



City and County of San Francisco YOUTH COMMISSION

MINUTES - Draft

Monday, February 6, 2023
5:00 p.m.

IN-PERSON MEETING with REMOTE ACCESS

Members: Emily Nguyen (Chair, D11), Ewan Barker Plummer (Vice Chair, Mayoral), Steven Hum (Legislative Affairs Officer, Mayoral), Raven Shaw (Legislative Affairs Officer, Mayoral), Gabrielle Listana (Communications & Outreach Officer, D6), Astrid Utting (Communications & Outreach Officer, D8), Chloe Wong (D1), Allister Adair (D2), Maureen Loftus (D4), Hayden Miller (D5), Ann Anish (D7), Yoselin Colin (D9), Vanessa Pimentel (D10), Yena Im (Mayoral), Tyron S. Hillman III (Mayoral).

Present: Emily Nguyen, Ewan Barker Plummer, Steven Hum, Raven Shaw, Gabrielle Listana, Astrid Utting, Chloe Wong, Allister Adair, Maureen Loftus, Hayden Miller, Ann Anish, Yoselin Colin, Vanessa Pimentel, Yena Im, Tyron S. Hillman III.

Absent: None.

Tardy: None.

The San Francisco Youth Commission met in-person with remote access, and provided public comment through teleconferencing, on February 6, 2023, with Chair Nguyen presiding.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call for Attendance

Chair Nguyen called the meeting to order at 5:08pm.

On the call of the roll:

Roll Call Attendance: 15 present.

Chloe Wong present
Allister Adair present
Maureen Loftus present
Hayden Miller present



Gabrielle Listana present
Ann Anish present
Astrid Utting present
Yoselin Colin present
Vanessa Pimentel present
Ewan Barker Plummer present
Steven Hum present
Raven Shaw present
Yena Im present
Tyrone S. Hillman III present
Emily Nguyen present

A quorum of the Commission was present.

2. Communications

Alondra Esquivel Garcia, Director of the SFYC, shared communications and meeting announcements with Commissioners.

3. Approval of Agenda (Action Item)

No discussion, and no public comment.

Commissioner Colin, seconded by Officer Utting, motioned to approve the February 6, 2023 full Youth Commission meeting agenda. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Maureen Loftus aye
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye



Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Agenda Approved.

4. Approval of Minutes (Action Item)
a. January 17, 2023 (Packet Materials)

No discussion. No public comment.

Commissioner Adair, seconded by Commissioner Wong, motioned to approve the January 17, 2023 full Youth Commission meeting minutes. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Maureen Loftus aye
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Minutes Approved.

5. Public Comment on matters not on Today's Agenda (2 minutes per comment)

No public comment.

6. Presentations



a. City and County Budget Process and Mayor's Budget Instructions
(Discussion Item)

- i. Presenter: Sally Ma, Deputy Budget Director

Deputy Budget Director Sally Ma gave a presentation on the Mayor's budget process, in addition to information regarding the financial projections of the Mayor's proposed budget. Vice Chair Barker Plummer asked about set-asides in the budget, specifically Proposition G, and how that will affect the funding per academic year towards public schools. Ma said that they'll be working with city departments to define their baselines for funding, to be able to adjust to what voters asked for. Chair Nguyen asked what services may be cut due to the city's financial deficit, to which Ma said that there will be a lot of difficult choices ahead as they must reign in the city budget's expenses if there isn't a significant increase in funding. Officer Shaw asked how the Youth Commission can help advocate for communities for feedback, and Ma said that they'd be doing their best to reach out to those communities and organizations and would incorporate that into their budget plan. Commissioner Adair asked how much power the Mayor has over this process, and Ma stated that the Mayor does have a great amount of influence into incorporating the MO & City Department priorities into the proposed budget. Officer Utting asked how SFUSD gets money from the City, to which Ma encouraged the Youth Commission to reach out to DCYF for that information. Chair Nguyen asked what percentage of expenditure growth does the new Student Success Fund add to the budget compared to others, and Ma said that she would share the 5-year financial plan with the Commission.

No public comment.

7. Legislation Referred

a. File No. 230026 - Ordinance - Amending the Planning Code to create the Family Housing Opportunity Special Use District (Discussion & Possible Action)

- i. Presenter: Mike Farrah, D7 Legislative Aide

Mike Farrah, D7 BOS Legislative Aide, presented the legislation with important information about what this legislation would do, and how this would help affect housing in San Francisco. Commissioner Loftus asked what the reasons would lead to the necessity of this new zoning law, with Farrah saying that it's a variety of factors (environmental, community feedback, etc.). Vice Chair Barker Plummer asked how this zoning law was created and if it was included in the 2022 housing element, to which Farrah said it was. Commissioner Miller asked if there was an estimate to how many housing units this legislation would create, to which Farrah



said that they don't have an official estimate, but that the ultimate goal is to increase density in neighborhoods that currently have single family homes over time. Commissioner Adair asked what the qualifications were for certain neighborhoods to be labeled as a higher priority to increase housing density in the City, and Farrah replied that it was somewhat but that SF Planning focused on low density regions of the City. Chair Nguyen asked how they'll incentivize this housing to be built since wealthier households are less likely to budget, with Farrah saying that they'll go through the current process but rely on legislation that a majority of residents want. Officer Utting asked about how their office will promote this legislation to different communities, with Farrah saying they will be open to new ideas for younger generations, but that they would be doing outreach as much as they can through media and word of mouth. Commissioner Loftus asked about the specific numbers presented in the legislation, to which Farrah responded that the Westside and southern parts of the City haven't built enough housing compared to the already dense regions. Commissioner Miller asked what this legislation could look like, and Farrah said it could look like ADUs or changing the configuration of homes.

Vice Chair Barker Plummer, seconded by Commissioner Miller, motioned to support this referred legislation. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Maureen Loftus aye
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Legislation Referred approved with a supportive recommendation.



- b. File No. 230025 - Ordinance - Amending Code to extend the grace period for additional 120 days to permit applicants to operate under pandemic shared spaces permits (Discussion & Possible Action)**
- i. Presenter: Robin Abad, Director, Shared Spaces

Director Robin Abad of the Shared Spaces Program gave a presentation on the pandemic shared spaces permit grace period extension, in order to give permit applicants more time to have their permits approved by the various agencies that must approve those permits.

Commissioner Miller asked if the extension would allow the businesses to be out of compliance for longer, to which Abad said that could be a potential outcome but only for those who've applied for a permit and that they intend to hold folks accountable. Miller brought up a bus route that could be impacted, and asked how the permit revenue will cover the costs of the program, which Abad said that while the fees won't fully cover the cost of the program, the focus of this program is to support and stabilize the City's small businesses.

