

Rep. La Shawn K. Ford

Filed: 2/22/2023

| | 10300HB0002ham001 LRB103 04457 KTG 57820 a |
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| 1 | AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 2 |
| 2 | AMENDMENT NO Amend House Bill 2 by replacing |
| 3 | everything after the enacting clause with the following: |
| 4 | "Section 5. The Substance Use Disorder Act is amended by |
| 5 | changing Section 15-10 and by adding Section 5-26 as follows: |
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| 6 | (20 ILCS 301/5-26 new) |
| 7 | Sec. 5-26. Harm reduction services. |
| 8 | (a) Legislative findings. The General Assembly finds the |
| 9 | <pre>following:</pre> |
| 10 | (1) Illinois is experiencing a growing overdose |
| 11 | crisis. According to the Centers for Disease Control and |
| 12 | Prevention, over 4,000 Illinoisans died from overdoses |
| 13 | between January 2021 and January 2022, a 12.6% increase |
| 14 | from the previous year. Most of those preventable deaths |
| 15 | involved opioids. |
| 16 | (2) A significant reason for the increase in deaths is |

| Τ | a poisoned drug supply, with illicit lentanyl killing |
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| 2 | people using street-bought substances. With the increasing |
| 3 | use of potent fentanyl in the illicit substance supply in |
| 4 | Illinois, more lives will continue to be lost. |
| 5 | (3) Nearly all witnessed opioid overdoses are |
| 6 | reversible with the provision of oxygen, naloxone, and |
| 7 | other emergency care. However, many people use drugs alone |
| 8 | or use them with people who do not have naloxone and are |
| 9 | not trained in overdose response. |
| 10 | (4) Overdose prevention sites can save lives. Overdose |
| 11 | prevention sites provide individuals with a safe, hygienic |
| 12 | space to consume pre-obtained drugs and access to other |
| 13 | harm reduction, treatment, recovery, and ancillary support |
| 14 | services. |
| 15 | (5) The goals of overdose prevention sites are: |
| 16 | (A) Saving lives by quickly providing emergency |
| 17 | care to persons experiencing an overdose. |
| 18 | (B) Reducing the spread of infectious diseases, |
| 19 | such as AIDS and hepatitis. |
| 20 | (C) Reducing public injection of substances and |
| 21 | discarded syringes in surrounding areas. |
| 22 | (D) Linking those with substance use disorders to |
| 23 | behavioral and physical health supports. |
| 24 | (b) Definitions. As used in this Section: |
| 25 | "Harm reduction" means a philosophical framework and set |
| 26 | of strategies designed to reduce harm and promote dignity and |

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| 1 | well-being among persons and communities who engage in |
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| 2 | substance use. |
| 3 | "Overdose prevention sites" or "OPS" means hygienic |
| 4 | locations where individuals may safely consume pre-obtained |
| 5 | substances. |
| 6 | (c) Overdose prevention sites; licensure. The Department |
| 7 | shall develop a pilot program aimed at saving the lives of |
| 8 | people who use substances that shall include the establishment |
| 9 | of at least one overdose prevention site. The pilot overdose |
| 10 | prevention sites shall be exempt from the intervention |
| 11 | licensure requirements under Section 15-10 for harm reduction |
| 12 | services until the Department has adopted rules for harm |
| 13 | reduction services. Overdose prevention sites shall offer |
| 14 | people who are most likely to use drugs in public, unobserved, |
| 15 | high-risk, and unsanitary locations a safe space to use |
| 16 | pre-obtained substances and to connect with community supports |
| 17 | or other existing treatment and recovery programs, harm |
| 18 | reduction services, and health care. |
| 19 | (d) Pilot overdose prevention sites shall abide by the |
| 20 | <pre>following principles:</pre> |
| 21 | (1) Nothing About Us Without Us: OPS programs and |
| 22 | services shall be formulated with transparency, community |
| 23 | involvement, and direct input by people who use |
| 24 | substances. |
| 25 | (2) Equity: OPS staff and programs shall provide equal |

support, services, and resources to all participants and

| _ | ensure decembrative to the greatest extent possible. |
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| 2 | (3) Harm Reduction: OPS programs and services shall |
| 3 | prioritize individual dignity and autonomy in |
| 4 | decision-making while encouraging people to reduce |
| 5 | high-risk behaviors. |
| 6 | (4) OPS programs and services shall affirm the |
| 7 | humanity and dignity of people who use substances and |
| 8 | shall be operated in a way that is safe, clean, inclusive, |
| 9 | and welcoming to reduce stigma and build trust. |
| 10 | (5) OPS programs and services shall prioritize |
| 11 | relationship-building and trust among staff and |
| 12 | participants in order to create safe spaces and provide |
| 13 | increased opportunities to connect with additional |
| 14 | services that promote health and well-being. |
| 15 | (e) Staffing. |
| 16 | (1) OPS staff, at a minimum, shall consist of trained |
| 17 | peers with lived experience of substance use or overdose, |
| 18 | along with other necessary professionals such as community |
| 19 | health workers, behavioral health professionals, |
| 20 | physicians, nurses, or medical personnel who have been |
| 21 | trained in overdose responses. |
| 22 | (2) A majority of the OPS staff shall include peers. |
| 23 | (3) Staffing decisions must ensure that participants |
| 24 | utilize the service, feel safe, and are connected to |
| 25 | resources. |
| 26 | (4) The Department may not prohibit persons with |

