



Tracking State and Federal Investments and Policies to Address

Homelessness in Los Angeles County – An Examination for Measure A Goals

Final Report

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About This Report

In 2024, Los Angeles voters approved a ½ cent countywide sales tax to fund housing, services, and prevention programs for people at risk of experiencing homelessness. This report summarizes an 18-month effort to track state and federal funding and policy measures and their impact on progress towards achieving goals related to Measure A.

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Study Overview and Objectives

Background

Multiple federal and state funding sources support homeless services, housing assistance, and housing production in the Los Angeles region. The homeless service system also receives funding from local initiatives and tax measures to further bolster the region's response to homelessness. In November 2024, Los Angeles' County voters passed Measure A – a ½ cent County sales tax that as of April 1, 2025, provides funding for housing and services for people experiencing and at-risk of homelessness.¹ In early 2025, regional leaders and elected officials across Los Angeles developed benchmarks to assess progress towards achieving the Measure A goals. To achieve these expansive goals, it is critical that state and federal funding continue to be invested in the region.

In spring 2025, on behalf of the Leadership Table for Regional Homeless Alignment (LTRHA), the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation commissioned Abt Global to conduct a landscape assessment of the state and federal policy and funding changes as they relate to Measure A goals. To document changes, the Abt team systematically tracked federal and state funding sources and legislation and federal executive orders. The Abt team also conducted two rounds of interviews with regional system-level leaders in housing and homelessness to understand the impacts of federal and state changes on their organizations. This report details funding and policy developments and interview findings from early 2025 to June 2026.

Establishing Measure A Goals and Conditions for Success

In 2024, the LTRHA subcommittees began drafting targeted metrics and conditions for each goal's success under Measure A.² Each goal also has equity metrics or strategies assigned during that process. Exhibit 1 outlines each stated Measure A goal along with its conditions for success. In March 2025, LTRHA submitted final recommendations and metrics to the Executive Committee on Regional Homeless Alignment (ECRHA) and which were adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. This report outlined conditions for success that rely on continued funding, advocacy, and alignment from the Los Angeles region, the state of California, and the federal government. The report also acknowledges that the success in reaching the stated Measure A goals not only relies on local funding but also on state and federal funding and policy conditions.

Exhibit 1. Measure A Goals and Conditions for Success

Goals	Conditions for Success
1. Increase the number of people moving from encampments into permanent housing to reduce unsheltered homelessness with a	• Significant progress must be made on other goals • Reconfiguration of pathways into permanent housing • The region must produce more housing, and it must be accessible to unsheltered people

¹ <https://homeless.lacounty.gov/news/the-facts-about-measure-a/>

² While the creation of goals was mandated under Measure A, the goals and metrics are intended to measure all funded efforts within the homeless service system and affordable housing product, not just those funded by Measure A.

Goals	Conditions for Success
focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities	- Increasing interim housing must continue beyond emergencies - Advocacy to maintain state and federal funding must continue - New data tools should be used to track outcomes
2. Reduce the number of people with mental illness and/or substance use disorders who experience homelessness with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities	- Effective and robust services must be available - The region must maximize leveraging Medi-Cal - Maximize utilization of existing housing and shelter - Advocacy to maintain federal funding, including Medi-Cal Waiver must continue
3. Increase the number of people permanently leaving homelessness with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities	- The region must produce more housing, and it must be accessible to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness - Maximize occupancy in permanent supportive housing (PSH) sites - State funding must continue - Advocacy to maintain federal funding must continue - Alignment with prevention
4. Prevent people from falling into homelessness with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities	- Prevention funding and programs must be targeted and cater to those at greatest risk, or they will not reduce inflow - Prevention funding must align with equity goals - The region needs a prevention system with an appointed executive manager - Six additional conditions include: 1) eligibility for homelessness service workers, 2) augment funding, 3) data, 4) accessibility, 5) evaluation, 6) service history.
5. Increase the number of affordable housing units in Los Angeles County with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities	- Resources from federal, state, and local sources must stay steady - Innovation must play a role in bringing down costs, diversifying financing - Increasing Federal Budget Authority can increase vouchers in circulation - Housing funding should be allocated according to gaps in production - Measure A can be sole source or leveraged - LACAHSA can issue bonds and increase leverage - Production alone will not close the gap - Focus on shovel ready projects

High Level Overview of the Federal and State Funding Landscape: July 2026

This section provides an overview of the status of key state and federal funding and policy initiatives from 2025, and details developments on these issues as of July 2026.