Commissioner Miller, seconded by Officer Utting, motioned to have no position on this referred legislation, with separate comments attached. The motion was rescinded after the passage of the following motion.

Vice Chair Barker Plummer, seconded by Commissioner Colin, motioned to support this referred legislation, with the attached concerns and comments. Vice Chair Barker Plummer believes that the Commission needs to support small businesses throughout this process, and that they can still list their concerns with a recommendation in support. Commissioner Miller highlighted his concerns about the risk of privatizing public spaces and was frustrated about not knowing the timeline. Commissioners said they'd recommend and send language to staff to put in the memo. No public comment. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 12 ayes, 3 nays.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair nay
Maureen Loftus aye
Hayden Miller nay
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye



Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen nay

Action: Legislation Referred approved with a supportive recommendation.

c. File No. 230056 - Health Code - Overdose Prevention Programs (Discussion & Possible Action)

i. Presenter: D9 Staff or YC Staff

Nikita Saini, D9 BOS Legislative Aide, gave a presentation on the proposed legislation regarding overdose prevention programs, and the opening of sites that would allow for these programs to begin.

Vice Chair Barker Plummer asked about how this legislation would affect the ultimate plan to implement harm reduction, to which Saini said that this program can help support those who are vulnerable to overdose and that this ordinance could also be reimplemented into the future. Commissioner Adair asked about how these sites would be able to offer rehabilitation services and not just overdose prevention, to which Saini said that this program is intended to meet people where they're at to offer the utmost variety of services and resources.

Commissioner Colin, seconded by Officer Shaw, motioned to support this referred legislation, with additional research on the proximity to schools or youth-centered spaces. Commissioner Miller asked why there was an intent to do more research on where these centers would be located, to which Vice Chair Barker Plummer responded that research should be done to give the best advice to the BOS and MO. No public comment. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Maureen Loftus aye
Hayden Miller aye



Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Legislation Referred approved with a supportive recommendation.

- d. **File No. 221290 - Hearing - Family and Newcomer Family Homelessness for Students in SFUSD** (Discussion & Possible Action)
- i. Presenter: LAO's or YC Staff

Director Esquivel Garcia of the SF Youth Commission presented thorough information regarding the hearing to learn more about and proposed solutions to family and newcomer family homelessness for students in SFUSD.

Commissioner Colin asked if any families or community members shared their experiences, and Garcia said that there was data that was retrieved by doing community outreach to the parents and families involved. Chair Nguyen asked that the Youth Commission be asked and prioritized by BOS offices next time when these issues do come up. Director Garcia said that the report was sent to all of the commissioners, but that it was skewed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chair Nguyen, seconded by Commissioner Colin, motioned to support the hearing, with attached comments. No public comment. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Maureen Loftus aye
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye



Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Legislation Referred approved with a supportive recommendation.

Chair Nguyen motioned, seconded by Vice Chair Barker Plummer, to take a 5 minute recess until 7:30pm. The motion was carried by unanimous voice vote.

Chair Nguyen called the meeting back to order at 7:35pm. On the call of the roll:

Roll Call Attendance: 15 present.

Chloe Wong present
Allister Adair present
Maureen Loftus present
Hayden Miller present
Gabrielle Listana present
Ann Anish present
Astrid Utting present
Yoselin Colin present
Vanessa Pimentel present
Ewan Barker Plummer present
Steven Hum present
Raven Shaw present
Yena Im present
Tyrone S. Hillman III present
Emily Nguyen present

A quorum of the Commission was present.

8. Resolutions

- a. Sexual Harassment and Assault Resolution** (Second Reading & Possible Action)
 - i. Commissioners Barker Plummer, Im, Loftus, Colin; Nguyen, Hum, Miller



The authors of the resolution read aloud the final language. Vice Chair Barker Plummer also stated that D7 Supervisor Myrna Melgar indicated her support on social media, along with her plans to introduce the creation of the Safer Schools Task Force on February 7th at the SF Board of Supervisors. Chair Nguyen asked if independent schools should be included since SFUSD has no oversight on those schools, but Vice Chair Barker Plummer said they should be included since they should also make the necessary changes. Commissioner Miller asked if some standardized language could be reflected in the resolved paragraphs, and if the second resolved clause could include a footnote to be specific.

Vice Chair Barker Plummer, seconded by Commissioner Colin, motioned to approve the sexual harassment and assault resolution, with amended language adding Chair Nguyen as a primary sponsor, and any grammatical edits. No public comment. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Maureen Loftus aye
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Sexual Harassment and Assault resolution passed.

b. BART Youth Clipper Resolution (First Reading & Possible Action)

- i. Presenter: Commissioner Adair

Commissioner Adair read the resolution aloud for the record. Officer Hum said he supports this resolution, especially as a recipient of the BAYPASS pilot program.



Commissioner Colin asked what the process was to be a part of the BAYPASS program, to which Commissioner Miller and Commissioner Wong said that it was a randomized lottery assignment. Vice Chair Barker Plummer highlighted concerns about some of the claims made in some of the language regarding fare evasion. Chair Nguyen said it might be better to separate the clauses into two separate paragraphs, but that she supports the language. She also emphasized the evidence that Black and Brown youth are being targeted via fare evasion, despite the investments being made into fare enforcement. Officer Utting agrees with Vice Chair Barker Plummer, and that there should be data to back up the claim being made. Commissioner Miller mentioned that when BART was built there was no ADA requirement, making some stations accessible via elevator without going through the fare gates. Vice Chair Barker Plummer also said that he agrees with the vision, but that it's not realistic for the Commission to ask for youth fares to be waived rather than prioritizing reliable service. Commissioner Adair acknowledged and accepted the feedback, and doubled down on the necessity to advocate for free BART to make it a reality in the future. Chair Nguyen said she also had concerns about the BAYPASS pilot program since it might not be feasible to add more recipients to the program. Vice Chair Barker Plummer said he still has concerns regarding making BART free for youth, since it may not reduce fare evasion. Commissioner Miller said that a free BART for youth program might cost substantially less than the Free MUNI for All Youth program. Commissioner Miller discussed his frustrations with BART's fare enforcement policies that are pushing youth and their families off of trains. Officer Utting asked if youth evaded the fare on BART more/less, before and after Free MUNI for All Youth was implemented. Commissioner Adair thanked commissioners for their feedback, and said he would work with Chair Nguyen on final language to present at the next full Youth Commission meeting.

c. Vision Zero Resolution (First Reading & Possible Action)

- i. Presenter: Commissioner Nguyen, Miller, Colin

The authors of the resolution read the language aloud. Chair Nguyen asked for this resolution to be voted on after the first reading, due to the packed agenda and time constraints at the next full Youth Commission meeting. Commissioner Miller said that they shouldn't pass it on the first reading to include better language and information that was recently sent by community-based organizations. Commissioners discussed whether or not to pass it on the first reading or second reading, but ultimately decided to take action on the resolution at the following meeting. No public comment.

