infant supplement amount, however they are not required to pass this amount through to the youth, even if an NMD.⁵⁰ Most counties require the youth to provide verification of birth to their social worker or probation officer, who then sends the necessary paperwork to the county’s eligibility unit.

The Infant Supplement previously provided a flat

\$900 per month per child, however AB 349 (Dixon) changed this policy, and as of July 1, 2026, the monthly Infant Supplement payment increases annually according to the California Necessities Index (CNI).⁵¹ The monthly payment amount can be found in the annual All County Letter “Necessities Index Rate Increases For Out-Of-Home Placement Rates, Including Those Receiving Aid Families With Dependent Children-Foster Care And Approved Relative Caregiver Funding” released by CDSS early in each fiscal year.

EXPECTANT PARENT PAYMENT

As of January 1, 2022, California provides supplemental payments to youth in out-of-home placement (including youth supervised by both child welfare and probation) who become pregnant. The Expectant Parent Payment (EPP) aims to support pregnancy and birth outcomes, birth readiness, and maternal and child health.⁵² The EPP is similar to the infant supplement except it is provided to youth starting three months prior to a youth’s due date, whereas the infant supplement does not take effect until after the child is born.

The monthly EPP is equal to the amount of the



infant supplement. Unlike the infant supplement, youth receive the EPP directly regardless of age or placement. Payments may be provided by counties in the form of a check, debit cards, or electronic payments consistent with current county practice. The payments are not pro-rated, and overpayments are not established or collected. If the pregnancy is not identified before the seventh month of pregnancy, the youth will still receive the entire three months of payments. AB 349 (Dixon) also established an annual CNI increase to the EPP, effective July 1, 2026.⁵³ The monthly payment amount can be found in the annual All County Letter “California Necessities Index Rate Increases For Out-Of-Home Placement Rates, Including Those Receiving Aid To Families With Dependent Children-Foster Care And Approved Relative Caregiver Funding” released by CDSS early in each fiscal year.⁵⁴

Youth may use the payments for their needs and to prepare for the needs of the infant, including but not limited to cribs, rocking chairs, changing tables or other infant related furniture; car seats, strollers, or infant carriers; clothing for the infant or maternity clothes; feeding necessities such as nursing bras, breast pumps, or formula; and other miscellaneous items such as diapers, pacifiers, bibs, etc. Youth are not required to provide any accounting or receipts for their purchases.

PARENTING SUPPORT PLAN

Parenting NMDs living in a SILP can receive an additional \$200 per month if they create a Parenting Support Plan with a responsible adult mentor approved by the county.⁵⁵ Adult mentors must be at least 21 years of age, and undergo a criminal records check and a Child Abuse Central Index Check. The purpose of the Parenting Support Plan is to identify additional support and assist the NMD parent in a SILP in providing the best care plan for their child. The plan is developed in



PRACTICE TIP: INFANT SUPPLEMENT AND EXPECTANT PARENT PAYMENT

Youth often benefit from assistance with budgeting and managing their Infant Supplement and EPP. This is an important role for the probation officer, particularly those who have youth placed in SILPs where there is no caregiver or provider to assist. For parenting youth placed in SILPs, it is strongly encouraged that they identify a responsible adult mentor, not only because executing a Parenting Support Plan with this individual secures an additional \$200 monthly payment for the youth, but because it provides an additional support person that can assist the parenting youth with budgeting, and most importantly, with the myriad challenges of being a new parent.