Recap of Federal and State Funding and Policy: 2025³

- The Trump administration proposed extensive cuts for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), potentially impacting key efforts to end homelessness.
- The Trump Administration introduced the Executive Order: Ending Crime and Disorder on America's Streets, impacting homeless service and housing providers using Housing First approaches and calling for enhanced accountability measures.
- California Governor Gavin Newsom signed the state's new budget with reduced funding for homelessness programs (specifically Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Grant Program), while introducing new measures to streamline affordable housing production.
- HUD released a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) introducing new requirements for the Continuum of Care (CoC) grant process and grantees. This NOFO was rescinded in December 2025 and HUD announced it would make subsequent revisions to the NOFO.⁴
- Federal [H.R.1](#) (signed July 2025) introduced additional work and recertification requirements for Medicaid recipients in addition to limits on how states can use federal Medicaid funding. Los Angeles system leaders in health, housing, and homeless services described concern for residents whose benefits will be cut and for organizational capacity to adapt to the bi-annual verification requirements.

Current Status of Key Federal and State Funding and Policy: 2026⁵

Federal Funding and Policy

Overall, in the first seven months of 2026, the federal government's core rental assistance programs (e.g., the Housing Choice Voucher Program) were largely protected. However, language surrounding homelessness focused on substance abuse and mental health treatment, public safety, transitional housing, and work requirements.

³ This is not an exhaustive list of all 2025 federal and state funding sources and policy initiatives related to homelessness. This is a defined list of key funding sources and policies that will impact progress toward Measure A goals.

⁴ Congress.gov, HUD's FY2025 Continuum of Care Program Competition: <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12626>

⁵ This is not an exhaustive list of all 2026 federal and state funding sources and policy initiatives related to homelessness. This is a defined list of key funding sources and policies that will impact progress toward Measure A goals.

In February 2026, the U.S. Senate approved the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill after disagreement over funding levels for housing programs like housing vouchers and CoC funding. Congress enacted approximately \$77.3 billion for HUD, about \$7 billion more than the prior fiscal year's funding. While slightly less than half of this funding goes to tenant-based rental assistance programs such as the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, other programs such as Homeless Assistance, Public Housing, Community Development, Indian Housing Block Grants, and New Tenant Protection Vouchers were also funded.⁶

In early 2026, HUD published a proposed rule entitled "[Housing and Community Development Act of 1980: Verification of Eligible Status](#)" that would introduce citizenship verification requirements for all households living in HUD-assisted housing. In California, it is estimated that the proposed rule would result in the loss of HUD-assisted housing for over 7,000 mixed-status households.⁷ The public comment period for the proposed rule closed on April 21, 2026. As of July 2026, HUD had not published a final rule or effective date.

The Trump Administration's Executive Order criminalizing homelessness and threatening to end funding for Housing First and harm reduction programs will continue to impact the landscape of available federal funding for housing and homeless service providers. Organizations that previously practiced a Housing First approach and provided harm reduction may not be considered for federal funding going forward unless they follow the administration's new priorities. The administration has outlined priorities such as requiring individuals to participate in mental health treatment if they are receiving housing assistance and expanded work requirements that will impact nearly all Medicaid recipients and recipients experiencing homelessness.