9. Budget and Policy Priorities - Review (Discussion Item)



- a. Presenter: Youth Commission Staff and Commissioners

Vice Chair Barker Plummer asked what the process would be to review the BPPs with the full Youth Commission, and staff discussed that each of the respective committees should go over the edits and revisions by the Executive Committee. Chair Nguyen emphasized that commissioners need to go over those and recommend final language. No public comment.

10. Roll Call and Introductions (Discussion Item)

Roll call for introduction of resolutions, requests for hearings, letters of inquiry, and Commissioners' reports on their Commission related activities.

- a. **Presenters: Commissioner Anish, Commissioner Utting, Commissioner Miller, Commissioner Hum, Commissioner Adair, Commissioner Shaw, Commissioner Nguyen, Commissioner Loftus**

Vice Chair Barker Plummer explained this new addition to the agenda to help give space to commissioners to be able to bring up their updates, progress, or intent to introduce new agenda items in the near future.

Commissioner Anish has been working on adjusting one of the HRT BPPs into a resolution to focus on turning more public space into youth-centered spaces. She's also been doing more research on housing and its relationship to youth.

Officer Utting has been working on BPPs for school safety and would eventually like to see those become future resolutions to bring to the full Commission. She'll be sharing flyers to post around the City in the near future.

Commissioner Miller has been working on the Vision Zero resolution, reaching out to KidSafeSF, and community members in regards to the Central Freeway. He's also been planning to visit the Tenderloin Boys & Girls Club, and is working on pushing forward future resolutions, especially on school trippers.

Commissioner Hum has been working on BPPs for CEEC, and is continuing to work on the mental health resolution.

Commissioner Adair has been working on BPPs for HRT, especially on housing and transportation with Commissioner Wong. He's interested in doing something in regards to TAY youth.



Officer Shaw has been working on the interest form, on the BPPs regarding the Bayview / Hunters Point shipyard, and hoping to do outreach towards immigrant families and youth.

Chair Nguyen has been working on both the freeway removal and Vision Zero resolutions, and turning them into BPPs. She's also looking into additional projects to start working on, and has met with KidSafeSF.

Commissioner Loftus has been working on BPPs, the civic engagement survey, the sexual harassment and assault resolution, and is excited to move onto upcoming events.

b. Other Legislative Introductions

Commissioner Pimentel discussed the upcoming hearing regarding Juvenile Hall, asking the working group to address the concerns that haven't been addressed.

No public comment.

11. Committee Reports (discussion item)

a. Executive Committee

i. Legislative Affairs Officers

Officer Shaw discussed the legislation that's been referred to the Youth Commission, and will be helping include Commissioners in the process to prepare for the official presentation to the Board of Supervisors. Officer Hum said that Officer Shaw said everything he was going to say.

ii. Communication and Outreach Officers

Officer Utting reminded commissioners to sign up for the YC Instagram takeovers, planning for a youth networking event to get youth more engaged, a potential panel with youth leaders across the City, offered help to all to help plan events or community outreach, asked if anyone might be interested in doing outreach in classrooms, and for commissioners to send community events to post on social media. Officer Listana said they're focusing on posting updates and information. Chair Nguyen added that she's heard from others that the YC social media has been "popping off", so to keep doing what they're doing.

iii. General Committee Updates



Vice Chair Barker Plummer mentioned that the agenda format has been updated to have it more organized, that roll call and introductions have now been added as a regular item, and that they reviewed and made recommendations to the BPPs.

1. Youth Commission Attendance

Director Garcia gave an update on attendance, and the move to fully in-person meetings starting on March 1st, 2023.

Chair Nguyen called for a special meeting before March 1st, to catch up on important discussions and actions. Commissioners and staff discussed how to best accommodate while also ensuring meeting guidelines and compliance with the Brown Act and Sunshine Ordinance. Staff agreed to tentatively prepare for a meeting on Monday, February 13th in place of the HRT and TJ committee meetings, since those committees' agendas are short. Staff would also consult with the Clerk's office for the process.

b. Housing, Recreation, and Transit Committee

Commissioner Anish discussed updates from the SFMTA budget presentation, discussed BPPs that HRT submitted to the Executive Committee, and they went over the BART youth fare resolution. Commissioner Miller also mentioned that they're going to try and get a presentation from SFMTA on the 29 improvement project.

c. Civic Engagement and Education Committee

Officer Hum gave brief updates on CEEC business.

d. Transformative Justice Committee

Commissioner Colin gave brief updates on TJ business.

e. LGBTQ+ Task Force

Officer Listana gave brief updates on LGBTQ+ Task Force business.

No public comment.



12. Staff Report (discussion item)

Director Esquivel Garcia reminded commissioners that the Juvenile Justice Center tour is going to be this Friday and asked for attendance, let commissioners know that the official date for the Budget & Appropriations BOS presentation is March 22, 2023, and gave updates on 2023 Recruitment for the 2023/2024 Youth Commission. She also informed the Commission that the BOS may vote on rules for remote public comment, discussed that the Youth Commission podcast should be focused on, and collaborations with the YYAF BOS Committee. Specialist Zhan discussed the upcoming budget presentations in Commission meetings, and asked if Commissioners are interested in getting involved with the work that the public defender's office is doing. Specialist Ochoa discussed upcoming community organization conveners that will be taking place, and to let staff know of any last budget presentations they'd like to have happen before the BPPs are finalized.

No public comment.

13. Announcements (this includes Community Events)

Commissioner Miller reminded commissioners about the fair this weekend. Specialist Zhan highlighted a Black History Month event at City Hall this upcoming Wednesday.

No public comment.

14. Adjournment

There being no further business on the agenda, the full Youth Commission adjourned at 9:46pm.



[Combating Fentanyl Usage in Youth]

Resolution urging the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of San Francisco to implement a Narcan program in all San Francisco public, private, and charter schools, as well as send Naloxone boxes to young people's homes and disseminate information about potentially deadly counterfeit medication, in order to improve safety measures and prevent further fentanyl deaths in our City's youth.

