



HOMELESS &
HOUSING
RESOURCE
CENTER

Naloxone in Public Housing: Success in St. Louis


April 4, 2024

Disclaimer

The **Homeless and Housing Resource Center** is a program operated by Policy Research, Inc. and developed under grant 1H79SM083003-01 from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Interviews, policies, and opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of SAMHSA or HHS.



ASL Interpretation and Transcription

- We have arranged for ASL interpretation services during this meeting. The ASL interpreters are:
 - McKenna Guarasce
 - Pamela Orr
- Live transcription is available
 - Click Live Transcript  and then select Show Subtitle
 - Subtitles can be moved within the window and re-sized
- If you are experiencing technical difficulties, please contact info@hhrctraining.org



Webinar Instructions

- All participant lines will be muted and the chat feature is disabled
- **Questions:** Please submit your questions using the Q&A feature
- **Slides:** Available now on HHRC website: <https://hhrctraining.org/events-webinars>
- **Recording:** Will be available on the HHRC website within 1 week
- **Evaluation:** Link will be shared at the end and browser should redirect you
- **Certificate of Participation** (no CEUs are offered): Provided after the evaluation is completed

Opening Remarks



Rachel L. Levine, M.D.
Admiral, U.S. Public Health Service
Assistant Secretary for Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



NALOXONE IN PUBLIC HOUSING: SUCCESS IN ST. LOUIS

SAVING LIVES WHERE PEOPLE LIVE

Speakers



Dr. Rachel Winograd,
Associate Professor,
Department of Psychological
Sciences, Director of Addiction
Science, Missouri Institute of
Mental Health

Daje Bradshaw-Glenn,
Community Partnerships and
Programing Specialist –
Addiction Science, Missouri
Institute of Mental Health