Also in 2026, the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMSHA) launched the Safety Through Recovery, Engagement, and Evidence-Based Treatment and Support (STREETS) funding opportunity. STREETS funds comprehensive street-based engagement, behavioral-health treatment and recovery services for people experiencing homelessness who have serious mental illness, substance-use disorders, co-occurring mental-health and substance-use disorders, or serious emotional disturbance.⁸

In summer 2026, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) and the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) coordinated efforts in advocating for increased funding from HUD to ensure 4,200 households that received Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) would not

⁶ National Low Income Housing Coalition. NLIHC's Analysis of Final FY26 Appropriations Bill for HUD Programs. https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/FY26_Final_Analysis_021726.pdf

⁷ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Administration Plan Targeting Immigrants Would Take Away Rental Assistance, Create New Barriers: https://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/administration-plan-targeting-immigrants-would-take-away-rental-assistance-create#_edn10

⁸ U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/sm-26-019>

lose housing. As a result of these efforts, HUD committed to providing increased funding to HACLA and LACDA to transition households from EHV to HCVs.⁹

State of California

Throughout the FY26–27 state budget process, Governor Newsom proposed \$500 million for the Homeless, Housing Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) Program. However, the final FY26–27 budget included \$900 million for the program with increased accountability measures. During the State’s budget finalization process, the total appropriation for HHAP Round 7 was adjusted from \$900 million to \$890 million.

The FY26–27 budget also supported programs such as Low–Income Housing Tax Credits, infill infrastructure, Multifamily Housing, and CA Department of Social Services’ programs for homeless households.

On July 1, 2026, the state launched a new state–level agency, the California Housing and Homelessness Agency (CHHA). CHHA brings together the state’s response to housing and homelessness and includes the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Interagency Council on Homelessness, the Civil Rights Department, the Housing Finance Agency, and the newly formed Housing Development and Finance Committee.

Additionally, on July 1, 2026, the state renamed the Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) to the Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA). BHSA funding prioritizes services with people with the most significant mental health needs while adding treatment of substance abuse disorders and opportunities for housing.¹⁰

The state reduced its budget and made policy changes for Medi-Cal/CalAIM through Enhanced Care Management and Community Support programs. These changes are expected to have a negative effect for people experiencing homelessness by limiting financial resources available, increasing strain on homeless service providers, and complicating coordination across health and homeless services.

In November 2026, California ballots will include a significant piece of housing legislation, Senate Bill (SB) 417 – Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act. Voters will decide if SB 417, an \$11.25 billion bond dedicated to producing and preserving affordable housing, creating homeownership opportunities, and providing additional housing opportunities for veterans should be enacted into law.¹¹

⁹ More than Four Thousand Families Assisted by the Emergency Housing Voucher Program to Remain Housed Through Coordinated City and County Efforts. <https://www.hacla.org/en/news/more-four-thousand-families-assisted-emergency-housing-voucher-program-remain-housed-through>

¹⁰ Behavioral Health Services Act. <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/behavioral-health-transformation/behavioral-health-services-act/>

¹¹ CalMatters. The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026. https://calmatters.digitaldemocracy.org/bills/ca_202520260sb417

Assessment of Measure A's Goals' Conditions for Success

To assess the status of the Conditions for Success within each Measure A goal over the past six months, the Abt team tracked state and federal policy and funding sources that support resources, programs, and services for each Measure A goal. In addition to tracking and analyzing changes in policy and funding allocations, the Abt team interviewed system leaders across the Los Angeles region to understand how anticipated changes may impact the infrastructure and programs for the homeless services system and progress towards the five Measure A goals. To understand the potential impact of the funding landscape on the condition of achieving Measure A's goals, the Abt team assigned a rating of "On Track," "Needs Attention," or "Under Threat" for each goal.

- "On Track" signifies that all variables remain in place for that condition.
- "Needs Attention" signifies that most variables for the success of this condition are in place.
- "Under Threat" signifies that there are significant obstacles for that condition to be met.

