

FY25 ICOY Legislative & Advocacy Agenda

Priority Areas in Illinois General Assembly and United States Congress

For the FY2025 legislative session, Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY) has several priorities that we are advancing to ensure that families, children, and young adults have the tools and skills needed to thrive, and that the organizations serving them have the capacity and resources needed to serve them effectively. As always, ICOY will engage with emerging issues that arise throughout the year when they align with our mission, vision, and values.

We continue to engage legislation with a racial equity lens with the intention of correcting systemic racism and promoting justice and equity. We will respond to budget proposals as they develop and advocate for adequate resources and investment needed to ensure that children, youth, and families have a strong foundation.

ADVANCING CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

Child Tax Credit: Minimum Credit

Ally

In partnership with the Illinois Cost-of-Living Refund Coalition, ICOY supports setting a floor for the Child Tax Credit. This would ensure that families with no reported income and families with low-income households that do not receive the full benefit are guaranteed to receive a minimum credit amount.

Strengthening Mental Health & Sub. Use Parity Act

Ally

ICOY supports the Healthy Minds, Healthy Lives Coalition's efforts to eliminate discriminatory private insurance practices that restrict access to mental health (MH) and substance use (SU) treatment. This legislation incentivizes providers to join insurance networks by setting a higher minimum reimbursement rate than Medicare rates for private insurers. To allow for greater flexibility the bill would permit MH and SU services to be provided under the supervision of a licensed behavioral health provider.

STRENGTHENING THE HUMAN SERVICES SECTOR

Background Check Delays

Champion

DCFS previously permitted community-based organizations to offer "conditional employment" at Child Care Institutions (CCI), Group Homes (GH), or Child Welfare Agencies (CWA). Conditional employment allowed agencies to make employment offers with a start date, and to onboard employees while waiting for pending background checks to be cleared. Under conditional employment, staff were able to participate in training and orientation activities while awaiting full background clearances. Conditional employees were not permitted to interact with children. Federal legislation eliminated conditional employment for all CCIs (residential treatment centers, shelters, and other congregate care settings) and GHs. However, DCFS has applied this policy across the board. The long period to attain background clearance, along with the limited number of facilities offering fingerprinting services, has resulted in many candidates finding other jobs and significant delays in onboarding the candidates that make it through the process.



Community Partner Fair Contracting Act (HB2746/SB1778)

Champion

In partnership with the Health and Human Services Coalition of Illinois, ICOY supports this comprehensive reform of the contracting process in Illinois. This legislation would amend various statutes that govern how the State conducts business with the social service providers to reduce the occurrence of late payments and contracts. It also introduces several reforms to the Illinois Court of Claims process, including empowering State agencies to cover small claims resulting from lapsed appropriations with current year funds.

Human Service Professional Loan Repayment Program (HB1588)

Champion

Illinois human service providers are facing a workforce crisis that directly impacts the clients we serve. A joint effort between ICOY and Illinois Partners for Human Services persuaded the General Assembly to create the Human Services Professional Loan Repayment program to help recruit and retain qualified human service professionals to work for community-based services providers. This bill will appropriate \$7.5M to the program.

Liability Insurance Crisis (HB3138/SB1696)

Champion

In Illinois' child welfare system, more than 70% of the children in the care of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) are primarily served by community-based providers. Over 14,000 children receive foster care and adoption services. Liability insurance coverage is required for providers to do the important work of caring for children in foster care. In California, the Nonprofit Insurance Alliance of California has discontinued coverage to all Foster Family Agencies. ICOY is working to avoid that from happening in Illinois. Providers are seeing increased premiums and higher risk of shutting down programs that care for youth and children in foster care due to the possibility of law suits.

