



Narcan Distribution Resolution

Resolution 25-26-02

Whereas: a core Jesuit value of the University of San Francisco is *Cura Personalis* - care of the whole person, including the physical, emotional, financial, and spiritual well-being of USF's students; and

Whereas: *Cura Personalis* recognizes that health is at the core of overall well-being, which necessitates access to comprehensive healthcare resources; and

Whereas: the University of San Francisco, as a Jesuit institution, believes in “[a]cknowledging the importance of supporting the whole student and the interconnectedness and value of all people, communities, and faith traditions, we embrace the Jesuit values of *Cura Personalis* and *Cura Apostolica*”¹; and

Whereas: *Cura Apostolica* emphasizes our University's value for care of the community as a whole, which necessitates providing public resources for community health; and

Whereas: the USF site for Student Wellness Center states:

“Wellness is commonly viewed as having seven dimensions: *environmental, financial, intellectual, physical, psychological, social, and spiritual*. These dimensions are interdependent and influence each other. When one dimension of our well-being is out of balance, the other dimensions are affected,”² ; and

Whereas: the university's Well-being mission statement says

“The Health & Wellness Committee at USF collaborates with campus partners and creates opportunities and programs for long-lasting well-being that maintain the overall wellness of all USF community members. All programs and opportunities are tailored to encourage and empower personal accountability for one's own health and wellness. We achieve this by:

- Providing resources, support, and creative opportunities to discover wellness practices that meet their wellness needs.
- Fostering an ‘each one, teach one’ process that enables and encourages members to support their own wellness as well as others.
- Engaging individuals and the USF community at large in an effort to improve the quality of life, inclusion, and well-being of our community”³; and

¹ <https://myusf.usfca.edu/student-life>

² <https://myusf.usfca.edu/universitywell-being/students>

³ <https://myusf.usfca.edu/universitywell-being>



Narcan Distribution Resolution
Resolution 25-26-02

Whereas: the call to action statement of the Okanagan Charter, with whom USF is affiliated, reads:

“Build health and wellness by caring for the whole person (*Cura Personalis*), a Jesuit tradition, that inspires our proactive and compassionate approach to health and wellbeing by promoting access and equity to all⁴”; and

Whereas: in the summer of 2025, student Rachel Lee founded Narcare, an Undergraduate Student Organization at the University of San Francisco dedicated to combating the opioid crisis through harm reduction, education, and advocacy. Narcare’s goal is to raise awareness about the dangers of opioid misuse, particularly fentanyl, and provide free supplies and educational workshops on campus for students to safely learn how to use this life-saving tool; and

Whereas: by 2021, teens 15 to 19 years old became five times more likely to die from opioids, specifically fentanyl. In 2022, over 650 Californians ages 15 to 24 fatally overdosed on opioids.⁵ In 2024, there were 635 reported deaths related to opioid overdose in San Francisco, and in July 2025 alone, there were 51 preliminary unintentional drug overdose deaths.⁶ As of now, there have been 412 opioid-related deaths in 2025, and the total number of deaths is projected to reach 706 by the end of the year; and

Whereas: Narcan is a harmless opioid overdose reversal medication that comes in either a nasal spray or injection. Narcan is an over-the-counter medication and cannot cause an opioid overdose, nor can it cause death if someone is experiencing an opioid overdose. It is non-addictive, non-psychoactive, and has a short duration of action, which makes it extremely safe for emergency medical use. If opioids are not present in the body, Narcan has no effect, and “when given naloxone, 93.5% of people survived their overdose⁷”; and

Whereas: according to the FDA, “Narcan does not require a prescription as it is not an addictive medication. It can be safely administered to people of all ages, including infants, children, and the elderly. If someone is having a medical emergency unrelated to an opioid overdose, administering Narcan to them will not have any effect or cause them additional harm, making it completely safe and harmless to use⁸”; and

⁴ <https://myusf.usfca.edu/sites/default/files/users/lrsackett/Okanagan%20Charter%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

⁵ <https://calmatters.org/education/higher-education/2024/02/narcan-california-colleges/>

