103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2023 and 2024

SB2223

Introduced 2/10/2023, by Sen. Laura Fine

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

New Act

Creates the Drug Education and Youth Overdose Prevention Act. Provides that the State Board of Education shall collaborate with the Substance Use Prevention and Recovery Division of the Department of Human Services, the Department of Child and Family Services, the Department of Public Health, and the Illinois Opioid Crisis Response Advisory Council to develop improved K-12 health education standards. Provides that the improved K-12 health education standards shall be comprehensive, reality-based, safety-focused, and evidence-based standards that reduce substance use risk factors and promote protective factors. the State Board of Education shall update state-mandated K-12 health education standards.

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AN ACT concerning education.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Short title; reference to Act. This Act may be
cited as the Drug Education and Youth Overdose Prevention Act.
This Act may be referred to as Louie's Law.

7 Section 5. Drug and youth overdose education.

(a) The State Board of Education shall collaborate with 8 9 the Substance Use Prevention and Recovery Division of the Department of Human Services, the Department of Child and 10 Family Services, the Department of Public Health, and the 11 12 Illinois Opioid Crisis Response Advisory Council to develop improved K-12 health education standards. The improved K-12 13 14 health education standards shall be comprehensive, reality-based, safety-focused, and evidence-based standards 15 16 that reduce substance use risk factors and promote protective 17 factors.

(b) Within 12 months after the effective date of this Act,
the State Board of Education shall update State-mandated K-12
health education standards developed under subsection (a). The
updated K-12 health education standards shall:

(1) feature stories and perspectives of people with
 lived experiences;

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- (2) involve youth who do and do not attend school;
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- (3) include discussions, activities, and games;
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(4) involve parents, caregivers, teachers, healthcareproviders, and community members;

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(5) be representative of diverse demographic groups;

6 (6) be age, grade, demographically, and culturally 7 appropriate; and

8 (7) reflect the prevention continuum from universal to 9 selected tactics that address young people's substance 10 use, current and projected substance use and overdose 11 trends, and the most up-to-date version of the Illinois 12 State Opioid Overdose Action Plan to educate youth, 13 families, and their community about:

(A) substance types, the substance use continuum,
the impact of substances on the brain and body, and
contributing factors that lead to substance use, such
as underlying co-occurring health issues and trauma;

(B) the history of drugs and health policy in the
State and the country, the impact of zero tolerance,
and restorative justice practices;

(C) risk mitigation and harm reduction, including
abstinence and responding to an overdose with the use
of naloxone and fentanyl test strips;

(D) addressing adverse childhood experiences, such
as witnessing and experiencing violence, abuse,
caregiver loss, and other traumas, especially among

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1 young people of color;

2 (E) the social and health inequities among racial
3 and ethnic minorities; and

4 (F) strategies and resources for coping with 5 stress, trauma, substance use, and other risky 6 behaviors in non-punitive ways to help oneself or 7 others.

8 The updated standards shall also align with Section 22-81 9 of the School Code. The updated K-12 health education 10 standards shall be sent to every school district and shall be 11 available on the State Board of Education's website.