

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 morphine¹; and

10 WHEREAS, The potency of fentanyl can be up to 50–100 times greater than that of
11 heroin²; 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 overdoses³; and

15 WHEREAS, Drug dealers are selling this synthetic fentanyl in numerous ways
16 including 1) on blotter paper, in eye droppers, nasal sprays⁴, as powder, tablets, capsules,
17 and solutions⁵; 2) on pills that resemble other prescription opioids such as Ritalin, Adderall,
18 Xanax, Oxycontin⁶; and 3) on a variety of substances such as black tar heroin, cocaine,
19 methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA, often known as ecstasy/molly)⁷, rock, and
20 powder cocaine⁸; and

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."

⁶ 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&rtopof=true&sd=true>

⁷ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 WHEREAS, Crack cocaine was the cause of a wave of nine non-fatal overdoses and
22 one fatal overdose that occurred in San Francisco in April 2017, and test results from the

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."

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

1 toxicology lab at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFGH) indicated that the
2 crack cocaine was contaminated with fentanyl¹⁴; and

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

6 WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)¹⁶,
7 107,375 people in the United States died of drug overdoses and drug poisonings at the end
8 of 2021 (a startling 67 percent of those deaths were attributed to synthetic opioids like
9 fentanyl, and some of these deaths were caused by fentanyl mixed with other drugs like
10 cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin, with many users unaware that they were taking
11 fentanyl); and

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

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

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

20 WHEREAS, Three fatal and nine non-fatal fentanyl overdoses among San Francisco
21 residents who reportedly intended to use just cocaine were reported to SFDPH between

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."

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>.

1 March 3 and 17, with the three fatal overdoses occurring on March 5, 2022, in the Mission
2 district²⁰; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 WHEREAS, Samples of paraphernalia and other drugs found at the scene were tested
22 immediately by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and the tests discovered that

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%20001_OCME%20Overdose%20Report.pdf.

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

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>.

1 methamphetamine, ketamine, fentanyl, and acetyl fentanyl were in the drugs, and it was also
2 discovered through conversations with the three individuals' peers that they had ingested
3 drugs thinking they were ketamine, which led to the fatal overdoses²⁷; and

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

8 WHEREAS, According to a national study²⁹ that examined 25 cases from 2004 to
9 2013 of small children dying and/or surviving after accidentally ingesting fentanyl, there were
10 twelve cases being fatal, the youngest case of fentanyl overdose involved a 1-year-old, boys
11 as young as 2 survived, and the majority of cases involved boys between the ages of 2 and
12 4; and

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

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

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

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

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."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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>

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/>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 WHEREAS, California State Representative Matt Haney has stated that the “city isn’t
21 doing enough”⁴⁶ in terms of combating fentanyl overdoses and deaths; and

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.”

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.

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 pill⁴⁷; 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 children⁴⁸; 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 street⁴⁹; 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 options⁵⁰; 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,
21 Marin County EMS administered Naloxone to 132 people and Non-EMS individuals

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>.

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.”

1 administration Naloxone to 3 people, and in 2018, Marin County EMS administered Naloxone
2 to 138 people, and Non-EMS individuals administration Naloxone to 48 people⁵¹; and

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

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

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

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

19 WHEREAS, The average retail price for a Naloxone kit is about \$120, which is very
20 expensive if an individual has to pay for it out of pocket⁵⁶, however Emergent BioSolutions,
21 the company that produces Narcan, provides a discounted price to national, state, and local
22 governmental health and safety entities closest to at-risk populations, including public health

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>

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>

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 Public Health, 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

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco recommends the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to require that a proportion of boxes of Naloxone deemed appropriate by the Department of Public Health be on hand in San Francisco schools 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 to offer free Narcan to all San Francisco students, school faculty/staff, and the parents of youth who are interested in having it on hand in case of becoming a bystander in a fentanyl overdose; and be it

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

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 that when distributing
3 free Narcan, they also include a pamphlet with clear steps and images on how to administer
4 Naloxone, as well as clear information on what an overdose looks like and the type of
5 symptoms that can occur; and be it

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

11 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
12 County of San Francisco recommends the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to also bring
13 more awareness about the San Francisco Department of Public Health's partnership with the
14 National Harm Reduction Coalition, which delivers free Narcan to city residents at schools;
15 and be it

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

23 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
24 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to raise awareness
25 at all San Francisco schools, either through information packets, teacher announcements, or

1 guest speakers from the San Francisco Department of Public Health, about the dangers of
2 “one pill can kill”, particularly fake prescription pills laced with a potentially lethal dose of
3 fentanyl, in order to discourage youth from using drugs and/or making them aware of the
4 risks they may face with taking drugs; 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 the Board of Supervisors in providing
7 free Narcan in San Francisco pharmacies, similar to states such as Ohio, Delaware, and
8 Iowa; 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 the Board of Supervisors to work together with
11 San Francisco’s Police Department to enforce legal consequences for drug dealers selling
12 drugs to young people, especially through social media apps like Snapchat and Instagram;
13 and be it

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