⁶ <https://www.sf.gov/data--preliminary-unintentional-drug-overdose-deaths>

⁷ <https://www.cnn.com/2017/10/30/health/naloxone-reversal-success-study>

⁸ <https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/access-naloxone-can-save-life-during-opioid-overdose>



Narcan Distribution Resolution
Resolution 25-26-02

Whereas: according to the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine, “Naloxone overall is a safe medication, and is not known to cause harm when administered in typical doses to opioid-naïve patients.”⁹; and

Whereas: according to a study conducted by the Sharp McDonald Center, “more than 700,000 patients received naloxone in the U.S. from 2020 to 2022. During this period, the percentage of laypeople using naloxone to help save another person’s life increased by more than 40%. What’s more, over 60% of surveyed people who self-reported opioid dependence currently carry naloxone”; and

Whereas: if someone is having a medical emergency unrelated to an opioid overdose, administering Narcan to them will not have any effect or cause them additional harm, making it completely safe and harmless to use.¹⁰ It can be safely administered to people of all ages, including infants, children, and the elderly; and

Whereas: in 2022, San Francisco distributed 65,877 doses of Narcan to the community, and in 2023, the city distributed over 135,610 doses of Narcan as part of its efforts to combat overdoses. These efforts are expected to double by the end of 2025.¹¹; and

Whereas: the Campus Opioid Safety Act took effect on January 1, 2023, requiring campus health centers at public colleges and universities to provide students with free Narcan. Currently, at least 100 colleges in California have Narcan on campus, including all UC and Cal State campuses, as well as Stanford University (Appendix, Figure 2).¹²; and

Whereas: Santa Clara University has been working with its Vice Provost for Student Life, Jeanne Rosenberger, since 2020 to make Narcan kits and host trainings for students. On May 9, 2023, SCU undergraduate seniors and public health majors welcomed a Narcan vending machine on campus, open daily and accessible 24 hours (Appendix, Figure 1)¹³; and

Whereas: USF is in San Francisco, a city that continues to face a severe opioid and fentanyl crisis. As a campus close to downtown, students are part of a community where overdoses are a

⁹ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC5753997/>

¹⁰ <https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/access-naloxone-can-save-life-during-opioid-overdose>

¹¹ <https://www.sf.gov/file/annual-performance-results-fy23>

¹² <https://calmatters.org/education/higher-education/2024/02/narcan-california-colleges/>

¹³ <https://www.scu.edu/news-and-events/feature-stories/2023/stories/if-this-saves-one-life-on-campus-to-me-thats-worth-it.html>



Narcan Distribution Resolution

Resolution 25-26-02

real and present concern. Having Narcan readily available on campus ensures that students are prepared to respond in an emergency, just as they would be with other basic health resources; and

Whereas: providing free Narcan to students strengthens our university's Basic Needs Program. The Basic Needs Program has experienced significant growth in recent years, with the USF Food Pantry serving as a cornerstone initiative. By integrating the provision of free Narcan into this program, you could further centralize these services, enhance visibility and promotion, and create a cohesive connection point for students accessing other components of the program; and just like menstrual products, Narcan is a basic need. Students should have easy and free access to it at all times; and

Whereas: expressing the necessity for Narcan on campus, the University of San Francisco students and faculty share their thoughts:

“It’s just the safety aspect of it, even though we are in the Inner Richmond, we’re still part of San Francisco, so having the safety net for the people and allowing them to have experience with Narcan is really important, especially for students.”

- *Sean Paredes, Nursing CO’26*

“Students are around more than Public Safety officers, so it's so much faster and safer for students to have access and carry Narcan for safety purposes in case of emergencies.”

- *Lucy Stockton, Nursing CO’26*

“I think as socially aware members of the San Francisco community, it’s our responsibility to be proactive not only for ourselves but for the people around us. It’s more than just about public safety, it’s about regard for human life and dignity.”

- *Franchesca Raine Rugayan, SOM CO’26*

"Students on a college campus need to have access to Narcan because opioid overdoses can happen anywhere, and quick access to this medication can save lives. With the rise of fentanyl being mixed into recreational drugs without people knowing, even one pill can be deadly. Narcan works within minutes to reverse the effects of an opioid overdose and restore breathing, giving crucial time until emergency services arrive. Having it available on campus does not encourage drug use, but instead acts as a safety measure, much like fire extinguishers or defibrillators, to protect the community in case of emergencies. By making Narcan accessible, colleges empower students and staff to respond effectively, reduce stigma, and create a safer environment for everyone.”

