

# TRAINING MANUAL

October 2024



**ODMAP**  
OVERDOSE DETECTION  
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

# DISCLAIMER AND DEVICE COMPATIBILITY

## ODMAP Data Disclaimer

ODMAP is not a system of record, the data included on ODMAP are suspected overdose events. The ODMAP team does not confirm the validity of each suspected overdose and relies on individual agencies to determine how they define, identify, and report suspected overdose events. Due to this data reporting practice, data included on ODMAP does not represent a complete data set, therefore, all data analysis included in this report should not be generalized outside of agencies that are currently using ODMAP.

For more information on which agencies are currently using ODMAP, please visit the agency page of our website.

## Device Compatibility

ODMAP works on Windows, Android, iOS, and OS X-based devices with a standard browser such as Chrome, Firefox, and Safari. ODMAP is mobile-friendly and can be used in the field or in the office from any mobile device, mobile device terminal, or desktop.

ODMAP is often referred to as an “app” however, it is a mobile-friendly interface allowing it to be easily accessed on a mobile phone/tablet. Users can bookmark ODMAP on their phone and can also save this bookmark to their home screen.

 [\*Saving ODMAP to Your Phone's Home Screen \(iPhone\)\*](#)

KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY  
**AWARE AND PREPARED**

# **OVERDOSE DETECTION MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM USER GUIDE**

*A companion guide for ODMAP stakeholders*

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# Accessing ODMAP

# REQUESTING ACCESS

Potential agencies must request access to join ODMAP through the Agency Request Form because ODMAP has eligibility requirements based on the type of agency that is requesting access. ODMAP is available to all local, state, federal, and tribal:

- public health agencies (ex. health departments and behavioral health departments)
- public safety (ex. police departments and sheriff's offices)
- hospitals with emergency departments
- first responders (ex. emergency medical services and fire departments)
- government agencies

The following section outlines the process to request access to ODMAP through the online form and the subsequent approval process. In order to gain access to ODMAP, all agencies must sign a participation agreement. This agreement outlines the policies and procedures, including information on data ownership and sharing rules. The process will also require your agency to designate a "Signatory" and an "Agency Administrator," which will be called an "Admin" throughout the remainder of this guide.

The "Signatory" is a managerial-level or higher representative of your agency that can sign up for ODMAP on behalf of the entire agency. For example, this may be the Section Chief of a health department or a Chief of a fire department. This person does not have to act as the Admin. The Admin will be responsible to approving new/removing old users, unlocking user accounts, and setting up/updating spike alerts for the agency. A single agency can have multiple Admins.

## Requesting Access Process

### Step One: Completing the Request Form

Visit [www.odmap.org](http://www.odmap.org) and click on the "Agencies" tab. Once on the "Agencies" page, scroll down and then click on the "Request Agency Access" button.

This will take you to the "Request Agency Access" form. Once the form is submitted, the following process will occur:

- The person designated as the "Signatory" will receive an email with a link to the electronic participation agreement. Once the agreement is received, the "Signatory" will click the hyperlink and execute the document with their initials.
- Once the electronic participation agreement is signed by the Signatory, the W/B HIDTA will approve the document. Once this occurs, both the designated Signatory and agency Admin will receive an email with their agency's unique agency code which is used to register additional users within the agency.
- The agency Admin can then designate additional Admins as well as facilitate permission to the National Map.

### Step Two: Vetting and Signing the Participation Agreement

Once the agency request is vetted and approved by an ODMAP team member, the Signatory will receive an email with a link to the agency's electronic participation agreement for the Signatory to sign. If your agency has questions about the participation agreement, please email an ODMAP team member. Please allow 3-5 business days (slightly longer in December due to the W/B HIDTA winter recess) for your agency to undergo the vetting process. If we have questions about your agency or request a different Signatory, we will reach out to the requestor directly.

### Step Three: Creating Your Account

Once the participation agreement is electronically signed, the Signatory and Admin will receive an email with their Agency Code and instructions on how to create an account. The agency code is what will be used to connect other members to your agency's account.

 [Become an ODMAP Agency](#)

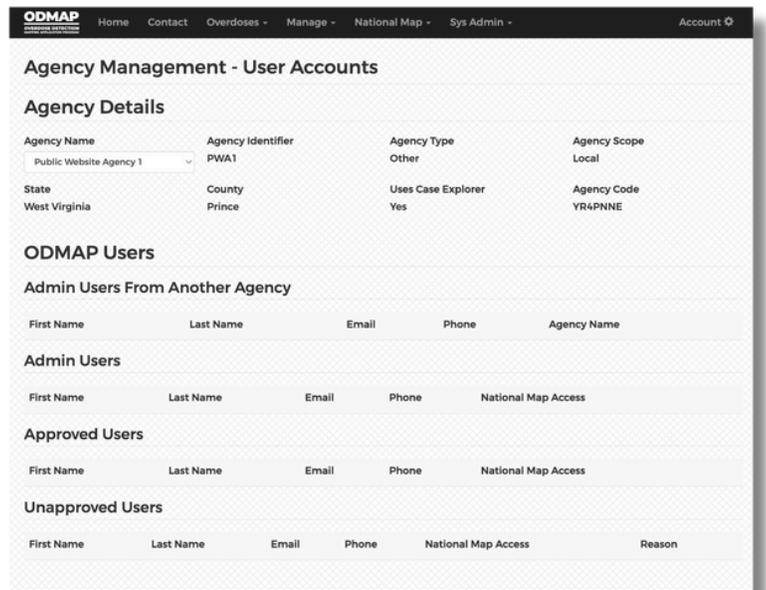
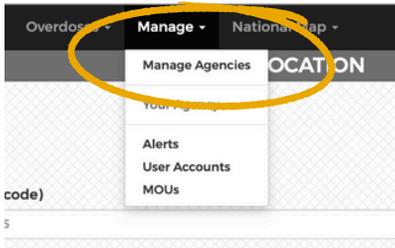
The background of the slide is a light gray map of North Carolina. A large, solid red rectangle is positioned in the upper left quadrant, partially overlapping the map. The text 'Agency Administrators' is written in white, bold, sans-serif font within this red rectangle. The map shows various geographical features, including the state's outline, major cities like 'Raleigh' and 'Charlotte', and highway shields with numbers such as '4', '78', '269', and '15'.

# Agency Administrators

# AGENCY MANAGEMENT

## Admin Portal and Agency Details

Admins can access additional ODMAP features, such as MOUs and Alerts, by clicking on the "Manage" tab on the toolbar at the top of the page. Admins can also review their Agency's details (including the Agency Code) by clicking on "User Accounts" under the "Manage" tab. This page will allow Admins to view their users, promote users to Admin level, approve new or unlock current users accounts. The following section will outline the different types of ODMAP users.



## User Management

Agency Admins are responsible for editing permission levels and disabling user accounts. When Admins select Manage User Accounts, they can view users first name, last name, email address, phone number, their access to the National Map, and have the option to Edit, Delete, or Unapprove accounts.

## Types of ODMAP Users

When Admins select Manage User Accounts, they can view users, which includes:

- Admin Users from Another Agency: These are administrators of their agency who originally registered under a different agency but have been granted administrator access to your agency.
- Admin Users: Administrators for your agency.
- Approved Users: Current users.
- Unapproved Users: Users whose access has been revoked and/or has been disabled due to inactivity.
- New Registered Users: Users that request an account must be approved or deleted.

## Permission Levels

Agency Admins are also responsible for selecting the permission levels for each user under their agency. Permission levels can be accessed through the Manage tab by clicking User Accounts. There are four permission levels:

- Read: All users have a minimum of read privileges. Users with read permission may submit suspected overdoses and view data for their agency.
- Write: Users with write privileges may edit entries for their entire agency.
- Admin: May designate additional Admins, who will have the same abilities as the original Admin.
- National Map: Users with this permission will have access to the National Map.

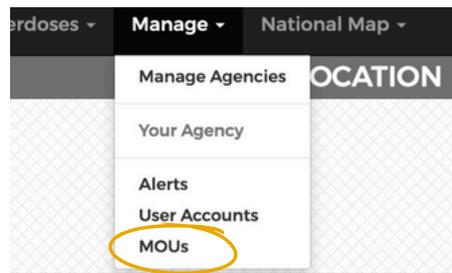
## Adding a New User

When registering as a New User, users will need to visit the [ODMAP log in page](#) and click “Register as a New User.” The agency Admin will need to provide any new users with the Agency Code. After clicking “Register as a New User,” users will need to complete the registration form, add their Agency Code, and click “Register.” Once finished, the agency Admin will approve any new users who have registered under their agency.

## Memorandum of Understanding

Agencies may now share data between other agencies. By signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreement, agencies can provide one another with read access to their data. To initiate this process, the Admin should complete the following steps:

### Step One: Go to “Manage” Tab and Click “MOUs”



### Step Two:

**Sending a requested MOU to another agency:**

Select the Agency you would like to establish the MOU with, from the Agency Name dropdown menu. That Agency's Signor information will automatically populate the Agency 1 section. You will then need to add your agency's Signor information in the Agency 2 section.

A screenshot of the 'Establish an MOU' form in the ODMAP application. The form is divided into two main sections: Agency 1 Signatory Information and Agency 2 Signatory Information. Agency 1 information is pre-filled with 'Washington/Baltimore HIDTA' for Agency Name, 'Maryland' for State, and 'WBHIDTA' for Agency Code. Agency 2 information is empty. The form includes fields for Signatory Name, Signatory Title, Signatory Email, and Signatory Phone for both agencies. A 'Send MOU Request' button is located at the bottom right.

**Receiving a requested MOU from another agency:**

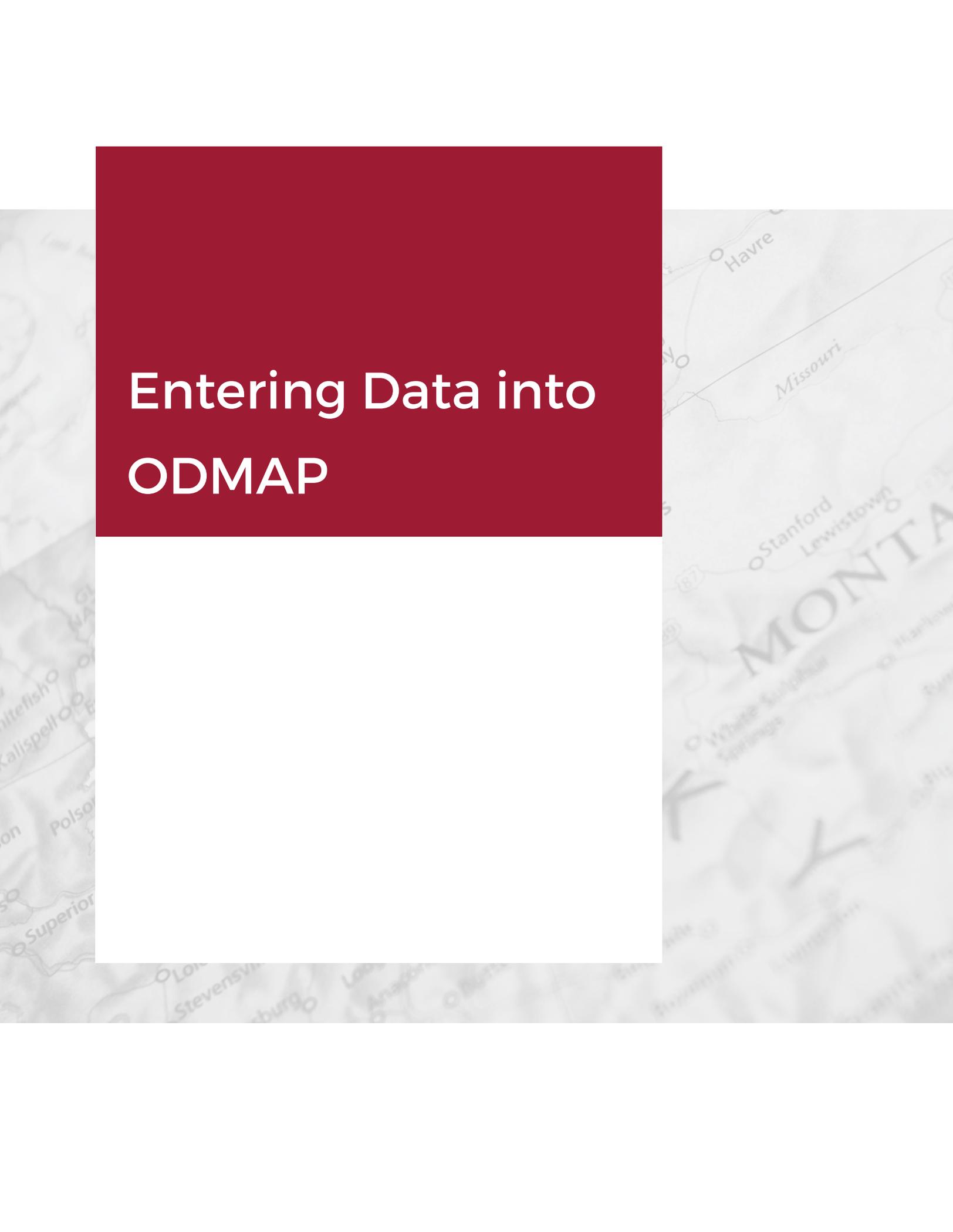
If your agency is receiving an MOU from another agency, your agency's Signor will receive an email with further instructions.