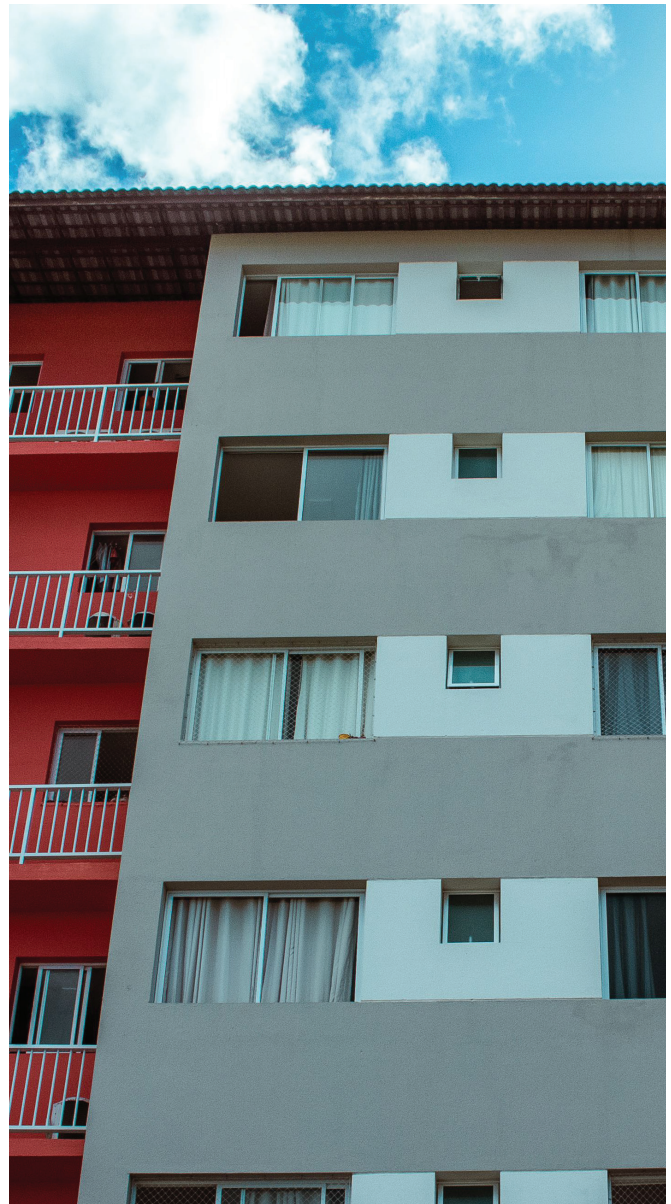
To support counties with implementing the EPP, CDSS released [All County Information Notice I-45-22](#) to provide supplemental guidance, best practices and tools that social workers and probation officers can use to help pregnant youth utilize the EPP to prepare them for the arrival of their infant, including guidance for issuing funds to youth.⁵⁶ For additional tips on administering the EPP refer to the [Expectant Parent Payment Toolkit](#) developed by JBAY for counties in 2022.⁵⁸ The Toolkit provides a fact sheet and other outreach materials to help counties inform youth of the newly available resource, a sample budget to help youth manage their payments and the purchasing of necessary items, and sample county policies regarding the EPP.

cooperation with the social worker or probation officer and should specifically outline the ways in which the adult mentor will assist the NMD in parenting and identify supportive services to be offered to the NMD parent. Probation officers should check whether their county utilizes a specific template for the Parenting Support Plan, and if not, can refer to [All County Letter 15-67](#) for a template provided by CDSS and for more information.⁵⁸

THP-NMD Housing Supplement

California established a THP-NMD Housing Supplement in 2020 to address the high cost of housing in certain regions of the state.⁵⁹ This policy supplements the foster care rate paid to THP-NMD providers on behalf of youth placed in their programs, based on the cost of housing in each county according to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Fair Market Rent.⁶⁰ The THP-NMD Housing Supplement provides a higher level of financial support for serving youth who are custodial parents, allowing for larger, non-shared housing accommodations for parenting youth and their children. Supplement amounts by county are listed in the annual All County Letter "California Necessities Index Rate Increases For Out-Of-Home Placement Rates, Including Those Receiving Aid To Families With Dependent Children-Foster Care And Approved Relative Caregiver Funding" released by CDSS early in each fiscal year.^{61,62}

While this toolkit focuses on placement resources, there are a number of other resources for parenting NMDs with which probation officers should familiarize themselves: for food security, CalFresh (food stamps) and the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC); for child care, the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children; for support with completing education as a young parent, the Cal-LEARN and Cal-SAFE programs; and for support with parenting, the Adolescent Family Life Program and home visitation programs such as Nurse Family Partnership.



HOUSING PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES FOR YOUTH FORMERLY IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE

Programs and Resources Targeting Former Foster and Out-of-Home Care Probation Youth

This section highlights programs and resources for former foster youth or out-of-home care probation youth, including those that prioritize these populations.