- *Tina Tran, Nursing CO’27*



Narcan Distribution Resolution

Resolution 25-26-02

“It should come as no surprise that San Francisco is a city that is greatly impacted by the opioid epidemic. USF being at the center of San Francisco makes students and members of the USF community susceptible to drug abuse, whether intentional or unintentional. While students may not report engaging in opioid class substances, it is still a common fear for students who engage in off-campus activities such as clubs, bars, raves, etc. We want students to feel safe, and to do so, we need students to not only have Narcan on hand in case of emergency, but also education on how to prevent, detect, and save someone from overdose. Narcare is the only student-led organization at USF that is currently capable of fostering a safer environment for our students, allowing them to thrive and feel secure.”

- *Brandon Crews, Biology CO'26*

“The modern opioid crisis in the United States... poses significant risks in communities nationwide, with the young people being particularly vulnerable. The University of San Francisco is not exempt from this public health emergency, and it is the University’s responsibility to act and protect its students...Narcare’s mission aligns with USF’s traditional motto, “Pro Urbe et Universitate (for the City and University)” to serve both San Francisco and the University of San Francisco to combat opioid addiction. Narcare’s mission also aligns with the USF’s more modern motto to “change the world from here” to radically address this emergency and set an example for other institutions to follow. Narcare is committed to creating a safe and supportive environment through compassion, responsibility, and preparedness, which are key components in the fight to eradicate opioid overdose.”

- *Dr. Ana K Brown, Department of Chemistry, Adjunct Professor, University of San Francisco*

The above statements affirm the necessity for trained Narcan administrators on the University of San Francisco’s campus; and

Whereas: Narcare will be receiving Narcan and fentanyl test strips from the national Narcare chapter at the University of Washington to distribute to nonprofit organizations in San Francisco during the Spring 2026 semester; and

Whereas: the Narcan and fentanyl test strips will be stored with the Director(s) of Narcare as per University policy; and



Narcan Distribution Resolution

Resolution 25-26-02

Whereas: providing free Narcan across campus enhances the university's appeal to prospective students and families - underscoring the university's commitment to being progressive, inclusive, and student-centered. This initiative creates a positive impression for prospective students and their families, showcasing a thoughtful and supportive campus environment during their visits; and further, it allows USF to actively participate in the state wide and city's efforts to reduce opioid overdoses, increase awareness, and proactively equip students with the tools they may need, because you never know when an overdose could occur; and

Therefore, be it resolved by the Associated Students of the University of San Francisco Senate in its role as the sole representative body of all the undergraduate students of the University of San Francisco, the following be enacted:

Resolved: that Narcan be permitted to be distributed on the USF campus by Narcare, with the condition that all students who receive Narcan participate in a 30-minute video and questionnaire training from *End Overdose*, and sign a liability waiver prior to completing a 20-minute in-person training workshop through Narcare at USF (Appendix, Figure 3).

Submitted by:

Rachel Lee, *President of Narcare USF*

Emiko Uohara, *President of ASUSF Senate*

Supported by:

Brandon Crews, *USF Narcare Co-President*

Gabrielle Romeo, *USF Narcare Vice President*

Rebecca Jia, *USF Narcare Treasurer*

Clarence Lee, *USF Narcare Outreach Coordinator*

Justin Boyle, *USF Narcare Event Coordinator*

Tina Tran, *USF Narcare Education Coordinator*

Oliver Bargiel, *USF Narcare Social Media Chair*

Katie Mai, *USF Narcare Fundraising Chair*

Presented To Advocacy on:

October 7, 2025

Presented To The Senate on:

October 8, 2025



Narcan Distribution Resolution
Resolution 25-26-02

Passed by the Senate on:
October 15, 2025

Signed by:
Emiko Uohara, *President of ASUSF Senate*



Narcan Distribution Resolution
Resolution 25-26-02

Appendix:



Figure 1. Santa Clara University, 2023 *Narcan Vending Machine*



Figure 2. UC Berkeley, 2024 *Student Organization, End Overdose, Tabling at Sproul Plaza*



Narcan Distribution Resolution

Resolution 25-26-02



Liability Waiver and Acknowledgement Form

Narcare, a student organization at the University of San Francisco (USFCA) provides educational resources and training to students on how to recognize the signs of an opioid-related overdose and how to properly administer naloxone (Narcan). The purpose of this waiver is to confirm that participants understand the scope of Narcare's role and agree to assume responsibility for the use of Narcan provided through our workshops if they choose.

