

1 [Combating Fentanyl Usage in Youth]

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

7 WHEREAS, Fentanyl is a quick-acting synthetic opioid that is frequently used to treat  
8 severe pain and as a supplement to general anesthesia because of its pain-relieving effects  
9 similar to those of morphine<sup>1</sup>; and

10 WHEREAS, The potency of fentanyl can be up to 50–100 times greater than that of  
11 heroin<sup>2</sup>; and

12 WHEREAS, Fentanyl has saturated San Francisco's drug supply with it being illegally  
13 produced in laboratories as a fake prescription, laced with fentanyl, and that is frequently  
14 linked to recent fentanyl overdoses<sup>3</sup>; and

15 WHEREAS, Drug dealers are selling this synthetic fentanyl in numerous ways  
16 including 1) on blotter paper, in eye droppers, nasal sprays<sup>4</sup>, as powder, tablets, capsules,  
17 and solutions<sup>5</sup>; 2) on pills that resemble other prescription opioids such as Ritalin, Adderall,  
18 Xanax, Oxycontin<sup>6</sup>; and 3) on a variety of substances such as black tar heroin, cocaine,

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<sup>1</sup> 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>.

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

<sup>3</sup> "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

<sup>4</sup> "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

<sup>5</sup> Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

<sup>6</sup> Jennifer Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives," Slide show presentation,

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xTPvqRagXmbH4JdrlNtir51j5QtwEFAw/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=111580268407164799664&rtpof=true&sd=true>

1 methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA, often known as ecstasy/molly)<sup>7</sup>, rock, and  
2 powder cocaine<sup>8</sup>; and

3 WHEREAS, Since fentanyl is a cheap but dangerous additive, mixing it with other  
4 drugs increases the risk for drug users who are unaware that the drugs they are taking may  
5 contain fentanyl, and as a result, the drugs may contain stronger opioids than the individual is  
6 accustomed to, which could result in an overdose<sup>9</sup>; and

7 WHEREAS, Fentanyl, like heroin, morphine, and other opioid drugs, binds to the  
8 body's opioid receptors, which are located in parts of the brain that regulate pain and  
9 emotions, and after repeatedly ingesting opioids, the brain becomes accustomed to them,  
10 decreasing their sensitivity and making it difficult to derive pleasure from sources other than  
11 the drug, which can lead users to develop an addiction<sup>10</sup>; and

12 WHEREAS, In the spring of 2015, the first wave of fentanyl entered San Francisco in  
13 the form of white powder marketed as "China White", and since then, there have been  
14 multiple clusters of overdoses linked to fentanyl and an increase in fentanyl contamination<sup>11</sup>;  
15 and

16 WHEREAS, In the fall of 2015, fake Xanax and Norco tablets containing fentanyl  
17 surfaced and harm reduction programs reported difficulty informing the population of people  
18 who use medications<sup>12</sup>; and

19 WHEREAS, San Francisco data<sup>13</sup> from 2016 on fentanyl-related deaths show that 14  
20 of the 22 deaths had no signs of injection, 64 percent were found in private homes or single-

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<sup>7</sup> "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

<sup>8</sup> Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

<sup>9</sup> "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

<sup>10</sup> "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

<sup>11</sup> Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

<sup>12</sup> Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

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

1 room hotels, 10 of the deaths revealed the presence of methamphetamine, and 6 of the  
2 deaths revealed the presence of cocaine; and

3 WHEREAS, Crack cocaine was the cause of a wave of nine non-fatal overdoses and  
4 one fatal overdose that occurred in San Francisco in April 2017, and test results from the  
5 toxicology lab at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFGH) indicated that the  
6 crack cocaine was contaminated with fentanyl<sup>14</sup>; and

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

10 WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)<sup>16</sup>,  
11 107,375 people in the United States died of drug overdoses and drug poisonings at the end  
12 of 2021 (a startling 67 percent of those deaths were attributed to synthetic opioids like  
13 fentanyl, and some of these deaths were caused by fentanyl mixed with other drugs like  
14 cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin, with many users unaware that they were taking  
15 fentanyl); and

16 WHEREAS, Only two milligrams of fentanyl are thought to be a potentially fatal dose,  
17 making it especially risky for someone who does not have an opiate tolerance<sup>17</sup>; and

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

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

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

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

<sup>17</sup> "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

<sup>18</sup> 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/>.