While some conditions are reliant on state or federal funding and decision-making, there are some conditions that are steered by local funding, decision-making, and implementation. When conditions are largely locally driven, the Abt team identifies it and acknowledge the efforts underway to achieve that condition. However, local conditions are not the focus of this report.

The remainder of this section presents the five goals, progress towards achieving them, obstacles to achievement, and opportunities to improve progress towards them.

Goal 1: Increase the number of people moving from encampments into permanent housing to reduce unsheltered homelessness with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities

As shown in Exhibit 2, progress towards Goal 1 relies on federal, state, and local funding for permanent housing. While federal funding for rental assistance programs largely through the HCV program remained steady, funding for permanent supportive housing has been under threat. State funding for HHAP ultimately totaled \$890 million in the FY26-27 state budget. HHAP is a critical source of funding that supports Time-Limited Subsidies (TLS). Flexible funding through that state's Encampment Resolution Funding (ERF) grants was not renewed, which will have large impacts on how the community funds rental subsidies for people exiting homelessness from encampments.

Exhibit 2. Goal 1 Assessment of Conditions for Success

Overall Assessment: Needs Attention		
Conditions for Success	Landscape Context	Assessment of Condition
1. Increase PH placements as well as significantly curtail inflow	HUD provided funding to transition families from Emergency Housing Vouchers to Housing Choice Vouchers.	Under Threat

	Federal shift in support for Housing First which may impact CoC funding and support for permanent supportive housing. The concerns with the FY26 HUD CoC Program NOFO are that approximately 30 percent of funding is set aside for new transitional housing and supportive-services-only projects, along with increased competition for existing permanent housing grants. This puts both existing and new permanent housing projects at risk of not being funded.	
2. Reconfiguration of pathways into PH	Threats and reductions on funding for Time Limited Subsidies from both the federal and state governments.	Under Threat
3. The region must produce more housing, and it must be accessible to unsheltered people	Increase in Low Income Housing Tax Credits 40+ CA housing bills signed to expand inventory and access to affordable housing Increased focus on affordable housing preservation and production in 2026-27 state budget Potential of passing CA Senate Bill 417 – the Veteran and Affordable Housing Bond Act	Needs Attention
4. Increasing interim housing must continue beyond emergencies	Focus on federal government for transitional housing and short-term housing interventions Continuation in state HHAP funding for FY26-27	Needs Attention
5. Advocacy to maintain federal funding must continue	Continue to engage needed partners that align with the federal administration's priorities	Needs Attention
6. New data tools should be used to track outcomes	Locally driven: The region's homeless system is actively using data to track outcomes and make program improvements	On Track

Opportunities to improve progress toward goal

The Los Angeles region should continue federal policy advocacy and look for ways to engage partners that align with the federal administration's commitment to increasing housing supply and values such as builders, pro-supply side actors, and organizations such as the National Apartment Association and the National Association of Rental Property Managers. The federal administration has also invested in housing resources for youth exiting foster care through the Fostering the Future FYI Initiative. These housing resources are administered through HUD. There may be

opportunities for Los Angeles leaders to explore housing resources for the foster youth population through this Initiative. The region should also continue systematically analyzing Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data and other data sources to inform program best-practices and opportunities for scaling up interventions.

Goal 2: Reduce the number of people with mental illness and/or substance use disorders who experience homelessness with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities

As shown in Exhibit 3, progress towards this goal relies on funding for behavioral health and substance use programs, and the availability of interim and permanent housing. Key resources that support progress towards this goal are Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California) and the state’s Medicaid waiver.¹² While federal changes to Medicaid have already passed and began implementation in 2026, the region has an opportunity to push forward on California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) benefits through the state’s Managed Care Plans. Additionally, on July 1, 2026, the state’s Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) was renamed the Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA). BHSA includes a requirement that 30 percent of a county’s funding allocation must be spent on housing, including rental and operating subsidies, shared housing, family housing, and transitional rent. Half of this amount must be prioritized for housing interventions for the chronically homeless.¹³ System leaders emphasized that tracking these funding streams is already complex and additional requirements stress the already burdened systems. While the overall funding for county allocations will remain the same, there are new requirements for how the funding can be spent.