### Step Three: Sign the Request

Once both Signors have signed the agreement, users from each agency will have read access to one another's data within 24-48 hours. The ODMAP team will connect with the agencies to confirm which users will be given access through the MOU.

## Unapproving the Request

Admins from either agency can choose to unapprove the MOU at any time. Once unapproved, both agencies will immediately be unable to access the other's data

The background of the slide is a faded map of Montana and Missouri. The word "MONTANA" is prominently displayed in the center-right. Other visible locations include "Havre", "Missouri", "Stanford", "Lewistown", "White Sulphur Springs", "Polson", "Superior", "Stevensville", and "Anatone".

# Entering Data into ODMAP

# ENTERING SUSPECTED OVERDOSE EVENTS

ODMAP has three different data entry methods: 1) manual entry form, 2) an application programming interface (API), and 3) ODFORM. Data is entered based on the trained judgment of the user submitting the event, typically a first responder.

Users are required to ONLY enter:

- Date and time of the incident
- Incident location
- Outcome (fatal vs non-fatal)
- Type of overdose (other fields are optional, see list below)

 [Entering Data into ODMAP Explainer Video](#)

## Manual Entry Form

ODMAP is mobile friendly, so you can enter data from a desktop, laptop, tablet, or phone easily using the mobile entry form. This is the default page when you login to ODMAP.

### Step One: Suspected Event Location

When entering an overdose, there are three data entry options for location:

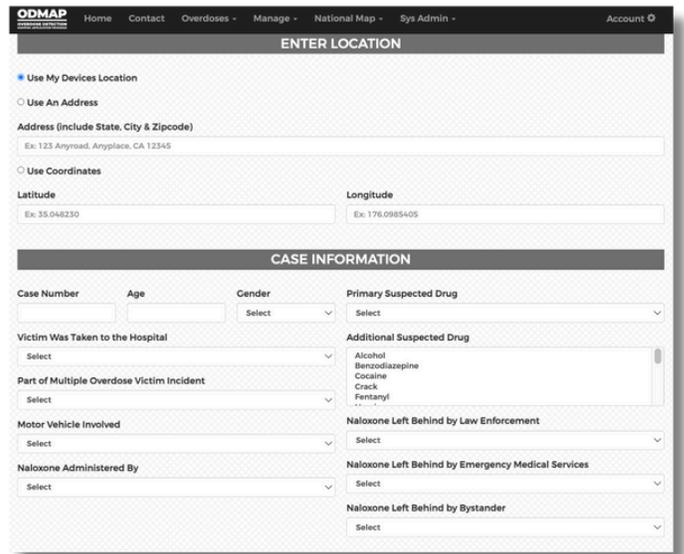
- “Use my device location”- This option should only be utilized if overdoses are being entered live in the field. ODMAP will pull the GPS location from your device.
- “Use Address”- The user must type the address into the box. Please note the box will be red as you type. You must select a geocoded address from the auto-populated list, at which time the box will turn green. Addresses are not stored in ODMAP, instead they are geocoded to an approximate location.
- “Use Coordinates” – Users may choose to enter a latitude and longitude.

### Step Two: Optional Suspected Event Information

Users have the option to enter additional case information, however, none of these fields are required to submit a case to the system. The data fields italicized below do not appear on the National Map. The optional data fields include:

- Case number
- Age
- Gender
- Primary suspected drug - choose from the dropdown list, or choose "Other" and enter the name of the drug
- Additional suspected drug
- Victim was taken to hospital
- Part of multiple victim incident
- Motor vehicle involved
- Naloxone administered by
- Naloxone left behind by bystander
- Naloxone left behind by law enforcement
- Naloxone left behind by emergency medical services

If the user is Law Enforcement and utilizing ODFORM, the information entered into the "Case Information" section also transfers into ODFORM so you will not need to re-enter the data.



## Step Three: Outcome and Naloxone Administration Type

Users can quickly enter both the incident outcome (fatal or non-fatal overdose) and the naloxone administration type by clicking on one of the buttons on the manual entry form. Naloxone administration can be entered using one of four types: 1) unknown, 2) not administered, 3) single dose administered, and 4) multi-dose administered.

The image shows two sections of a data entry form. The top section is titled "NON-FATAL OVERDOSES" and contains four buttons: "Naloxone Administration Unknown" (blue), "Naloxone Not Administered" (blue), "Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered" (green), and "Multiple Doses (≥2mg IN or ≥0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered" (purple). The bottom section is titled "FATAL OVERDOSES" and contains four buttons: "Naloxone Administration Unknown" (red), "Naloxone Not Administered" (red), "Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered" (orange), and "Multiple Doses (≥2mg IN or ≥0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered" (orange).

Figure 2. Data entry form sections displaying Outcome and Naloxone Administration Type buttons

## Step Four: Confirm Suspected Overdose Event Information

Once an overdose type is selected, the user is taken to a second screen to confirm the location, date, and time. A map is provided displaying the approximate location entered to provide a secondary means of location confirmation. ODMAP defaults to provide the current date and time of the overdose if the user's current location was selected. For manual entry of latitude/longitude or address, users will be required to input a date and time.

## Step Five: Submit Suspected Overdose Event

Once all information is confirmed, the user should select "Submit this Location." Once submitted the user will have the option to enter another incident, however, if the user is Law Enforcement, they may then proceed to ODFORM.

## Application Programming Interface (API)

An API connects ODMAP directly to a local/third party record management system (RMS) or computer aided dispatch (CAD), allowing a user to push data directly to ODMAP without having to enter data into two different systems. The API has become a popular method for stakeholder agencies to contribute data without creating additional reporting or processes. The W/B HIDTA works collaboratively with individual agencies and vendors to maximize the API's use to create pathways for full integration.

ODMAP has a custom API that is simple to apply across disciplines. Agencies that elect to use an API for ODMAP data submission typically do so because they have an RMS that serves as a centralized data repository for incident reports, calls for service, or electronic patient care reports (ePCRs). The API is a software intermediary that allows the submitting agency's RMS system to interact with ODMAP. Once records are identified within the agency's database, the required data fields for ODMAP are collected, converted into the appropriate format, and transmitted via the ODMAP API.

The first step in developing an API is to identify where your data resides. If your agency has access to its data and technical staff members experienced with data integration, the API can be internally developed. Successful integration with the ODMAP API requires access to and understanding of the data, a modern programming language, and the ability to format the data in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). However, if your agency does not have access to its data and instead uses an RMS vendor, you will need to ask your vendor to develop an API. Most RMS vendors are familiar with APIs. An inquiry requesting an API and the accompanying ODMAP API documentation can start the process. Vendors may opt to charge a one-time and/or annual fee. We encourage agencies using a vendor to include the ODMAP API in the request-for-proposal process. It is important to note that an API is backwards compatible; therefore, ODMAP will not require agencies to update their APIs when there are new releases or updates to the ODMAP.

 [API One-pager](#)

 [API Guidance Document](#)

 [API Explainer Video](#)

# DATA SHARING

ODMAP is not intended to serve as an official system of record, an intelligence-sharing database, or an index-pointer records system. Data is entered based on the trained judgment of the user submitting the event, typically a first responder; therefore, all overdose events should be treated as unconfirmed, or "suspected," until verified by an official record. Information in ODMAP is considered to be controlled unclassified information (CUI). Information may only be released to authorized personnel in the agency and individuals with a "need to know."

What is a "need to know" stakeholder?

Recipients of this information must have a need to know in the performance of their roles. ODMAP and its data shall only be used for its intended purposes. Agencies are responsible for any printed material, including all reports, charts/graphs from the National Map, and images of the National Map. Individuals with a "need to know" will often be decision-makers and members of an overdose response program in their community/area of responsibility. This does NOT include the general public.

## Data Ownership

1. W/B HIDTA, on behalf of ODMAP, acts as a data steward.
2. The agencies that have signed the participation agreement and contribute data to the system still maintain ownership.

Data, including charts and maps, can be shared if it includes only your agency's data. You cannot share another agency's data without permission. If the person(s) involved would have a "need to know," use discretion.

ODMAP does not display demographic and other optional case information related to the suspected overdose. Entering this information is optional and, if it is entered, it is stored in the system but is only available to view by the contributing agency.

The contact information for the submitting agency/person is included in the case information when you click on the case in the National Map.

ODMAP images/charts can be shared if they contain only data from that contributing agency. If you would like to include other agencies, please contact the agency and complete an MOU agreement.