1 WHEREAS, In March 2022, the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFPDH)  
2 issued a health warning in response to a string of fatal and nonfatal overdoses among  
3 cocaine users who unintentionally ingested fentanyl<sup>19</sup>; and

4 WHEREAS, Three fatal and nine non-fatal fentanyl overdoses among San Francisco  
5 residents who reportedly intended to use just cocaine were reported to SFPDH between  
6 March 3 and 17, with the three fatal overdoses occurring on March 5, 2022, in the Mission  
7 district<sup>20</sup>; and

8 WHEREAS, Over 1,360 drug overdose deaths have occurred in San Francisco, with  
9 the Tenderloin district and SOMA once more hosting the majority of these fatalities<sup>21</sup>; and

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

16 WHEREAS, A rise in “rainbow fentanyl” has also saturated San Francisco’s drug  
17 supply, with drug dealers targeting teenagers and young adults because the brightly-colored  
18 pills and powder attract younger buyers<sup>23</sup>; and

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<sup>19</sup> “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>.

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

<sup>21</sup> 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](https://sf.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/2021%2001_OCME%20Overdose%20Report.pdf).

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

<sup>23</sup> 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/>.

1 WHEREAS, Although teen drug use has remained constant over time, deaths have  
2 been rapidly increasing in San Francisco: 253 in 2019, 680 in 2020, and 880 in 2021<sup>24</sup>; and

3 WHEREAS, In the United States, fentanyl is at fault for 77 percent of drug-related  
4 deaths among teenagers<sup>25</sup>; and

5 WHEREAS, In February 2018, three non-opioid-using young people overdosed  
6 simultaneously overnight in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood, and their bodies were  
7 discovered the following day in a doorway<sup>26</sup>; and

8 WHEREAS, Samples of paraphernalia and other drugs found at the scene were tested  
9 immediately by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and the tests discovered that  
10 methamphetamine, ketamine, fentanyl, and acetyl fentanyl were in the drugs, and it was also  
11 discovered through conversations with the three individuals' peers that they had ingested  
12 drugs thinking they were ketamine, which led to the fatal overdoses<sup>27</sup>; and

13 WHEREAS, According to California's Overdose Surveillance Dashboard<sup>28</sup>, it appears  
14 that fentanyl-related opioid deaths are trending younger, for example, the highest prevalence  
15 of fentanyl-related overdose deaths in Alameda County in 2020 occurred in adults 30 to 34  
16 years old, and in 2021, it shifted to people aged 25 to 29; and

17 WHEREAS, According to a national study<sup>29</sup> that examined 25 cases from 2004 to  
18 2013 of small children dying and/or surviving after accidentally ingesting fentanyl, there were  
19 twelve cases being fatal, the youngest case of fentanyl overdose involved a 1-year-old, boys

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<sup>24</sup> Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

<sup>25</sup> Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

<sup>26</sup> 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>.

<sup>27</sup> Alexander, "Deaths of Three Men in the Haight Traced to Fentanyl-Laced Street Drugs."

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

<sup>29</sup> 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/>.

1 as young as 2 survived, and the majority of cases involved boys between the ages of 2 and  
2 4; and

3 WHEREAS, On November 27, 2022, a 10-month-old baby accidentally overdosed on  
4 fentanyl at a Marina district playground, likely caused by powder exposure, though it is  
5 difficult to determine exactly when and where such exposure occurred<sup>30</sup>; and

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

10 WHEREAS, When intoxicated with fentanyl, symptoms include slow breathing or no  
11 breathing, drowsiness or unresponsiveness, and constricted or pinpoint pupils<sup>32</sup>; and

12 WHEREAS, Naloxone, a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration  
13 (FDA), is an efficient and life-saving treatment designed to quickly reverse the effects of  
14 opioid overdoses<sup>33</sup>; and

15 WHEREAS, Naloxone binds to opioid receptors, reversing and blocking the effects of  
16 opioids, such as fentanyl, heroin, morphine, oxycodone, and other prescription opioid  
17 medications<sup>34</sup>; and

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<sup>30</sup> 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>.