Exhibit 3. Goal 2 Assessment of Conditions for Success

Overall Assessment: Needs Attention		
Conditions for Success	Landscape Context	Assessment of Condition
1. Effective and robust services must be available	Medi-Cal community supports continue to be important to access for beneficiaries. However, state budget cuts and policy changes threaten this access. Some frontline staff may lose or see changes in their own benefits BHSA emphasizes the need for substance use and mental health services but	Needs Attention

¹² For more information on California’s Medicaid waiver can be found at California’s Department of Health Care Services: <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/CalAIM-1115-and-1915b-Waiver-Renewals.aspx>. Additional resources can be found at the California Health Care Foundation: <https://www.chcf.org/resource/calaim-explained-overview-new-programs-key-changes/>

¹³ California Department of Health Care Services, Behavioral Health Services Act: <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/BHT/Pages/FAQ-BHS-Act.aspx>

	funding and capacity to implement may be limited	
2. The region must maximize leveraging Medi-Cal	Medicaid changes through H.R.1 will impact the community's most vulnerable, including people experiencing homelessness Locally driven: County health systems and homeless service providers can ensure that Medi-Cal recipients are aware of the changes and have support to recertify or meet other requirements on time to ensure continuous coverage	Needs Attention
3. Maximize occupancy in existing sites	Locally driven: System leaders continue to maximize the current resources available. Understanding utilization at all sites that serve people with substance use and mental health conditions is important.	Needs Attention
4. Advocacy to maintain federal funding, including Medi-Cal waiver must continue	Continued advocacy for Medi-Cal waiver to funding community supports for people experiencing homelessness	Needs Attention

Opportunities to improve progress toward Goal 2

System leaders and service providers must continue to try to fully use the current available resources and to maximize occupancy in existing housing sites (i.e., vacant units at permanent supportive housing sites and open beds at interim housing sites). LA officials must continue to advocate for CalAIM and its community supports that are covered and provide training and support for homeless service organizations who are providing services to draw down resources.

Goal 3: Increase the number of people permanently leaving homelessness with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities

As shown in Exhibit 4, this goal is reliant on steady affordable housing production, the preservation of affordable housing, funding for rental subsidies, and throughput across the homeless service system. In 2025 the California legislature signed more than 40 housing related bills into law with the goal of expanding affordable housing and access to it. In July 2026, the creation of the state's Housing and Homelessness Agency and its Housing Development and Finance Committee shows promise in coordination and alignment of the state's affordable housing resources. The City's United LA (ULA) Measure and the creation of Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency (LACAHS) are dedicated mechanisms focused on housing production and preservation and homeless prevention. Locally, system leaders have focused collective attention on maximizing PSH occupancy rates and creating standards of care for PSH residents, as well as other components of the homeless response system. One mechanism for moving people into permanent

housing is time-limited subsidies (TLS), also known as rapid rehousing or time-limited rental subsidies. However, new TLS enrollments were paused in 2025 by LAHSA because of funding shortages. Without flexible funding to help households secure rental units and exit homelessness, achieving this goal will be more difficult.

Exhibit 4. Goal 3 Assessment of Conditions for Success

Overall Assessment: Needs Attention		
Conditions for Success	Landscape Context	Assessment of Condition
1. The region must produce more housing, and it must be accessible to unsheltered people	40+ housing bills signed into law in 2025 to expand inventory and access CA FY26-27 state budget continued investment in housing production programs If approved by voters in November 2026, CA Senate Bill 417, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act will provide funding for production and preservation Creation of the state's Housing and Homelessness Agency PH subsidies are critical for sustaining housing and for people exiting homelessness	Needs attention
2. Maximize occupancy in PSH sites	Locally driven: System leaders continue to focus on the utilization of existing resources creating standards of care and addressing obstacles to filling PSH units	On Track
3. State funding must continue	The state's FY 26-27 state funding ultimately included \$890 million for the HHAP program	On Track
4. Advocacy to maintain federal funding must continue	Complex advocacy landscape due to threatened resources and differing state and federal priorities Locally driven: HACLA and LACDA coordinated and advocated to HUD for additional funding for households to transition from Emergency Housing Vouchers to Housing Choice Vouchers preventing over 4,000 households from losing housing.	Needs Attention
5. Alignment with prevention	Locally driven: Federal and state resources targeted at homeless prevention are sparse. Local funding will drive this effort.	Needs Attention

