

TRAINING MANUAL

October 2025



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ODMAP Overview.....	5
<i>Accessing ODMAP</i>	6
<i>Requesting Access</i>	7
Agency Administrators.....	8
<i>Agency Management</i>	9
Admin Portal and Agency Details.....	9
<i>User Management</i>	9
<i>Adding a New User to Your Agency</i>	10
<i>Memorandum of Understanding</i>	10
Entering Data into ODMAP.....	11
<i>Entering Suspected Overdose Events</i>	12
<i>Manual Entry Form</i>	12
<i>Application Programming Interface</i>	13
Data Sharing.....	14
<i>Data Ownership</i>	14
<i>Data Ownership FAQs</i>	14
National Map.....	15
<i>Gaining Access to the National Map</i>	16
<i>Key National Map Features</i>	17
Spike Alerts.....	20
<i>Setting Up Spike Alerts</i>	21
<i>Spike Alert Notifications</i>	22
<i>How Spike Alert Timing Works</i>	24
<i>Spike Response Framework</i>	24
ODMAP Layers.....	25
<i>Accessing Layers</i>	26
<i>Adding Your Own Layer to ODMAP</i>	26
<i>Using Layered Data on ODMAP</i>	27
<i>Naloxone Saturation Layer</i>	28
<i>Spike Alert Layers</i>	29
<i>Demographics Layer</i>	30
Drug Checking Mapping and Reporting System.....	32
Frequently Asked Questions.....	41

ODMAP OVERVIEW

The Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) is a free, web-based, mobile-friendly platform for near real-time reporting and monitoring of suspected fatal and non-fatal overdose events. The Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (W/B HIDTA) developed ODMAP with the goal of providing near real-time data to public safety and public health agencies. It displays overdose data within and across jurisdictions, helping agencies identify spikes and clusters of suspected overdose events in their community, neighboring communities, and across the country.

ODMAP is available to all local, state, federal, and tribal agencies that serve the interests of public safety and public health. As of October 2024, approximately 5,300 agencies across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are using the platform. Over 2.75 million overdose events have been entered into ODMAP and approximately 36,500 users registered.

The goal of this training manual is to ensure that all ODMAP users are able to:

- request access to and log into the platform;
- enter data;
- access the National Map and its features;
- understand the role of the Agency Administrator; and
- create and monitor Spike Alerts.



ODMAP Explainer Video

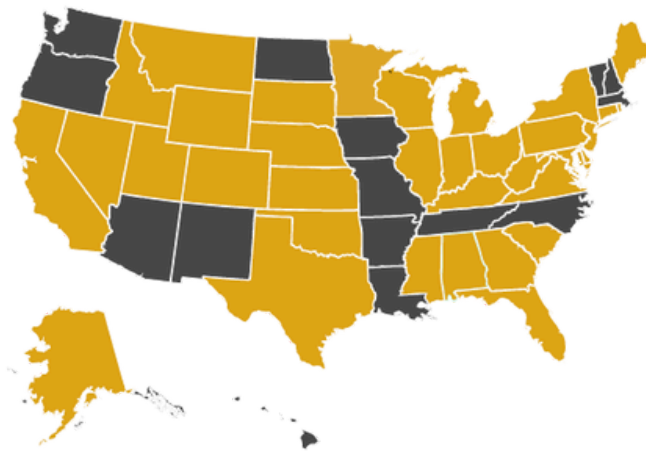
Statewide Adoption of ODMAP

Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia have adopted ODMAP statewide.

There are three primary types of statewide strategies:

- statewide application programming interface (API) with a specific agency;
- statewide ODMAP implementation or data entry strategy; and
- legislation and/or policies related to ODMAP.

To learn more about current statewide strategies, check out our [Statewide Implementation Strategies](#) reference guide.



States with a statewide strategy are in yellow.



Statewide Implementation Strategies

The background of the slide is a faded, grayscale map of a portion of Chicago, showing a grid of streets. A large, solid red rectangle is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the slide, partially obscuring the map. The text 'Accessing ODMAP' is written in white, bold, sans-serif font across the middle of this red rectangle.

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 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](#)

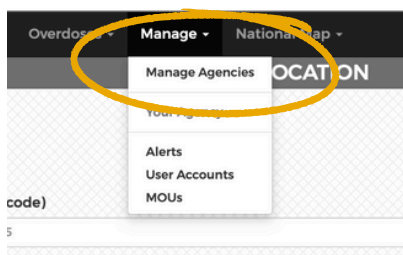
The background is a grayscale map of the Chicago area, showing major highways like I-94, I-55, and I-290, and city names like Chicago, Evanston, and Oak Brook. A large red rectangle is positioned in the upper left, and a white rectangle is in the lower left. The text 'Agency Administrators' is written in white on the red rectangle.

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.

A screenshot of the 'Agency Management - User Accounts' page. The page is divided into two main sections. The top section, 'Agency Details', contains a form with fields for Agency Name (Public Website Agency 1), Agency Identifier (PWA1), Agency Type (Other), Agency Scope (Local), State (West Virginia), County (Prince), Uses Case Explorer (Yes), and Agency Code (YR4PNNE). The bottom section, 'ODMAP Users', contains four tables: 'Admin Users From Another Agency', 'Admin Users', 'Approved Users', and 'Unapproved Users'. Each table has columns for First Name, Last Name, Email, Phone, and National Map Access. The 'Unapproved Users' table also includes a 'Reason' column.

