File I	No.	240379

Committee Item	No.	
Board Item No.	36	

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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OTHER				
Assembly Bill 21 CSAC and LCC				
Prepared by: Lisa Lew Date: April 19, 2024				
Prepared by:		Date:		

1	[Supporting California State Assembly Bill No. 2115 (Haney) - Enhancing Methadone Treatment Access]
2	Treatment / tooosej
3	Resolution urging support of California State Assembly Bill No. 2115: Enhancing
4	Methadone Treatment Access, introduced by Assembly Member Matt Haney, and
5	urging its passage and implementation.
6	
7	WHEREAS, 2023 was the deadliest year on record for overdose deaths in San
8	Francisco; and
9	WHEREAS, Residents of San Francisco face a dire overdose crisis, with Black/African
10	American individuals experiencing a four-fold increased rate of fatal overdose compared to
11	their non-Hispanic white counterparts; and
12	WHEREAS, California is grappling with a significant public health epidemic marked by
13	the doubling of preventable drug-related overdose deaths since 2017, with nearly 6,000
14	fatalities in 2021 attributed to opioid-related overdoses; and
15	WHEREAS, Expanding access to methadone treatment has been proven to reduce
16	overdose mortality, enhance treatment engagement, and mitigate harm associated with drug
17	use; and
18	WHEREAS, Individuals grappling with opioid use disorder (OUD) confront numerous
19	obstacles in accessing methadone treatment, as current California law does not fully align
20	with new federal rules; and
21	WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 2115 (Haney) seeks to rectify this disparity by syncing state
22	law with federal regulations, enabling clinics to dispense 72 hours of methadone while
23	referring individuals to methadone clinics; and
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25

1	WHEREAS, With increased access to methadone treatment, the City and County of
2	San Francisco and Department of Public Health will be more equipped to address the needs
3	of individuals suffering from opioid addiction; and
4	WHEREAS, In expanding access to methadone treatment, individuals struggling with
5	opioid addiction will have greater support in managing cravings and withdrawal symptoms,
6	thereby reducing the likelihood of relapse and associated overdose incidents; and
7	WHEREAS, This adjustment would foster timely and efficient referrals—especially on
8	evenings and weekends—to longer-term treatment options available at methadone clinics, so
9	that patients can experience smoother continuity of care, improving odds that they have
10	access to comprehensive treatment services essential for sustained recovery; and
11	WHEREAS, The proposed modification addresses immediate barriers to treatment
12	access while also laying the groundwork for improved treatment outcomes and public health
13	outcomes; now, therefore, be it
14	RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco
15	supports Assembly Bill 2115 (Haney), which increases access to methadone by aligning state
16	law with federal rules; and, be it
17	FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges the California State
18	Legislature to pass AB 2115 unamended and for Governor Gavin Newsom to sign AB 2115
19	into law; and, be it
20	FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors directs the Clerk of the Board
21	to send a copy of this Resolution upon final passage to the offices of San Francisco's State
22	Legislative delegation, the City Lobbyist, and the Governor's Office.
23	
24	
25	

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 1, 2024

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2023–24 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2115

Introduced by Assembly Member Haney

February 5, 2024

An act to amend Section 4184 of the Business and Professions Code, and to add Section 11839.35 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2115, as amended, Haney. Controlled substances: clinics.

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy and makes a violation of the act a crime. Under existing law, specified clinics, including surgical clinics, may purchase drugs at wholesale for administration or dispensing to the clinic's patients. Existing law requires these clinics to maintain certain records and to obtain a license from the board. Existing law prohibits specified substances from being dispensed by a nonprofit or free clinic, as defined.