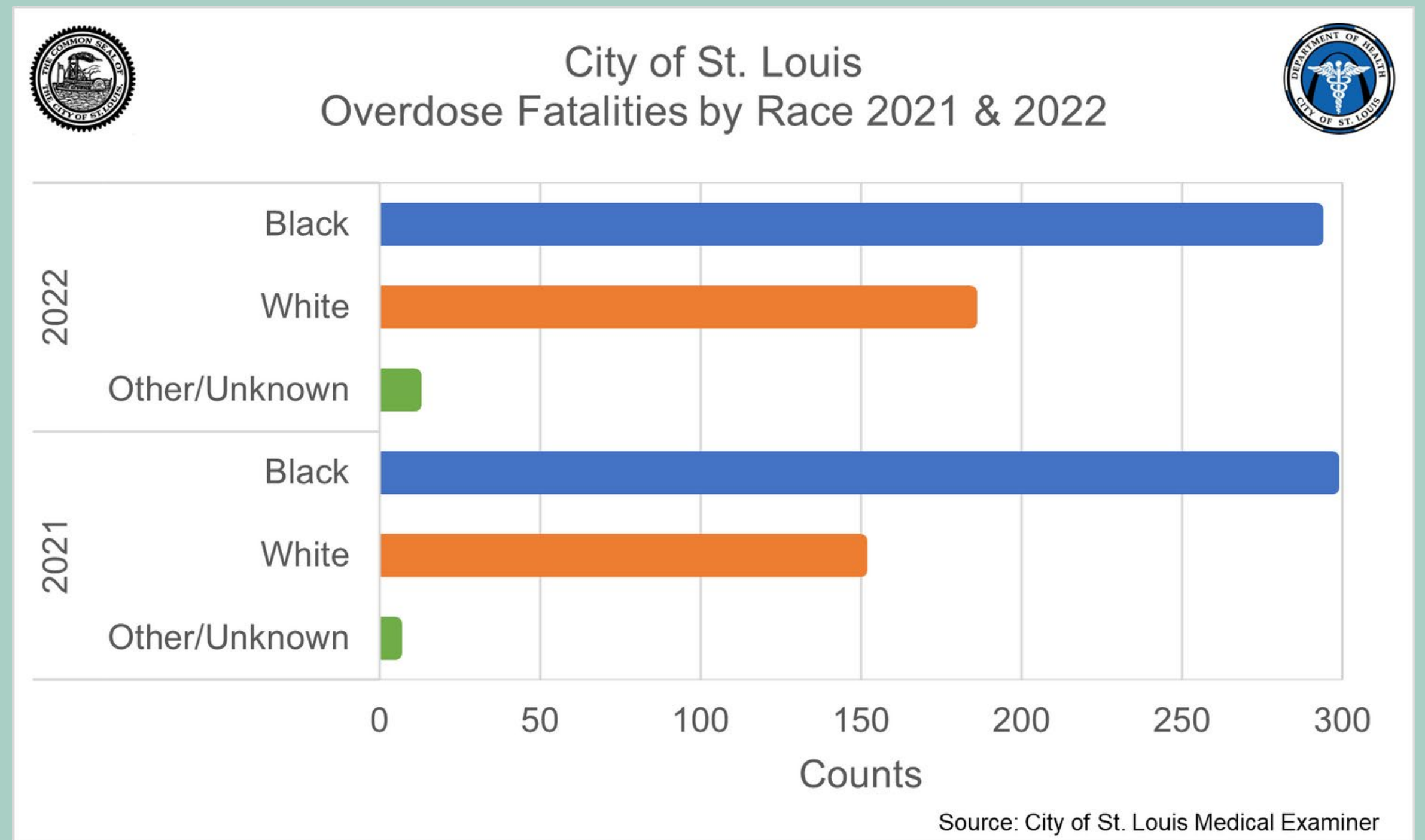
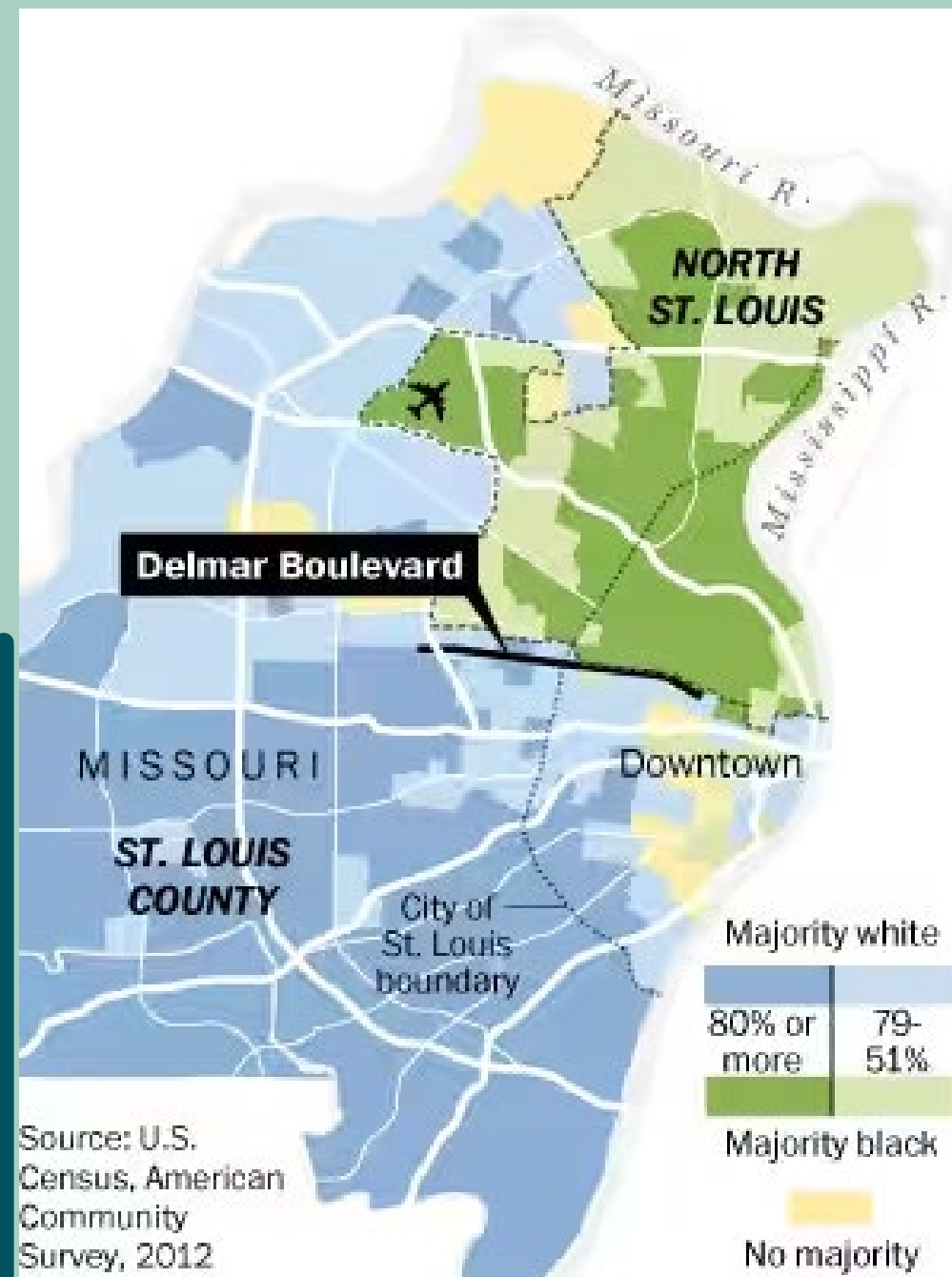
DeAnthony Henderson,
Community Health Worker,
Family Care Health Centers