WHEREAS, Fentanyl is a quick-acting synthetic opioid that is frequently used to treat severe pain and as a supplement to general anesthesia because of its pain-relieving effects similar to those of morphine¹; and

WHEREAS, The potency of fentanyl can be up to 50–100 times greater than that of heroin²; and

WHEREAS, Fentanyl has saturated San Francisco's drug supply with it being illegally produced in laboratories as a fake prescription, laced with fentanyl, and that is frequently linked to recent fentanyl overdoses³; and

WHEREAS, Drug dealers are selling this synthetic fentanyl in numerous ways including 1) on blotter paper, in eye droppers, nasal sprays⁴, as powder, tablets, capsules, and solutions⁵; 2) on pills that resemble other prescription opioids such as

¹ National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, "Fentanyl - LiverTox: Clinical and Research Information on Drug-Induced Liver Injury," National Library of Medicine, April 25, 2019, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK548826/?report=classic>.

² National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, "Fentanyl - LiverTox: Clinical and Research Information on Drug-Induced Liver Injury."

³ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

⁴ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

⁵ Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."



Ritalin, Adderall, Xanax, Oxycontin⁶; and 3) on a variety of substances such as black tar heroin, cocaine, methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA, often known as ecstasy/molly)⁷, rock, and powder cocaine⁸; and

WHEREAS, Since fentanyl is a cheap but dangerous additive, mixing it with other drugs increases the risk for drug users who are unaware that the drugs they are taking may contain fentanyl, and as a result, the drugs may contain stronger opioids than the individual is accustomed to, which could result in an overdose⁹; and

WHEREAS, Fentanyl, like heroin, morphine, and other opioid drugs, binds to the body's opioid receptors, which are located in parts of the brain that regulate pain and emotions, and after repeatedly ingesting opioids, the brain becomes accustomed to them, decreasing their sensitivity and making it difficult to derive pleasure from sources other than the drug, which can lead users to develop an addiction¹⁰; and

WHEREAS, In the spring of 2015, the first wave of fentanyl entered San Francisco in the form of white powder marketed as “China White”, and since then, there have been multiple clusters of overdoses linked to fentanyl and an increase in fentanyl contamination¹¹; and

WHEREAS, In the fall of 2015, fake Xanax and Norco tablets containing fentanyl surfaced and harm reduction programs reported difficulty informing the population of people who use medications¹²; and

⁶ Jennifer Epstein, “Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives,” Slide show presentation, <https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xTPvqRaqXmbH4JdrlNtir51j5QtwEFAw/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=111580268407164799664&rtpof=true&sd=true>

⁷ “Fentanyl DrugFacts.”

⁸ Wheeler and Marshall, “Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco’s First Responders.”

⁹ “Fentanyl DrugFacts.”

¹⁰ “Fentanyl DrugFacts.”

¹¹ Wheeler and Marshall, “Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco’s First Responders.”

¹² Wheeler and Marshall, “Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco’s First Responders.”



WHEREAS, San Francisco data¹³ from 2016 on fentanyl-related deaths show that 14 of the 22 deaths had no signs of injection, 64 percent were found in private homes or single-room hotels, 10 of the deaths revealed the presence of methamphetamine, and 6 of the deaths revealed the presence of cocaine; and

WHEREAS, Crack cocaine was the cause of a wave of nine non-fatal overdoses and one fatal overdose that occurred in San Francisco in April 2017, and test results from the toxicology lab at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFGH) indicated that the crack cocaine was contaminated with fentanyl¹⁴; and

WHEREAS, According to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH)¹⁵, there were 234 fentanyl-related deaths in California in 2016 and 373 in 2017, a 59 percent increase in only one year; and

WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)¹⁶, 107,375 people in the United States died of drug overdoses and drug poisonings at the end of 2021 (a startling 67 percent of those deaths were attributed to synthetic opioids like fentanyl, and some of these deaths were caused by fentanyl mixed with other drugs like cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin, with many users unaware that they were taking fentanyl); and

WHEREAS, Only two milligrams of fentanyl are thought to be a potentially fatal dose, making it especially risky for someone who does not have an opiate tolerance¹⁷; and

¹³ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁴ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁵ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁶ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁷ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."



WHEREAS, In 2020 and 2021, the Tenderloin and South of Market (SOMA) districts each saw between 18 percent and 23 percent of overdose deaths, with many of these deaths taking place outside or on sidewalks in front of buildings¹⁸; and

WHEREAS, In March 2022, the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFPDH) issued a health warning in response to a string of fatal and nonfatal overdoses among cocaine users who unintentionally ingested fentanyl¹⁹; and

WHEREAS, Three fatal and nine non-fatal fentanyl overdoses among San Francisco residents who reportedly intended to use just cocaine were reported to SFPDH between March 3 and 17, with the three fatal overdoses occurring on March 5, 2022, in the Mission district²⁰; and

WHEREAS, Over 1,360 drug overdose deaths have occurred in San Francisco, with the Tenderloin district and SOMA once more hosting the majority of these fatalities²¹; and

WHEREAS, According to Jean Cooper, chief strategy and impact officer for the nonprofit group Glide, “the reality is that the drivers to what we see on the streets here are deep-seated systemic issues that not only San Francisco struggles with, but major cities across the United States are struggling with right now, and it's around a lack of affordable housing, a lack of access to affordable, quality health care and that includes mental health and substance use treatment”²²; and

¹⁸ Yoohyun Jung, “Tracking San Francisco’s Drug Overdose Epidemic,” The San Francisco Chronicle, December 21, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/projects/2021/san-francisco-drug-overdoses-map/>.

¹⁹ “Health Alert: Overdoses Among People Exposed to Fentanyl While Using Other Drugs | San Francisco,” SF.GOV, March 17, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://sf.gov/news/health-alert-overdoses-among-people-exposed-fentanyl-while-using-other-drugs>.

²⁰ “Health Alert: Overdoses Among People Exposed to Fentanyl While Using Other Drugs | San Francisco.”

²¹ Luke N. Rodda, “OCME Overdose Report,” February 17, 2021, accessed January 10, 2023, https://sf.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/2021%2001_OCME%20Overdose%20Report.pdf.

²² Westervelt, “Overdoses Far Exceed COVID Deaths in a San Francisco District. The Mayor Has a Plan.”