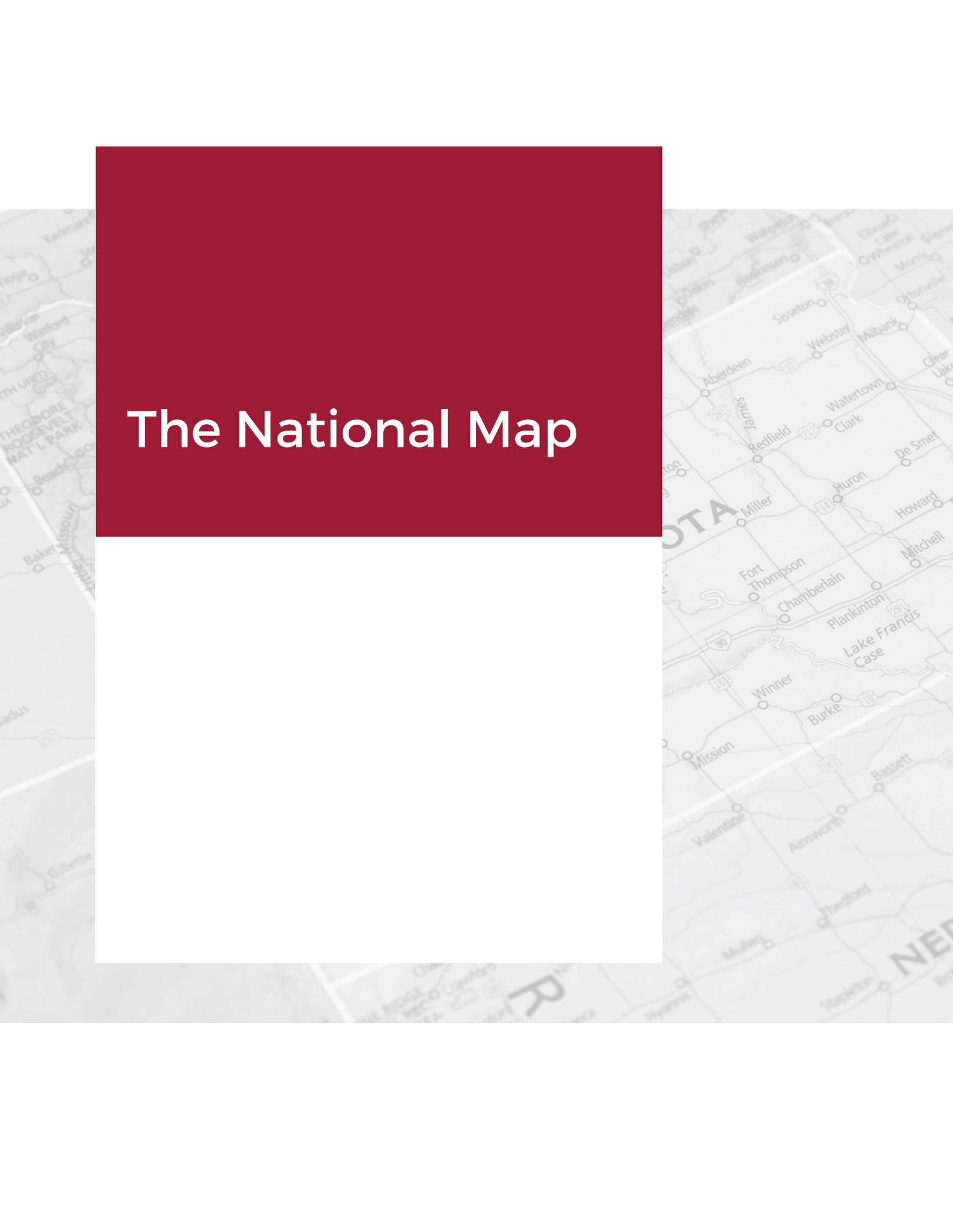
Sharing information about a spike in overdoses is a great way to inform your community and provide relevant resources via social media. Otherwise, additional overdose data from ODMAP can only be shared by the data owners.



[Data Sharing and Use One-pager](#)



[Social Media Quick Guide](#)



# The National Map

# THE NATIONAL MAP

Access to the National Map allows the user to view cross-jurisdictional suspected overdose event data, additional data layers, and built-in analytical functions. The National Map is designed to be user-friendly and allow ODMAP users to view data that will help drive decisions related to overdose response, prevention, and reduction in their community. Limited details about individual suspected overdose events are available for users, but the data cannot be directly downloaded from the map.

## Gaining Access to the National Map

- Assigned Admins can grant users National Map access.
- Assigned Admins will click on Manage > User Accounts on the top menu.
- Admins can then click "Grant." The user will then have access to the National Map.

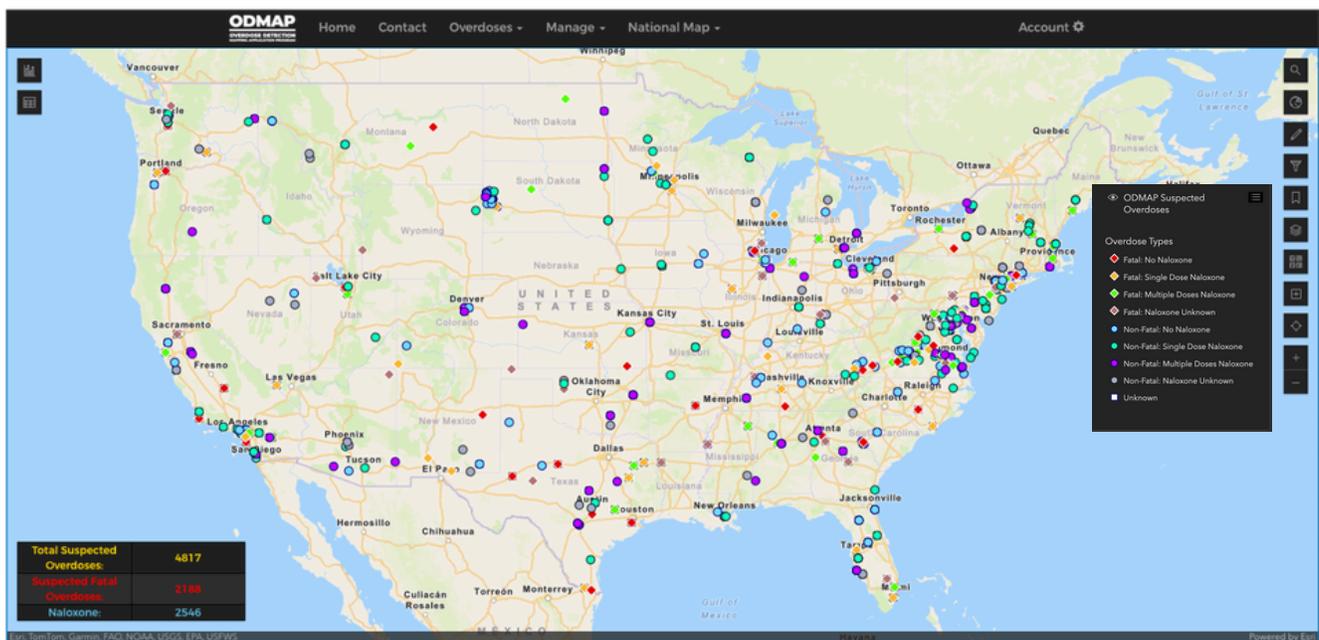
The screenshot shows the 'Agency Management - User Accounts' page in the ODMAP system. It includes sections for Agency Details, ODMAP Users, Admin Users From Another Agency, and Admin Users. The Admin Users table lists Allison Burrell, Natasha Butler, and Jami Calbraith with their contact information and National Map Access status.

First Name	Last Name	Email	Phone	Agency Name
Clayton	Andrews	candrews@wb.hidta.org	3014891751	WB HIDTA NOC

First Name	Last Name	Email	Phone	National Map Access			
Allison	Burrell	aburrell@wb.hidta.org	5038636613	Yes   Revoke	Edit	Delete	Unapprove
Natasha	Butler	nbutler@wb.hidta.org	410-302-0447	Yes   Revoke	Edit	Delete	Unapprove
Jami	Calbraith	jgalbraith@wb.hidta.org	3014891746	Yes   Revoke	Edit	Delete	Unapprove

To navigate to the National Map, log into ODMAP and then click the National Map dropdown on the toolbar at the top of the page. This will automatically load the last 24 hours of suspected overdose events onto the map. When the map loads, you will see circles and diamonds of varying colors. The circles represent non-fatal overdose events, and the diamonds represent fatal overdose events. The colors represent the naloxone administration type. A map legend can be found on the toolbar on the right-hand side of the National Map, the sixth icon will open the legend.



# Key National Map Features

## Summary Statistics

In the bottom left-hand corner of the National Map, there are three summary statistics:

- Total suspected overdoses
- Suspected fatal overdoses
- Naloxone administrations

The data is updated based on any filters that are applied to the data.

<b>Total Suspected Overdoses:</b>	<b>1161</b>
<b>Suspected Fatal Overdoses:</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Naloxone:</b>	<b>491</b>

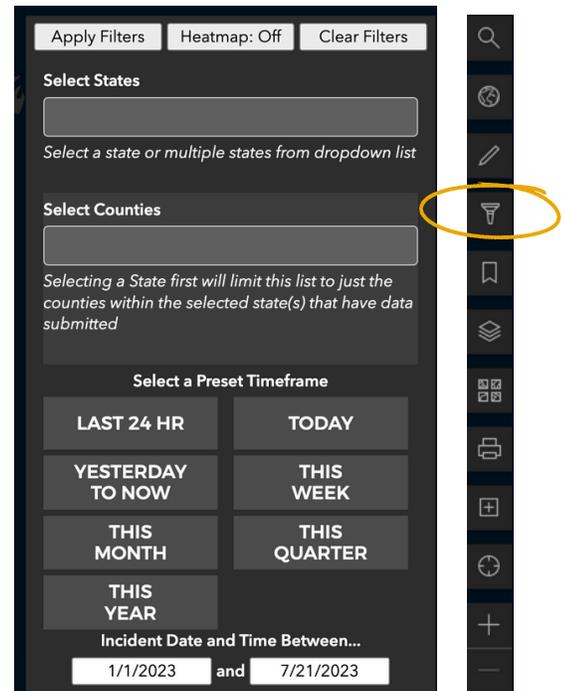
## Filters

When you open the National Map, the map filters will automatically appear on the right-hand side. Once you have added your filters, click "Apply Filters" and it will update the National Map and the summary statistics.

For the state and county filters, you can select up to seven states and/or counties at one time.

The filters include:

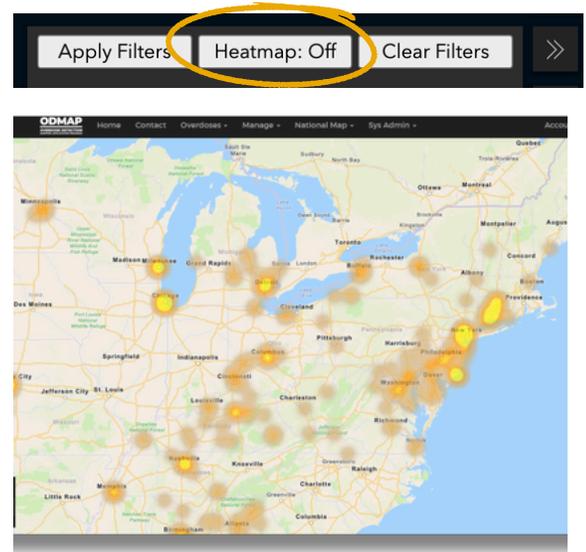
- State
- County
- Incident Date and Time
- Outcome Status
- Was naloxone administered?
- Agency
- Is multiple victim scene?
- Day of week
- Hour of day
- Primary suspected drug
- Police district (in select locations)



## Heatmap

The heatmap allows users to filter by seeing concentrated areas nationwide or even in their specific area of interest. On the map, the bright yellow areas are known as the very concentrated hubs, whereas the lighter shades represent areas of less concentrated hubs.

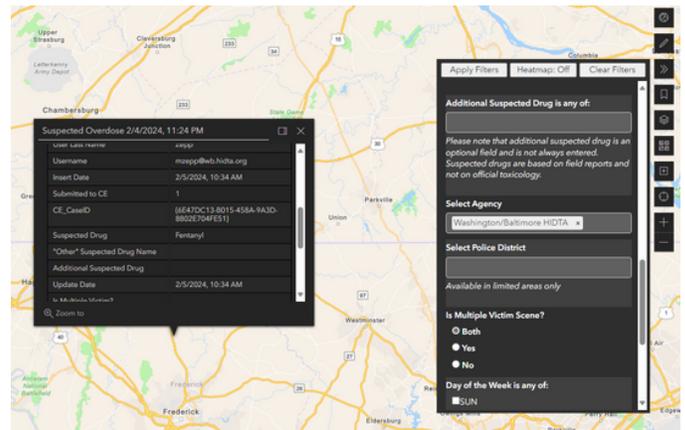
To find the heatmap filter on the National Map, users will go down to the fourth icon on the right hand panel. Once filtering has been applied, users are able to toggle on and off the heatmap filter and view the concentrated hubs all over the map.



## Suspected Overdose Event Pop Up

When clicking on a data point on the National Map, you are able to see the incident pop up. The incident pop up shows ODMAP users' information regarding the specific incident.