(4) The Department may not prohibit persons with

| Τ | criminal records from frontline, management, or executive |
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| 2 | positions within entities that operate an overdose |
| 3 | prevention site. |
| 4 | (f) Location. Pilot overdose prevention sites shall be |
| 5 | established in physical locations with high need determined by |
| 6 | rates of overdoses and substance use; and as a natural |
| 7 | development or extension of existing harm reduction and |
| 8 | outreach programming. Priority shall be given to communities |
| 9 | that have the highest number of fatal and non-fatal overdoses |
| 10 | as determined by public health data from the Department of |
| 11 | Public Health. Pilot overdose prevention sites shall |
| 12 | specifically target high-risk and socially marginalized drug |
| 13 | users in a municipality with a population greater than |
| 14 | 2,000,000, not to exceed 12 months from implementation. |
| 15 | (q) Pilot OPS features. An overdose prevention site shall |
| 16 | at a minimum: |
| 17 | (1) provide a hygienic space where participants may |
| 18 | <pre>consume their pre-obtained substances;</pre> |
| 19 | (2) administer first aid, if needed, and monitor |
| 20 | participants for potential overdose; |
| 21 | (3) provide sterile injection or other substance use |
| 22 | supplies, collect used hypodermic needles and syringes, |
| 23 | provide secure hypodermic needle and syringe disposal |
| 24 | services; |
| 25 | (4) provide access to naloxone or naloxone nasal |
| 26 | spray; |

| 1 | (5) ensure confidentiality of OPS participants by |
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| 2 | using an anonymous unique identifier; |
| 3 | (6) provide education on safe consumption practices, |
| 4 | proper disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes, and |
| 5 | overdose prevention, including written information in, at |
| 6 | a minimum, the 4 most commonly spoken languages in the |
| 7 | State as determined by the Department; |
| 8 | (7) provide referrals to substance use disorder and |
| 9 | mental health treatment services, medication-assisted |
| 10 | treatment or recovery services, recovery support services, |
| 11 | medical services, job training and placement services, and |
| 12 | other services that address social determinants of health; |
| 13 | (8) provide wound kits; |
| 14 | (9) offer a space on-site for participants to stay |
| 15 | safely sheltered and supervised after consuming |
| 16 | substances; and |
| 17 | (10) provide adequate staffing by health care |
| 18 | professionals or other trained staff. |
| 19 | (h) Other OPS program designs and implementation shall be |
| 20 | informed by the target community. |
| 21 | (i) The Department may approve an entity to operate a |
| 22 | pilot program in one or more jurisdictions upon satisfaction |
| 23 | of the requirements set forth in this Section. The Department |
| 24 | shall establish standards for program approval and training. |
| 25 | (j) Notwithstanding the Illinois Controlled Substances |
| 26 | Act, the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, or any other |

| 1 | provision of law to the contrary, the following persons shall |
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| 2 | not be arrested, charged, or prosecuted for any criminal |
| 3 | offense or be subject to any civil or administrative penalty, |
| 4 | including seizure or forfeiture of assets or real property or |
| 5 | disciplinary action by a professional licensing board, or be |
| 6 | denied any right or privilege, solely for participation or |
| 7 | involvement in a program approved by the Department under this |
| 8 | Act: |
| 9 | (1) any individual who seeks to utilize, utilizes, or |
| 10 | has utilized services provided at an overdose prevention |
| 11 | site established in accordance with this Section; |
| 12 | (2) a staff member or administrator of an overdose |
| 13 | prevention site, including a healthcare professional, |
| 14 | manager, employee, or volunteer; and |
| 15 | (3) an individual who owns real property at which ar |
| 16 | overdose prevention site is located or operates. |
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(20 ILCS 301/15-10)

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Sec. 15-10. Licensure categories and services. No person, entity, or program may provide the services or conduct the activities described in this Section without first obtaining a license therefor from the Department, unless otherwise exempted under this Act. The Department shall, by rule, provide requirements for each of the following types of licenses and categories of service:

(a) Treatment: Categories of service authorized by a

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1 treatment license are Early Intervention, Outpatient, Intensive Outpatient/Partial Hospitalization, 2 Subacute 3 Residential/Inpatient, and Withdrawal Management. 4 Medication assisted treatment that includes methadone used 5 for an opioid use disorder can be licensed as an adjunct to any of the treatment levels of care specified in this 6 7 Section.

> (b) Intervention: Categories of service authorized by an intervention license are DUI Evaluation, DUI Risk Education, Designated Program, Harm Reduction Services, and Recovery Homes for persons in any stage of recovery from a substance use disorder.

The Department may, under procedures established by rule and upon a showing of good cause for such, exempt off-site services from having to obtain a separate license for services conducted away from the provider's licensed location.

(Source: P.A. 100-759, eff. 1-1-19.)". 17