

# Recap of Texas' 89th Legislative Session

Overview of legislation impacting youth, young adults (YYA) and the providers who serve them.





# **TNOYS' Mission**

The mission of TNOYS is to strengthen services and support for Texas youth and families to help them overcome challenges and achieve healthy development.



# **TNOYS' Cross-Systems** Youth Policy Agenda

Engaged over 350 YYA and providers to shape 16 policy priorities.



### Our Approach: Advocating for Texas Youth and Young Adults Across Seven Systems

Each year, thousands of Texas youth and young adults (YYA) ages 10-26 are impacted by systems such as child welfare, housing and homelessness services, and the justice system. These young people do not experience systems in silos: When a YYA experiences one system, they are more likely to be involved in many during the journey to adulthood.

policy priority. TNOYS focuses on seven key areas of youth services in order to break down silos and build meaningful change for Texas' most vulnerable yet resilient YYA:















Years of underfunding and challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic have left Texas' youth-serving systems and youth-serving providers struggling to meet the needs of youth and young adults (YYA), and their families. What's more, the cost of providing services is increasing and quality, tenured staff are leaving youth services for higher paying jobs. These challenges have created a capacity crisis impacting the state's ability to effectively support the most vulnerable, highest-needs young people.

- · Residential providers including residential treatment centers and emergency shelters are closing due to a lack of funding, increasing costs, and staffing shortages.
- . When Emergency Shelters close, many communities are left without shelter for youth who run away or are experiencing homelessness.
- Child Protective Services (CPS) continues to struggle with children without placement (CWOP). Many foster youth are in unlicensed placements because placements which meet their needs are not available
- Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) staffing shortages have led to youth being locked down for 23 hours per day, leading to increased suicidal ideation and self-harm among youth.
- County-run juvenile probation departments are holding youth in detention facilities without access to services for months. The youth are sentenced to TJJD, but cannot be admitted.
- Psychiatric hospitals that accept youth continue to have wait lists because of staffing shortages, youth staying longer than necessary because they have no place to go, and an increasing need







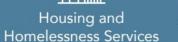
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Workforce









Health and Mental Health Justice



Education

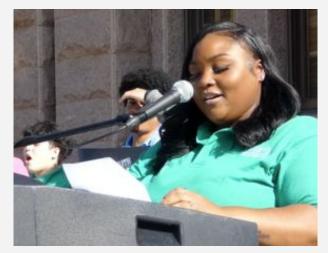


Victim Services/ Commercial Sexual **Exploitation of Youth** 



# Youth and Provider Voice at the Capitol

TNOYS **amplified youth, young adults, and members' voices** at TNOYS Day of Action for Youth, TNOYS Capitol Day for Members, and throughout the 2025 legislative session.













# Youth and Provider Voice at the Capitol

# By the Numbers

- More than 250 YYA and providers from 24 organizations advocated at Day of Action for Youth.
- 34 Professionals from 16 organizations advocated at TNOYS Capitol Day for Members.
- TNOYS members testified for TNOYS budget and policy priorities 7 times throughout session.
- YYA testified for TNOYS budget and policy priorities 9 times throughout session.
- TNOYS staff testified 13 times for TNOYS priorities or against harmful legislation.





# Key Legislation That Did and Did Not Pass During the 89th Legislature



# Housing and Homelessness Services

### **Passed**

- **SB 38 by Bettencourt -** shortens the timeline for the eviction of "squatters." It requires that "notice to vacate now" be a notice to vacate or pay rent. If tenants are only one month behind on rent, off duty police can now serve eviction notice if they have visible identification.
- **SB 1388 by Kolkhorst -** adds to the services eligible for funding through Thriving Texas Families. This includes assistance in identifying and applying for housing.

### **Did Not Pass**

- **HB 2808 by Rose** would have created a statewide grant program to support youth and young adults experiencing homelessness.
- **SB 2636 by Creighton** would have created a so-called school "safety" zone that would prevent homelessness services from being provided near schools, higher education or parks— effectively shutting down services in communities across the state.



# Child Welfare and Foster Care

## **Budget**

### Passed:

- Funding for a new peer support program.
- \$59.5 million for a foster care data/case management system.
- Extended FFPSA prevention pilot programs, funding them without federal funding.
- Restoration of Transitional Living Services contract cuts.



### Did Not Pass:

Increased rate for Supervised Independent Living (SIL).



