Law Enforcement and Naloxone Utilization in the United States

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North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Overview

• US Law Enforcement (LE) Naloxone Programs
• NC LE Naloxone Programs
• NC LE Attitudes Towards Carrying Naloxone
• EMS and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Decrease Overdose Mortality
• Implementation
• Resources
US Law Enforcement Naloxone Programs
Number of Law Enforcement Departments Carrying Naloxone by State

Legend

Number of Programs per State
- 0
- 1
- 2 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 100
- +100
Departments Carrying Naloxone by State - June 12, 2015

California – 2
Colorado - 2 (New, Not on Map)
Connecticut - 4
Delaware - 1
Georgia - 18
Illinois - 50
Indiana - 9
Kentucky - 3
Maine - 2
Maryland - 8
Massachusetts - 42
Michigan - 3
Minnesota – 1
New Jersey - 129
New Mexico - 3
New York – 212
North Carolina - 16
Oklahoma - 1
Ohio - 30
Oregon - 4
Pennsylvania - 14
Rhode Island - 8
Tennessee - 1
Vermont - 1
Virginia - 1
Washington - 3
Wisconsin - 9
US Spotlight: Quincy PD, MA
Most Successful US Law Enforcement Naloxone Program

Lt. Det. Pat Glynn, Quincy PD, speaking at a law enforcement summit in North Carolina

- Data Period 10/1/2010-6/11/2015
- First Naloxone Rescue: Nov 2010
- 419 Naloxone Administrations
- 402 Rescues
North Carolina Law Enforcement Naloxone Program
North Carolina Law Enforcement Narcan Distribution Locations

Current Narcan Programs
- Alcohol Law Enforcement
- Ayden Police Department
- Brevard Police Department
- Cramerton Police Department
- Fayetteville Police Department
- Greenville Police Department
- Guilford County Sheriff
- Halifax County Sheriff's Office
- Orange County Sheriff's Office
- Pitt County Sheriff
- Roanoke Rapids Police Department
- State Bureau of Investigation
- Transylvania Sheriff, NC
- Waynesville Police, NC

Upcoming Narcan Programs
- Avery County Sheriff's Office
- Bessemer City Police Department
- Belmont Police Department
- Bethel Police Department
- Boone Police Department
- Canton Police Department
- Chapel Hill Police Department
- Clyde Police Department
- Dallas Police Department
- Franklin Police Department
- Gaston County Police Department
- Gastonia Police Department
- Gaston County Sheriff's Office
- Haywood County Sheriff's Office
- Henderson County Sheriff's Office
- Kinston Dept. of Public Safety
- Lenior County Sheriff's Office
- Lowell Police Department
- Maggie Valley Police Department
- Mount Holly Police Department
- New Hanover Sheriff
- Ranlo Police Department
- Town of Pink Hill Police Department
- Wayne County Sheriff
- Welton Police Department
- Wilmington Police Department
- Winston Salem Police Department
- Yadkinville Police Department
Greenville PD (NC) Four Overdose Rescues With Naloxone in 24 Hour Period in March 2015
Fayetteville police drug overdose program credited with saving life

Posted June 2

Chief Harold Medlock, Fayetteville PD, NC
NC Law Enforcement Attitudes Towards Naloxone

Are you willing to carry naloxone on the job?

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<th>Percent</th>
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**NC Law Enforcement Attitudes Towards Naloxone**

Do you think all LEO should carry naloxone on the job?

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<th>Percent</th>
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NCHRC Preliminary Study Results On Law Enforcement Attitudes Towards Syringe Criminalization and Drug Overdose, 2015
SB20, also known as North Carolina’s 911 Good Samaritan/ Naloxone law, expands lay person access to naloxone and encourages people to call 911 at drug and alcohol overdoses, by providing limited immunity for paraphernalia and small amounts of drugs.

**Note:** 0 Participants selected "Increase overdose deaths"
EMS and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Decrease Overdose Mortality
"As both an emergency physician and a law enforcement officer, it is of my opinion that administration of naloxone by law enforcement is one of the single most important lifesaving interventions adopted by our brothers and sisters in blue."
“Allowing law enforcement to carry naloxone in conjunction with EMS and the community, gives the maximum opportunity for people who have experienced an overdose to be rescued with naloxone and have a second chance.”

“It increases the cooperation between law enforcement, EMS and public health and will spur increased opportunity for more joint public health interventions.”
Who Should Carry Naloxone?

• Emergency services should prioritize who shows up first (fire or law enforcement), as well as EMS with naloxone.
  – If EMS typically arrives first or at the same time, law enforcement *may not* need to carry naloxone.
  – In regions with a high frequency of overdose, *multiple sections of emergency services may want to consider carrying naloxone.*
  – Law enforcement should especially consider carrying naloxone in rural, tribal and mountainous zones, where law enforcement *may* be at a scene 5-30 min before EMS.
Implementation
Keys To Success

• Accurate information
• Statewide OEMS support/Local EMS support
• Access to sample training, policies and forms
• Access to peers in the field to troubleshoot
  – NCHRC, law enforcement leaders who have already implemented a program
• Buy in from law enforcement leadership
• Access to sample contracts of partnership with the city/county/state, if it is required
Keys To Success, cont.

• Share your success (*Press releases, informing peers, etc.*)
• Identifying a storage plan for naloxone at the end of shifts
• Media campaign to put out the word
• Willingness of the community to call 911 (*effective 911 Good Samaritan policies and community buy-in*)
  – Georgia provides immunity from arrest, charge and prosecution to encourage people to call 911 at a drug overdose
• Partnership with harm reduction programs to order naloxone and/or put out the word
  – In Fayetteville, NC, law enforcement and NCHRC have partnered in putting out the word that law enforcement carry naloxone and NCHRC helped with ordering the medication.
Barriers to Success

- Naloxone pricing/paying for naloxone
  - Naloxone prices keep increasing
  - Departments may have paid for naloxone through: operations budget, asset forfeiture, partnering with county health departments, partnering with CBOs/NGOs, EMS, hospitals, healthcare groups, Byrne Justice Assistance, and HIDTA grants
  - NY recently allocated 5 million in civil asset forfeiture funds to purchase naloxone and do training for 150 departments

- Not being allowed access to cheaper forms of naloxone (Syringe based naloxone is not approved for law enforcement use in NC, only Nasal and EVSIO)

- Lack of buy-in from law enforcement/EMS leadership
Barriers to Success, cont.

• Concerns Over Liability
  – Westlaw legal database search by Corey Davis on what extent naloxone administration in the out-of-hospital setting by law enforcement and the community has been the grounds for a lawsuit= ZERO

• Weak or No 911 Good Samaritan Law
  – Example: South Carolina has a new naloxone law, but no 911 Good Samaritan law
  – If people are afraid to call 911, they may not call till its too late

• Access to a MD willing to write a standing order to dispense naloxone
Resources

• NC Harm Reduction Coalition
  – www.nchrc.org/law-enforcement/

• Bureau of Justice
  – https://www.bjatraining.org/tools/naloxone/Naloxone-e-Background

• Davis, Carr, Southwell, Beletsky, Engaging Law Enforcement in Overdose Reversal Initiatives: Authorization and Liability for Naloxone Administration, American Journal of Public Health, Published online ahead of print June 11, 2015
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