ADDRESSING RACIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY

Juvenile Fitness to Stand Trial (SB1655)

Champion

This legislation creates a new standard for assessing whether a young person has the mental capacity to stand trial that is developmentally appropriate and trauma-informed. The bill expands the criteria in fitness evaluations to include traumatic stress, substance use disorder, and chronological, developmental, and relative immaturity. This would allow mental health evaluators to make a determination of 'unfitness' beyond solely a diagnosis of mental illness. Unlike many other states, current Illinois law applies the same standard to adults and children alike. Children and youth of color are disproportionately involved in the justice system; Black children especially experience "adultification".

This legislation was developed in coalition with several justice and youth advocacy organizations including the Illinois Children's Mental Health Partnership, the Loyola University Civitas ChildLaw Center, The Cook County Public Defenders' Office, the Illinois Alliance for Reentry and Justice, and the Chicago School of Professional Psychology, among others.

End Detention of Young Children (HB1178/SB1784)

Ally

This bill, led by the [Juvenile Justice Initiative](#), raises the minimum age to detain a child from 10 to 13 and makes recommendations for adequate resources and systemic responses to meet the needs of young children who encounter the justice system. Children and youth of color are disproportionately represented in the justice system; this disparity is even more pronounced for the youngest children who interact with the system.



ILLINOIS STATE BUDGET

FY25 Illinois State Budget

Champion

ICOY is a fierce advocate to ensure that community-based providers have adequate resources to support children, youth, and families to reach their potential and contribute back to their communities.

- **Funding for a Robust Human Services System**

- ICOY advocates for a robust human services budget to ensure adequate investments in human service programs for children, youth, and families.

- **Human Service Professional Loan Repayment Program**

- Illinois human service providers are facing a workforce crisis that directly impacts the children they serve. ICOY advocates for this loan repayment program to help recruit and retain human services professionals to work for community-based providers.

- **Investments in the Child Welfare Workforce**

- The wage disparity between the public sector and community-based child welfare workforce, which is predominantly female and BIPOC, is large and growing. We have advocated that the budget includes funds to support comprehensive wage increases.

- **Redeploy Illinois**

- ICOY advocates for a statewide expansion of Redeploy Illinois, a community-based alternative for youth facing incarceration in a DJJ youth prison, to provide all Illinois justice involved youth a positive pathway to adulthood.

Funding for Afterschool and Community Schools

Ally

ICOY supports calls from ACT Now Illinois to bolster appropriations for after school and youth development programs. Including their calls for creating a new \$50 million annual appropriation to fund community learning centers to ensure stable funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) programs.

State Guaranteed Income Fund (SB2392)

Ally

In partnership with the Illinois Cost-of-Living Refund Coalition, ICOY supports the creation of a statewide fund that would support and expand local guaranteed income programs. Guaranteed income programs can lift families out of poverty and allow them to build healthy lives.



UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Ensuring Medicaid Continuity

Ally

ICOY continues to work in coalition with other state and national advocates to exempt Qualified Residential Treatment Programs (QRTPs) from being considered Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs) and ensure continued Title IV-E reimbursement for Medicaid coverage for children in foster care while placed in that QRTP.

Federal Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act

Ally

ICOY supports the efforts of the National Network for Youth (NN4Y) in championing legislation to reauthorize key federal grant programs to provide states with funding to help thousands of homeless youth nationwide. This reauthorization would expand protections to youth who are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking.

Foster Youth and Driving Act

Ally

The Act creates a grant that would enable states to institute driving programs. This would provide financial assistance to help foster youth complete driver's education classes, obtain auto insurance, obtain a driver's license, and purchase a vehicle. This financial assistance would NOT be included in the child's gross income or count against them in applying for other federal benefits.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Reauthorization

Ally

ICOY joins efforts by Act 4 Juvenile Justice to reauthorize the federal standards to ensure a minimum level of safety and equitable treatment for youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The Act provides states access to federal funding for delinquency prevention and improvements in juvenile justice programs if they meet certain requirements around the time a youth is detained, offering community-based services in place of detention for some offenses, keeping youth out of "Sight and Sound" contact with adults, and assessing and addressing the racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system.