PRACTICE TIP: TRANSITION DOCUMENTS

Youth may need proof that they legally qualify as a “former foster youth” to access certain housing resources. Ensure, when NMDs are exiting care, completion of the 90-day transition plan and receipt of a ward of the court letter that includes written notice that the youth is a “former foster youth,” meaning they had a placement order at age 18. These activities are required by state law.⁶³

Transitional Housing Program-Plus (THP-Plus)

THP-Plus was established in 2001 by the California State Legislature in response to the alarming rate of homelessness among youth transitioning from out-of-home care.⁶⁴ The state’s \$34.9 million budget was realigned to counties in 2011, making THP-Plus a county-administered program.⁶⁵

THP-Plus provides affordable housing leased or owned by a non-profit service provider coupled with comprehensive support services including counseling and case management, 24-hour crisis intervention and support, educational advocacy

and support, job readiness training and support, allowance adequate to purchase food and other necessities, life skills training, and assistance finding affordable housing upon exit. Youth eligible for THP-Plus are between the ages of 18 and 24 inclusive (have not yet reached their 25th birthday), exited foster care or out-of-home placement probation on or after their 18th birthday, and are working on the goals in their Transitional Independent Living Plan (TILP). Youth can access THP-Plus for up to 36 months, which do not have to be consecutive.

Similar to THP-NMD, which was modeled after the THP-Plus program, youth are placed in one of three housing models:

- 1. Scattered Site:** The THP-Plus provider leases residences in various locations in the community, checks in with the youth regularly and provides support services. This is the most common housing model, historically accounting for nearly two-thirds of the THP-Plus housing capacity.⁶⁶
- 2. Single Site:** The THP-Plus provider owns or leases apartments or rooms in a single facility and checks in with the youth regularly and provides support services. This model accounts for about 34 percent of THP-Plus housing capacity.⁶⁷ Unlike THP-NMD, no staff live on site with the THP-Plus single site model.
- 3. Host Family:** The THP-Plus provider finds and arranges for the youth to live in a rented room with a host family, and the youth receives support services from the housing provider. This housing model is the least utilized, typically accounting for less than 5 percent of the THP-Plus housing capacity.

As of October 2024, there were 1,664 contracted THP-Plus slots statewide. Across 47 counties, 55 organizations operate THP-Plus programs.⁶⁸ Of youth who entered a THP-Plus program over FY 2020-21, 5 percent were formerly supervised by juvenile probation. This is a figure that had decreased from 15 percent in FY 2012-13.⁶⁹

Transitional Housing Program

The Transitional Housing Program was established in 2019, with the intent of providing state funding to expand local THP-Plus programs. Transitional Housing Program funding can be used to serve young adults age 18 through 24, inclusive (have not yet turned 25), with priority given to young adults formerly in the foster care or juvenile probation systems (with court-ordered out-of-home placement). This funding, which expanded from an \$8 million budget to a \$33.3 million budget in 2022, is administered by the California Department of Housing and Community Development to county child welfare agencies. Many counties use this funding to expand or enhance their existing THP-Plus programs, however eligible uses are broader than THP-Plus.



PRACTICE TIP: THP-PLUS

To help a youth identify a THP-Plus program as they approach their exit from extended foster care, visit JBAY's roster of [THP-Plus providers, organized by county](#).⁷⁰ If there is a waiting list for the THP-Plus program(s) in any one county, probation officers should inquire with neighboring counties' programs about openings. Serving out-of-county youth in THP-Plus is an option for counties and the majority of counties accept out-of-county youth in some capacity.



PRACTICE TIP: TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Probation officers should contact their local child welfare partners to identify how their county is using their Transitional Housing Program funding, and how youth access these services. To view each county's Transitional Housing Program allocation or to learn more about the Transitional Housing Program, visit the Department of Housing and Community Development's [webpage](#) for TAY Programs and click "Awards."⁷¹



Special Purpose Housing Choice Vouchers: Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) & Family Unification Program (FUP)