This bill would authorize a nonprofit or free clinic to dispense a narcotic drug for the purpose of relieving acute withdrawal symptoms while arrangements are being made for referral for treatment, as described, and would require the clinic dispensing the narcotic to be subject to specified labeling and recordkeeping requirements. Because the bill would specify additional requirements under the Pharmacy Law, a violation of which would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to regulate and license narcotic treatment programs, including in the AB 2115 -2-

use of narcotic replacement therapy and medication-assisted treatment. Existing regulation specifies certain requirements and considerations for a patient to be eligible for treatment at a licensed narcotic treatment program, such as a medical evaluation conducted by the program, laboratory tests for disease, and minimum monthly participation in counseling, among others. Existing regulation also imposes specified criteria to be considered before a patient is eligible for take-home doses of medication, requires revocation of those privileges if a patient tests positive for illicit substances on 2 consecutive monthly samples, and prescribes criteria for the restoration of those privileges, including test results that are negative for illicit substances. Existing regulation requires a patient who is absent from a program for 2 weeks without contacting the program be terminated from the program.

This bill would specify that medical evaluation may be conducted by any health care provider, if it is verified by a narcotic treatment program practitioner, would authorize a program to allow patients to refuse or delay laboratory tests for disease, and would state that a patient receiving maintenance treatment is not precluded from receiving medication by a refusal to participate in counseling. The bill would revise the criteria to be considered prior to providing a patient with take-home medication privileges to include the absence of active substance use disorders and known recent diversion activity and the regularity of attendance for supervised medication administration, among others. The bill would state that a practitioner is not required to restrict a patient's take-home medication privileges if the patient tests positive for an illicit substance as described above and a practitioner is not required to establish a specified number of negative tests to restore those privileges to a patient. The bill would authorize a program to allow a patient to be absent from the program for up to 30 days without contact before requiring that they be terminated from the program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

-3- AB 2115

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 2

SECTION 1. Section 4184 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 4184. (a) Except as described in subdivision (b), a Schedule II controlled substance shall not be dispensed by the clinic. This limitation does not prohibit a physician dispensing a Schedule II drug to the extent permitted by law.
- (b) A clinic may dispense a Schedule II controlled substance if the substance being dispensed is a narcotic drug for the purpose of relieving acute withdrawal symptoms when necessary while arrangements are being made for referral for treatment consistent with Section 1306.07(b) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (c) A clinic dispensing a Schedule II controlled substance pursuant to subdivision (b) is subject to the labeling requirements imposed upon pharmacists by Section 4076, the recordkeeping requirements of this chapter, and all of the packaging requirements of good pharmaceutical practice, including, but not limited to, the use of childproof containers.
- SEC. 2. Section 11839.35 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 11839.35. (a) A medical evaluation of a patient prior to admittance to a detoxification or maintenance treatment may be conducted by any health care provider, if it is verified by a narcotic treatment program practitioner as true and accurate and it is transmitted in accordance with all applicable privacy laws.
- (b) A narcotic treatment program may authorize a patient to decline laboratory testing for disease or may authorize a patient to complete that testing within two weeks of the date of admittance to the program.
- (c) A narcotic treatment program shall not deny a patient maintenance treatment due to the length of time a person has been addicted to opiates.
- (d) A patient receiving maintenance treatment is not precluded from receiving medication for opiate use disorder by refusing to participate in counseling services.
- (e) A narcotic treatment program practitioner shall update a patient's treatment plan annually.

AB 2115 —4—

(f) The initial dose of methadone provided to a patient in a narcotic treatment program shall not exceed 50 milligrams unless the practitioner finds sufficient medical rationale that a higher dose is clinically indicated. The practitioner shall document that rationale in the patient's records.