WHEREAS, A rise in “rainbow fentanyl” has also saturated San Francisco’s drug supply, with drug dealers targeting teenagers and young adults because the brightly-colored pills and powder attract younger buyers²³; and

WHEREAS, Although teen drug use has remained constant over time, deaths have been rapidly increasing in San Francisco: 253 in 2019, 680 in 2020, and 880 in 2021²⁴; and

WHEREAS, In the United States, fentanyl is at fault for 77 percent of drug-related deaths among teenagers²⁵; and

WHEREAS, In February 2018, three non-opioid-using young people overdosed simultaneously overnight in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood, and their bodies were discovered the following day in a doorway²⁶; and

WHEREAS, Samples of paraphernalia and other drugs found at the scene were tested immediately by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and the tests discovered that methamphetamine, ketamine, fentanyl, and acetyl fentanyl were in the drugs, and it was also discovered through conversations with the three individuals' peers that they had ingested drugs thinking they were ketamine, which led to the fatal overdoses²⁷; and

²³ Stephanie Sierra, “Fentanyl Cause for Spike in Mass-Overdoses, Teen Deaths, DEA Says,” ABC7 San Francisco, August 30, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://abc7news.com/rainbow-fentanyl-fent-overdose-deaths/12179077/>.

²⁴ Epstein, “Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives.”

²⁵ Epstein, “Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives.”

²⁶ Kurtis Alexander, “Deaths of Three Men in the Haight Traced to Fentanyl-Laced Street Drugs,” San Francisco Chronicle, February 23, 2018, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Deaths-of-three-men-in-the-Haight-traced-to-12704657.php>.

²⁷ Alexander, “Deaths of Three Men in the Haight Traced to Fentanyl-Laced Street Drugs.”



WHEREAS, According to California's Overdose Surveillance Dashboard²⁸, it appears that fentanyl-related opioid deaths are trending younger, for example, the highest prevalence of fentanyl-related overdose deaths in Alameda County in 2020 occurred in adults 30 to 34 years old, and in 2021, it shifted to people aged 25 to 29; and

WHEREAS, According to a national study²⁹ that examined 25 cases from 2004 to 2013 of small children dying and/or surviving after accidentally ingesting fentanyl, there were twelve cases being fatal, the youngest case of fentanyl overdose involved a 1-year-old, boys as young as 2 survived, and the majority of cases involved boys between the ages of 2 and 4; and

WHEREAS, On November 27, 2022, a 10-month-old baby accidentally overdosed on fentanyl at a Marina district playground, likely caused by powder exposure, though it is difficult to determine exactly when and where such exposure occurred³⁰; and

WHEREAS, Fentanyl can be transmitted through significant quantities of airborne fentanyl particulates, posing a significantly higher risk of exposure, as well as through direct contact with mucous membranes or the bloodstream directly (i.e. inhaling/snorting, smoking or injecting)³¹; and

²⁸ "Alameda County Dashboard Count," California Overdose Surveillance Dashboard, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://skylab.cdph.ca.gov/ODdash/?tab=CTY>.

²⁹ William V. Stoecker et al., "Boys at Risk: Fatal Accidental Fentanyl Ingestions in Children," National Library of Medicine, November 2016, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6139757/>.

³⁰ Mallory Moench, "Dad Reveals Horrific Details of Baby's Reported Fentanyl OD at SF Park," San Francisco Chronicle, December 7, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/San-Francisco-authorities-investigating-whether-a-17621718.php>.

³¹ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."



WHEREAS, When intoxicated with fentanyl, symptoms include slow breathing or no breathing, drowsiness or unresponsiveness, and constricted or pinpoint pupils³²; and

WHEREAS, Naloxone, a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), is an efficient and life-saving treatment designed to quickly reverse the effects of opioid overdoses³³; and

WHEREAS, Naloxone binds to opioid receptors, reversing and blocking the effects of opioids, such as fentanyl, heroin, morphine, oxycodone, and other prescription opioid medications³⁴; and

WHEREAS, Naloxone is mainly administered by intranasal spray (into the nose) -- but can also be administered through the intramuscular (into the muscle), subcutaneous (under the skin), or intravenous injection³⁵; and

WHEREAS, When given to an individual exhibiting signs of an opioid overdose, Naloxone acts as a temporary countermeasure to the opioids and quickly brings back normal breathing in those whose breath has slowed or even stopped³⁶; and

WHEREAS, Multiple doses of Naloxone are now often required in a certain percentage of fentanyl overdoses because of the potency of fentanyl³⁷; and

³² Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

³³ "Naloxone," U.S. Department Of Health & Human Services, September 27, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment/medications-counseling-related-conditions/naloxone>.

³⁴ "Naloxone."

³⁵ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control and Division of Drug Overdose Prevention, "Lifesaving Naloxone," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, December 28, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.cdc.gov/stopoverdose/naloxone/index.html>.

³⁶ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control and Division of Drug Overdose Prevention, "Lifesaving Naloxone."

³⁷ Moss, R. B. (2019, February 18). Higher doses of naloxone are needed in the synthetic opioid era - Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy. BioMed Central. Retrieved January 19, 2023, from <https://substanceabusepolicy.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13011-019-0195-4>



WHEREAS, Naloxone's effects only persist for about 30 to 90 minutes on average, it's critical that the individual receives medical attention as quickly as possible after taking Naloxone³⁸; and

WHEREAS, In 2017, the largest single-city Naloxone distribution program in the United States, the Drug Overdose Prevention and Education (DOPE) Project, provided approximately 20,000 doses of Naloxone, largely to drug users and service providers in San Francisco, and has recorded 1,266 overdose reversals³⁹; and

WHEREAS, The community-based distribution of Naloxone is linked to lower opioid overdose rates, according to research on the "Impacts of a community-based Naloxone distribution program on opioid overdose mortality rates" carried out in North Carolina⁴⁰; and

WHEREAS, According to a study conducted by the Ohio Department of Public Health, the state of Ohio provided 145,645 Naloxone kits in 2021, which led to 19,760 confirmed overdose reversals, and 346,160 kits were distributed between 2014 and 2021, resulting in a total of 50,037 verified reversals⁴¹; and

WHEREAS, According to a study⁴², more than one in three opioid overdoses involved witnesses, and with the correct equipment, like Naloxone, bystanders can take action to prevent overdose deaths; and

³⁸ Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

³⁹ National Harm Reduction Coalition and San Francisco Department of Public Health, "The DOPE Project," National Harm Reduction Coalition, November 7, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://harmreduction.org/our-work/action/dope-project-san-francisco/>.

⁴⁰ Rebecca B. Naumann et al., "Impact of a Community-Based Naloxone Distribution Program on Opioid Overdose Death Rates," National Library of Medicine, August 30, 2019, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8107918/>.

⁴¹ Ohio Department of Health, "Annual Project DAWN Data," accessed January 7, 2023, <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/project-dawn/project-dawn-data/project-dawn-data>.

⁴² Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."



