ODMAP Statewide Expansion and Response Grant

- The ODMAP Statewide Expansion and Response grant supports statewide adoption of ODMAP, as well as the development of coordinated public safety, public health, and behavioral health responses to the data. Up to six states will be selected for grant awards up to $700,000, each for a 24-month period.

- This funding announcement is released in collaboration with the CDC and can be found here: https://tinyurl.com/y4xhfyy3

- An applicant webinar will be held May 30, 2019 at 1:00pm ET. Please register here: https://www.coapresources.org/Registration/Index/89a0f491-3fde-4589-8ab2-3e75f2023de6

- Applications are due June 27, 2019 at 5:00pm ET.
Aliese Alter
Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (W/B HIDTA)

HIDTA Program

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program, created by Congress with the
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provides assistance to federal, state, local, and tribal
law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-
trafficking regions of the United States.

The purpose of the program is to reduce drug trafficking and production in the
United States by:

- Facilitating cooperation among Federal, state, local, and tribal law
  enforcement agencies to enhance information sharing and
  implement coordinated enforcement activities;
- Enhancing law enforcement intelligence among Federal, state, local, and tribal
  law enforcement agencies;
- Providing reliable law enforcement intelligence to law enforcement agencies
  needed to design effective enforcement strategies and operations;
- and Supporting coordinated law enforcement strategies which maximize use of
  available resources to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in designated areas
  and in the United States as a whole.

The HIDTA program includes 29 regional HIDTAs in 50 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S.
Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. The Southwest Border HIDTA (SWB
HIDTA) comprises five regions (Arizona, California, New Mexico, South Texas, and
West Texas).

Source: https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/grants-programs/
The Problem

- Increase in lethal drugs on the streets—fentanyl
- Lack of real-time data and nonfatal reporting
- Insufficient information sharing
- No consensus on what constitutes a spike

ODMAP Level 1
### ODMAP Level 1

**Case Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Number</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Primary Suspected Drug</th>
<th>Additional Suspected Drug</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Fatal Overdoses**

- [ ] Narcan Administration Unknown
- [ ] Narcan Not Administered
- [ ] Narcan Administered

**Fatal Overdoses**

- [ ] Narcan Administration Unknown
- [ ] Narcan Not Administered
- [ ] Narcan Administered

### ODMAP Level 2
ODMAP Alert System

- Standard Spike Alerts
- Overdose Alerts
- Statewide Spike Alerts

Spike Alert System

- ODMAP is designed to alert users when an overdose spike occurs in real time
- Users can receive spike alerts within their counties or surrounding counties
- ODMAP is intended to give the public safety and public health community real-time alerts to mobilize a response strategy
- W/B HIDTA created an Overdose Spike Response Framework
Spike Alert System—Standard Spike Alerts

- Users can create spike alerts for specific incident types
  - Fatal
  - Nonfatal
  - Both
- Users can opt to have an alert threshold update automatically based on data in the system

Spike Alert System—Statewide Spike Alerts

- Users can create an alert for an entire state by county
- The incident type defaults to both fatal and nonfatal
- The threshold defaults are updated automatically
Spike Alert Notification

- Spike alert triggered
- Spike continues
- Spike ends

Overdose Alerts

- Users can create an alert to be notified ANYTIME an overdose is submitted for the state or county, as well as the incident type selected
Multidisciplinary Response  
Oneida County, New York

Oneida County tackling opioid crisis with Overdose Response Team

“Having this tool at our disposal is an enormous advantage to Oneida County,” Picente added. “In the short amount of time it has been in place, ODMAP has already paid huge dividends, and the manner in which we have utilized it for surveillance, peer follow-up, spike alerting and community action has made us a model for the entire state.”


Multidisciplinary Response  
Oneida County, New York

Overdose Response Team Goals:
The Oneida County Overdose Response Team is a multi-sector subgroup of the Opiate Task Force with the primary goal of using surveillance data to reduce overdose injuries and fatal drug overdoses in Oneida County by:

- **Objective #1:** Implementing ODMAP (Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program) to capture and monitor accurate and real-time confirmed overdoses from law enforcement.
- **Objective #2:** Establishing a 24/7 peer referral process to dispatch Certified Peer Recovery Advocates (CPRA) to overdose victims identified in ODMAP to help link them to treatment and recovery services.
- **Objective #3:** Monitoring ODMAP surveillance data to identify spikes and develop and disseminate coordinated public health alerts to reduce injury or death from overdoses and to mobilize resources and a coordinated response from community members and community partners to address the threat.

Source: http://ocgov.net/oneida/sites/default/files/exec/OpioidIssue/Background%20ODMAP%20Initiative%20Final.pdf
Multidisciplinary Response
Oneida County, New York

Leo reports OD
Mohawk Valley Crime Analysis Center (MVCAC) compiles and sends referral to peer agency
Peers contact OD victims to connect to treatment
Overdose Response Team (ORT) analyzes ODMAP surveillance data for spikes, issues alerts, and tracks peer outcomes

Law Enforcement Overdose Reporting
January - March 2019

January: 21%
February: 33%
March: 91%
Multidisciplinary Response
Oneida County, New York

The Erie County Health Department utilizes ODMAP as a tool to identify treatment referrals. Health department staff members monitor ODMAP for new points throughout the county and interface with the local police department, which provides a copy of the police report. The health department’s peer recovery specialist then goes to the overdose victim’s home with a police officer and discusses treatment options. In the first 90 days of this program, 47% of referrals remain connected to care after 30 days.
An Application Programming Interface (API) has become a popular method for stakeholder agencies to contribute data without creating additional (manual) reporting or processes. The API allows for data integration by connecting with the agency’s or state’s Record Management Software (RMS) to ODMAP. An API allows for the direct, automated integration of the two software systems. ODMAP utilizes a REST (Representational State Transfer) API, combined with a JSON payload to transfer data between both systems. This combination of modern technology is developer friendly and compatible with nearly all programming languages.