Youth formerly in out-of-home care may be eligible for Special Purpose Housing Choice Vouchers made available by the HUD. The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Initiative and the Family Unification Program (FUP) provide Housing Choice Vouchers (also known as Section 8) which provide rental assistance, coupled with supportive services to former foster and out-of-home care probation youth. FYI/FUP vouchers are administered by local Public Housing Authorities (PHA) which most commonly partner with county child welfare agencies responsible for referring youth, verifying eligibility, and providing or securing a commitment for the provision of supportive services. PHAs are permitted to partner with probation departments which would play the same role as child welfare agencies in referring youth, verifying eligibility, and providing or securing a commitment for the provision of supportive services.⁷²

Youth eligible for FYI/FUP vouchers are ages 18 through 24 inclusive (have not turned 25 at the time that their Housing Assistance Payment contract is executed), have left foster care or will leave foster care (which includes out-of-home placement probation) within 180 days, and are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older. The definition of “at risk of becoming homeless” is very broad and includes youth exiting a publicly funded system of care. To view the full definition, view page 7 of Public and Indian Housing Notice (PIH) 2026-19.⁷³ The FYI/FUP voucher provides up to 36 months of rental assistance. This assistance is extended an additional 24 months if the young person participates in the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) offered by the Public Housing

Authority. If a Public Housing Authority does not provide FSS, these additional 24 months must be authorized if the voucher holder engages in approved educational or workforce development programs, is employed, or receives an exemption from these requirements.⁷⁴



PRACTICE TIP: FYI/FUP VOUCHERS

If the Probation Department does not have a partnership with the local Public Housing Authority (PHA) to administer FYI/FUP vouchers, probation officers should contact their local child welfare partners to inquire about the availability of vouchers and required supportive services. JBAY maintains a roster of [voucher contacts by county](#), including contacts at the Child Welfare Agency, PHA, and contracted service providers.⁷⁵ If there is departmental interest in partnering directly with a PHA on FYI/FUP vouchers, probation leadership should contact PHA leadership to discuss a formal partnership for serving probation-supervised transitioning and former NMDs.

PHAs can request FYI vouchers “on-demand” from HUD, for as little as one voucher at a time if a qualifying application is submitted. As of July 2026, HUD eliminated the previous limit of 50 FYI vouchers that a PHA could request during a federal fiscal year.⁷⁶ Going forward, PHAs may request vouchers based on the number of eligible youth referred to them, subject to available federal funding. More than half of the PHAs in California that provide FYI/FUP vouchers utilize the “on-demand” process.⁷⁷ HUD continues to offer allocations of multiple vouchers through the traditional competitive process.

Local Homelessness Response System and Affordable Housing

This section intends to familiarize probation officers with the homelessness response system. These are the federal and state resources available at the local level for individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness. For youth transitioning from care, these resources would be a last resort, but it is important to have a working knowledge of them. This section also discusses permanent affordable housing.

Federal Funding

HUD is the largest funder of homeless assistance programs in the country. Local administrative entities called homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs) receive and administer HUD funding through a myriad of programs and services. California has 44 CoCs, each which contract with local service providers to provide the programs and services. People in the community access these programs and services through a local Coordinated Entry System where they are assessed and matched to services, when eligible. CoCs are a regional system; they are not city or county-based, although many do align with specific county or city borders. More information about Coordinated Entry Systems can be found in the later section of this publication.

The housing slots funded by HUD are not commonly accessed by unaccompanied youth and young adults up to age 24. Historically, three percent or less of the housing slots funded by HUD have been designated for youth. Other than FYI/FUP vouchers, HUD's only grant programs targeting youth are the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) and the Youth Homelessness System Improvement (YHSI) grants.⁷⁸ As of 2024, YHDP has provided eight rounds of funding totaling \$511.4 million to 124 communities across the U.S., including twelve of California's 44 homeless CoCs,

who have collectively received \$85.4 million (17%) of funding nationwide.⁷⁹ YHSI grants are designed to help communities improve existing youth homelessness response systems, focused on partnerships, Coordinated Entry Systems, and the collection and use of data.