# **Foster Care**

## **Passed Impacting Older Youth**

- **HB 1211 by Lujan -** extends the time a young person who aged out of foster care must lock in their tuition and fee waiver. This bill increases the age limit from 25 to 27.
- **HB 4655 by Hull -** adds to the required curriculum in PAL classes so it includes education around credit scores and predatory lending.
- **SB 2165 by Parker -** prevents the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) from closing a case when a youth runs away from placement and is not quickly found.
- **HB 109 by Rose** allows for the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to build new residential treatment centers for youth as part of addressing Children Without Placement.



# **Foster Care**

# **Passed Impacting Providers**

- **SB 2306 by Parker -** requires child placing agencies to post on their website itemized costs of adoption.
- **SB 1558 by Perry -** limits the liability of foster care providers and Single Source Continuum Contractors (SSCCs) in making insurance more attainable.
- **HB 1403 by Harris** prohibits DFPS and child placing agencies from requiring a foster family home to disclose the types of firearms in a home.





# **Foster Care**

# **Passed regarding Community Based Care**

- SB 513 by Sparks creates a rural Community Based Care pilot program.
- **SB 1398 by Kolkhorst** requires regular performance reviews of SSCCs and adds family preservation to their responsibilities.
- **SB 1589 by Hancock** requires that contracts with SSCCs include provisions to specify that DFPS can take over case management at their sole discretion.
- **SB 2032 by Paxton** requires SSCCs seeking to terminate their contract to give 180 days notice, rather than the current expected 60 days.
- **SB 2034 by Paxton** allows for DFPS to petition to take receivership of an SSCC if there are concerns.



# Health and Mental Health

## **Budget**

### Passed:

- \$14 million increase for the Innovation Mental Health and Early Intervention Grant program created last session to prevent youth from becoming system-involved.
- \$40 million increase to create more mobile youth crisis outreach teams in urban areas.
- \$41 million increase for children and youth Community Mental Health Services through Local Mental Health Authorities.

### Did Not Pass

 Increased reimbursement rate and funding to serve youth through the YES waiver in order to increase the number of providers who can serve youth in the community with high mental health needs.



# Juvenile Justice

### **Passed**

- **SB 2776 by A. Hinojosa -** allows the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) to disclose information about youth previously in their custody with the youth's permission in order to help facilitate programs like credible messengers.
- SB 3 by Perry criminalizes possession, sale and consumption of hemp-based consumables, creating criminal penalties but limiting penalties for those under 21. VETOED. Regulation of hemp-based consumables added to the special session.

### **Did Not Pass**

- HB 2234 by Dutton would have raised the age of juvenile court jurisdiction.
- HB 4919 by Moody would have raised the lower age of juvenile court jurisdiction.



# Higher Education and Workforce

## **Budget**

- **Passed:** \$100 million new dollars to fund child care scholarships so parents can go to work or school.
- **SB 1143 by Blanco -** requires the Texas Workforce Commission to annually evaluate federally funded youth workforce programs to determine effectiveness. This will include identifying best practices to meet workforce needs and provide workforce services to youth and young adults.

### **Did Not Pass**

- **HB 1784 by Bucy** would have created homeless liaisons on college campuses.
- **HB 3844 by Villalobos** would have defined Opportunity Youth in statute to help ensure federal WIOA funding can be drawn down to serve this population.





# Education

### **Passed**

- **HB 6 by Leach -** Referred to as a "Teachers Bill of Rights," this bill expands when students in K-12 and students experiencing homelessness can receive out-of-school suspension. It also eliminated the requirement of sending students to a Disciplinary Alternative Education Program (DAEP) for vaping and allows for DAEPs to be in a virtual setting if necessary.
- **SB 12 by Creighton -** Referred to as a "Parents bill of rights," this bill requires schools to get written parental permission for a broad range of student supports including counseling and sex education. It also purports to eliminates any form of "diversity, equity and inclusion" in schools, including prohibiting student clubs around gender or sexuality.
- **HB 27 by King -** changes curriculum requirements to ensure that students receive one semester of personal financial literacy in school.
- **SB 260 by Huffman -** increases the school safety allotment available to schools. Funding can be used to support student mental health but does not have to.



# Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Youth

### **Passed**

- HB 451 by Thompson requires DFPS and TJJD to use a validated, evidence-based tool to screen young people impacted by or vulnerable to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Youth (CSEY)
- **SB 1278 by Parker -** creates an affirmative defense to prosecution for victims of trafficking and forced prostitution. This is not specific to youth. **VETOED** due to concerns it creates loopholes to prevent prosecution for offenses beyond trafficking. Issue added to the special session.





# **Additional Questions?**

Email us at policy@tnoys.org





# **Get Involved**

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