WHEREAS, A Narcan Program has been adopted in California school districts such as Placer County, Marin County, Solano County, and Los Angeles County⁴³; and

WHEREAS, On December 2022, California passed Senate Bill 367, known as the Campus Opioid Safety Act, to prevent opioid-related overdoses on school campuses by providing naloxone (without a cost) and educating young people on its uses⁴⁴; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco does not have a Narcan program in any of its schools, however, San Francisco's city employees do have access to free Narcan and training, demonstrating why it is important for San Franciscans to have training and access to Naloxone⁴⁵; and

WHEREAS, California State Representative Matt Haney has stated that the "city isn't doing enough"⁴⁶ in terms of combating fentanyl overdoses and deaths; and

WHEREAS, In 2020, 24 Placer County residents lost their lives to fentanyl poisoning— nearly half under 25 years of age, including a 17-year-old student who purchased what he thought was a prescription of Percocet through a drug dealer on the social media platform, Snapchat but turned out to be a fentanyl pill⁴⁷; and

WHEREAS, Because of these youth deaths, Placer County has created the "1 Pill Can Kill" Placer campaign to inform students about the dangers of fentanyl and

⁴³ Holly McDede and Center for Health Journalism, "San Francisco's Overdose Crisis Has Received National Attention. So Why Is the Data Such a Mess?," Center for Health Journalism, August 31, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://centerforhealthjournalism.org/2022/08/08/san-francisco-s-overdose-crisis-has-received-national-attention-so-why-data-such-mess>.

⁴⁴ CBS San Francisco. (2022, December 26). New California law allows colleges, universities to obtain naloxone without cost. CBS News. Retrieved January 19, 2023, from <https://www.cbsnews.com/sanfrancisco/news/campus-opioid-safety-act-sb367-colleges-universities-naloxone-narcan-without-cost/>

⁴⁵ Smith, C. (2019, September 26). San Francisco City Workers Get Narcan Training. NBC Bay Area. Retrieved January 19, 2023, from <https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/san-francisco-city-workers-get-narcan-training/214941/>

⁴⁶ Smith, 2019.

⁴⁷ County of Placer, "Placer County Partners Raise Awareness of Increased Fentanyl Poisonings among Teens and Young Adults," April 22, 2022, accessed January 10, 2023, <https://www.placer.ca.gov/7972/Placer-County-partners-raise-awareness-o>.



substance abuse, and implemented additional resources to help teens and young adults cope with stressors without turning to illicit pills, and resources to support parents in navigating difficult conversations with their children⁴⁸; and

WHEREAS, In Marin County in March 2021, 57 percent of the 65 fatal overdoses were directly tied to fentanyl, and several deaths included teens who unknowingly took fake prescription drugs laced with fentanyl, purchased on social media and on the street⁴⁹; and

WHEREAS, Marin County has ensured that more than 100 local pharmacists are trained on the importance of furnishing Narcan, and first responders all over Marin keep life-saving Naloxone at the ready when responding to emergencies, as well as are educating Marin County communities (from schools to nonprofits), distributing Narcan, and helping individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) access treatment options⁵⁰; and

WHEREAS, Marin County has abundant data demonstrating how successful distributing Naloxone has been, for instance, in 2015, Marin County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) administered Naloxone to 123 people who contacted EMS (911), in 2016, Marin County EMS administered Naloxone to 132 people and Non-EMS individuals administration Naloxone to 3 people, and in 2018, Marin County EMS

⁴⁸ County of Placer, "Placer County Partners Raise Awareness of Increased Fentanyl Poisonings among Teens and Young Adults."

⁴⁹ County of Marin, "Fentanyl Overdose Is Target for OD Free Marin: Coalition, Formerly RxSafe Marin, Focuses on Emerging Crisis of Synthetic Opioids," January 9, 2023, accessed January 10, 2023,

<https://www.marincounty.org/main/county-press-releases/press-releases/2023/hhs-od-free-marin-010923>.

⁵⁰ County of Marin, "Fentanyl Overdose Is Target for OD Free Marin: Coalition, Formerly RxSafe Marin, Focuses on Emerging Crisis of Synthetic Opioids."



administered Naloxone to 138 people, and Non-EMS individuals administration

Naloxone to 48 people⁵¹; and

WHEREAS, Between 2016-2018, Marin County data further showcases that family members administered Naloxone 12 times, Corrections Staff administered Naloxone 32 times, Police Officers administered Naloxone 15 times, and Rehab/Nursing Staff administered Naloxone 10 times⁵² (demonstrating the importance of bystanders having Naloxone on hand); and

WHEREAS, According to California's Good Samaritan Law, "Individuals administering naloxone according to the law and in good faith will not be subject to professional review, be liable in a civil action, or be subject to criminal prosecution for this administration, except in cases of gross negligence or willful & wanton misconduct"⁵³; and

WHEREAS, About 16 percent of individuals who acquire take-home Naloxone from schools have helped to reverse an opioid overdose⁵⁴; and

WHEREAS, Due to the increase in opioid overdoses, pharmaceutical companies have now increased the price of the life-saving Naloxone, for instance, "harm reduction groups used to buy Naloxone from Pfizer to create kits that cost about \$2.50 each [and] now they have to pay \$37 for a different generic medication or \$75 for Narcan – a 15- to 30-fold increase"⁵⁵; and

⁵¹ "Marin County Preventing the Next Opioid Overdose | LiveStories," accessed January 10, 2023, <https://insight.livestories.com/s/v2/preventing-the-next-opioid-overdose/aa67c27f-1b19-42ca-8bd3-178f26afc91f/>.

⁵² "Marin County Preventing the Next Opioid Overdose | LiveStories."

⁵³ Naloxone Distribution Project (2022, April 13). DPH Clearinghouse Naloxone Distribution FAQ's. San Francisco Health Network Behavioral Health Services Medication Use Improvement Committee. Retrieved January 19, 2023, from https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/CBHSPolProcMnl/DPH_Clearinghouse_Naloxone_Distribution_FAQs.pdf

⁵⁴ Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

⁵⁵ Schreiber, M. (2021, October 19). *Price for drug that reverses opioid overdoses soars amid record deaths*. The Guardian. Retrieved January 19, 2023, from <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/oct/19/naloxone-price-soars-opioid-overdoses>



WHEREAS, The average retail price for a Naloxone kit is about \$120, which is very expensive if an individual has to pay for it out of pocket⁵⁶, however Emergent BioSolutions, the company that produces Narcan, provides a discounted price to national, state, and local governmental health and safety entities closest to at-risk populations, including public health clinics, fire departments, and police departments (but does not offer to harm-reduction organizations)⁵⁷; and

WHEREAS, If obtaining Naloxone boxes from the Naloxone Distribution Project, the cost is free, as it is funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)⁵⁸; and

WHEREAS, Naloxone has a shelf-life of 36 months -- if kept in correct storage conditions, such as stored below 77°F (25°C), Excursions permitted up to 104°F (40°C), do not freeze or expose to excessive heat above 104°F (40°C), and protect from light⁵⁹; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco implores the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to implement the Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP) in all San Francisco public, private, and charter schools in collaboration with the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and the Medicine Overdose Prevention and Education (DOPE) Project to reduce fentanyl overdose-related deaths among San Francisco's youth; and, be it

⁵⁶ How to Get Free Narcan to Keep at Home. (2022, March 23). GoodRXHealth. Retrieved January 20, 2023, from <http://blocked.goodrx.com/naloxone/narcan-naloxone-at-home-free>

⁵⁷ Schreiber, M. *Price for drug that reverses opioid overdoses soars amid record deaths*.