The federal government also provides Runaway and Homeless Youth funding administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families.⁸⁰

However, this funding targets unaccompanied youth up to age 21 and is severely underfunded with \$146 million allocated nationwide in 2026.^{81,82}

State Funding

California's state funding to address homelessness is administered by several different departments. Historically, like the federal government, state investment in youth homelessness was limited. While there is no ongoing funding source to address youth homelessness statewide, for eight fiscal years out of the last nine, California's budget has included one-time funding for homelessness with a specified percentage of the funding set aside for addressing homelessness among youth and young adults. This has occurred primarily through California's Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program. HHAP, along with its predecessor, the Homeless Emergency Aid Program, has required local jurisdictions to allocate a dedicated portion of funds toward youth homelessness through a "youth set-aside." Initially set at 5% under HEAP in 2018, the youth set-aside increased to 8% with the establishment HHAP in 2019 and further rose to 10% in 2021-22.⁸³

In addition to housing, a range of diversion and homelessness prevention services are potentially available to eligible individuals through the Coordinated Entry System. These services seek to prevent people from losing their current housing or prevent the need for formal housing interventions



PRACTICE TIP: HHAP

HHAP funding is administered by the California Department of Housing and Community Development to the state's 44 CoCs, 58 counties, and cities with populations over 300,000. These local administrative entities most often contract out their HHAP funding to local non-profit community-based service providers. To gain an understanding of the local youth homelessness resources available, probation officers should inquire with their local administrative entities about what youth services are being funded with HHAP. JBAY maintains statewide rosters of [CoC](#), [large city](#) and [county](#) contacts, and a roster of [HHAP-funded providers](#).

through a rapid return to housing, usually without expectation of ongoing support. This may include assistance with problem-solving, connections to benefits programs, or temporary assistance or advocacy.

Coordinated Entry System

To access this housing, a person must be assessed through the Coordinated Entry System, which is a network of programs that have adopted shared principles and approaches to their work and ensure people are connected to the resources that are best for them regardless of the door they enter through. HUD requires all CoCs to utilize a Coordinated Entry System, which has various access points throughout the community, that all utilize the same system to assess people for services and match them based on their eligibility and need.⁸⁴

Given the scarce resources available to address homelessness, coordinated entry identifies how high someone's vulnerability is and ensures resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible by prioritizing the highest needs individuals and families. As a result, unintentionally, youth can sometimes be "screened out" when using a coordinated entry assessment tool designed for adults, who have experienced homelessness for a longer period and more chronically. For this reason, having youth-specific entrance points and utilization of a youth-friendly assessment tool is a good practice for communities wishing to address youth homelessness. Some communities have Youth Coordinated Entry Systems, such as Los Angeles, which operates distinctly from its adult system.⁸⁵

Permanent Affordable Housing

Permanent affordable housing varies in type, but eligibility is generally based on income, and is sometimes population-specific, e.g., for seniors. While many youth transitioning out of care may be technically eligible for affordable housing based on their income, it is not widely available to them as the demand for it is incredibly high. Affordable housing waiting lists are typically years long, and generally open only during specific time periods. Unlike the homelessness response system, there is no centralized or coordinated system for applying.



PRACTICE TIP: COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

Probation officers assisting youth at risk of or experiencing homelessness for whom none of the resources targeting youth formerly in out-of-home care are available, the first step is to be assessed through the Coordinated Entry System. The JBAY [CoC roster](#) also includes a column indicating the status of the community's Coordinated Entry System and whether it has youth-specific entrance points. Youth-specific entrance points are commonly located with local youth service providers including housing programs, drop-in centers and organizations offering other services to transition-age youth and are accessible by phone as well.



PRACTICE TIP: PERMANENT AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Because there is no centralized application system for permanent affordable housing, youth should apply directly to individual housing developments to get on their waiting lists. Some cities or counties maintain local directories of these developments. Encouraging youth to apply to as many lists as possible early on significantly improves their chances of securing housing. Affordable housing can be a particularly valuable resource for youth who are custodial parents.



Housing Types

Across the aforementioned federal and state funding streams, there are generally four main types of housing provided, all accessed through the local Coordinated Entry System described in the previous section.