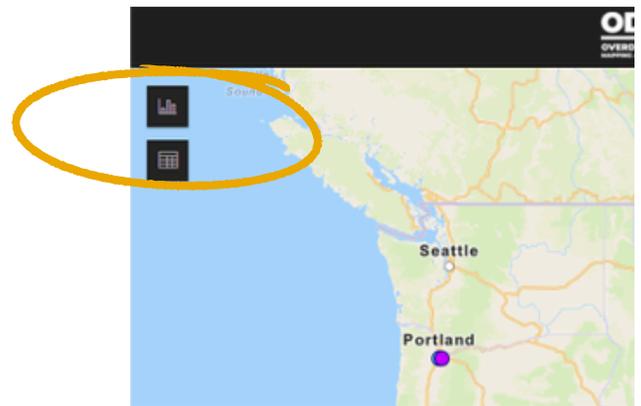
This will show information such as incident type, incident date and time, county, state, ZIP Code, agency name, insert date, suspected drug, and additional data points.



## Analytics on National Map

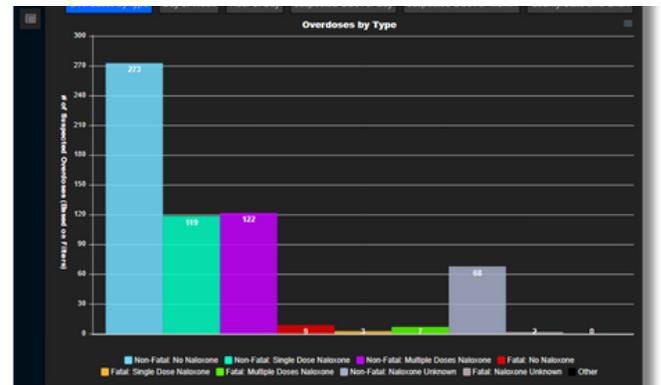
After filtering your data, users are able to look at the analytics of the data on the National Map. To locate the analytics, go to the top left-hand corner of the map. There are two options to view the data as charts.

The two analytical features include the top button; a bar chart and the bottom button; a table chart.



## Bar Charts

When clicking on the top bar chart, users will be able to view the data in bar chart form with an x-axis, displaying overdoses by type and y-axis, showing the number of suspected overdoses based on filters. ODMAP users are able to share/export the charts as a CVG file, PNG file, and CSV file.



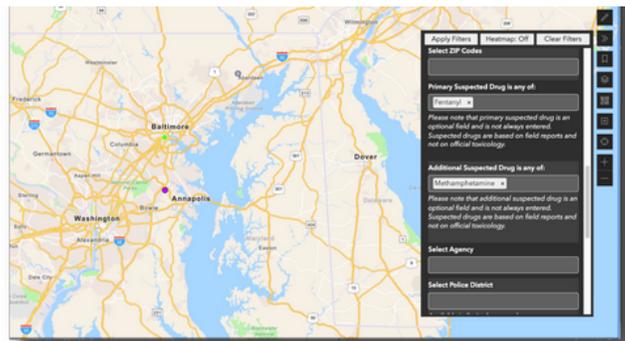
## Built-in Table Chart

When clicking on the chart button, users will be able to view and compare overdose events in a chart setting. The fields can be hidden for easier comparison, however, the data in the chart cannot be exported.

Incident Type	Incident Date/Time	OO_ID	County	State	Zip Code
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:20 AM	[1978A598-EF83-4CA3-9E5E-D43AE062A78]	Hernando	FL	34610
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:33 AM	[1978A598-EF83-4CA3-9E5E-D43AE062A78]	Hillsborough	FL	33619
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:36 AM	[8E5A80E2-9A78-48A4-870D-1F5A7A3556AC2]	Orange	FL	32817
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:36 AM	[512E4492-888E-4E7A-AD6A-D32799D633C]	Brevard	FL	32935
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:37 AM	[3738DC44-CD46-4027-83AD-8362D9133A58]	Essex	NJ	07108
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:42 AM	[02AAA117-0504-4544-9D86-5777FF602AF]	Atchison	KS	66002
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:42 AM	[2DF93A4D-8779-4A07-9760-1A740814CF98]	Lawrence	KY	41230
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:42 AM	[028F838A-0778-4C19-9FD1-88E8664E28C]	Cook	IL	60636
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:42 AM	[5A04FCF6-6266-4FF8-A06C-13C4769FD83C]	Norfolk	VA	23502
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:51 AM	[8F5E2016-D484-48D2-8F9F-D21C86CA3FC3]	Los Angeles	CA	91101
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:53 AM	[85EA3A21-8BF1-4346-BF1D-9F384491865C]	Atlantic	NJ	08401
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024 11:53 AM	[13CF88D0-9784-4F4E-9E7D-ADCBAA8C5CF7]	Sonoma	CA	95403

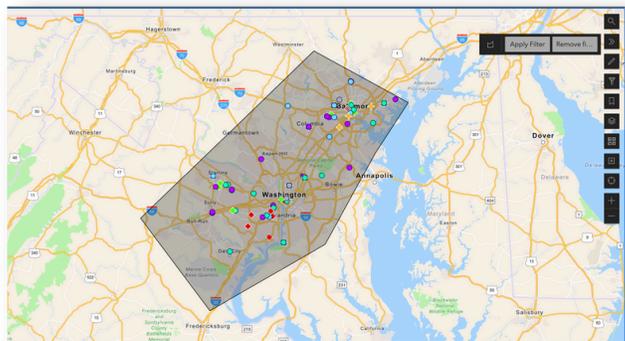
## Polysubstance Filters

The Polysubstance Feature allows users to filter by primary suspected drug and the newest feature, additional suspected drug. The feature allows ODMAP users the flexibility to filter their data based on multiple drugs involved. Every drug entered in a case will appear in the analytical table chart.



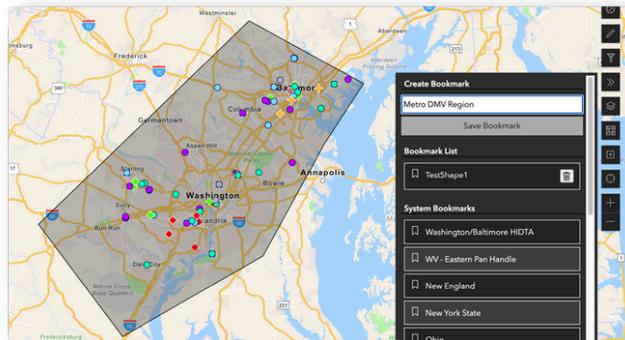
## Custom Shape

The Custom Shape feature allows ODMAP users to define a specific area on the national map by drawing perimeters, enabling a focused view of specific regions of interest. Users can create shapes that span across county or state boundaries, allowing exploration of larger or smaller areas within a county or region.



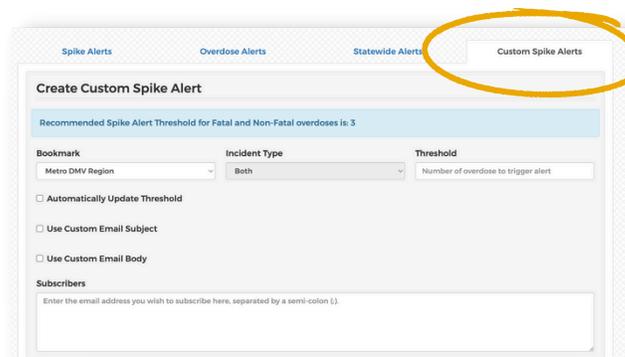
## Custom Bookmark

The Custom Bookmark feature complements the Custom Shape feature. The Custom Bookmark allows ODMAP users to save their custom shapes as bookmarks, providing easy access for later use. This feature enables users to effortlessly return to their specific areas of interest, preserving the same view.

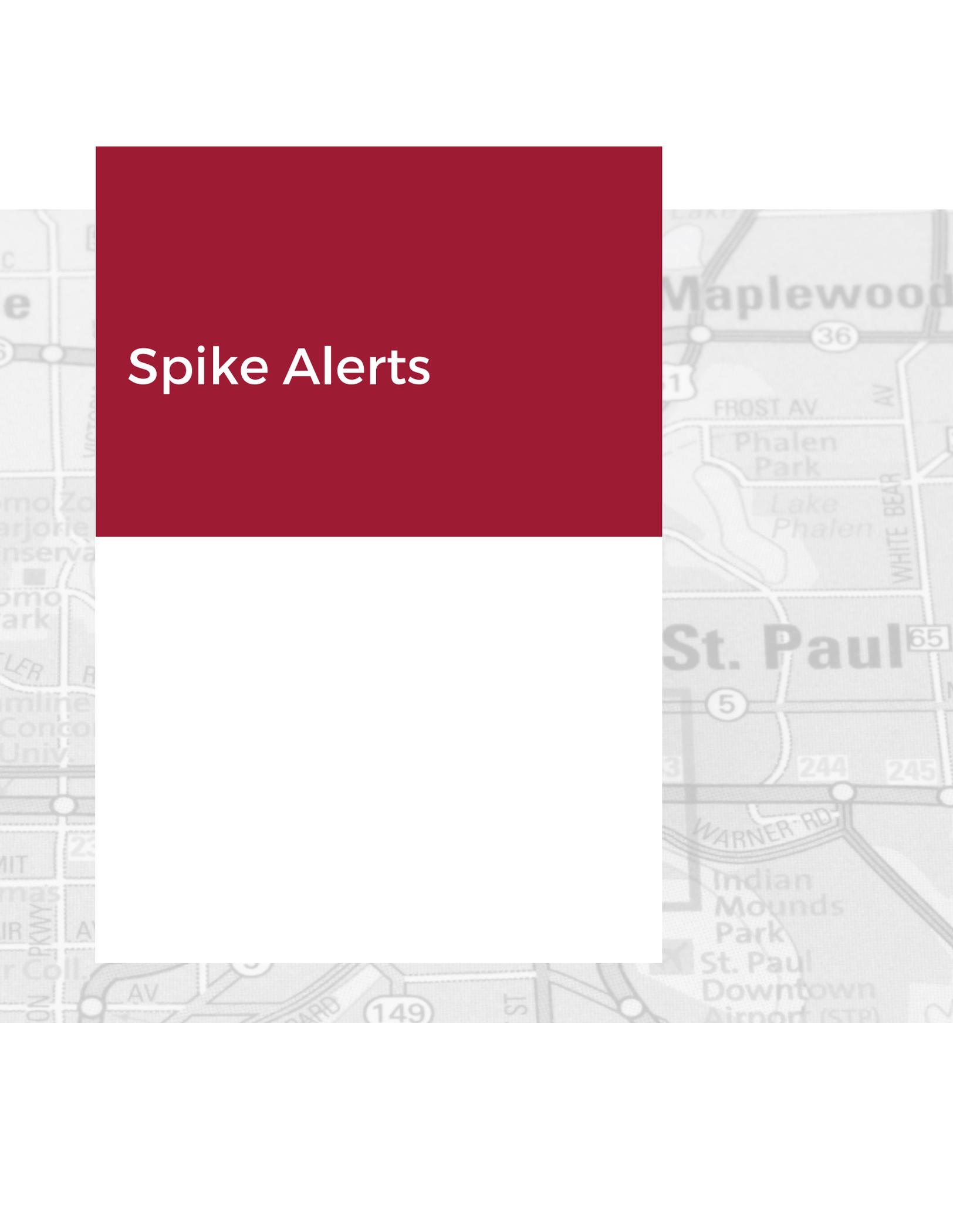


## Custom Spike Alert

The Custom Spike Alert feature is intended for users to create spike alerts based on their saved custom bookmarks. Custom Spike Alerts consists of adding an email subject, an email body, and adding subscribers. ODMAP will suggest an overdose threshold for the particular area where users create their Custom Spike Alert, or they can create their own threshold.