By signing below, I acknowledge that I have completed Narcare's required **30-minute video training from End Overdose** and a **20-minute in-person training workshop**, which covers:

- Educational videos and comprehension questions
- Recognizing the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose
- Steps to take when responding to a suspected overdose
- How to properly handle and administer Narcan

I understand that Narcare's role is solely to educate and train students on overdose recognition and the proper administration of Narcan. I recognize that Narcare is not a medical provider and does not guarantee outcomes related to the administration of Narcan.

I further understand and agree that once I receive Narcan through Narcare, **I am solely responsible** for its possession, storage, and use. The University of San Francisco and Narcare, and affiliates are **not liable** for any outcomes, damages, injuries, or claims that may arise from the possession or administration of Narcan by myself or others. I am responsible for ensuring I administer Narcan in good faith and in accordance with the training I received.

By signing this document, I hereby release, waive, and discharge **Narcare at USFCA, its advisors, and affiliates** from any and all liability, claims, or causes of action that may arise from my participation in the training, receipt of Narcan, or use of Narcan in any situation.

I have read and fully understand this waiver. I voluntarily sign it, recognizing that it is legally binding.

Printed Name: _____

Student CWID: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Figure 3. Narcare Liability Waiver and Acknowledgement Form



Narcan Distribution Resolution Resolution 25-26-02



University of San Francisco
2130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
usfca.edu

Supporting the Circulation of Narcan to Students

An Evidence-Based Call for Action on Opioid Overdose Prevention at the University of San Francisco

The modern opioid crisis in the United States has been reported in three waves: a) as prescription abuse, such as painkillers, b) as heroin-related deaths, c) as the rapid rise of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl. Each one of these waves poses significant risks in communities nationwide, with the young people being particularly vulnerable. The University of San Francisco is not exempt from this public health emergency, and it is the University's responsibility to act and protect its students. Narcan®, the brand name of naloxone has proven to be a life-saving medication that can reverse opioid toxicity caused overdose within minutes.

Currently at USF only public safety officers are authorized to distribute Narcan® nasal spray. They are permitted to carry and administer it to students who are experiencing overdose symptoms. From 2015 to 2023, Narcan® was available only by prescription. However, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration naloxone is not a controlled substance. Many states allow pharmacists to dispense naloxone without a prescription to increase accessibility to organizations, universities and communities. As part of Governor Newsom's "Master Plan for Tackling the Fentanyl and Opioid Crisis", the Naloxone Distribution Project has been established. Narcare is a student-led and public health-focused organization dedicated to combating the opioid crisis through harm reduction both in the San Francisco community and on USF campus. This statement advocates for the creation of wide-campus distribution points to make the medication accessible to all students without law enforcement being the intermediary.

According to US Food & Drug Administration, naloxone "will not harm someone who does not have opioids in their system" and "can be administered to people of all ages, so it can also be used for suspected overdose in infants, children, and the elderly". This statement supports the regulation through the presentation of proper identification of the individual to obtain naloxone, similar to the requirements for alcohol purchase, without involving law enforcement.

Narcare's mission aligns with USF's traditional motto "Pro Urbe et Universitate (for the City and University)" to serve both San Francisco and the University of San Francisco to combat opioid overdose. Narcare's mission also aligns with the USF's more modern motto to "change the world from here" to radically address this emergency and set an example to other institutions to follow. Narcare is committed to creating a safe and supportive environment through compassion, responsibility and preparedness, which are key components in the fight to eradicate opioid overdose.

Ana K. Brown
Adjunct Professor
Department of Chemistry
The University of San Francisco

Figure 4. Adjunct Professor Ana Brown Statement of Support