AB 2764 Youth Housing Access & Stability Act
Asm Patrick Ahrens

A youth-centered bill co-sponsored by California Youth Connection (CYC), John Burton Advocates for Youth (JBAY) and California Alliance of Child & Family Services

The Problem

Even though AB 12 is a statewide program, access to housing:

- Varies by county.
- Depends on individual decision-makers (social workers, judges, providers).
- Sometimes includes extra requirements not in state law.

Why this Bill Matters

31–46% of former foster youth experience homelessness by age 26.

Housing instability makes it harder to:

- Finish school
- Keep a job
- Heal from trauma

Extended Foster Care (EFC/AB 12) was created to prevent this—but access isn't equal across counties.

What is Extended Foster Care (AB 12)?

Extended Foster Care (EFC) supports young people ages 18–21 with:

- Housing - Transitional Housing Placement (THP) or Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP)
- Monthly financial support
- Case management and services

As of October 1, 2025 in CA:

- 6,755 youth are in Extended Foster Care
- 2,192 in THP programs
- 2,735 receiving SILP payments

Who is Eligible for AB 12?

Youth must meet at least ONE of these:

- In high school or a GED program
- Enrolled at least half-time in college or vocational training.
- Working 80 hours per month.
- In a program that helps with employment barriers.
- Unable to meet the above due to a medical or mental health condition.

The Solution

This bill would:

- Align all Extended Foster Care housing programs with AB 12 standards.
- Ensure youth can access all housing options they are legally entitled to.
- Stop counties and providers from adding extra eligibility rules, making the system clearer, fairer, and more consistent statewide.
- Protect youth from being exited due to short-term setbacks to prevent homelessness.

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