LaTasha Barnes, Interim
Executive Director, St Louis
Housing Authority

Pastor Pamela Paul, Harm
Reduction Consultant,
Addiction Science,

Hanna Oberg, Community
Health Worker, Family Care
Health Centers

St. Louis and Racial Disparities in Overdose



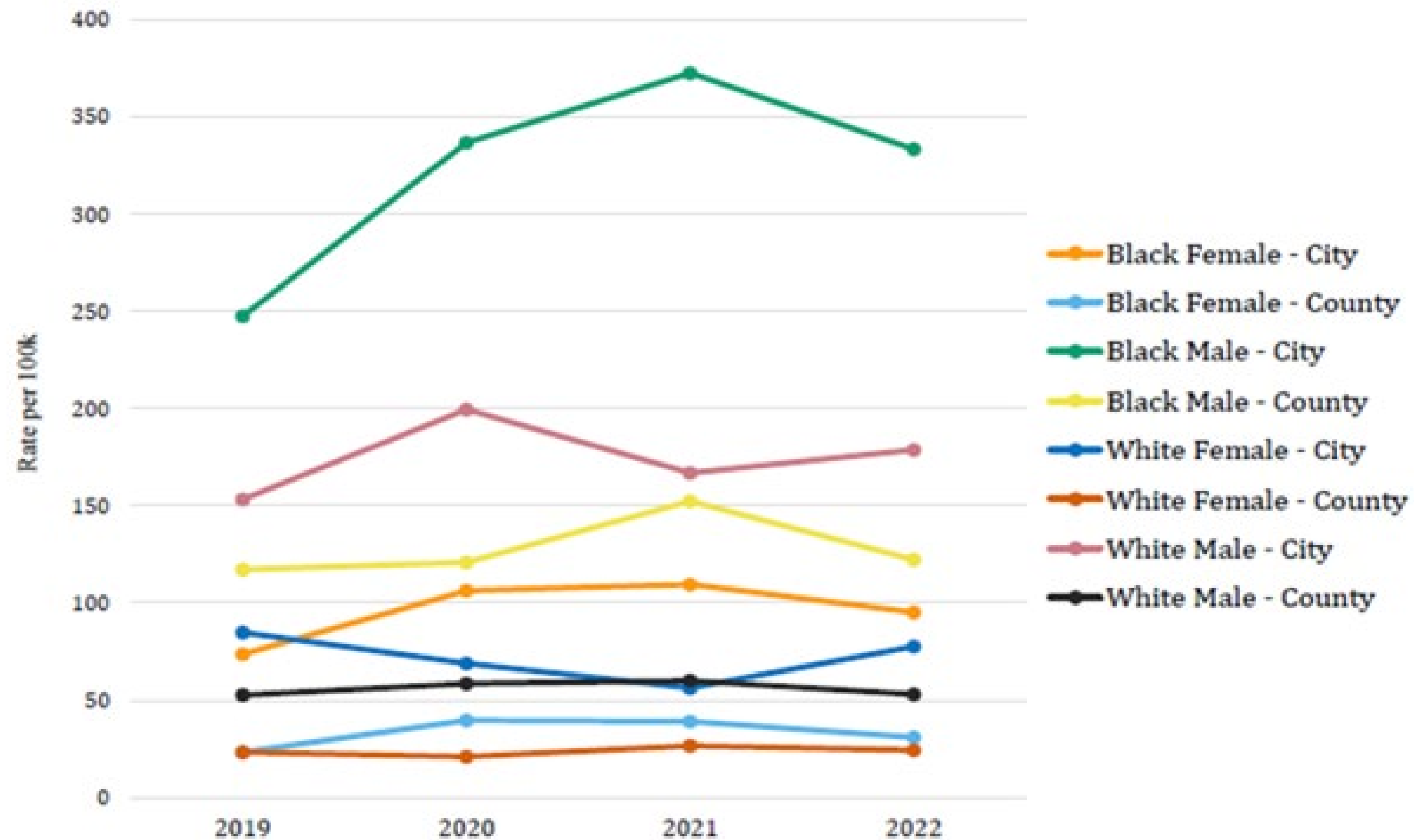
St. Louis Historical Disinvestment



- St. Louis remains one of the top 10 most racially segregated cities in the U.S.
- Redlining-discriminatory practice of refusing someone a loan, insurance, credit, etc
- Inequality of resources are insufficient to meet the needs of communities

Rates of Drug-Involved Deaths in St. Louis City & County 2019-2022

Rate of Drug-Involved Deaths in St. Louis City and County by Race/Sex



University of Missouri, St. Louis-Missouri Institute of Mental Health Addiction Science Team, St. Louis City and St. Louis County Medical Examiners. (2022). The American Community Survey. (2016-2020). STL City/County OD Rates by Top 5 Residential Zip Codes. (2020-2021).

The CENTER Initiative

Community ENgagement, Trauama, Equity and Renewal to CENTER People Who Use Drugs

Mission: Our mission is to reduce overdose, confront the impact of trauma, and invest in the long-term wellbeing of Black people most impacted by addiction, drug use, and overdose in St. Louis.

Long-Term Objective: Create Systems Change

Priority 1: Change the Narrative

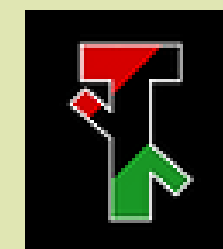
Priority 2: Promote Safe Use

Priority 3: Increase Service Options

**Advocacy - Direct Intervention - Education - Relationship
Building - Research**

Founded 2021

Behavioral Health Network
of Greater St. Louis



UMSL



A Tragedy Strikes

A POISONED DRUG SUPPLY

A VUNDERABLE & NEGLECTED GROUP OF PEOPLE

PUBLIC HOUSING COMPLEX

NO NALOXONE

11 OVERDOSES & 7 LIVES LOST

SPECIAL REPORT
Two deadly days in St. Louis: An overdose cluster kills 8 Black people — and shows the new shape of the addiction crisis

By [Andrew Joseph](#) July 25, 2022

Inside the deadliest mass overdose in St. Louis history

All told, 11 people overdosed on fentanyl-tainted crack cocaine at Parkview and Park Place apartments.

July 22, 2022 by [Mike Fitzgerald](#)

MISSOURI

'It's a tragedy': Neighbors shocked by 7 overdose deaths in St. Louis apartments

by: [Jeff Bernthal](#)
Posted: Feb 8, 2022 / 10:35 PM CST
Updated: Feb 9, 2022 / 02:15 PM CST

11 OVERDOSES & 7 LIVES LOST



Photos of loved ones from the Riverfront Times

Legal Landscape

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADA) of 1988
Prohibits tenants from engaging in drug-related activity on or near public housing premises □ grounds for immediate eviction.

The Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Cranston-Gonzales) of 1990
Expanded the above to include a tenants' family member or guest

Housing Opportunity Program Extension (HOPE) Act of 1996
Expanded the above to include activities off housing property

WE NEEDED TO GET INTO PARKVIEW

1

REACHED OUT TO PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, , BUT IT WASN'T WORKING

2

ISSUED A PUBLIC STATEMENT

3

CONNECTED WITH SLHA LEADERSHIP

One year later, we take time to acknowledge the **painful, mass overdose event that occurred this time last year (2022) at Parkview Apartments** taking 9 of our neighbors' lives. As we honor them, we must also recognize the **652 additional members of our community** who needlessly passed away in St. Louis City and County last year due to the fentanyl-poisoned drug supply and lack of access to life-saving naloxone (Narcan), effective treatment, and supportive recovery services.

Over half of those lost to overdose in the St. Louis region in 2022 were Black or African American.

In a community where it is illegal to access clean syringes and tools that rapidly check drugs for fentanyl, **our policies and priorities are making it harder for people to get the life-saving assistance they need.**

Insights from Black St. Louis stakeholders in the recent CENTER study add to decades of research showing that people achieve wellness through compassion and ongoing support. **Without safety and stability, it is difficult to get through the day, let alone get to a treatment provider or doctor's office.**

With this in mind, we recommend these immediate investments:

Same-day access to respite and recovery housing

Same-day access to substance use drop-in centers & treatment clinics

Care navigators, community health workers, peer specialists & patient advocates

Universal access to naloxone, clean syringes, drug checking, and other harm reduction tools

See detailed recommendations and provide feedback: [CENTERstl.org/media/parkview](https://centerstl.org/media/parkview)

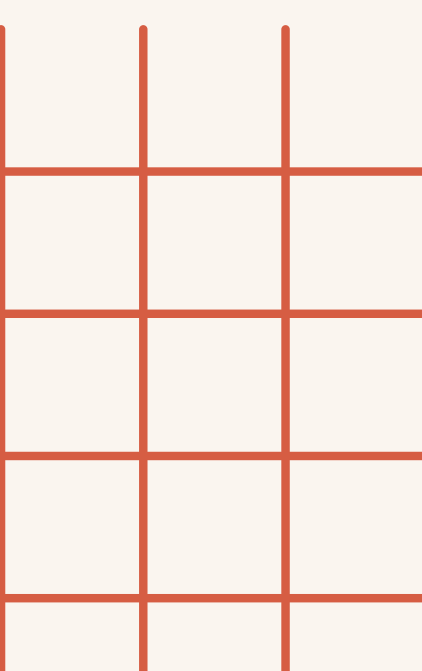
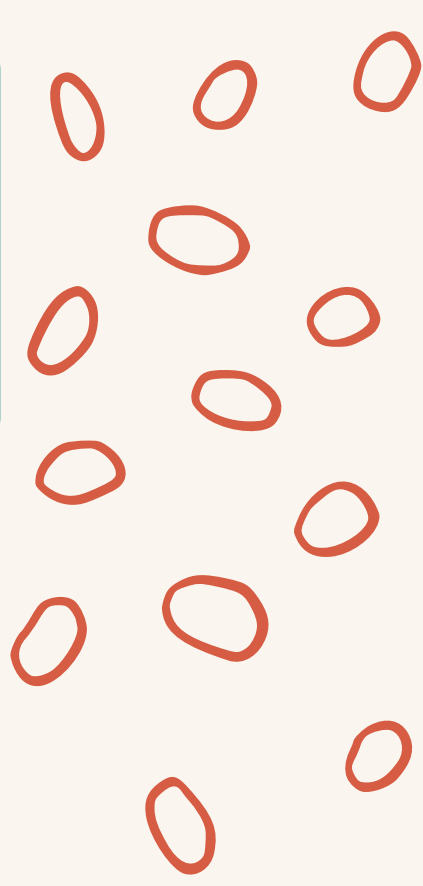
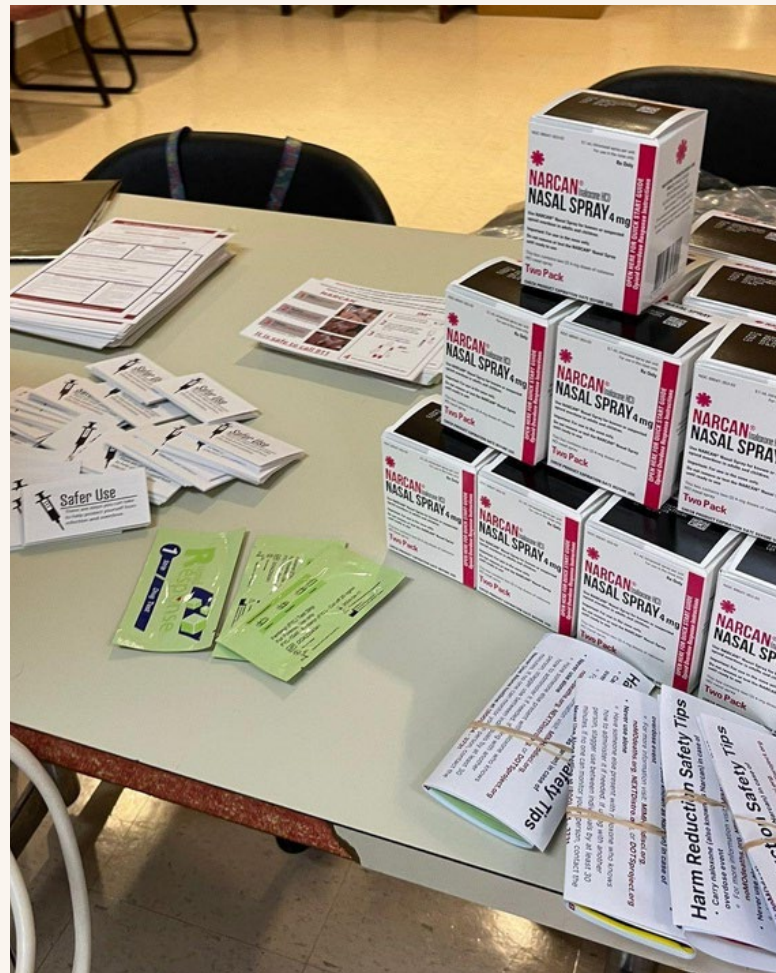
In solidarity, The CENTER Team



Addressing Stigma through Harm Reduction Training

4

TRAINED PROPERTY MANAGERS & STAFF
IN HARM REDUCTION TOOLS & STRATEGIES

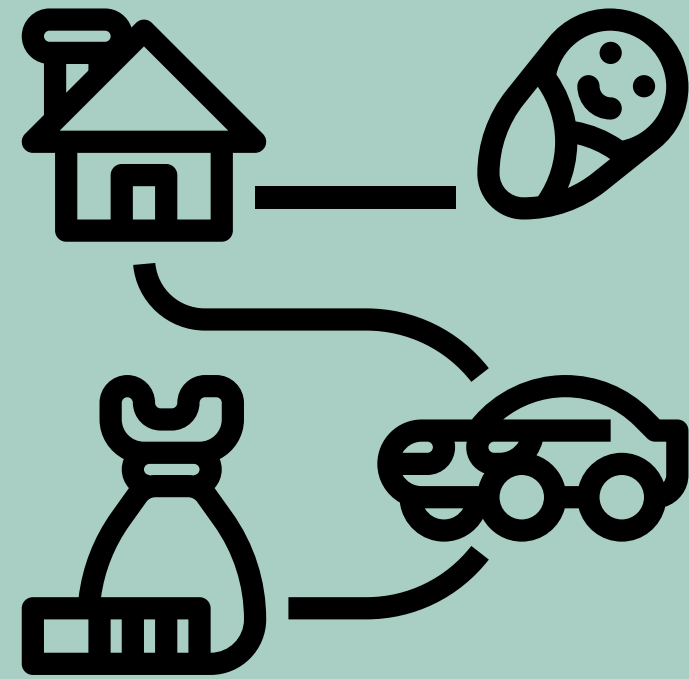


Combining OEND & Social Determinants of Health

5

Conducting approximately **12 outreach** activities per month across sites

1080 unique engagements with public housing residents, averaging **15 community members** per visit



Harm Reduction Supplies

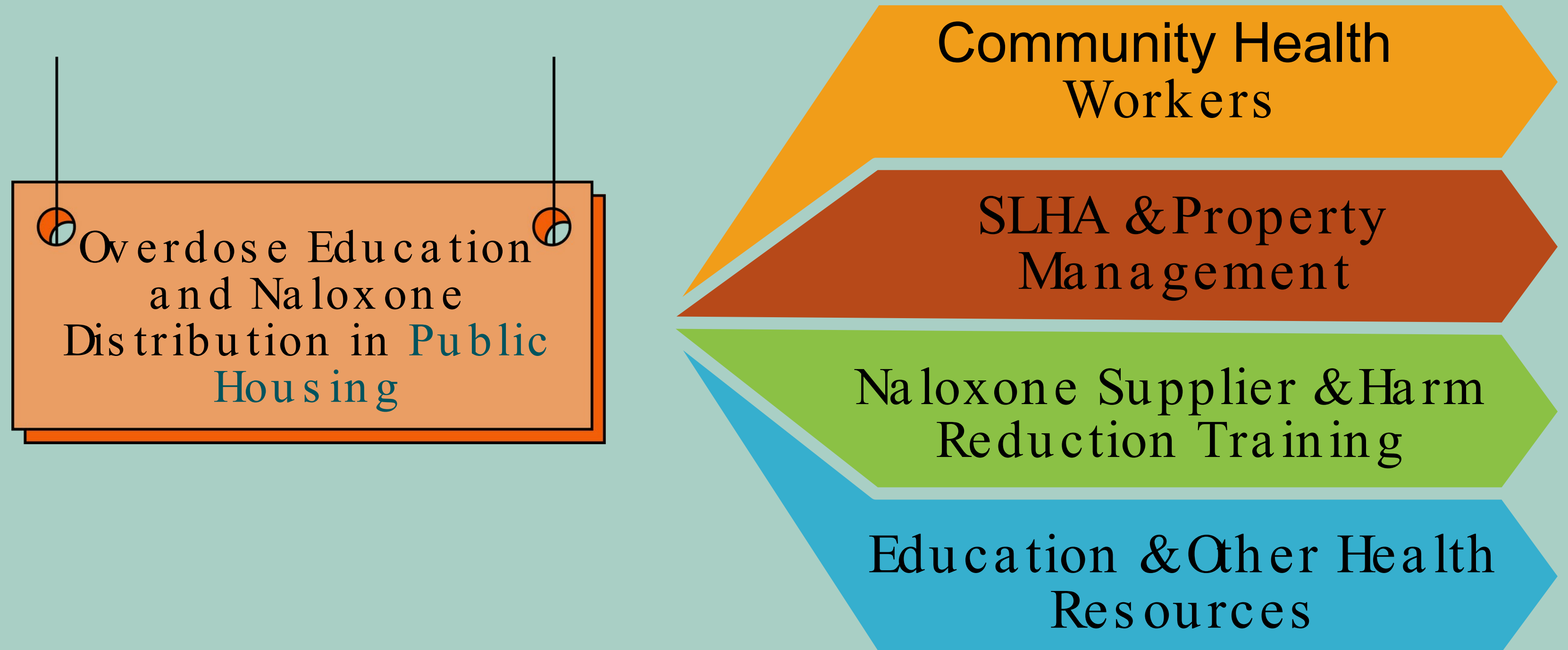
Physical Health Resources

Basic Needs

Cell Phone & Internet Support

Individual need's request

Collaborative Model for Outreach and Access



CENTER Black Advocates Study

4S's: Security, Stability, Safety, and Survival

- Lack of basic needs
 - unstable housing or lack of shelter
 - not currently in the labor force
 - have untreated chronic physical and/ or mental health conditions
- Lack of social support needs
 - lack of support system and positive relationships
 - have experienced significant trauma such as domestic violence, bullet-related injury, sexual violence, or police violence

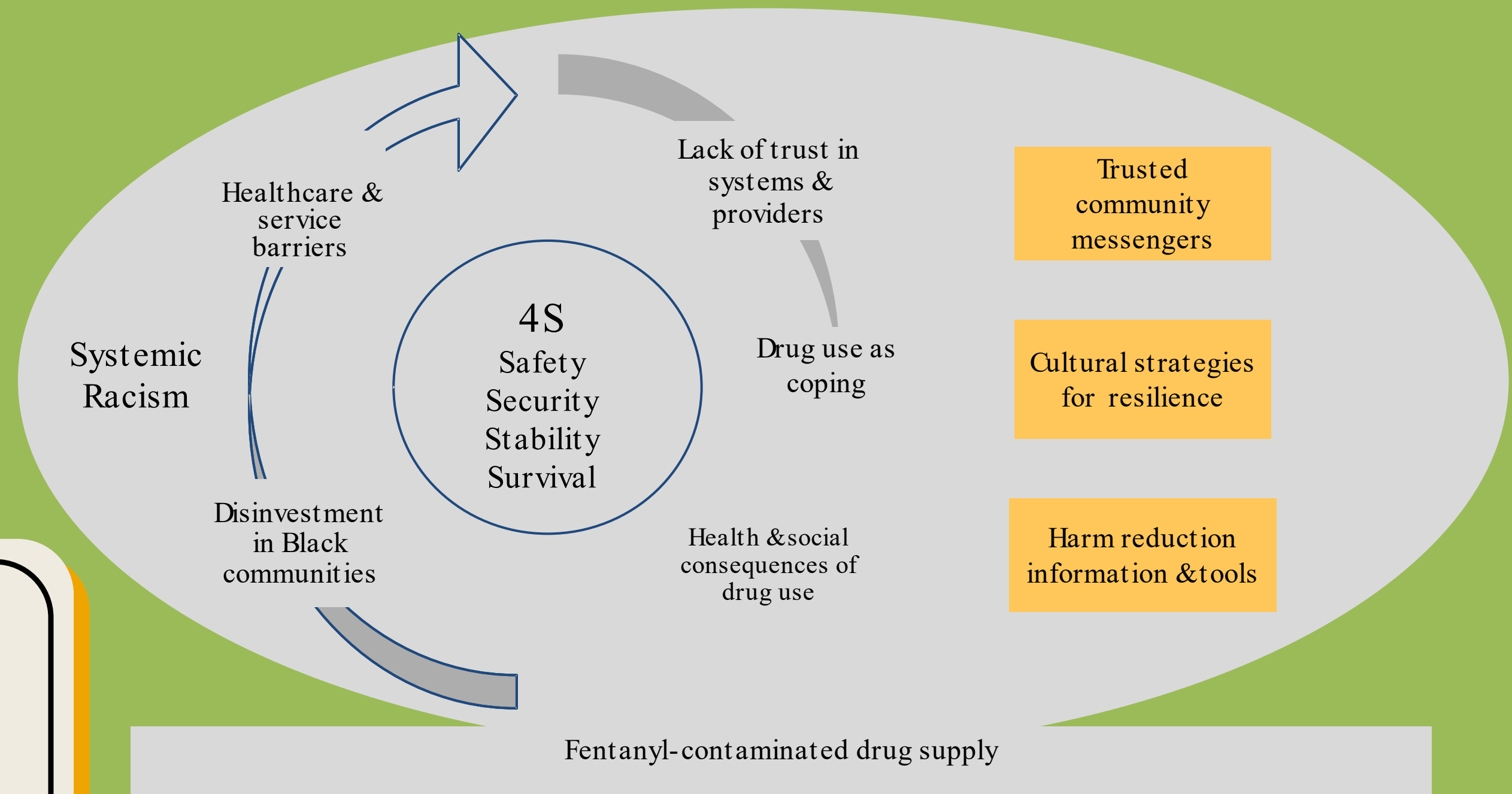


Identifying drivers of increasing opioid overdose deaths among black individuals: a qualitative model drawing on experience of peers and community health workers
(Banks, Duello, Paschke, Grigsby, & Winograd, 2023)



Promising Strategies for addressing inequities in overdose

“That's what I love about [being a CHW]. We are the people from the neighborhood who have gone. We look like them, we've experienced the things that they've experienced, and we see the value in the hood.”



Identifying drivers of increasing opioid overdose deaths among black individuals: a qualitative model drawing on experience of peers and community health workers (Banks, Duell, Paschke, Grigsby, & Winograd, 2023)

Residents' experiences and
the program's impact on their
lives

Community Perspectives/Outcomes


FCHC created SUD CHW Role

Trusted community
messengers

Consistent Days and Times

Anti-Stigma Language

Building relationships with
residents



Outreach in a safe and
supportive way MATTERS

Navigating Barriers

WH.GOV



MARCH 14, 2024

ICYMI: Biden-Harris Administration Launches the White House Challenge to Save Lives from Overdose



ONDCP

BRIEFING ROOM

PRESS RELEASES

Washington, D.C. – This week, the Biden-Harris Administration [announced the White House Challenge to Save Lives from Overdose](#). The [Challenge](#) is a nationwide call-to-action to stakeholders across all sectors to save lives by committing to increase training on and access to lifesaving opioid overdose reversal medications.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, DC 20410-5000

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

Fact Sheet on Naloxone (Narcan) in HCV and Public housing
September 1, 2023

Naloxone is a life-saving medication that can reverse an overdose from opioids—including heroin, fentanyl, and prescription opioid medications—when given in time. Like with an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) or an EpiPen, Naloxone is a valuable tool that provides an extra layer of protection for those at a higher risk for overdose. As drug overdose persists as a major public health issue in the United States, HUD is committed to helping increase consumer access to safe FDA-approved naloxone products in its affordable housing.

Q1: What is Naloxone?

A1: According to the National Institute of Health, Naloxone is a medicine that rapidly reverses an opioid overdose. Naloxone comes in two FDA-approved forms: injectable and prepackaged nasal spray. See, <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/naloxone>. One type of Naloxone nasal spray is Narcan.

Q2: Is Narcan an illegal drug or controlled substance?

A2: No. On March 29, 2023, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Narcan, 4 milligram (mg) naloxone hydrochloride nasal spray for over the counter (OTC), nonprescription use – the first naloxone product approved for use without a prescription.

Q3: Can Narcan be on the premises of HCV and public housing?

A3: Yes. Narcan is not a controlled substance; therefore, Narcan is permitted in HUD-assisted housing.

Q4: Can Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) use Section 8 or Section 9 HUD funds to provide Narcan to residents?

A4: No. The purchase of Naloxone (Narcan) is not an eligible expense. However, PHAs can use other federal and non-federal sources. For example, Choice Neighborhoods funds (if provided for supportive services) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds in partnership with a city.

Q5: Are PHAs allowed to make Narcan available to residents?

A5: Yes. A PHA may collaborate with community partners to make Narcan available to residents. For example:

1. Narcan may be made available in resident common areas of the PHA.
2. Narcan can be made available to residents at a drop-in clinic or community event.
3. PHAs may work with community partners that hand out Narcan to residents on or off PHA premises.

Q6: Can residents be terminated from assisted housing for being in possession of Narcan?

A6: No. Possession of Narcan should not be treated as evidence of drug use and is not grounds for any adverse action (including termination of tenancy or eviction). PHAs are allowed but are

Emergency
Response

Adopt a Public
Health approach

Fair Housing
Protections

Key Ingredients to Public Housing Outreach

LARGE
NALOXONE
SUPPLY



TRAINING FOR
PROPERTY
MANAGERS



FOLKS WHO DO
THE GROUND
GAME



CONNECT FOLKS TO
OTHER RESOURCES



Successfully getting
Naloxone into Public
Housing!

Key Takeaways

Public housing environments are a key sector where there is a need for Naloxone

Getting into public housing takes relationship building and trial & error

Need to be able to connect people with other resources (naloxone isn't enough on its own)

Q&A Session

Thank You:

**SAMHSA, MFFH, UMMSL MIMH Addiction
Science Team, The CENTER Initiative &
Partners, Lauren Green, Alex Duello, Alana
Green, Maria Paschke, & Rashmi Ghonasgi**



Evaluation and Certificate of Participation

<https://lanitek.com/P?s=616072>

(If you receive an error message, try again in a few minutes)



Thank You!

SAMHSA's Homeless and Housing Resource Center provides high-quality, no-cost training for health and housing professionals in evidence-based practices that contributes to housing stability, recovery, and an end to homelessness.

Contact Us:

<http://hhrctraining.org/>

info@hhrctraining.org

518-439-7415x4



**HOMELESS &
HOUSING
RESOURCE
CENTER**