Opportunities to improve progress toward Goal 3

Regional leaders must coordinate across jurisdictions, advocate with a unified voice, and mobilize stakeholders to secure sustained state and federal funding for both production of permanent housing and rental subsidies.

Goal 4: Prevent people from falling into homelessness with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities

As shown in Exhibit 5, this goal relies on systematic approaches for prevention programs and alignment across resources and priorities. Local resources for prevention have not been greatly impacted by federal and state changes. Large-scale homeless prevention funds are typically not available from the state and federal government. The one-time COVID-19 pandemic relief funds from the federal government for rental assistance and eviction prevention that could be used for homeless prevention have been spent. However, federal resources support prevention efforts as necessary safety net programs for households including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – or CalFresh in California. Changes to federal funding for SNAP are expected to cost California \$2.3 to \$5.1 billion annually.¹⁴ An estimated 3 million households are at risk of losing some or all their food assistance due to cuts to CalFresh.¹⁵ Although the FY26–27 state budget reduced some risk of benefit losses, access to food assistance and Medi-Cal health coverage will be harder in the coming years.

Large scale dedicated homeless prevention funds that are locally driven through Measure A (the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency) and United To Housing LA (Los Angeles Housing Department) can shift the tide of inflow into homelessness across the region. Progress toward this goal also relies on aligning prevention resources to community need and managing the more limited resources available. As large-scale homeless prevention efforts launch in the Los Angeles region it is critical for prevention activities to align with the region’s equity goals and acknowledge the broader systems that contribute to some demographics’ overrepresentation in homeless populations.

Exhibit 5. Goal 4 Assessment of Conditions for Success

Overall Assessment: Needs Attention		
Conditions for Success	Landscape Context	Assessment of Condition
1. Prevention funding and programs must be targeted to cater to those at greatest risk, or they will not reduce inflow	Locally Driven: Resources are local; interventions and outcomes vary across programs – understanding targeting is critical to impact.	On Track
2. Prevention funding must align with equity goals	Locally Driven: Data analysis is important to ensure equity goals are met for prevention efforts	Needs Attention

¹⁴ California Budget and Policy Center. <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/timeline-of-funding-cuts-to-medi-cal-and-calfresh-in-california/>

¹⁵ Ibid.

3. The region needs a prevention system with an appointed executive manager	Locally Driven: County agencies are coordinating homeless prevention efforts to streamline the navigation of resources. Local cities should be brought into this coordination effort.	On Track
Plus six additional conditions: 1) Eligibility for homeless service workers, 2) augmented funding, 3) all Measure-A funded prevention programs must enter into HMIS, 4) prevention programs must be easy to access and visible to the public, 5) region must continue to evaluate the impact of prevention programs, 6) more data should be marshalled to better understand the service history of those who are newly enrolling in homeless services	These conditions rely on building upon existing prevention efforts and resources	Needs Attention

Opportunities to improve progress toward Goal 4

The largest homeless prevention efforts are implemented by the City of Los Angeles' Housing Department (LAHD) and the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency (LACAHS). However, many entities across the region deliver various forms of homeless prevention, eviction assistance, problem solving, and rental relief assistance. Understanding all the homeless prevention programs and efforts underway across Los Angeles County is important so system leaders can bring programs together, understand programs' objectives and targeting criteria, and ultimately align efforts so system users know where to go for resources.