[Click here for more information on Spike Alerts.](#)



# Spike Alerts

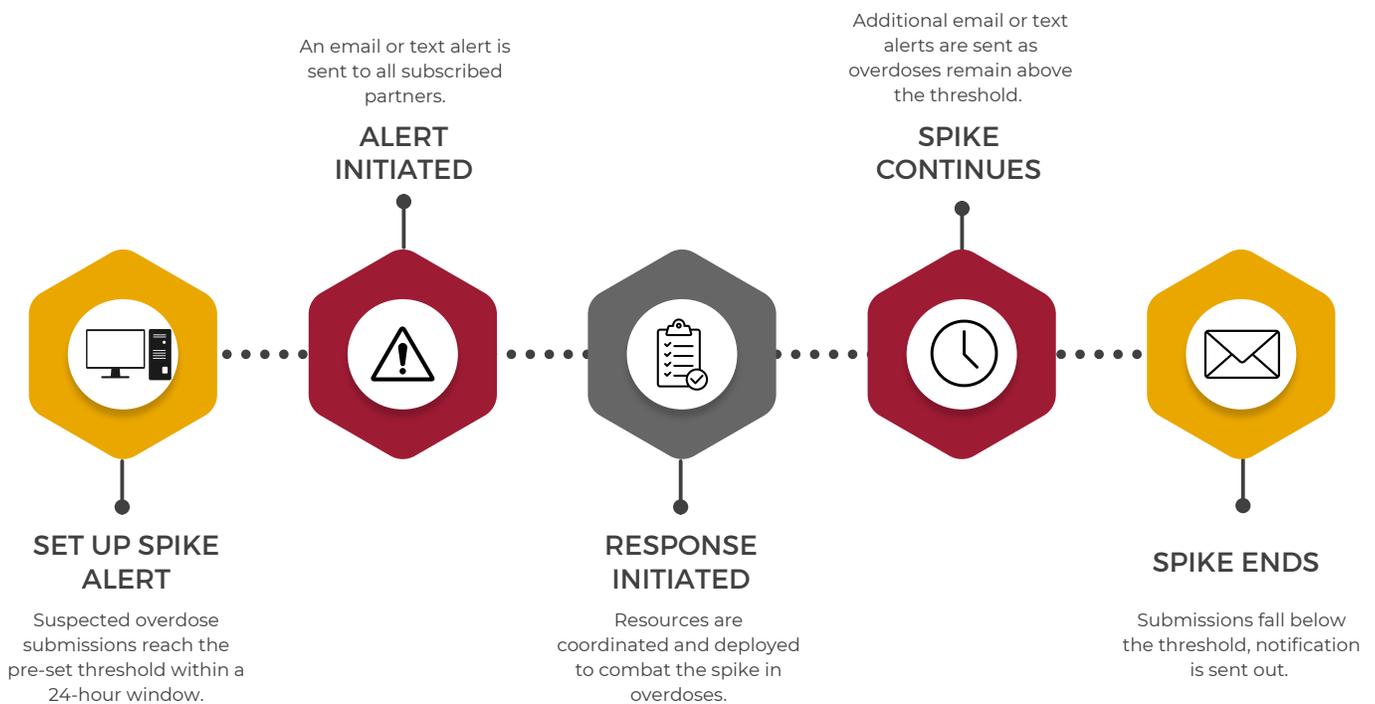
# SPIKE ALERT OVERVIEW

ODMAP is a system designed to provide vital information to relevant stakeholders in real-time. Spike alerts can be set up to notify an agency by email or text message if the total number of overdoses in an area meets or exceeds a pre-determined threshold within a rolling 24-hour period. Spike alerts can be established at the county level or using a user's custom bookmarks.

Spike alerts can be set up by the Admins, and they can set up as many spike alerts as they would like, anywhere in the United States. Admins have the ability to add any subscribers to the spike alert list. The subscribers do not need to be ODMAP users. The subscribers are added by their email address.

## Spike Alert Process

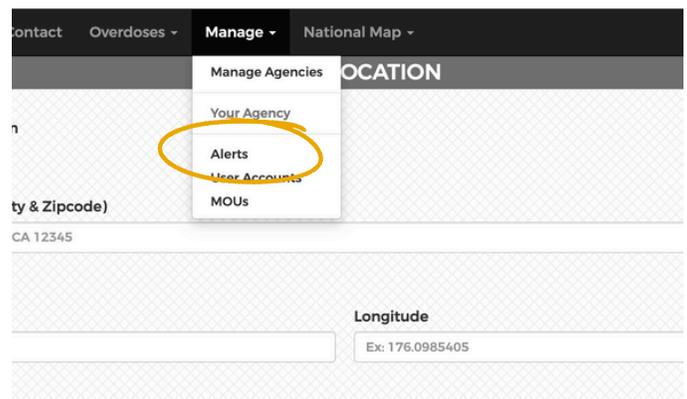
If a spike in overdoses occurs in a neighboring area, officials can anticipate a spike in their area and prepare accordingly. The figure displays how ODMAP can be utilized to rapidly respond to spikes in overdoses.



## Setting Up Spike Alerts

In order to create an ODMAP Spike Alerts, Admins will want to go to the Manage drop down, then click Alerts. There are four different types of alerts that can be set up:

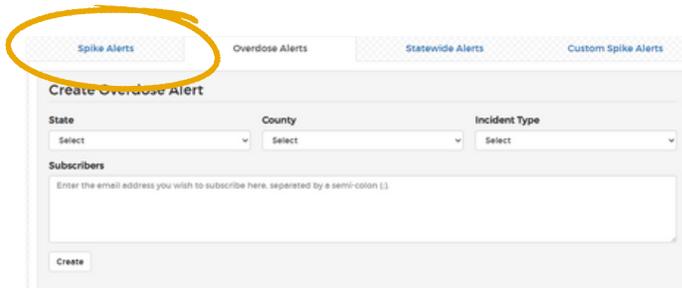
1. County-based Spike Alert
2. Overdose Alert
3. Statewide Alert
4. Custom Spike Alert



## Step One: Select Alert Type

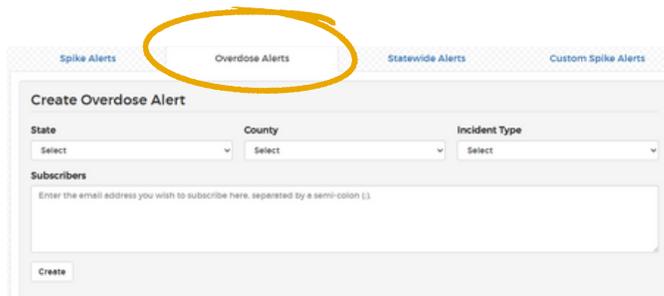
The first step in setting up an alert is to identify which type of alert you would like to set up. Each alert is based on a rolling 24-hour period but differs in the type of geography that the alert monitors. The four types of alerts are outlined below.

**County-based Spike Alerts** - allows Admins to create an alert based on the number of overdoses that occur in their specific state and county of interest. Admins will want to pick their state, pick their county, and then add their subscribers list. Users will then receive an alert for any overdose event that has occurred within the last rolling 24-hours.



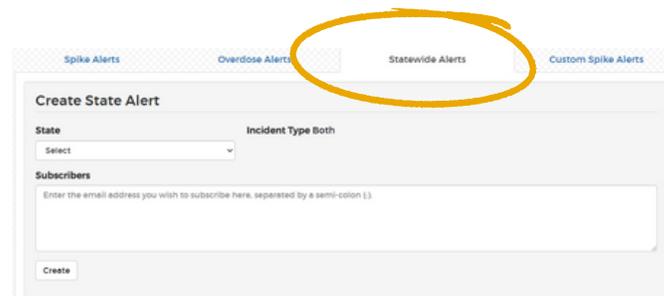
The screenshot shows the 'Create Overdose Alert' form. The 'Spike Alerts' tab is highlighted with a yellow circle. The form includes dropdown menus for 'State', 'County', and 'Incident Type', a 'Subscribers' text area, and a 'Create' button.

**Overdose Alerts** - allows Admins to create an alert that will send them a notification every time an overdose event occurs in the county within the rolling 24-hour period.



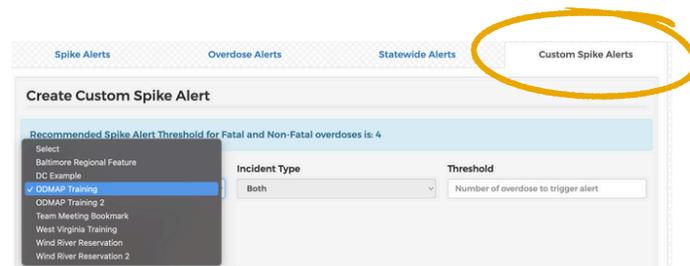
The screenshot shows the 'Create Overdose Alert' form. The 'Overdose Alerts' tab is highlighted with a yellow circle. The form includes dropdown menus for 'State', 'County', and 'Incident Type', a 'Subscribers' text area, and a 'Create' button.

**Statewide Alerts** - allows Admins to create an alert based on the number of overdoses that occur in their specific state they set. Admins will want to pick their state and then add their subscribers list.



The screenshot shows the 'Create State Alert' form. The 'Statewide Alerts' tab is highlighted with a yellow circle. The form includes a 'State' dropdown menu, an 'Incident Type Both' dropdown, a 'Subscribers' text area, and a 'Create' button.

**Custom Spike Alerts** - allows Admins to create spike alerts based on their saved custom bookmarks. The system will provide a recommended threshold for the custom bookmark and will allow Admins the same functionalities as the county-based spike alert.



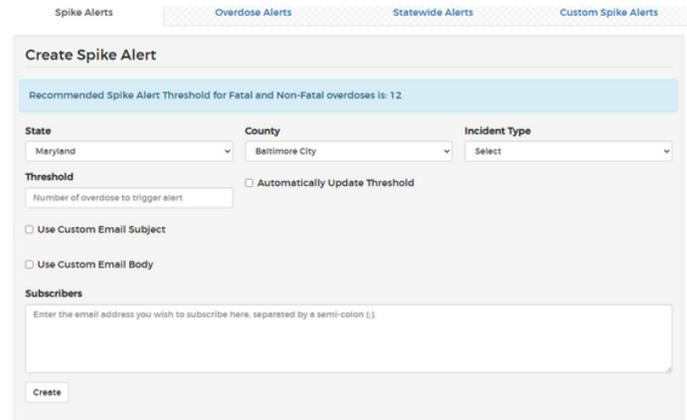
The screenshot shows the 'Create Custom Spike Alert' form. The 'Custom Spike Alerts' tab is highlighted with a yellow circle. The form includes a dropdown menu for 'Incident Type' (with a list of bookmarks like 'GDMAP Training 2' selected) and a 'Threshold' input field. A blue banner at the top states 'Recommended Spike Alert Threshold for Fatal and Non-Fatal overdoses is 4'.

## Step Two: Select Geography and Threshold

After determining which type of alert you would like to set up, you will need to choose a county/state/custom bookmark. Once that has been selected, ODMAP will show a recommended threshold for that specific area of interest. The recommended threshold number is determined by two standard deviations above the mean of the last 90 days worth of data. The threshold will update every 90 days. Users can click to automatically update the threshold, enabling them to receive a Spike Alert notification as soon as the threshold is adjusted.

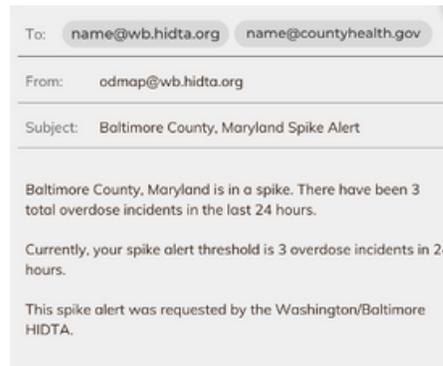
## Step Three: Customize the Spike Alert Settings

Users will want to use their custom email subject, their custom email body, and add any subscribers to the list. Once all your information is inserted, click Create for Spike Alerts to be sent.



## Spike Alert Notifications

Once an agency is approved to use ODMAP, agency Admins can set up spike alerts on the ODMAP website. Alerts can be set up as emails and/or text messages and will be sent once a spike alert has been triggered. Examples of both email and text message alert notifications can be found below.



*Spike Alert Email Examples*

**WHEN YOU ARE SETTING UP A SPIKE ALERT, ADD YOUR PHONE'S ASSOCIATED EMAIL TO THE SUBSCRIBER LIST.**

**BELOW ARE ALL THE EMAIL TEMPLATES CARRIERS:**

**ALLTEL: PHONENUMBER@MESSAGE.ALLTEL.COM**

**AT&T: PHONENUMBER@TXT.ATT.NET**

**T-MOBILE: PHONENUMBER@TMOMAIL.NET**

**VIRGIN MOBILE: PHONENUMBER@VMOBL.COM**

**SPRINT:**

**PHONENUMBER@MESSAGING.SPRINTPCS.COM**

**VERIZON: PHONENUMBER@VTEXT.COM**

**NEXTEL:**

**PHONENUMBER@MESSAGING.NEXTEL.COM**

**US CELLULAR: PHONENUMBER@MMS.USCC.NET**

*Setting up Spike Alert Text Messaging*

## How Spike Alert Timing Works

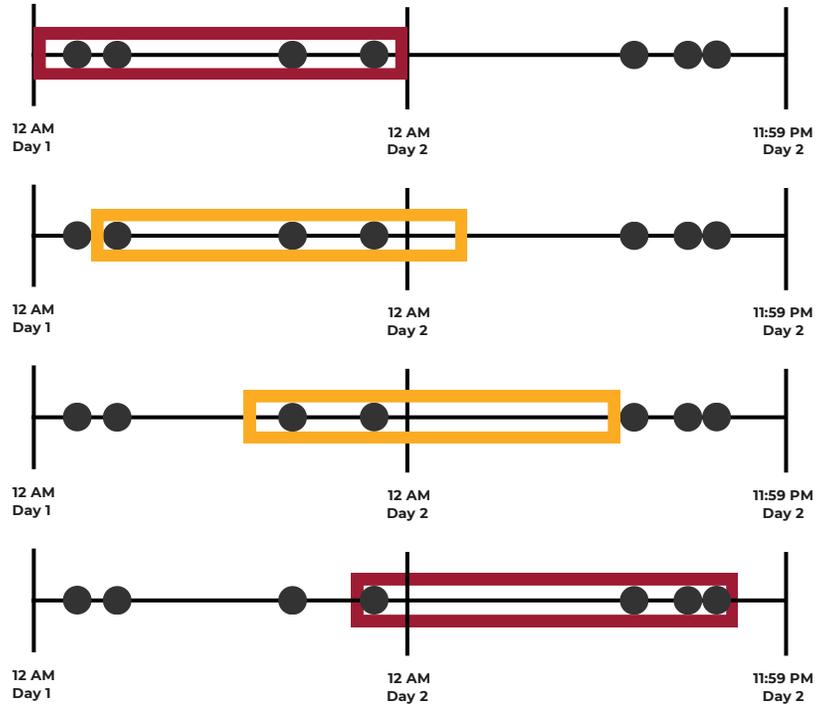
ODMAP spike alerts are based on a rolling 24-hour basis, which means that the time of each individual incident determines when a spike alert is triggered. Spike alerts may not be triggered if an event was entered into ODMAP more than 24-hours after the incident occurred because it is outside of the rolling 24-hour window.

In the example to the right, you will find a time series that will demonstrate when a spike alert would be triggered. The example covers two days, during which a total of 7 overdose events occurred. The threshold for this example is 4 incidents. As the rolling 24-hour window slides closer to day two, the county would move in and out of a spike.

The first example would be in a spike because there are 4 incidents in the 24-hour window.

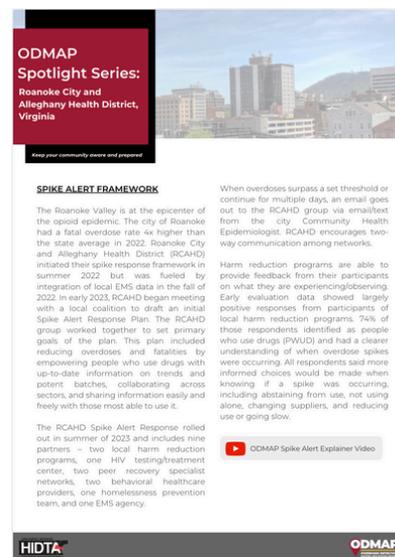
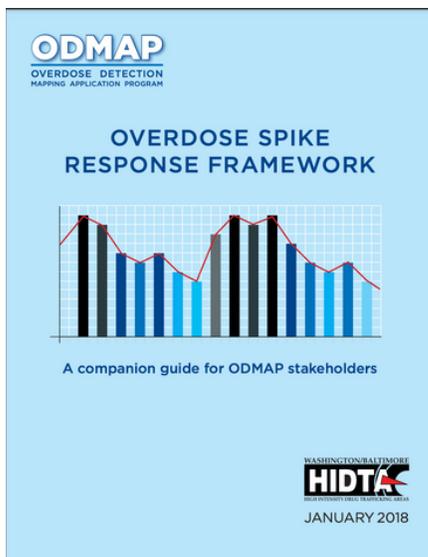
In the second and third examples, the window is below the threshold and does not trigger a spike.

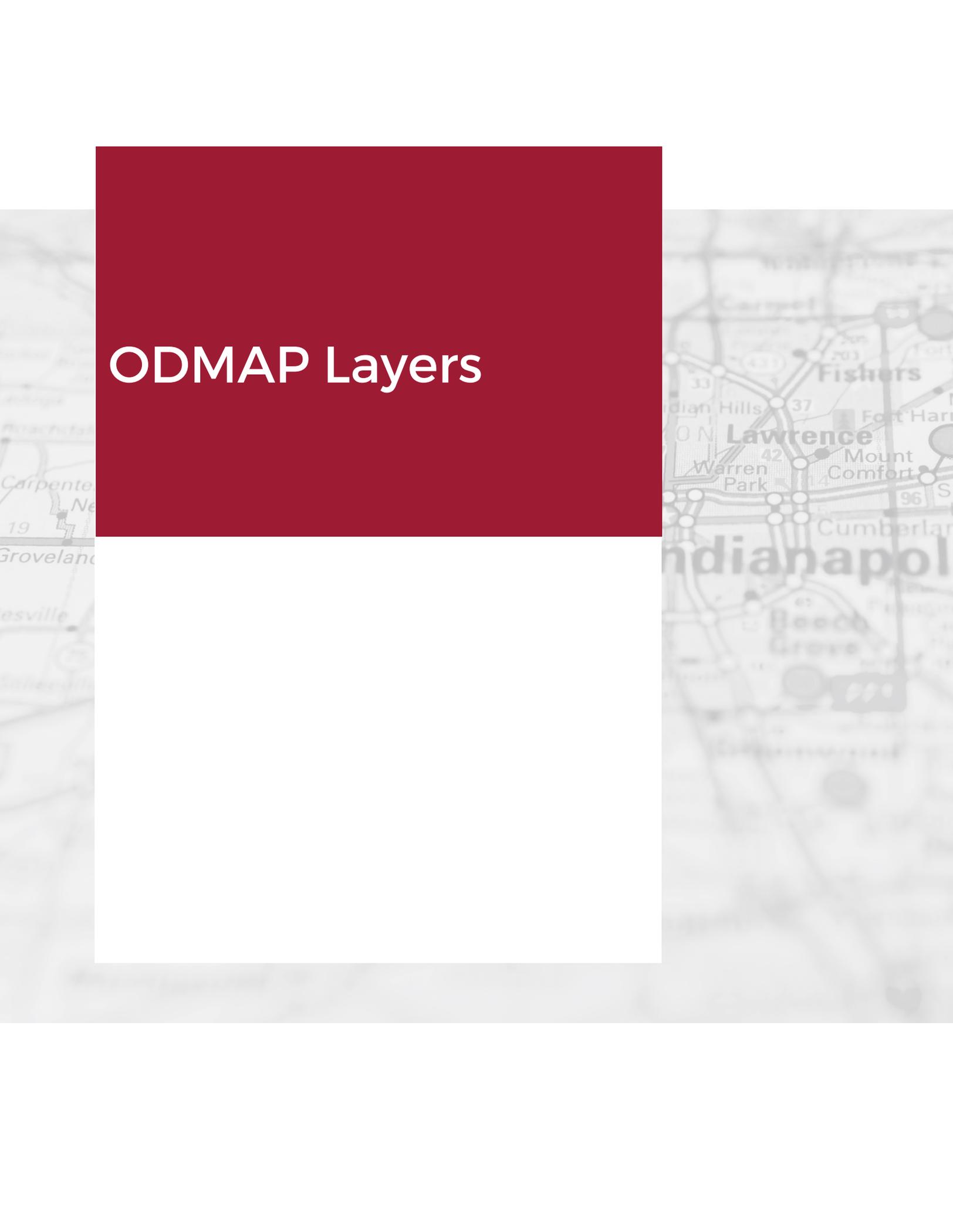
In the fourth example, there are a total of 4 overdose events in the 24-hour window. So, this would trigger a spike alert.



## Spike Response Framework

The ODMAP team recommends using spike alerts to supplement a current spike response program or guide the development of a new spike response program. To assist agencies in their spike response efforts, the ODMAP team developed the Overdose Spike Response Framework which is a compilation of recommendations for coordinated responses to overdose spikes identified by ODMAP. Additionally, we have produced an ongoing series highlighting how agencies are using ODMAP and spike alerts in their current overdose response and reduction efforts.



A faded background map of the Indianapolis, Indiana area, showing major roads, highways, and neighborhood names like Fishers, Lawrence, and Mount Comfort.

# ODMAP Layers

# HOW TO ACCESS AND ADD ODMAP LAYERS

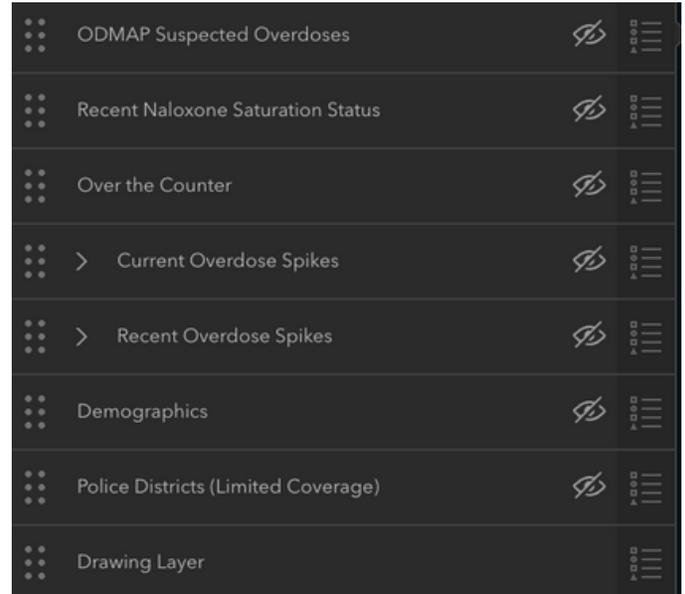
## Accessing Layers

To add additional layers to the National Map, you will want to go to the sixth icon on the right-hand panel. The icon looks like three squares stacked on top of each other. Once you click on that button, you will see eight built-in layers:

- ODMAP Suspected Overdoses
- Recent Naloxone Saturation Status
- Over the Counter
- Current Overdose Spikes
- Recent Overdose Spikes
- Demographics
- Police Districts (Limited Coverage)
- Drawing Layer

In order to toggle on/off any of the layers, just click on the eye next to the title. You can also move the layer order by clicking and dragging the six dots to the left of the layer name.

If you add another layer to the map, it will also appear in the list.

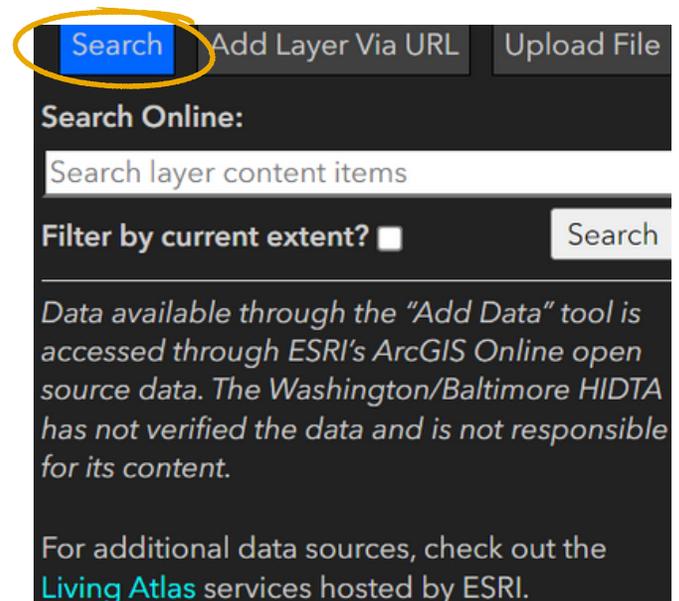


## Adding Your Own Data Layer to ODMAP

To add your own data layer to the National Map, you will want to go down to the eighth icon located on the right-hand panel. There are three options shown that include ways to add a layer to the National Map including searching a layer and filtering by current event, adding a URL as a layer, and uploading a file as a layer.

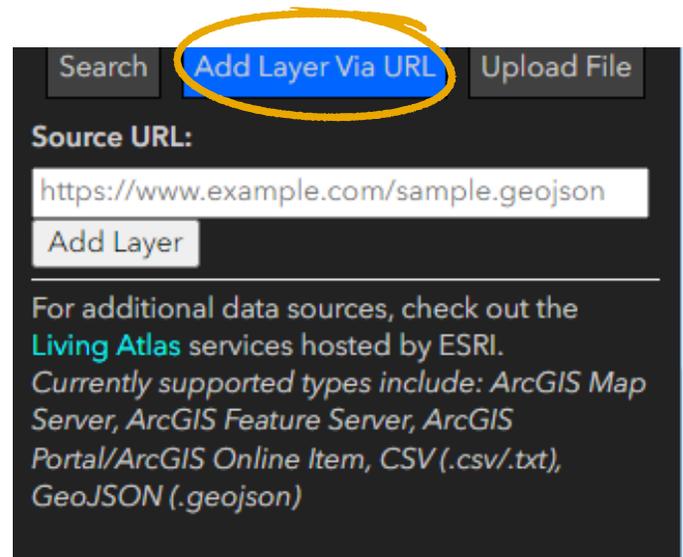
### Searching Online for Data Sources

Data available through ESRI's ArcGIS Online open-source data can be added to ODMAP. An ArcGIS Online login may be required. Users may register for a free account at <https://www.arcgis.com/>. You may search the ArcGIS online data and click add to import data to the map.



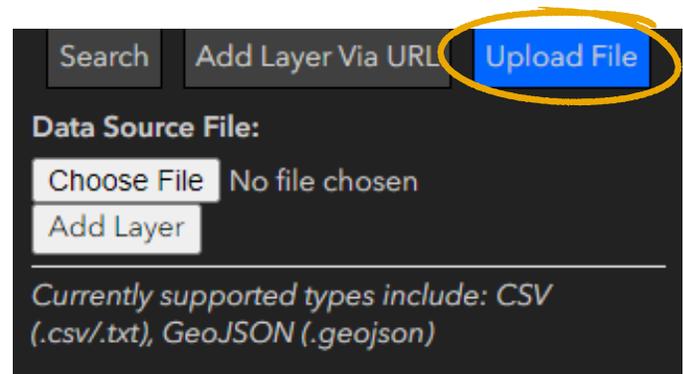
## Adding Layer Via URL

If you have data housed on an ArcGIS Online server, you may enter the URL to import that data. Information on the currently supported file types can be found below the “Add Layer” button. If your layer does not appear in the list, it may not be supported on ODMAP.



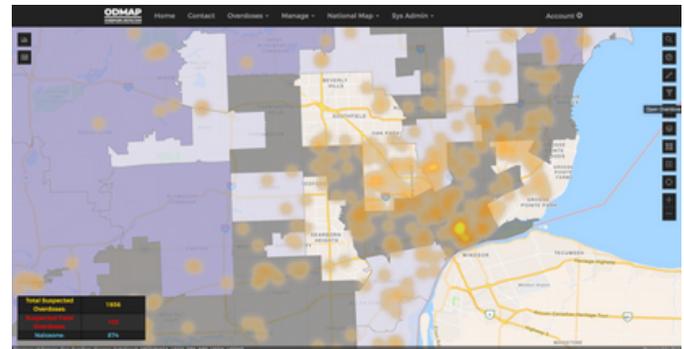
## Uploading Your Own Data File

KML, Shapefiles, and CSV files may be uploaded to ODMAP. You may drop a file or browse to upload. KML and Shapefiles will import using their existing symbology. CSV files will use a default symbology that cannot be altered.



## Using Layered Data on ODMAP

Multiple layers can be added onto the National Map at the same time to help with analysis. The example to the right includes overdose data (represented as a hotspot map) and the Over The Counter (OTC) Layer. This allows users to look into the relationship between hotspots and over the counter opioid overdose reversal medication data. The ODMAP team would next recommend adding in the Naloxone Saturation Layer and pharmacy locations to identify naloxone deserts and potential outreach locations to disseminate more naloxone.



# NALOXONE SATURATION LAYER

The Naloxone Saturation Layer enables participating agencies to leverage near real-time naloxone information in their communities, compare to suspected drug overdose events and spikes in order to target naloxone distribution to high-risk areas and populations.

During the pilot phase, the Naloxone Saturation Layer was implemented in 14 jurisdictions (City of Chicago, District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, WA-Skagit County, WI-Brown County, and West Virginia).

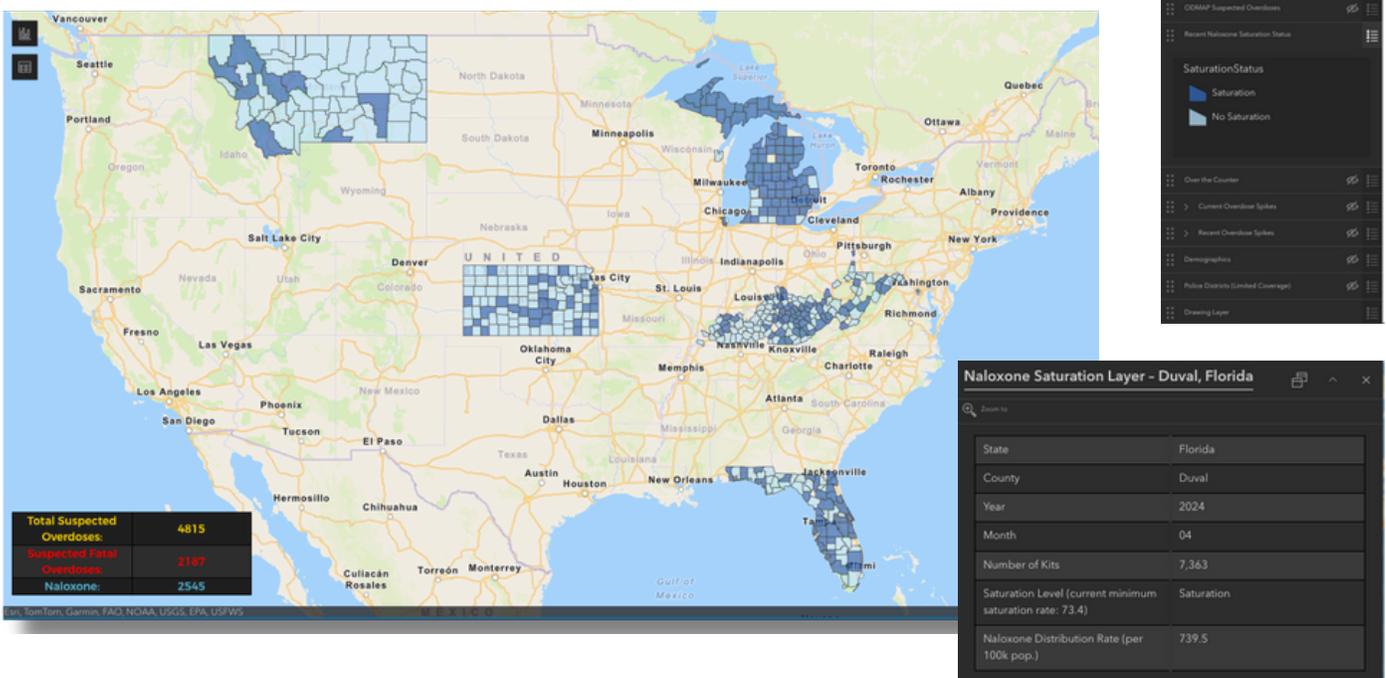
For the ODMAP Naloxone Saturation Layer, naloxone saturation is defined as the minimum number of naloxone kits distributed per 100,000 population per month required to observe a decrease in the overdose death rate for a given jurisdiction. This minimum naloxone distribution rate is determined by using regression modeling which studies the relationship between annual naloxone kit distribution and overdose deaths at the county level.

## How the Layer Works

The Naloxone Saturation Layer supports public health, public safety, and community organizations in overdose prevention and response activities, including targeted naloxone distribution and identification of naloxone deserts. Agencies submit naloxone distribution data into the ODMAP system with five required data points: 1) state; 2) county; 3) distribution year; 4) distribution month; 5) number of monthly naloxone kits distributed. The most recent monthly naloxone distribution data is highly recommended for the Naloxone Saturation Layer to be useful.

The submitted naloxone data can be accessed through the layer tool within the National Map. The Naloxone Saturation Layer is displayed as a choropleth, color-coded map layer indicating county-level naloxone saturation status. Additional naloxone information such as the number and rate of naloxone kits distributed is available to drive overdose prevention and response strategies.

The naloxone saturation status is based on the most recent data submitted to ODMAP. Based on the initial regression model, naloxone saturation is indicated when there are 73.4 naloxone kits distributed per 100,000 population per month. This outcome will be updated as additional agencies are onboarded and more data is integrated into the model.



# OVER THE COUNTER LAYER

The OTC Layer provides ODMAP users with Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication (OORM) sales data including a range of the most recent number of units sold monthly and average cost per unit. Using this layer in conjunction with the Naloxone Saturation Layer and suspected overdose events will further support agencies in developing comprehensive prevention and response strategies, such as targeted naloxone distribution to high-risk areas and individuals.

The OTC Layer was developed in April 2024 and includes OORM sales data across the majority of the United States.

## How the Layer Works

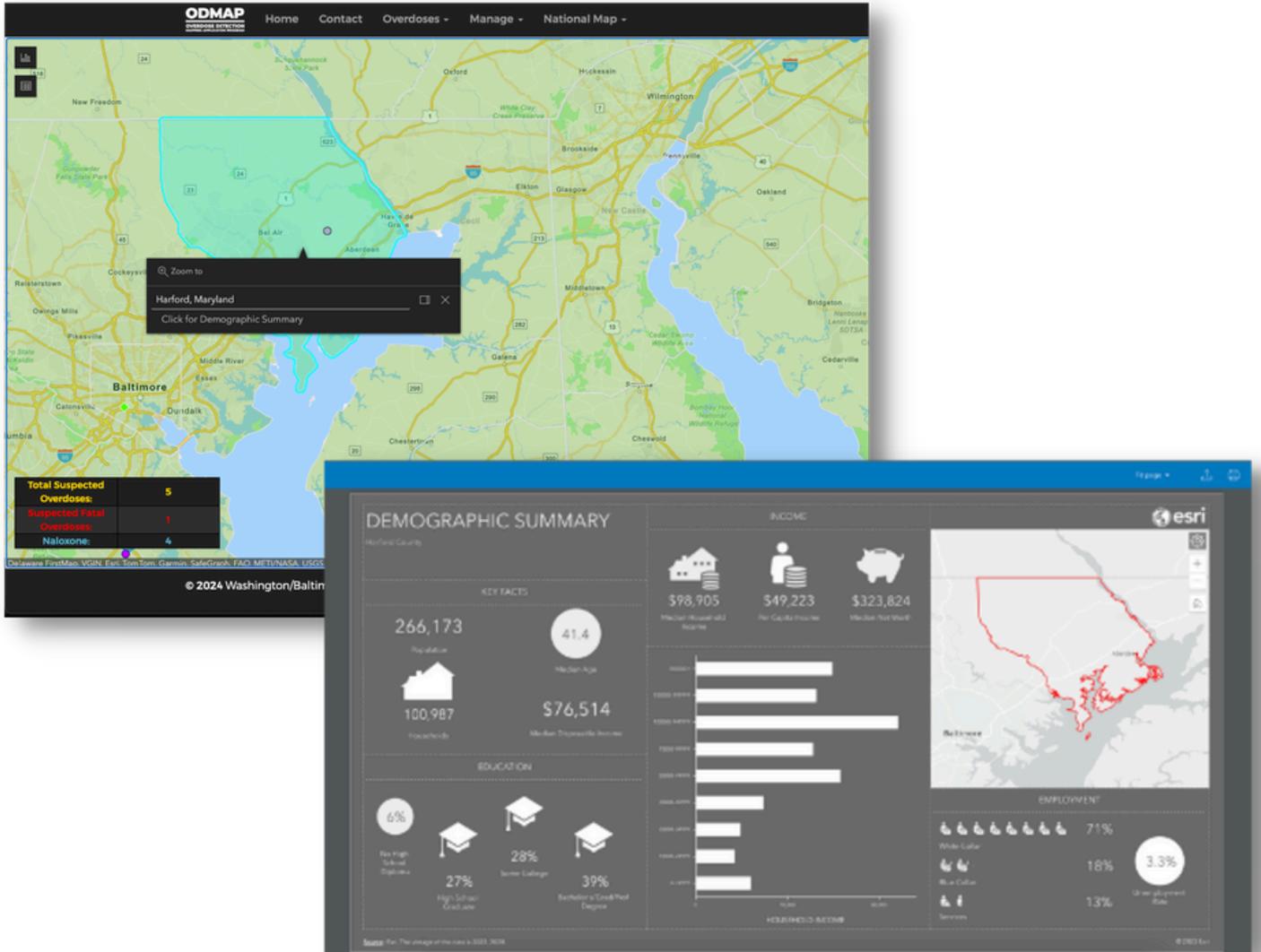
The layer is intended to support ODMAP agencies with their overdose response, reduction, and prevention activities, including naloxone availability in a specific region. ODMAP users will be able to access the layer through the National Map where it will be visualized as a choropleth, color-coded map layer. Information such as a range of the number of OORM units sold in a particular Precision Area (PA) along with the average cost per unit during the most recent month is available. The range of OORM units sold includes: no available data, 0-4 units, 5-20 units, 21-50 units, and greater than 50 units. Users are also able to compare the average price per OORM unit sold in their nearest PA to the national average during the same period.

In PA's where sales information is unavailable, the national average price per unit sold is provided in the pop-up window. The layer will be updated monthly and include OORM sales data from the previous month. The OTC Layer follows established ODMAP data sharing guidelines and is not meant for public dissemination.



# DEMOGRAPHICS LAYER

ODMAP users now have the option to activate a Demographics Layer. This feature provides key demographic statistics and is accessible for every county nationwide. Upon selecting the Demographic Summary link, key information such as education, income, and employment specifics tailored to the county will be displayed. This can be accessed directly through the layers tool.



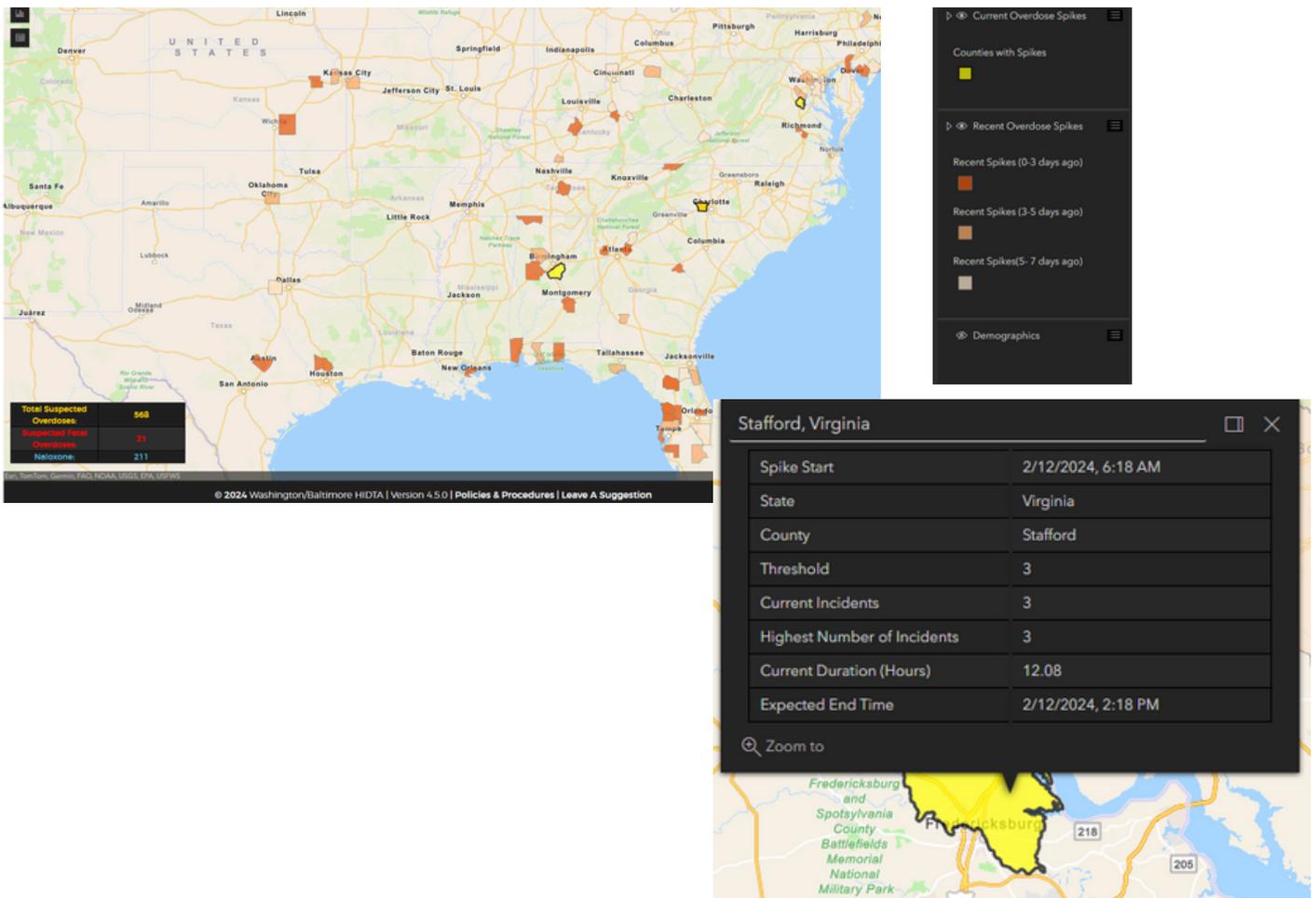
# SPIKE ALERT LAYERS

The Spike Alert Layer offers ODMAP users a visual representation of current and recent overdose spikes across the National Map. Each new spike layer is color coded on the National Map. Users can now distinguish between layers showing current overdose spikes and recent overdose spikes on the map.

## How the Layer Works

Current spike areas appear as bright yellow concentrations, while recent spikes are depicted in various colors based on their timeframe. Recent spikes range from 0-3 days ago (displayed as dark orange), 3-5 days ago (in peach shading), to 5-7 days ago (shown in beige shading).

When clicking on an area of a spike, an incident pop up will be shown to give specifics of the recent or current overdose spike.



A background map showing the Vancouver area in British Columbia, Canada. Labels for 'Vancouver', 'Gresham', and 'Oregon City' are visible. Highway shields for 178, 283, 84, 211, 224, and 28 are also present. A large red rectangle is overlaid on the top left of the map, containing the text 'Frequently Asked Questions'.

# Frequently Asked Questions

# ODMAP FAQs

## How do I edit points submitted by others at my agency?

Any user with the “write” access to an agency will be able to edit and delete points submitted by other users within that agency.

## How can non-profit agencies utilize ODMAP?

Currently, only federal, state, local, or tribal government agencies serving the interest of public health or public safety may register for ODMAP. However, government agencies may choose to provide ODMAP access to non-profit agencies by registering individuals under the government agency. It is recommended that this is only done for non-profit agencies who are receiving funding to provide treatment, recovery, or harm reduction services.

## How can non-eligible agencies join ODMAP?

Talk to your local agencies that are ODMAP eligible entities and partner with them to register under their agency.

## How do I set-up an API?

Please email our help desk and let them know your agency is interested. You can contact the help desk by emailing [hd@wb.hidta.org](mailto:hd@wb.hidta.org).

## How do I find out what agencies are signed up in my state?

A list of registered agencies by county is available at <https://odmap.org:4443/Agency>.

## What are an Admin’s abilities within ODMAP?

Once your agency has been approved on ODMAP, your agency Admin can give access to anyone who signs up as a new user under your agency with your given agency code.

## How do we change the Admin for our agency to a new Admin?

Please reach out to the ODMAP Outreach Coordinator at [ehughes@wb.hidta.org](mailto:ehughes@wb.hidta.org) and provide the name and email address of the individual intended to assume administrative responsibilities, and we will facilitate the necessary administrative access. If the proposed candidate is already an approved user under your agency, we can seamlessly transition their status to that of an administrator. However, should the designated individual not be registered for ODMAP, we kindly request them to visit [odmap.hidta.org](https://odmap.hidta.org) and click on the "Register as a New User" button. Upon completion of the form, we will promptly provide you with the relevant agency code.

## What is the difference between the Participation Agreement and MOU?

The ODMAP Participation Agreement delineates the policies and procedures governing ODMAP and is exclusively intended for agency access. It necessitates endorsement upon agency registration for ODMAP. Once signed, the agreement should be returned to W/B HIDTA for approval.

The MOU serves the purpose of granting permission to share ODMAP data between agencies. If the data sought for sharing/export is not owned by your agency, prior consent from the data owner agency is imperative.

A word version of the MOU is available upon request.

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