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

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

<sup>33</sup> "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>.

<sup>34</sup> "Naloxone."

1           WHEREAS, Naloxone is mainly administered by intranasal spray (into the nose) -- but  
2 can also be administered through the intramuscular (into the muscle), subcutaneous (under  
3 the skin), or intravenous injection<sup>35</sup>; and

4           WHEREAS, When given to an individual exhibiting signs of an opioid overdose,  
5 Naloxone acts as a temporary countermeasure to the opioids and quickly brings back normal  
6 breathing in those whose breath has slowed or even stopped<sup>36</sup>; and

7           WHEREAS, Multiple doses of Naloxone are now often required in a certain percentage  
8 of fentanyl overdoses because of the potency of fentanyl<sup>37</sup>; and

9           WHEREAS, Naloxone's effects only persist for about 30 to 90 minutes on average, it's  
10 critical that the individual receives medical attention as quickly as possible after taking  
11 Naloxone<sup>38</sup>; and

12           WHEREAS, In 2017, the largest single-city Naloxone distribution program in the  
13 United States, the Drug Overdose Prevention and Education (DOPE) Project, provided  
14 approximately 20,000 doses of Naloxone, largely to drug users and service providers in San  
15 Francisco, and has recorded 1,266 overdose reversals<sup>39</sup>; and

16           WHEREAS, The community-based distribution of Naloxone is linked to lower opioid  
17 overdose rates, according to research on the "Impacts of a community-based Naloxone  
18 distribution program on opioid overdose mortality rates" carried out in North Carolina<sup>40</sup>; and

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<sup>35</sup> 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>.

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

<sup>37</sup> 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>

<sup>38</sup> Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

<sup>39</sup> 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/>.

<sup>40</sup> 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/>.

1 WHEREAS, According to a study conducted by the Ohio Department of Public Health,  
2 the state of Ohio provided 145,645 Naloxone kits in 2021, which led to 19,760 confirmed  
3 overdose reversals, and 346,160 kits were distributed between 2014 and 2021, resulting in a  
4 total of 50,037 verified reversals<sup>41</sup>; and

5 WHEREAS, According to a study<sup>42</sup>, more than one in three opioid overdoses involved  
6 witnesses, and with the correct equipment, like Naloxone, bystanders can take action to  
7 prevent overdose deaths; and

8 WHEREAS, A Narcan Program has been adopted in California school districts such as  
9 Placer County, Marin County, Solano County, and Los Angeles County<sup>43</sup>; and

10 WHEREAS, On December 2022, California passed Senate Bill 367, known as the  
11 Campus Opioid Safety Act, to prevent opioid-related overdoses on school campuses by  
12 providing naloxone (without a cost) and educating young people on its uses<sup>44</sup>; and

13 WHEREAS, San Francisco does not have a Narcan program in any of its schools,  
14 however, San Francisco's city employees do have access to free Narcan and training,  
15 demonstrating why it is important for San Franciscans to have training and access to  
16 Naloxone<sup>45</sup>; and

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

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<sup>41</sup> 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>.

<sup>42</sup> Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

<sup>43</sup> 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>.

<sup>44</sup> 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/>

<sup>45</sup> 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/>

<sup>46</sup> Smith, 2019.



1           WHEREAS, In 2020, 24 Placer County residents lost their lives to fentanyl poisoning—  
2 nearly half under 25 years of age, including a 17-year-old student who purchased what he  
3 thought was a prescription of Percocet through a drug dealer on the social media platform,  
4 Snapchat but turned out to be a fentanyl pill<sup>47</sup>; and

5           WHEREAS, Because of these youth deaths, Placer County has created the “1 Pill Can  
6 Kill” Placer campaign to inform students about the dangers of fentanyl and substance abuse,  
7 and implemented additional resources to help teens and young adults cope with stressors  
8 without turning to illicit pills, and resources to support parents in navigating difficult  
9 conversations with their children<sup>48</sup>; and