Examples of agencies currently utilizing the API:
- Wisconsin State Patrol (Wisconsin)
- Philadelphia Police Department (Pennsylvania)
- Guilford County (North Carolina)
- Fayetteville Police Department (North Carolina)
- All Maryland EMS data (Maryland)
- Los Angeles County Fire (California)
- Memphis Fire & Rescue (Tennessee)

Once an agency identifies the data in its RMS, it takes approximately 2-3 weeks to implement the API. The API does not require future updates, since it is “backwards compatible”.
Application Programming Interface (API) Architecture

ODMAP has both import and export APIs available.

Application Programming Interface (API) Standards

- ODMAP connects to diverse populations
  - EMS
  - Law enforcement
  - Health
- EMS has adopted the National Emergency Medical Services Information Systems (NEMSIS)
- Law enforcement does not have an industry-adopted standard similar to NEMSIS. Although there have been attempts at utilizing the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) standards, it is not implemented nationally
- As a result, ODMAP developed a custom API, which is simple to consume across all disciplines
Statewide Implementation

Statewide implementation is occurring (and is in process) through a variety of different methods. Here are some examples:

- **Florida:** Legislation (CS/CS/HB 249—Drug Overdoses) was passed by the Senate in May 2017 and signed by the Governor in June 2017. The legislation mandates:
  - Section 2. Section 401.253, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 401.253 Reporting of controlled substance overdoses. — (1)(a) A basic life support service or advanced life support service which treats and releases, or transports to a medical facility, in response to an emergency call for a suspected or actual overdose of a controlled substance may report such incidents to the department. Such reports must be made using the Emergency Medical Service Tracking and Reporting System or other appropriate method with secure access, including, but not limited to, the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program.
  - [https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2017/0249](https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2017/0249)

- **Georgia:** The Georgia Department of Public Health (GDPH) received funding from the Opioid Crisis Cooperative Agreement grant through the CDC to support the work of seven PHAs, who will be strategically assigned to different regions of the state, based on proximity to health-care coalitions/local health district offices. One of their primary functions will be to increase participation in ODMAP in their AORs. Statewide implementation of ODMAP also has been included in Georgia’s Statewide Opioid Strategic Plan as a key objective. In addition, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation partnered with the Atlanta-Carolinas HIDTA in mid-2017 to promote ODMAP.

- **Illinois:** Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System partnered with Illinois Department of Public Health on a grant: “Empowering and Equipping Law Enforcement and Communities in Rural Illinois to Reduce Opioid Overdose.” One of the requirements is to onboard with ODMAP.
  - [https://www.ileas.org/naloxone-grant](https://www.ileas.org/naloxone-grant)

- **Maine:** Maine Department of Health and Human Services is actively working on statewide implementation through the direction of a February 2019 Executive Order. The Executive Order initiated a multilevel response to the state’s opioid epidemic.

- **Maryland:** Legislation (HB0359—Reporting of Overdoses) was passed by the Senate in April 2018 and signed by the Governor in April 2018. The legislation mandates:
  - (A) An Emergency Medical Services Provide or a Law Enforcement Officer who treats and releases or transports to a medical facility an individual experiencing a suspected or an actual overdose may report the incident using an appropriate information technology platform with secure access, including the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program.
Statewide Implementation

- **Massachusetts**: JAG equipment grants issued by the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) included the following language:
  - All Sub recipients who are law enforcement agencies receiving any state or federal grant award from EOPSS/OGR will be required to participate and submit case-specific information on officer administration of Narcan/Naloxone using a reporting tool as determined by EOPSS.

- **Minnesota**: The Minnesota Department of Health received a CDC grant to assist with statewide implementation of ODMAP via an ODMAP coordinator.

- **Nevada**: In March 2018, the Nevada Attorney General announced the formation of the Statewide Partnership on the Opioid Crisis (SPOC), with the primary function to:
  - Make recommendations to the Attorney General’s Office and Nevada’s Statewide Opioid Coordinator on best practices for data sharing to combat the opioid crisis
  - In August 2018, the Office of the Attorney General addressed members of the SPOC, stating
    - The SPOC meeting was held on March 8, 2018. From this meeting, two subcommittees were formed: (1) the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) Subcommittee, tasked with statewide implementation of ODMAP—a near-real-time drug overdose data mapping system.


- **New Jersey**: The New Jersey State Police Drug Monitoring Initiative has partnered with the New Jersey Attorney General’s Office to onboard more than 500 law enforcement agencies throughout the state into ODMAP.

- **Oklahoma**: The Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs announced in October 2018 its effort to roll out ODMAP:
  - The ODMAP application has been rolled out previously in other states. Its use in Oklahoma was recommended by the Oklahoma Commission on Opioid Abuse, which was created at the recommendation of Hunter, who serves as its chairman.

- **West Virginia**: Senate Bill 520 has been passed, which mandates reporting into ODMAP.
  - West Virginia Department of Health received a grant to assist with statewide ODMAP implementation. An ODMAP coordinator has been hired effective 3/2019.

- **Wisconsin**: Executive Order (Executive order number 273) was signed in January 2018. The Executive Order mandates:
  - The Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of State Patrol and Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Capitol Police shall incorporate the ODMAP application into its officer technology to ensure accurate and timely reporting and response for overdose incidents.
Contact Information

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