⁵⁸ DPH Clearinghouse Naloxone Distribution FAQ's, 2022.

https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/CBHSPolProcMnl/DPH_Clearinghouse_Naloxone_Distribution_FAQs.pdf

⁵⁹ Emergent Biosolutions. (2020, August). Frequently Asked Questions about NARCAN® (naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray Shelf-Life Extension and Updated Storage Conditions. Retrieved January 19, 2023, from https://pharmacy.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2020/08/narcan_faq.pdf



FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to further offer free Narcan to all San Francisco students, school faculty/staff, and the parents of youth, in case anyone becomes a bystander in a fentanyl overdose; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco recommends the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to ensure that schools should be required to have at least 100 boxes of Naloxone on hand in case of emergencies; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors that when distributing free Narcan, they also include a pamphlet with clear steps and images on how to administer Naloxone, as well as clear information on what an overdose looks like and the type of symptoms that can occur; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and the San Francisco Department of Public Health to increase availability and accessibility of substance-use services, such as therapy, counseling, and information packets for parents about rehab and resources to support youth in San Franciscans who struggle with drug addictions; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco recommends the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to also bring more awareness about the San Francisco Department of Public Health's



partnership with the National Harm Reduction Coalition, which delivers free Narcan to city residents at schools; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco recommends the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the San Francisco Department of Public Health, the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD), the San Francisco Public Charter Schools, and the Independent Schools in the San Francisco Bay Area (ISSFBA) to develop an anonymous school survey that students fill out each academic year to determine the number of students using drugs and each year, re-evaluate possible services or actions to reduce the number of students using drugs; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to raise awareness at all San Francisco schools, either through information packets, teacher announcements, or guest speakers from the San Francisco Department of Public Health, about the dangers of “one pill can kill”, particularly fake prescription pills laced with a potentially lethal dose of fentanyl, in order to discourage youth from using drugs and/or making them aware of the risks they may face with taking drugs; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco recommends the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors in providing free Narcan in San Francisco pharmacies, similar to states such as Ohio, Delaware, and Iowa; and be it



FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to work together with San Francisco's Police Department to enforce legal consequences for drug dealers selling drugs to young people, especially through social media apps like Snapchat and Instagram; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to publicly support this resolution, in favor of combating fentanyl usage and fatalities in our youth and in San Francisco.



[Equitable Access to Open Space]

Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and provide funding for public transportation services to the Marin Headlands, Camp Mather, Golden Gate Park, and other recreational destinations in the Bay Area and Calling for the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department, San Francisco County Transportation Authority, and San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency to develop a plan to reduce public transit delay along 9th Avenue and Martin Luther King Junior Drive.

WHEREAS, According to the American Public Health Association, “Access to nature has been related to lower levels of mortality and illness, higher levels of outdoor physical activity, restoration from stress, a greater sense of well-being, and greater social capital”⁶⁰; and

WHEREAS, According to a report by the Center for American Progress, “Students who spend more time outdoors, including students from low-income backgrounds, tend to perform better on standardized tests, demonstrate more enthusiasm toward school, and have fewer attendance problems. According to one study, simply having more tree cover in a neighborhood could account for as much as 13 percent of variance in student outcomes; the study found the positive effect to be strongest in schools that faced the most external socioeconomic challenges.” but the study also noted “People of color, families with children, and low-income communities are most likely to be deprived of the benefits that nature provides.”⁶¹; and

WHEREAS, According to the Trust for Public Land's ParkScore Rankings which compare the quality of 100 US City's parks based on 5 categories, San Francisco's parks rank 7th overall but rank 31st when looking at the equity score alone⁶²; and

Whereas, According to a San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency study, 34.5% of San Francisco households do not own a car and lower income (<100k/yr) (53%), Black/African American (61%), Native American (57%), Pacific Islander/Filipino (53%), age 18-29 (44.4%), and age 65+ (47.5%) households were all significantly more likely to not have access to a vehicle than the 34.5% average⁶³; and

⁶⁰<https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-database/2014/07/08/09/18/improving-health-and-wellness-through-access-to-nature>

⁶¹ <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/the-nature-gap/>

⁶² <https://parkserve.tpl.org/customranking/?PS0667000>

⁶³

https://www.sfmta.com/sites/default/files/reports-and-documents/2021/02/survey_findings_demographics.pdf



WHEREAS, Camp Mather is a Family Camp operated by the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department located in Tuolumne County, California on the site of former housing and a lumber mill for the construction of the O'Shaughnessy Dam creating the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir that supplies San Francisco with water and electricity, and now hosts nearly 10,000 campers over 11 week-long secessions each summer; and

WHEREAS, In 2003, a Civil Grand Jury released a report entitled "Sharing Camp Mather, San Francisco's Secret Jewel, With All San Franciscans" which examined inequities in access to Camp Mather such as limited publicity, a complex lottery based-application process, a high rate of returning campers over first-time campers, low utilization of the low-income campership program and a lack of materials in languages other than English and provided recommendations to increase access including providing transportation from San Francisco to Camp Mather to campers who qualify for the campership program⁶⁴; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department currently provides transportation during Camp Mather's Senior Session at a cost of \$5784 per bus per week which includes the trip to and from Camp Mather from San Francisco and a midweek shuttle from Camp Mather to Yosemite Valley but does not provide any transportation for guests or employees during family sessions; and

WHEREAS, The Marin Headlands, a National Park located just across the Golden Gate Bridge in Marin County, California, is part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) and sees 13 Million visitors a year making it one of the most visited sites in the national park system⁶⁵; and

WHEREAS, The Marin Headlands, like other national and regional parks, suffers from high parking demand resulting in traffic congestion and hazardous and illegal parking in part due to a lack of other options to access the park; and