- (g) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 11839.3, a decision to dispense take-home doses of narcotic replacement therapy medications shall be determined by a medical practitioner, who shall consider, among other pertinent factors, all of the following criteria:
- (1) The absence of active substance use disorders, other physical or behavioral health conditions that increase the risk of patient harm as it relates to the potential for overdose, or the ability to function safely.
- (2) The regularity of attendance for supervised medication administration.
- (3) The absence of serious behavioral problems that endanger the patient, the public, or others.
 - (4) The absence of known recent diversion activity.
- (5) Whether take-home medication can be safely transported and stored.
- (6) Any other criteria that the medical director or medical practitioner considers relevant to the patient's safety and the public's health.
- (h) A decision to dispense take-home medication shall not be contingent on the length of time a patient has participated in treatment. A patient eligible for take-home medication may receive up to a seven-day take-home supply of medication. After 15 days of treatment, a patient may receive up to a two-week take-home supply of medication, and after 31 days in treatment may receive a 28-day take-home supply of medication.
- (i) A medical practitioner is not required to restrict a patient's take-home medication privileges if that patient's monthly bodily specimen has tested positive for illicit drugs in two consecutive months.
- (j) In restoring a patient's take-home medication privileges, a practitioner is not required to impose any requirement that the patient's monthly bodily specimen test negative for illicit drugs for any specified period of time.

—5— **AB 2115**

- (k) A patient may be absent from a maintenance treatment program for up to 30 days, without contacting the program.
- (1) The department shall review existing regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter and remove outdated, stigmatizing language and obsolete references.

SEC. 2.

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6 7 SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or 10 11 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty 12 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of 13 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California 14 15 Constitution.

From: Hernandez, Melissa G (BOS) To: **BOS Legislation**, (BOS) Cc: Preston, Dean (BOS)

RE: Introduction - Expanding Methadone Treatment Subject:

Date: Wednesday, April 17, 2024 1:54:47 PM

Attachments: image001.png

Text - AB 2115 - Haney.pdf

Hi Lisa,

The changes are approved. Please see the attached copy of AB 2115. California State Association of Counties and League of Cities have not yet taken a position on this bill.

Best,

Melissa

From: BOS Legislation, (BOS) <bos.legislation@sfgov.org>

Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2024 1:44 PM

To: Hernandez, Melissa G (BOS) < melissa.g.hernandez@sfgov.org>; BOS Legislation, (BOS)

<bos.legislation@sfgov.org>

Cc: Preston, Dean (BOS) < dean.preston@sfgov.org>

Subject: RE: Introduction - Expanding Methadone Treatment

Hi Melissa,

Please see attached draft with clerical edits to the legislation. Kindly review and let us know these changes are acceptable. Also please provide the following support documents:

- Copy of AB 2115
- Confirm that organizations such as the California State Association of Counties and League of California Cities have not taken a position on these bills. If they have, please provide a copy of their statement for completeness of the file

Thank you.

Lisa Lew

San Francisco Board of Supervisors 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place. Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102 T 415-554-7718 | F 415-554-5163 <u>lisa.lew@sfgov.org</u> | <u>www.sfbos.org</u>

(VIRTUAL APPOINTMENTS) To schedule a "virtual" meeting with me (on Microsoft Teams), please ask and I can answer your questions in real time.



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From: Hernandez, Melissa G (BOS) < melissa.g.hernandez@sfgov.org>

Sent: Tuesday, April 16, 2024 4:04 PM

To: BOS Legislation, (BOS) < bos.legislation@sfgov.org>

Cc: Preston, Dean (BOS) < dean.preston@sfgov.org>; Fieber, Jennifer (BOS)

<jennifer.fieber@sfgov.org>; Prager, Jackie (BOS) <jackie.prager@sfgov.org>; Lopez-Weaver, Lindsey
(BOS) <Lindsey.Lopez@sfgov.org>; Ebadi, Mahanaz (BOS) <mahanaz.ebadi@sfgov.org>; Carrillo, Lila
(BOS) lila.carrillo@sfgov.org>

Subject: Introduction - Expanding Methadone Treatment

Hello,

Please see the attached resolution and introduction form. I've CC'd Sup. Preston to indicate his approval. I've also CC'd staff for Supervisors Melgar, Ronen, Walton, Safai, and Dorsey to confirm their cosponsorship.

Best,

Melissa G. Hernandez
Legislative Aide, District 5 Supervisor Dean Preston
Cell: 415.763.9604
Pronouns: She / They
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Introduction Form

(by a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor)