

Residence Hall Naloxone Access in Ohio Public Universities



Background

Opioid overdose deaths among young adults (18–22) have increased by **34% nationally**, driven by fentanyl-laced substances.

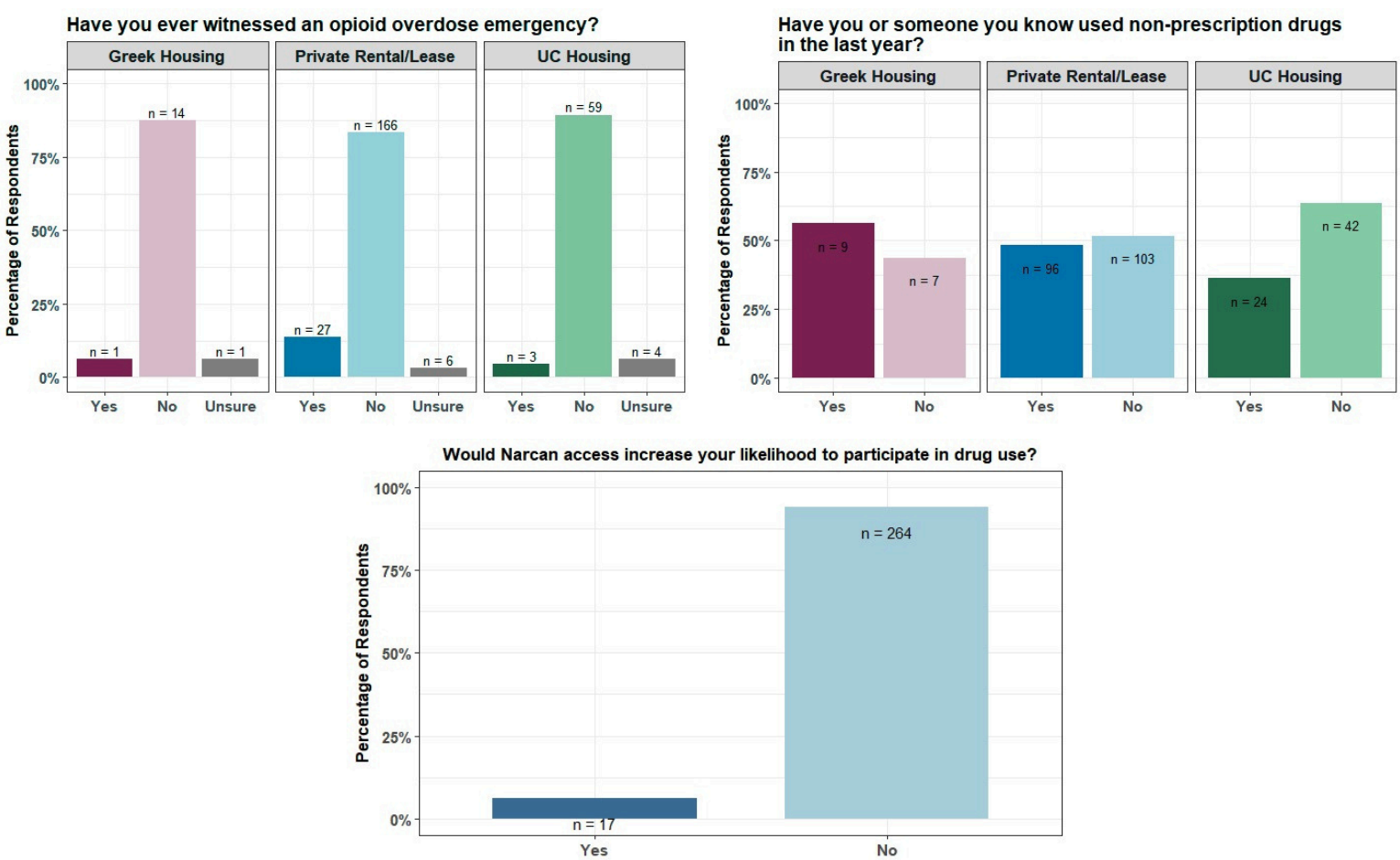
Naloxone (Narcan®) is a safe, cost-effective antidote that reverses overdoses.

Hamilton County Public Health (HCPH) has successfully reduced overdose deaths through needle exchanges, fentanyl test strips, and naloxone distribution.

Despite this success, **UC does not provide naloxone in residence halls**, citing concerns that access might encourage drug use.



Student Survey Findings



Policy Gap

Ohio House Bill 341 only *recommends* opioid emergency plans in public universities and provides funding for five naloxone cabinets if schools opt in opioid emergency plans in public universities and provides funding for five naloxone opioid emergency plans in public.

There is **no requirement** for naloxone placement or training in residence.

Other states act more strongly:

Washington: Requires naloxone + training in residence halls with 100+ students.

Florida: Mandates naloxone placement in every dormitory.



Our Policy Proposal

We urge adoption of a policy requiring all Ohio universities to:

1	Implement an opioid emergency response plan in residence halls (≥100 students).
2	Place naloxone in high-traffic areas of each residence hall with clear signage.
3	Provide mandatory training for resident advisors and campus safety staff.
4	Offer voluntary naloxone training for students.