Goal 5: Increase the number of affordable housing units in Los Angeles County with a focus on addressing gender, ethnic and racial disproportionality, disparities and inequities

As shown in Exhibit 6, conditions necessary to make progress towards this goal are largely in place. Progress towards this goal requires the tools and financing needed to create affordable housing at scale, the preservation of existing affordable housing, and rental subsidies for people experiencing homelessness to access those units.

Exhibit 5. Goal 5 Assessment of Conditions for Success

Overall Assessment: Needs Attention		
Conditions for Success	Landscape Context	Assessment of Condition
1. Resources from federal, state, and local sources must stay steady	40+ state housing bills signed in 2025	On Track

	Continued allocation of federal LIHTCs in CA Locally Driven: Measure A and ULA are new funding sources for affordable housing production.	
2. Innovation must play a role in bringing down costs, diversifying financing	Some state housing bills encourage innovation and cost savings	Needs Attention
3. Increasing federal budget authority can increase vouchers in circulation	Federal funding largely preserved core rental assistance programs (e.g., Housing Choice Voucher program) Funding allocated to HACLA and LACDA to transition Emergency Housing Vouchers households to Housing Choice Vouchers Uncertainty with increasing the federal budget authority for the voucher program in upcoming years	Needs Attention
4. Funding to construct housing should be allocated according to gaps in production	Locally Driven	Needs Attention
5. Measure A can be sole source or leveraged		
6. LACAHSa can issue bonds, and increase leverage		
7. Production alone will not close the gap		
8. Focus on shovel ready projects		

Opportunities to improve progress toward Goal 5

Regional and state leaders must continue federal advocacy for Housing Choice Vouchers. With the new creation of the state's Housing and Homelessness Agency and its Housing Development and Finance Committee there is hope in seeing coordination and alignment of state affordable housing resources.

Key Findings and Opportunities

Interviews with system leaders highlighted both successes and challenges in the current landscape of state and federal policy and funding. Many of the Measure A goals are reliant on multiple sources of funding – federal, state, and local – and various inputs such as programs, organizational capacity, and alignment within the larger homelessness system.

Although core federal rental assistance programs were protected this year, ongoing threats remain to the housing resources for the Los Angeles' homeless services system. Federal priorities have

shifted toward mental health and substance use treatment, safe streets, transitional housing, work requirements, and shelter. With Governor Gavin Newsom's second term ending in January 2027, California's future direction on homelessness and housing investments is also uncertain. Despite this uncertainty in the federal and state funding and policy landscape, Los Angeles County and its jurisdictions are better positioned than many communities because of Measure A.

As Los Angeles leaders continue to navigate funding and policy uncertainty, stronger regional coordination can amplify the region's influence in Sacramento and Washington. A unified voice around shared priorities has already delivered results. This year, HACLA and LACDA successfully advocated for federal funding that protected rental assistance for more than 4,000 households with Emergency Housing Vouchers. By aligning their advocacy, regional leaders can secure additional resources, shape policy, and better protect Los Angeles residents.

Potential Priority Areas for Coordinated Advocacy:

- To protect federal housing vouchers and other rental assistance programs, Los Angeles leaders should build advocacy partnerships with national landlord and property-management associations, including the National Apartment Association, National Multifamily Housing Council, and the American Apartment Owners Association. Because reductions in rental assistance would affect both tenants and property owners nationwide, a coordinated coalition could make a stronger case in Washington for preserving and expanding federal voucher funding.
- For several years, advocacy organizations and regional stakeholders have urged the California legislature to establish a reliable, ongoing funding source for homelessness programs rather than relying on one-time appropriations that fluctuate from year to year. A coordinated Los Angeles regional strategy will be especially important as California elects a new governor. Although a leadership transition creates uncertainty, it also presents an opportunity to build new relationships, shape statewide priorities, and strengthen Los Angeles's influence in the development of a sustainable homelessness funding framework.