Emergency Shelter	<i>These facilities provide temporary shelter, typically for up to 90 days or until specific goals are accomplished by the client. Services and requirements vary greatly. Many communities have youth shelters, which, if emergency shelter is needed, are preferable for this population compared to adult shelters.</i>
Transitional Housing	<i>These programs provide housing coupled with fairly intensive supportive services, used to facilitate movement of those experiencing homelessness to permanent housing. For youth in transitional housing, a large focus is on the development of independent living skills to support transition to independent adulthood. The length of time a client can access transitional housing ranges, usually lasting no more than 24 months, and the client must generally move on from their housing unit at the end of the assistance.</i>
Rapid Rehousing	<i>This housing model places priority on moving the client into permanent housing as quickly as possible. The duration of rental assistance varies but it is generally up to 24 months and is reduced over time. The client may remain in the housing unit after the assistance ends. The case management and other supportive services are generally less intensive than transitional housing. For youth programs, there is sometimes crossover or blending of transitional housing models and rapid rehousing models.</i>
Permanent Supportive Housing	<i>This housing is long-term (not time-limited) and provides intensive services designed for people with disabilities who require support to live stably in their communities. The threshold to qualify for permanent supportive housing is quite high, and its availability is quite limited given its permanent and costly nature. Services may include case management, substance abuse or mental health counseling, advocacy, and assistance in locating and maintaining employment.</i>

PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES FOR POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS WITH EXPERIENCE IN FOSTER CARE OR OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT PROBATION

This section highlights campus-based programs and resources designed for or prioritized for students who are current or former foster youth or out-of-home placement probation youth.

Priority Student Housing

Youth with experience in foster care or out-of-home placement and youth who are experiencing homelessness are eligible for priority access to on-campus student housing at all California State University (CSU) Campuses and University of California (UC) campuses.^{86,87} CSU campuses that have student housing open during holidays and summer break must also provide priority access to this population at no additional cost. For more details, inquire with the campus Housing Office or Foster Youth Support Program.⁸⁸

Basic Needs Centers

Basic Needs Centers provide a place on every California Community College (CCC), CSU, and UC campus where students can seek support with basic needs, such as food, housing, clothing, diapers, menstrual products, technology, transportation, and emergency grants. Housing support can include referrals, assistance with exploring options, and at some campuses, limited financial support for emergency housing needs.^{91,92} The [CSU](#) and [UC](#) maintain centralized information on their Basic Needs Centers. Each CCC maintains their own information about their Basic Needs Centers. Probation officers can assist youth with finding information using [this search tool](#) and navigating to their selected CCC.⁹³



PRACTICE TIP: CAMPUS-BASED RESOURCES

At California's public post-secondary education institutions, there are campus-based support programs designed to serve students with experience in foster care and out-of-home placement probation, in addition to justice-impacted students. Probation officers can play an important role in youths' success as students by connecting them with these programs to help meet their needs, including housing.⁸⁹ A statewide directory of foster youth campus support programs can be found on the California College Pathways [campus support programs database](#).⁹⁰ Appendixes C and D provide additional information on these campus-based resources.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE THROUGH MEDI-CAL

This section includes information on resources and services available through Medi-Cal that can address youths' housing needs. Current and former foster youth and out-of-home placement probation youth are eligible for Medi-Cal until the age of 26, regardless of income, and their eligibility is not subject to new federal community engagement requirements.⁹⁴ These additional services, known as Community Supports, are only available to eligible Medi-Cal members enrolled in a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan (MCP).⁹⁵ MCPs are available in every county in California.⁹⁶

Youth with experience in foster care or the justice system, or who are experiencing homelessness may be eligible for a range of Community Supports coordinated through their Medi-Cal MCPs.⁹⁷ Community Supports are services designed to address the needs of Medi-Cal members and help prevent the need for more intensive services. Available supports vary by county and Medi-Cal MCP, with the exception of Transitional Rent, the one Community Support that must be provided by all Medi-Cal MCPs.⁹⁸ Beginning January 1, 2026, all MCPs are required to provide Transitional Rent for the Behavioral Health Population of Focus, while MCPs may elect to provide it to additional eligible populations. There are currently four Community Supports that address eligible Medi-Cal members' housing needs, outlined below.

Community Supports: Housing Services

Housing Transition & Navigation Services

Housing Transition & Navigation Services (HTNS) providers assist with finding, applying

for, and securing housing. They can also assist with identifying and applying for ongoing rental assistance programs that best fit the needs of the young person.⁹⁹

Housing Deposits

Housing Deposits may assist eligible youth with application fees, security deposits, and first month payments for utilities, and pre-occupancy cleaning if necessary. HTNS is not a prerequisite for Housing Deposits.¹⁰⁰



Housing Tenancy & Sustaining Services

Housing Tenancy & Sustaining Services (HTSS) provide support with maintaining safe and stable tenancy once housing is secured. This includes identifying and intervening with behaviors that may jeopardize housing, such as late rental payment, hoarding, substance use, and other lease violations. HTSS also provides education and training on the role, rights, and responsibilities of the tenant and landlord. Additionally, relevant independent living skills, health and safety checks, and linkages with community resources to prevent eviction are available through HTSS. HTNS is not a prerequisite for HTSS and the two services cannot be provided at the same time.¹⁰¹

Transitional Rent

Transitional Rent provides up to 6 months of rental assistance to individuals who meet clinical risk criteria, are experiencing or at risk of homelessness, and meet a qualifying transition or other eligibility pathways. Transitional Rent can be used in a range of settings including apartments, shared housing, Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units, hotels/motels, and license-exempt room and board. These can be interim or permanent housing placements. A Medi-Cal member can receive both HTNS and Transitional Rent at the same time, but HTNS is not required to receive Transitional Rent.¹⁰²



PRACTICE TIP: ACCESSING MEDI-CAL COMMUNITY SUPPORTS HOUSING SERVICES

Current and former foster youth and out-of-home placement probation youth enrolled in Medi-Cal MCPs may be eligible for HTNS, Housing Deposits, HTSS, or Transitional Rent, subject to applicable eligibility criteria. For further details on these criteria, refer to the most recent Community Support policy guide for housing services on the Department of Health Care Services [Enhanced Care Management & Community Supports Resources website](#).¹⁰³

Probation officers should identify which Community Supports are offered by the Medi-Cal MCPs serving their county and become familiar with the providers delivering those services. Establishing a contact within each MCP can help probation officers understand available Community Supports, referral pathways, and local provider networks, and stay informed as services and provider networks change. CDSS maintains a [referral pathways website](#) with information that can assist probation officers with identifying the appropriate Community Supports contact at each MCP in the state.¹⁰⁴

APPENDIX A: QUICK GLANCE KEY: HOUSING RESOURCES FOR CURRENT & FORMER FOSTER YOUTH, AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE PROBATION YOUTH

PROGRAM	ELIGIBLE YOUTH	SERVICES & DURATION	LOCATE SERVICES
Transitional Housing Placement for Non-Minor Dependents (THP-NMD)	Youth participating in extended foster care (non-minor dependents) age 18-21	This foster care placement provides fully funded housing and supportive services for up to 36 months (while in extended foster care)	Find a THP-NMD program
Transitional Housing Program-Plus (THP-Plus)	Former foster & out-of-home placement probation youth age 18-24 (have not turned 25)	Provides affordable housing and supportive services for up to 36 months	Find a THP-Plus program Find your THP-Plus county contact
Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Vouchers and Family Unification Program (FUP) Vouchers	Youth age 18-24 (not yet 25 at execution of Housing Assistance Payment contract) that have left foster care or out-of-home placement probation, or will leave within 180 days, and were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older	Up to 36 months of subsidized housing and supportive services; can be extended an additional 24 months for a total of 5 years with participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency Program or by fulfilling participation requirements	Find your FYI/FUP Voucher Contacts: Public Housing Authority, Child Welfare Agency, Service Providers
State and Federally Funded Homelessness Response	People are assessed through the local Coordinated Entry System	Varies; may include but is not limited to shelter, transitional housing, Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, or prevention services	Locate your community's Homeless Continuum of Care Find currently state-funded youth providers
Permanent Affordable Housing	Eligibility varies and is usually tied to income and sometimes special population status	Whether services are provided and type vary across developments; generally no time limit on housing	No centralized entry/application process; waiting lists for housing developments open periodically

APPENDIX B:

QUICK GLANCE KEY: HOUSING STABILITY RESOURCES FOR CURRENT & FORMER FOSTER YOUTH, AND OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT PROBATION YOUTH

PROGRAM	ELIGIBLE YOUTH	SERVICES & DURATION	LOCATE SERVICES & MORE INFORMATION
Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) Program	Current and former foster youth and out-of-home placement probation youth with age, residency and time in care requirements	One-time payment of \$3,000	California Treasurer's HOPE Account website includes eligibility details and application Find additional details in CDSS All County Information Notice I-19-26
California Foster Youth Tax Credit (FYTC)	Current and former foster youth and out-of-home placement probation youth, ages 18-25, who were in foster care on or after age 13, who earned at least \$1 during the tax year and are eligible for CalEITC)	Available every tax year and can file prior year returns if missed	Find your local Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) site Use a step-by-step guide to support filing taxes correctly to claim the FYTC
Parenting Youth: Expectant Parent Payment	Pregnant foster youth and out-of-home care probation youth in 7th, 8th, and 9th month of pregnancy	Amount equal to infant supplement	Access this Expectant Parent Payment Toolkit for more information Annual updates provided by CDSS in "California Necessities Index Rate Increases For Out-Of-Home Placement Rates" All County Letter
Parenting Youth: Infant Supplement	Foster youth and out-of-home care probation youth who are custodial parents and the payment goes to the provider or caregiver, with the exception of youth who are in a Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP), who receive the payment directly	Monthly payment for foster youth until they exit care with an additional \$200 for youth who complete a Parenting Support Plan	Annual updates provided by CDSS in "California Necessities Index Rate Increases For Out-Of-Home Placement Rates" All County Letter Find Parenting Support Plan guidance from CDSS

APPENDIX C:

QUICK GLANCE KEY: POST-SECONDARY STUDENT RESOURCES FOR CURRENT & FORMER FOSTER YOUTH, AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE PROBATION YOUTH

PROGRAM	ELIGIBLE YOUTH	SERVICES & DURATION	LOCATE SERVICES
Foster Youth Success Initiative (FYSI) Liaisons at California Community Colleges (CCCs)	Students with experience in foster care and out-of-home placement probation, in addition to justice-impacted students	Liaisons assist with navigating financial aid, class registration, and basic-needs services like food pantry access and counseling	Liaisons are listed on the CCC Foster Youth Support Directory
NextUp Programs at CCCs	Students who were in foster care or out-of-home placement probation, in any state, for at least one day, on or after their 13th birthday; are enrolled at a CCC or plan to enroll in at least 9 units; and commenced their program year before the age of 26	Program support and services may include assistance with books and supplies, transportation, tutoring, food, and emergency housing	Find information on specific campus NextUp programs
Foster Youth Campus Support Programs at California State Universities (CSUs) and Universities of California (UCs)	Students with experience in foster care and out-of-home placement probation, in addition to justice-impacted students	Program support and services that may include help with books and supplies, transportation, tutoring, food, and emergency housing	Find information on specific CSU and UC programs in the foster youth campus support program directory maintained by California College Pathways
Basic Needs Centers at every CCC, CSU, and UC	All students in need of support	Support with accessing nutritious food, stable housing, emergency support, financial wellness resources, pantry staples, and sometimes diapers and other supplies	Find campus Basic Needs Centers: University of California: Campus Database California State University: Campus Database California Community Colleges search tool and select campus

APPENDIX D:

QUICK GLANCE KEY: POST-SECONDARY STUDENT RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS CURRENTLY OR PREVIOUSLY INVOLVED IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

PROGRAM	ELIGIBLE YOUTH	SERVICES & DURATION	LOCATE SERVICES & MORE INFORMATION
Rising Scholars Program at CCCs	Students currently or previously involved in the juvenile or adult justice systems Some programs are accessible to individuals who have not yet left secure facilities	Programs assist students with navigating admissions, enrollment, and financial aid, developing college and career pathways, accessing critical legal support, and forging peer connections	Access the Program Directory Additional resources are available for practitioners who work with students
Project Rebound at CSUs	Students currently or previously involved in the juvenile or adult justice systems	Programs provide a range of academic and personal supports, including leadership development and alumni and peer networks; services include guidance and mentorship throughout application and enrollment, academic advising, professional development, and connections with community resources	Find campus contacts in the Project Rebound Directory
Underground Scholars Programs at UCs	Students currently and previously involved in the juvenile or adult justice systems	Programs focus on advising community college transfer students who are currently and formerly incarcerated, and supporting retention through academic tutoring and advising, peer coaching, and leadership development	Connect with staff at the Berkeley Underground Scholars program to be directed to the appropriate contact at other UC campuses

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