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.

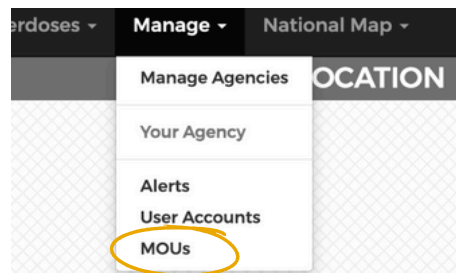
Adding a New User

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'. At the top, there are fields for Agency Name (a dropdown menu showing 'Washington/Baltimore HIDTA'), Agency Identifier, Agency Type, Agency Scope (a dropdown menu showing 'Other'), State (a dropdown menu showing 'Maryland'), County, Uses Case Explorer (a dropdown menu showing 'No'), and Agency Code (a dropdown menu showing 'WBHIDTA'). The 'Agency 1 Signatory Information' section includes fields for Signatory Name, Signatory Title, Signatory Email, Signatory Phone, and a dropdown menu for Agency Name (showing 'Select'). The 'Agency 2 Signatory Information' section includes fields for Signatory Name, Signatory Title, Signatory Email, and Signatory Phone. A 'Send MOU Request' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

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

A faded, grayscale map of Montana and surrounding regions serves as the background. The map shows state boundaries, major cities, and geographical features. Visible labels include 'Havre', 'Missouri', 'Stanford', 'Lewistown', 'MONTANA', 'White Sulphur Springs', 'Kalispell', 'Polson', 'Superior', 'Stevensville', and 'Anadarko'.

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

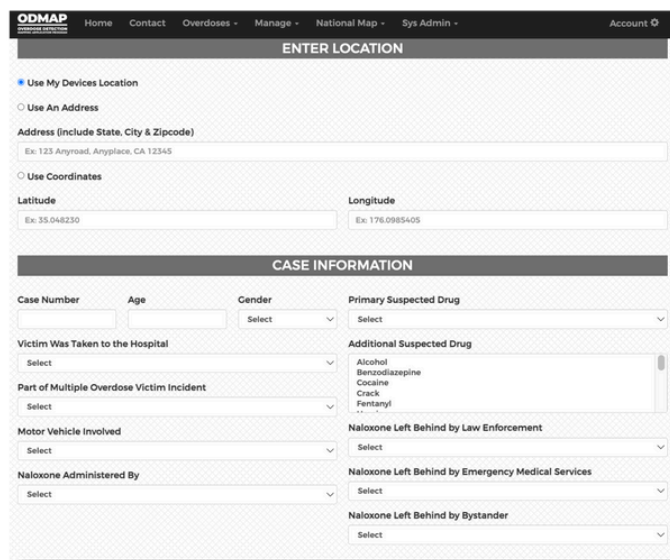
When entering an overdose, there are three data entry options for location:

- “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.

NON-FATAL OVERDOSES	
Naloxone Administration Unknown	Naloxone Not Administered
Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered	Multiple Doses (≥2mg IN or ≥0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered
FATAL OVERDOSES	
Naloxone Administration Unknown	Naloxone Not Administered
Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered	Multiple Doses (≥2mg IN or ≥0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered

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 background of the slide is a grayscale map of the northern United States, specifically showing North Dakota and South Dakota. The map includes various cities, towns, and geographical features like rivers and lakes. A large, solid maroon rectangle is overlaid on the left side of the map, containing the title text.

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.

Agency Management - User Accounts

Agency Details

Agency Name	Agency Identifier	Agency Type	Agency Scope
Washington/Baltimore HIDTA			Other
State	County	Uses Case Explorer	Agency Code
Maryland		No	WBHIDTA