WHEREAS, Prior to April 7th, 2020, Muni operated the 76X Marin Headlands Express which provided weekend and holiday service every 60-90 minutes from Downtown San Francisco to the Marin Headlands, the only public transit connection from San Francisco

⁶⁴ https://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2002_2003/Sharing_Camp_Mather_San_Francisco.pdf

⁶⁵

<https://www.nature.org/en-us/get-involved/how-to-help/places-we-protect/the-nature-conservancy-in-california-1972-marin-headlands/>



to the Marin Headlands, and served more than 40,000 riders per year (~380 riders per day) on average in 2018 and 2019; and

WHEREAS, Before 2012, the 76X operated as the 76 local which operated on Sundays only and served an average of 275 riders per week but in 2012, thanks in part to \$235,000 in grant funding from the GGNRA, service was expanded to Saturdays and Holidays and the potential of a further expansion to 30-minute service with a new express route making fewer stops within the city⁶⁶; and

WHEREAS, According to Darren Brown, a transportation planner for the GGNRA, “The 76-Marine Headlands is the only transit line that takes passengers directly to different points of the park. Along with reducing the impact of private vehicles in the park, the service changes could introduce visitors to features that are only open Saturdays.”⁶⁷; and

WHEREAS, In 2017 King County Metro launched the “Trailhead Direct” pilot program which provides seasonal (~May-October) public transit service from Downtown Seattle and the surrounding city’s light rail stations to regional parks along a single initial route, the pilot became permanent and grew to 4 routes, in its third year the service provided more than 35,000 rides, helping to alleviate parking challenges and provide increased access to the regions open space⁶⁸; and

WHEREAS, According to William Chen, Communications Manager for the Environmental Coalition of South Seattle, “Trailhead Direct is a boon for narrowing the gap in access to the outdoors for communities of color. This new route was the season’s most popular for the immigrants, refugees and other communities of color we serve, and especially for families and seniors. Trailhead Direct and its partnership with community-based organizations shows the power of meeting communities where they are, to implement solutions that advance the equity of outdoor access”⁶⁹; and

⁶⁶ <https://archives.sfmta.com/cms/cmta/documents/11-6-12item12tepupdateppt.pdf>

⁶⁷

<https://web.archive.org/web/20121110063023/http://www.sfexaminer.com:80/local/transportation/2012/11/muni-s-downtrodden-76-line-marin-slated-improvements>

⁶⁸

<https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2019/October/29-trailhead-direct-result.s.aspx>

⁶⁹

<https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2019/October/29-trailhead-direct-result.s.aspx>



WHEREAS, Muni route 44 O'Shaughnessy provides public transit access to Golden Gate Park from diverse communities across San Francisco including the Bayview and Excelsior districts which have highlighted concerns about accessing Golden Gate Park especially given the implementation of a permanent JFK promenade; and

WHEREAS, The closure of JFK drive to cars has resulted in a reduction in parking making reliable Muni service to destinations including the De Young Museum and Academy of Sciences that the 44 bus serves even more critical; and

WHEREAS, The 44 travels on 9th Avenue from Judah Street to MLK Drive and MLK Drive from 9th Avenue to Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive where it is heavily impacted by private vehicle traffic congestion and illegal parking that causes increased travel times and contributes to declines in service reliability including bus bunching and service gaps, at times as many as 4 buses have bunched within a 2 block segment of the route⁷⁰; and

WHEREAS, Golden Gate Park has received significant political and media attention in part due to the recent Ferris Wheel and JFK Promenade debates and sees significantly more visitors and receives more investment compared to other city parks; and

WHEREAS, Other city parks such as John McLaren park suffer from many issues leading them to “underperform as a citywide asset. A combination of deferred maintenance, decades of incomplete design ideas, and an inconsistent boundary with its adjacent neighborhoods, have created a park without a cohesive identity, sense of place, or even a clear set of park entrances”⁷¹; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco Recreation, and Parks Department has identified that many San Franciscans are unfamiliar with McLaren park and it is perceived by some as unkempt and dangerous but believes that through investing in and promoting the park's unique features, it can better serve its existing visitors and invite new users to explore it⁷²; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and allocate funding for

⁷⁰ <https://twitter.com/thecliffbar/status/1543737173995708417?s=20&t=RbKIh9bUbfKLxPQM9DXiXQ>, <https://twitter.com/HaydenM16/status/1609681913060683777?s=20&t=RbKIh9bUbfKLxPQM9DXiXQ>

⁷¹ <https://sfrecpark.org/DocumentCenter/View/7224/Vision-Plan-Report-PDF> (pg. 10)

⁷² <https://sfrecpark.org/DocumentCenter/View/7224/Vision-Plan-Report-PDF> (pg. 18)



San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department to provide bus transportation from San Francisco to Camp Mather for at least 25% of family summer sessions at Camp Mather with bus transportation space prioritized for families receiving camperships; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and allocate funding for the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency to restore Muni route 76X service as soon as possible to provide public transit access to the Marin Headlands and for the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency to seek potential grant funding from the GGNRA or other sources to support the operation of the service; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to direct the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, San Francisco County Transportation Authority, and San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department to develop a plan to reduce delays for public transit on 9th Avenue from Judah Street to MLK Drive and MLK Drive from 9th Avenue to Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive including increased parking enforcement, parking and loading changes, turn restrictions, and restricting private vehicle access to 9th Avenue from Judah Street to Lincoln Way; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and fund efforts of the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department to improve and promote the use of both large parks such as John McLaren Park and local parks and playgrounds, especially those in equity priority communities; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, San Francisco County Transportation Authority, and San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department.



ⓘ The identity of this sender has not been verified. [Click here to learn more](#)



Qien Feng <qienfeng@gmail.com>

To: Esquivel Garcia, Alondra (BOS); Zhan, Joy (BOS); Ochoa, Joshua (BOS)



Tue 1/17/2023 5:25 PM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Hello YC staff

I am Qien, hope everything is well. After careful consideration, I have decided to request resignation from the title of D3 youth commissioner. I could not be more thankful for having this experience learning and working with my fellow commissioners and staff.

The reason I decide it is best for me to leave is because I haven't seen myself putting in as much effort as I originally planned to. It is already mid year and I still haven't drafted any resolutions. I realize that it is because I am committed to so many other things that I don't have enough time for YC.

Being a youth commissioner is a big responsibility and unfortunately I don't have the capability to uphold this position. Thus, it is best for me to pass my role into the hands of another youth who has more time and is passionate so they can utilize it to make more change. Let me know what are my next steps, I have already communicated with D3 staff upon this matter.

best,
Qien Feng