10           WHEREAS, In Marin County in March 2021, 57 percent of the 65 fatal overdoses were  
11 directly tied to fentanyl, and several deaths included teens who unknowingly took fake  
12 prescription drugs laced with fentanyl, purchased on social media and on the street<sup>49</sup>; and

13           WHEREAS, Marin County has ensured that more than 100 local pharmacists are  
14 trained on the importance of furnishing Narcan, and first responders all over Marin keep life-  
15 saving Naloxone at the ready when responding to emergencies, as well as are educating  
16 Marin County communities (from schools to nonprofits), distributing Narcan, and helping  
17 individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) access treatment options<sup>50</sup>; and

18           WHEREAS, Marin County has abundant data demonstrating how successful  
19 distributing Naloxone has been, for instance, in 2015, Marin County Emergency Medical  
20 Services (EMS) administered Naloxone to 123 people who contacted EMS (911), in 2016,

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<sup>47</sup> 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-0>.

<sup>48</sup> County of Placer, “Placer County Partners Raise Awareness of Increased Fentanyl Poisonings among Teens and Young Adults.”

<sup>49</sup> 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>.

<sup>50</sup> County of Marin, “Fentanyl Overdose Is Target for OD Free Marin: Coalition, Formerly RxSafe Marin, Focuses on Emerging Crisis of Synthetic Opioids.”

1 Marin County EMS administered Naloxone to 132 people and Non-EMS individuals  
2 administration Naloxone to 3 people, and in 2018, Marin County EMS administered Naloxone  
3 to 138 people, and Non-EMS individuals administration Naloxone to 48 people <sup>51</sup>; and

4 WHEREAS, Between 2016-2018, Marin County data further showcases that family  
5 members administered Naloxone 12 times, Corrections Staff administered Naloxone 32  
6 times, Police Officers administered Naloxone 15 times, and Rehab/Nursing Staff  
7 administered Naloxone 10 times<sup>52</sup> (demonstrating the importance of bystanders having  
8 Naloxone on hand); and

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

13 WHEREAS, About 16 percent of individuals who acquire take-home Naloxone from  
14 schools have helped to reverse an opioid overdose<sup>54</sup>; and

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

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<sup>51</sup> "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/>.

<sup>52</sup> "Marin County Preventing the Next Opioid Overdose | LiveStories."

<sup>53</sup> 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](https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/CBHSPolProcMnl/DPH_Clearinghouse_Naloxone_Distribution_FAQs.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

<sup>55</sup> 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>

1           WHEREAS, The average retail price for a Naloxone kit is about \$120, which is very  
2 expensive if an individual has to pay for it out of pocket<sup>56</sup>, however Emergent BioSolutions,  
3 the company that produces Narcan, provides a discounted price to national, state, and local  
4 governmental health and safety entities closest to at-risk populations, including public health  
5 clinics, fire departments, and police departments (but does not offer to harm-reduction  
6 organizations)<sup>57</sup>; and

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

10           WHEREAS, Naloxone has a shelf-life of 36 months -- if kept in correct storage  
11 conditions, such as stored below 77°F (25°C), Excursions permitted up to 104°F (40°C), do  
12 not freeze or expose to excessive heat above 104°F (40°C), and protect from light<sup>59</sup>; now,  
13 therefore, be it

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

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<sup>56</sup> 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>

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

<sup>58</sup> DPH Clearinghouse Naloxone Distribution FAQ's, 2022. [https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/CBHSPolProcMnl/DPH\\_Clearinghouse\\_Naloxone\\_Distribution\\_FAQs.pdf](https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/CBHSPolProcMnl/DPH_Clearinghouse_Naloxone_Distribution_FAQs.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> 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](https://pharmacy.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2020/08/narcan_faq.pdf)

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

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

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

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

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

1 National Harm Reduction Coalition, which delivers free Narcan to city residents at schools;  
2 and be it

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

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

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

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and  
22 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to work together with

1 San Francisco's Police Department to enforce legal consequences for drug dealers selling  
2 drugs to young people, especially through social media apps like Snapchat and Instagram;  
3 and be it

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