1 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 referred to as Louie's Law.
- Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Section 22-81 as follows:
- 8 (105 ILCS 5/22-81)
- 9 Sec. 22-81. Drug education and youth overdose prevention Heroin and opioid prevention program. By July 1, 2024, the The 10 State Board of Education and the Department of Human Services 11 work in consultation with relevant stakeholders, 12 13 including the Illinois Opioid Crisis Response Advisory Council, to develop and update substance use prevention and 14 recovery resource materials for public elementary and 15 secondary schools. A Substance Use Prevention and Recovery 16 Instruction Resource Guide shall be made available on the 17 18 State Board of Education's Internet website and shall be sent via electronic mail to all regional offices of education and 19 20 school districts in this State. The Resource Guide shall 21 provide guidance for school districts and educators regarding student instruction in the topics of substance use prevention 2.2

and recovery at an age and developmentally appropriate level
and shall be reviewed and updated appropriately based on new
findings and trends as determined by the State Board of
Education or the Department of Human Services develop and
establish a heroin and opioid drug prevention program that
offers educational materials and instruction on heroin and
opioid abuse to all school districts in the State for use at
their respective public elementary and secondary schools. A
school district's <u>use of the Resource Guide</u> <del>participation in</del>
the program shall be voluntary. All resources and
recommendations within the Resource Guide shall align with the
substance use prevention and recovery related topics within
the Illinois Learning Standards for Physical Development and
Health and the State of Illinois Opioid Action Plan. The
Resource Guide shall, at a minimum, include all the following:

- (1) Age-appropriate, comprehensive, reality-based, safety-focused, medically accurate and evidence-informed information that reduces substance-use risk factors and promotes protective factors.
- (2) Information about where to locate stories and perspectives of people with lived experiences for incorporation into classroom instruction.
- (3) Resources regarding how to make substance use prevention and recovery instruction interactive at each grade level.
  - (4) Information on how school districts may involve

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1	parents, caregivers, teachers, healthcare providers, and
2	community members in the instructional process.
3	(5) Ways to create instructional programs that are
4	representative of diverse demographic groups and
5	appropriate for each age, grade, and culture represented
6	in classrooms in this State.
7	(6) Resources that reflect the prevention continuum
8	from universal to selected tactics that address young
9	people's substance use, and current and projected
10	substance use and overdose trends.
11	(7) Citations and references the most up-to-date
12	version of the State of Illinois Overdose Action Plan.
13	(8) Resources that reflect the importance of education
14	for youth, their families, and their community about:
15	(A) substance types, the substance use continuum,
16	the impact of substances on the brain and body, and
17	contributing factors that lead to substance use, such
18	as underlying co-occurring health issues and trauma;
19	(B) the history of drugs and health policy in this
20	State and the country, the impact of zero tolerance,
21	and restorative justice practices;
22	(C) risk mitigation and harm reduction, including
23	abstinence and responding to an overdose with the use
24	of naloxone and fentanyl test strips;
25	(D) addressing adverse childhood experiences, such
26	as witnessing and experiencing violence, abuse,

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1	caregiver loss, and other trauma, especially among
2	young people of color;
3	(E) the social and health inequities among racial
4	and ethnic minorities; and
5	(F) strategies and resources for coping with
6	stress, trauma, substance use, and other risky
7	behavior in non-punitive ways to help oneself or
8	others.
9	Subject to appropriation, the Department of Human Services
10	shall reimburse <u>a grantee for any costs associated with</u>
11	facilitating a heroin and opioid overdose prevention
12	instructional program for school districts seeking to provide
13	instruction under this type of program a school district that
14	decides to participate in the program for any costs it incurs
15	in connection with its participation in the program. Each
16	school district that seeks to participate participates in the
17	program shall have the discretion to determine which grade
18	levels the school district will instruct under the program.
19	The program must use effective, research-proven,
20	interactive teaching methods and technologies, and must
21	provide students, parents, and school staff with scientific,
22	social, and emotional learning content to help them understand
23	the risk of drug use. Such learning content must specifically

target the dangers of prescription pain medication and heroin

abuse. The Department may contract with a health education

organization to fulfill the requirements of the program.

- (Source: P.A. 102-894, eff. 5-20-22.) 1
- 2 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- becoming law. 3