



FY2020 RECOMMENDATION/FY20-OP03 Implement Unified Drug Overdose Reporting and Tracking [Statutory]

Status: Implementation Unknown

Actions/Updates

2023 UPDATE (JUNE)

During the FY 2023 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 2023-158 to reauthorize the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) was postponed indefinitely on May 7, 2023. Therefore, with the sunset of the Commission, all activities of the CCJJ ceased on June 30, 2023.

No further monitoring of CCJJ recommendations will occur.

2021 UPDATE (JUNE)

Senate Bill 2021-137 was passed by the General Assembly on June 8, 2021 and was signed by the Governor June 28, 2021. The final act did not include any provisions from Recommendation FY20-OP #03. This bill addressed multiple aspects of drug treatment, intervention and services across the state. The bill offered minimal integration or coordination with the criminal justice system.

2021 UPDATE (MARCH)

Senate Bill 2021-137, introduced on March 1, 2021, includes elements related to FY20-OP #03. The bill was scheduled for an initial hearing in March 2021.

2020 UPDATE

This recommendation, approved by the Commission on July 10, 2020, is dependent on legislative action. This recommendation was derived from the work on the CCJJ mandates included in Senate Bill 2019-008. The report in response to this mandate is available on the CCJJ Reports webpage (see the "SB 19-008 - Drug Offenses & Substance Abuse Issues Report" [Sept. 2020] at, ccjj.colorado.gov/ccjj-reports).

Description

Implement and require participation by public safety and public health personnel in the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) in Colorado. The Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area's ODMAP is an emergency medical service tracking and reporting system. To facilitate expeditious public health and law enforcement responses to save lives in Colorado, the following entities should be required to implement and participate in this program:

- The statewide ODMAP implementation will require coordination and leadership. The Dangerous Drugs Coordination Council (created in Recommendation FY20-OP #01) will be responsible for directing the implementation of ODMAP, including outreach to rural agencies, and facilitating statewide participation.
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Coroners, Law Enforcement & Emergency Departments (ERs)

[No Proposed Statutory Language was prepared for this statutory provision.]

Agencies Responsible

Colorado General Assembly, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Coroners, Law Enforcement & Emergency Departments (ERs)

Discussion

Currently, studying or tracking overdose trends in Colorado requires the aggregation of data from multiple sources across public health, medical, and law enforcement agencies. These sources report overdose data at differing degrees of timeliness, in differing formats, in differing amounts of detail, and at differing levels of accessibility. The disjointed nature of Colorado's current overdose reporting makes producing actionable data difficult, given that many reports are published with significant lag times. A unified system with mandated reporting requirements would enable Colorado's public health and public safety entities to track overdoses in real time and to deploy timely responses.

ODMAP (Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program) is a free web-based product created and maintained by the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA with federal support from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.[Footnote 1] The ODMAP platform offers APIs (application programming interface) that support integration with a variety of existing data platforms. The ODMAP system is recommended because of its ease of use, affordability, compatibility, as well as data integrity and security. The system was designed to minimize data entry effort and time especially by first responders.

The ODMAP system, and the data it contains, is available for use only by vetted government (tribal, local, state, and federal) entities serving the interests of public safety and/or public health. Once the ODMAP system is fully implemented, public health and public safety entities will have access to real-time local and national information on overdose rates, mortality, geographic data, opioid antagonist use (e.g. Narcan, Naloxone), and the illicit drugs connected to overdoses.

Footnotes

[1] For information about ODMAP, see odmap.org, and the information page provided by the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA at hidta.org/ODMap/.