ODMAP Users

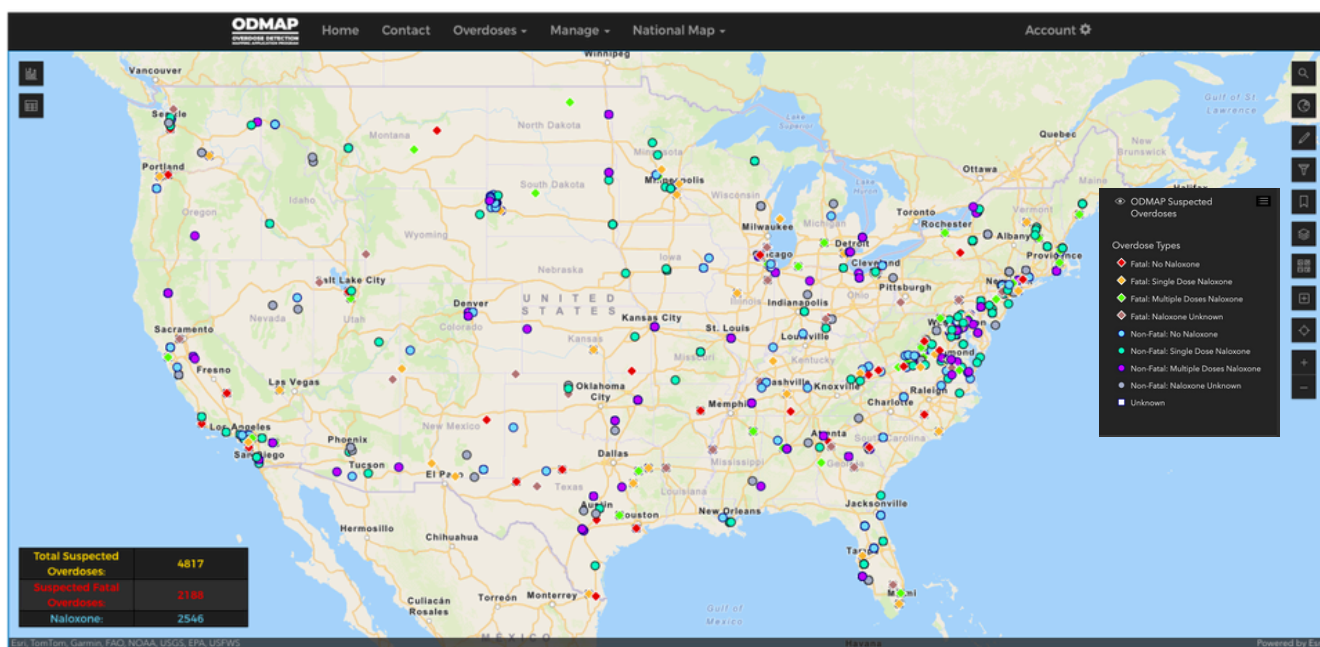
Admin Users From Another Agency

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

Admin Users

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

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.

Total Suspected Overdoses:	1161
Suspected Fatal Overdoses:	68
Naloxone:	491

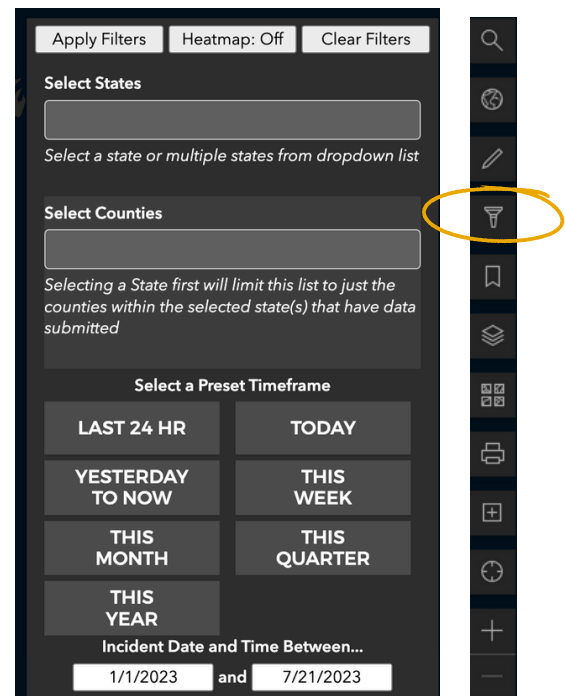
Filters

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:

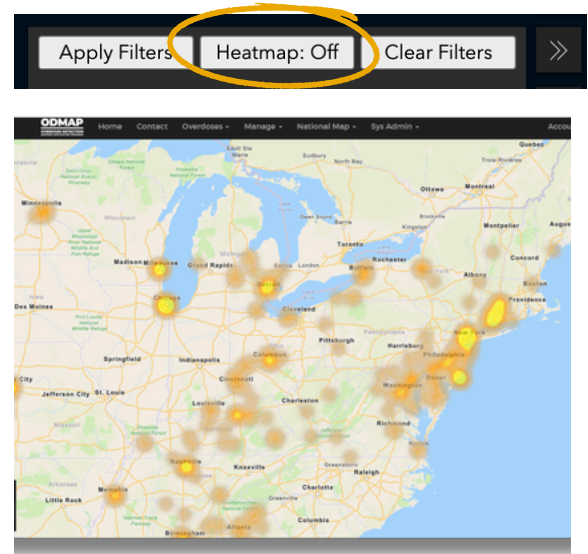
- State
- County
- Incident Date and Time
- Outcome Status
- Was naloxone administered?
- Agency
- Is multiple victim scene?
- Day of week
- Hour of day
- Primary suspected drug
- Police district (in select locations)



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.

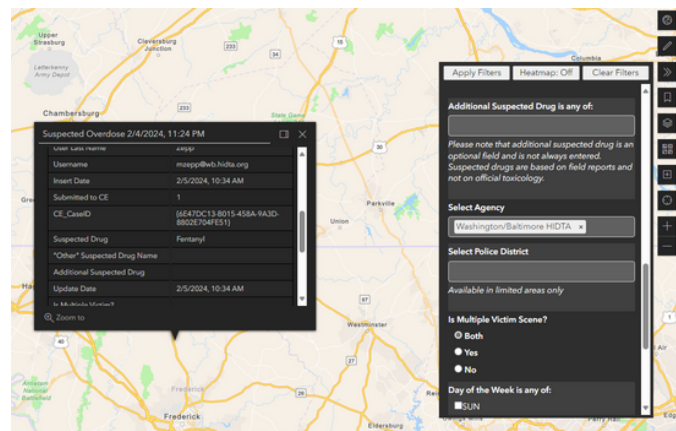
To find the heatmap filter on the National Map, users will go down to the fourth icon on the right hand panel. Once filtering has been applied, users are able to toggle on and off the heatmap filter and view the concentrated hubs all over the map.



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.

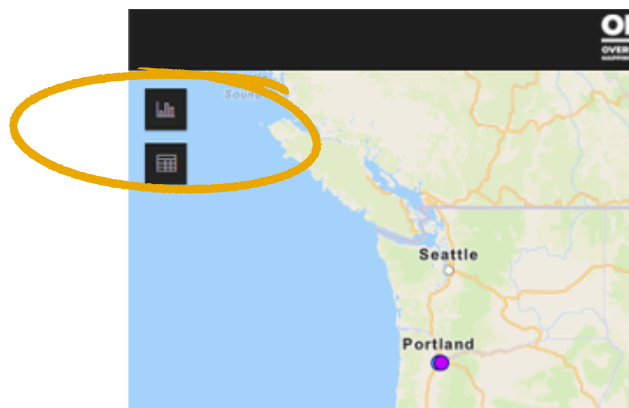
This will show information such as incident type, incident date and time, county, state, ZIP Code, agency name, insert date, suspected drug, and additional data points.



Analytics on National Map

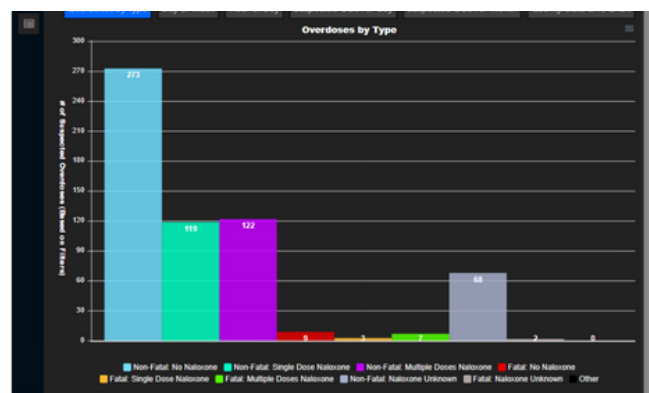
After filtering your data, users are able to look at the analytics of the data on the National Map. To locate the analytics, go to the top left-hand corner of the map. There are two options to view the data as charts.

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.



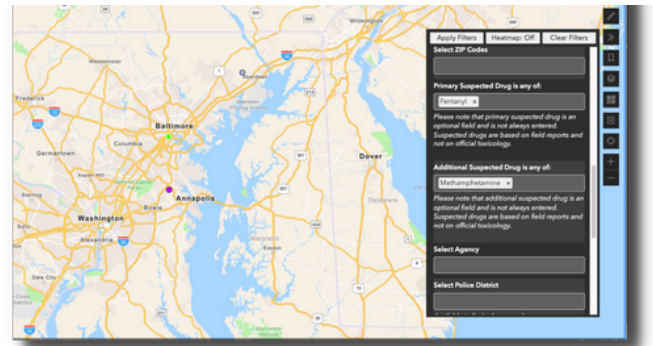
Built-in Table Chart

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.

ODMAP Suspected Overdoses (Features: 603, Selected: 0)						
Incident Type	Incident Date/Time	OD_ID	County	State	Zip Code	
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:23 AM	(1978A598-6F83-4CA3-9E5E-D43AE6562A78)	Hennepin	FL	34609	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:35 AM	(1978A598-6F83-4CA3-9E5E-D43AE6562A78)	Hillsborough	FL	33619	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:36 AM	(8E8A80E2-9A78-48A4-870D-1F5A7A355AC2)	Orange	FL	32817	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:36 AM	(512E4452-888E-4EFA-A36A-D32799D633C3)	Brevard	FL	32935	
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:37 AM	(3738DC44-CD46-4027-83AD-6362D8133A58)	Essex	NJ	07108	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:42 AM	(32AAA117-0504-4544-9D86-5777FF6502AF)	Albion	KS	66002	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:42 AM	(2DF93A4D-8779-4A07-9760-1A7A0814CF98)	Lawrence	KY	41230	
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:42 AM	(228F838A-0778-4C19-9FD1-8888664E28C)	Cook	IL	60636	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:42 AM	(5A04FC6-6266-4FF8-A06C-13C4769FD83C)	Norfolk	VA	23502	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:51 AM	(8FF2E016-D484-4802-8F9F-D21C8CA3FC3)	Los Angeles	CA	91101	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:53 AM	(85EA3A21-8BF1-43A6-8F1D-9F3844918E5C)	Atlantic	NJ	08401	
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	2/4/2024, 11:55 AM	(13CF88CD-978A-4FAE-9E7D-ADCBAA8C3CF7)	Sonoma	CA	95403	

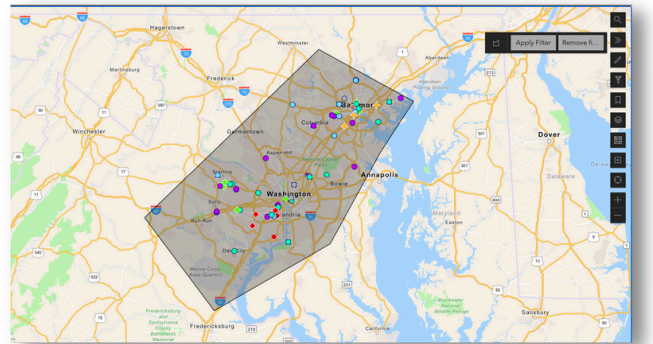
Polysubstance Filters

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.



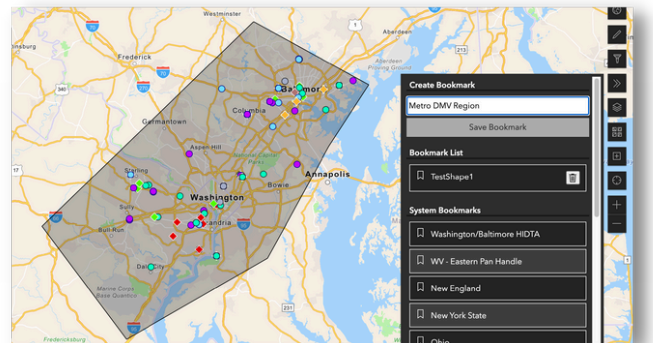
Custom Shape

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

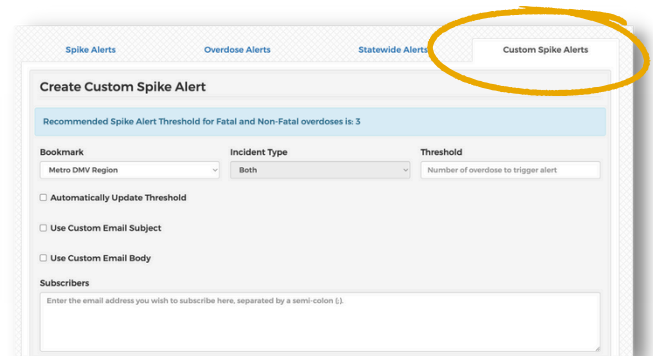
The Custom Bookmark feature complements the Custom Shape feature. The Custom Bookmark allows ODMAP users to save their custom shapes as bookmarks, providing easy access for later use. This feature enables users to effortlessly return to their specific areas of interest, preserving the same view.



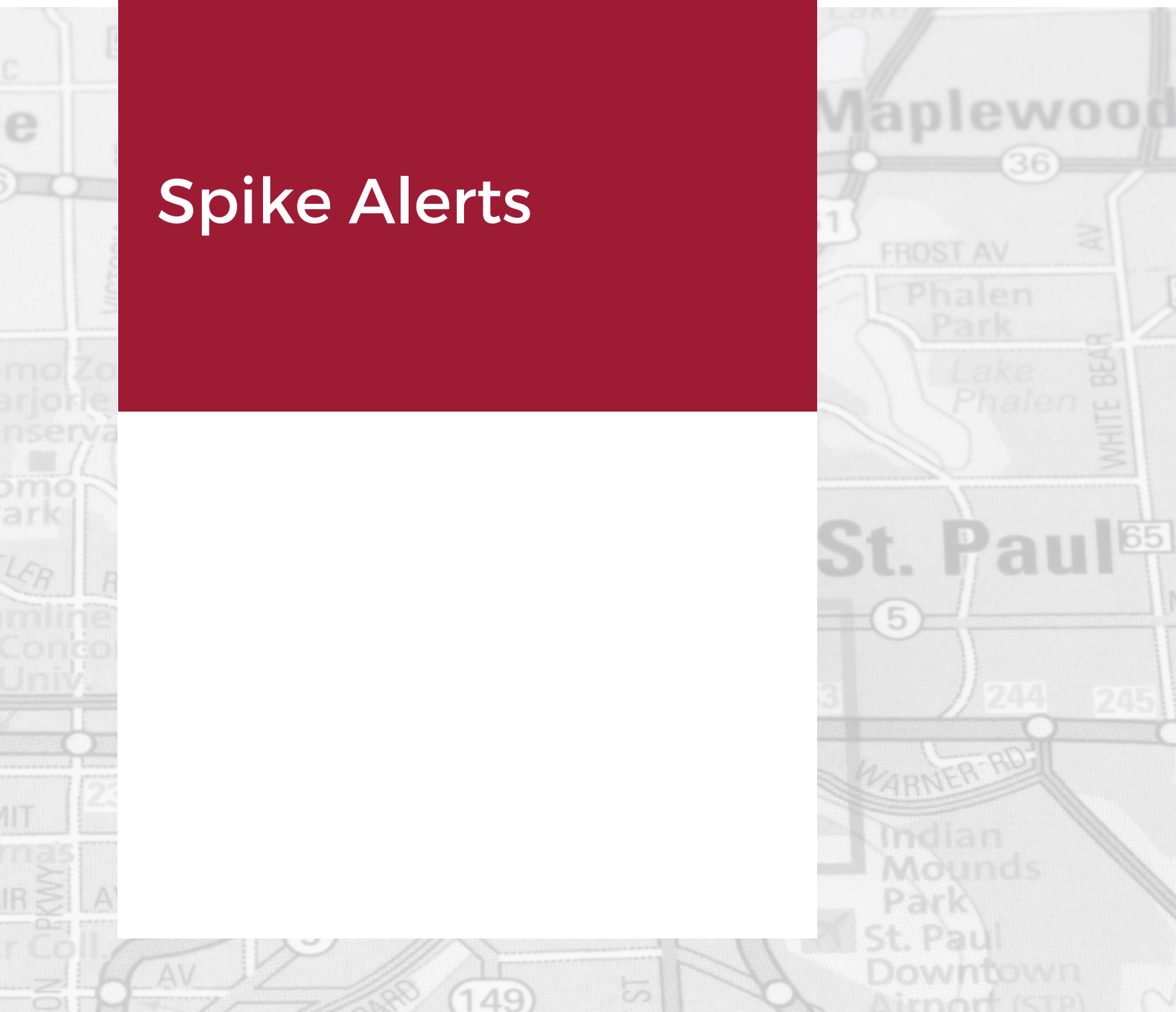
Custom Spike Alert

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



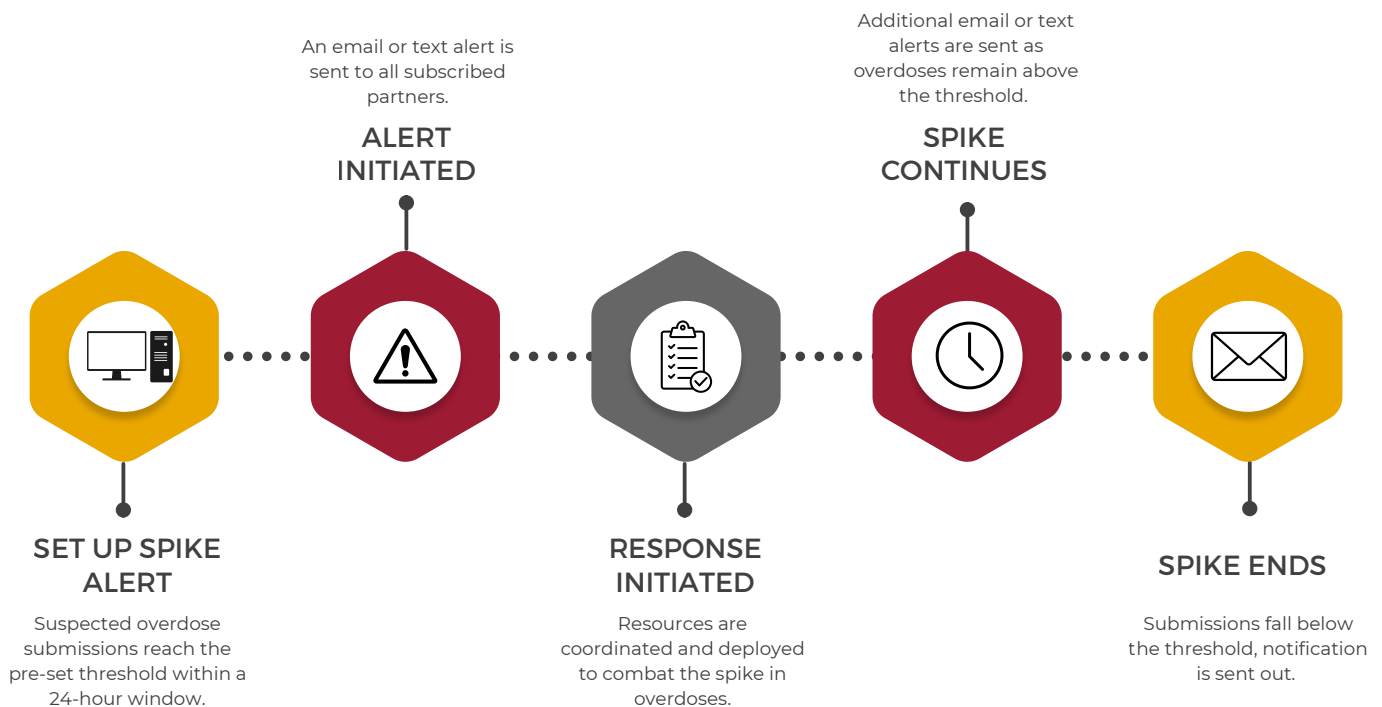
SPIKE ALERT OVERVIEW

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

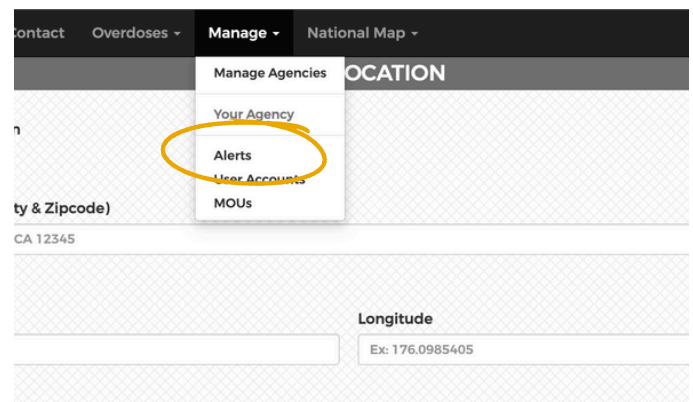
If a spike in overdoses occurs in a neighboring area, officials can anticipate a spike in their area and prepare accordingly. The figure displays how ODMAP can be utilized to rapidly respond to spikes in overdoses.



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.

This screenshot shows the 'Create Overdose Alert' form with the 'Spike Alerts' tab selected and circled in orange. The form includes dropdown menus for 'State', 'County', and 'Incident Type', a 'Subscribers' text area with a placeholder 'Enter the email address you wish to subscribe here, separated by a semi-colon (,)', and a 'Create' button at the bottom.

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.

This screenshot shows the 'Create Overdose Alert' form with the 'Overdose Alerts' tab selected and circled in orange. The form structure is identical to the 'Spike Alerts' form, featuring dropdowns 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.

This screenshot shows the 'Create State Alert' form with the 'Statewide Alerts' tab selected and circled in orange. The form includes a 'State' dropdown menu, an 'Incident Type Both' dropdown, a 'Subscribers' text area with a placeholder 'Enter the email address you wish to subscribe here, separated by a semi-colon (,)', 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.

This screenshot shows the 'Create Custom Spike Alert' form with the 'Custom Spike Alerts' tab selected and circled in orange. It features a dropdown menu for 'Incident Type' with a list of bookmarks including 'GDMAP Training' (which is selected). A 'Threshold' field is labeled 'Recommended Spike Alert Threshold for Fatal and Non-Fatal overdoses is 4' and 'Number of overdose to trigger alert'. A 'Create' button is at the bottom.

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.

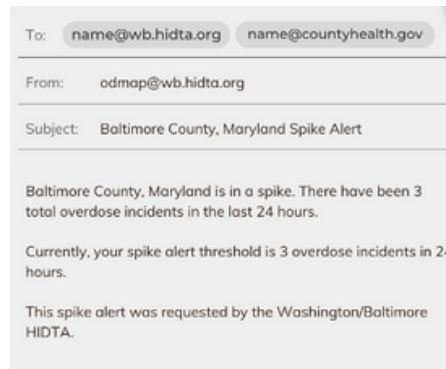
Step Three: Customize the Spike Alert Settings

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Spike Alert' form. At the top, there are tabs for 'Spike Alerts', 'Overdose Alerts', 'Statewide Alerts', and 'Custom Spike Alerts'. The 'Spike Alerts' tab is selected. Below the tabs, the form has a header 'Create Spike Alert'. A blue banner states: 'Recommended Spike Alert Threshold for Fatal and Non-Fatal overdoses is: 12'. The form contains several fields: 'State' (dropdown menu with 'Maryland' selected), 'County' (dropdown menu with 'Baltimore City' selected), and 'Incident Type' (dropdown menu with 'Select' selected). Below these is a 'Threshold' section with a text input field 'Number of overdose to trigger alert' and a checkbox 'Automatically Update Threshold'. There are also checkboxes for 'Use Custom Email Subject' and 'Use Custom Email Body'. At the bottom is a 'Subscribers' section with a text area 'Enter the email address you wish to subscribe here, separated by a semi-colon (,)' and a 'Create' button.

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

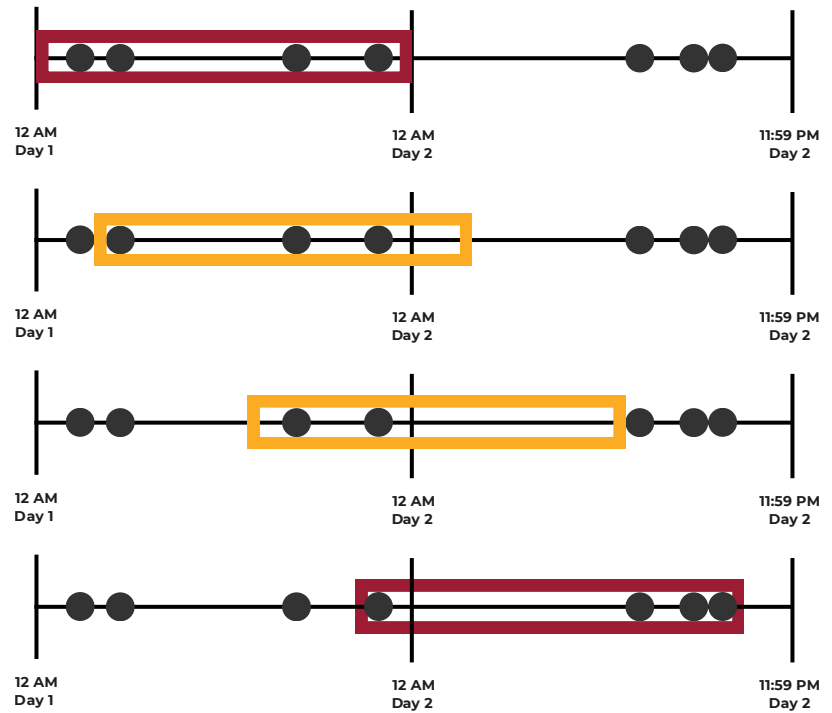
ODMAP spike alerts are based on a rolling 24-hour basis, which means that the time of each individual incident determines when a spike alert is triggered. Spike alerts may not be triggered if an event was entered into ODMAP more than 24-hours after the incident occurred because it is outside of the rolling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

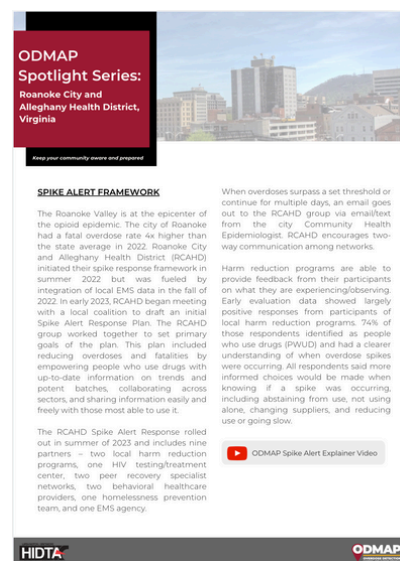
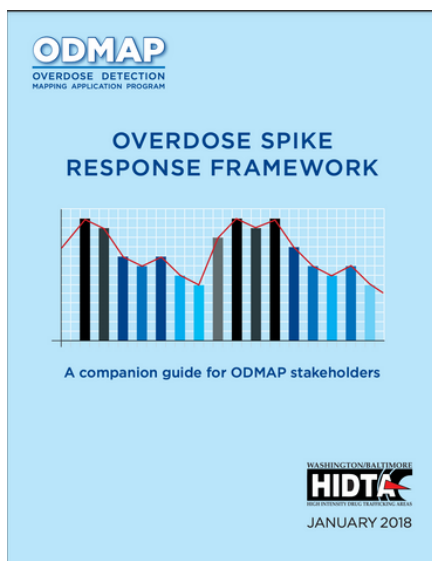
In the second and third examples, the window is below the threshold and does not trigger a spike.

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 faint, grayscale map of the Indianapolis area serves as the background. It shows major roads, highways, and neighborhood names. Visible labels include 'Indianapolis', 'Lawrence', 'Fishers', 'Fort Harrison', 'Carmel', 'Indian Hills', 'Warren Park', 'Mount Comfort', 'Cumberland', 'Beech Grove', 'Groveland', 'Carpenter', 'Ne', '19', 'esville', and 'S'.

ODMAP Layers

HOW TO ACCESS AND ADD ODMAP LAYERS

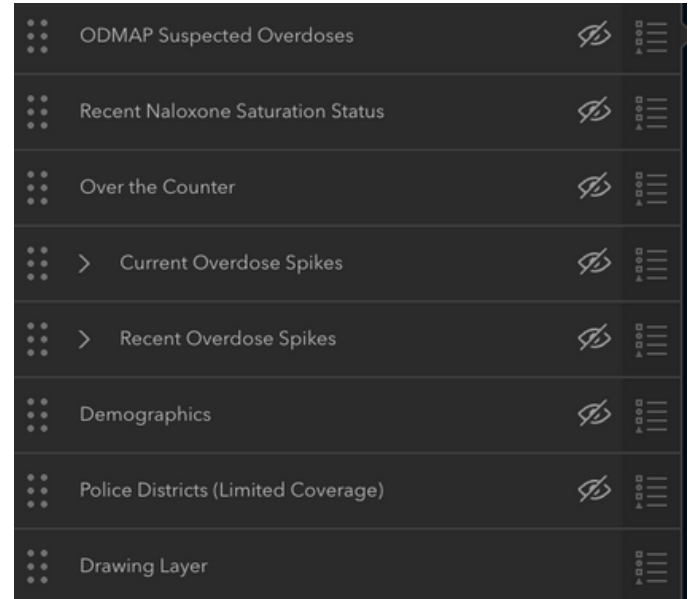
Accessing Layers

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.

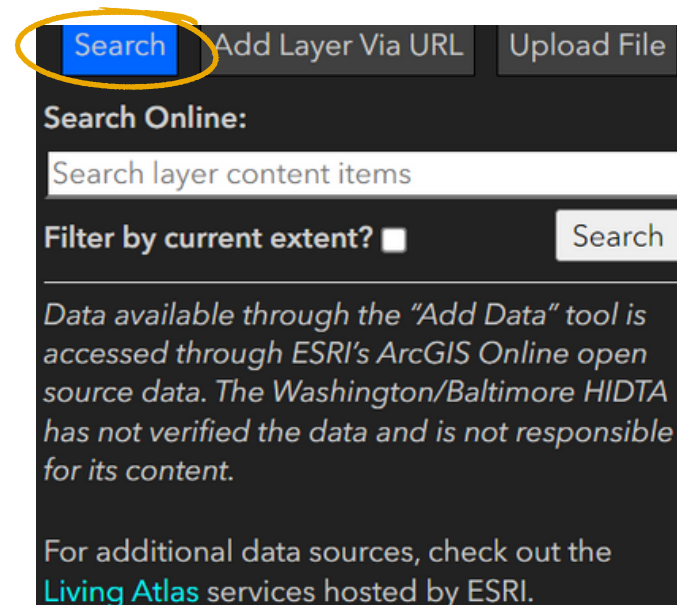


Adding Your Own Data Layer to ODMAP

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.

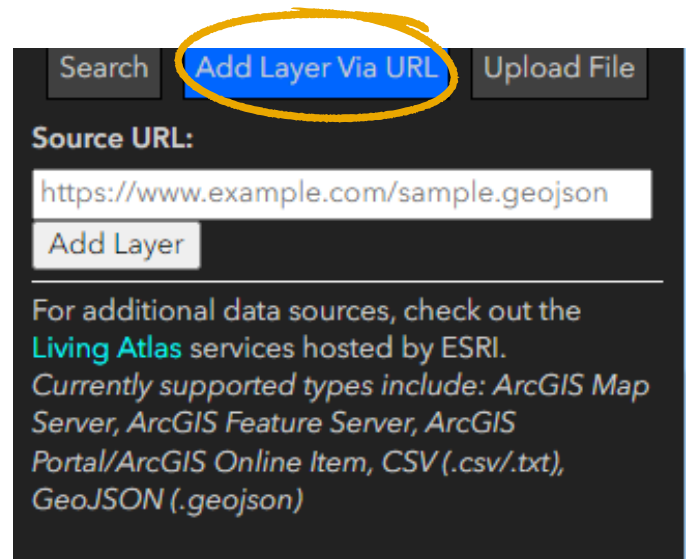
Searching Online for Data Sources

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.



Search Add Layer Via URL Upload File

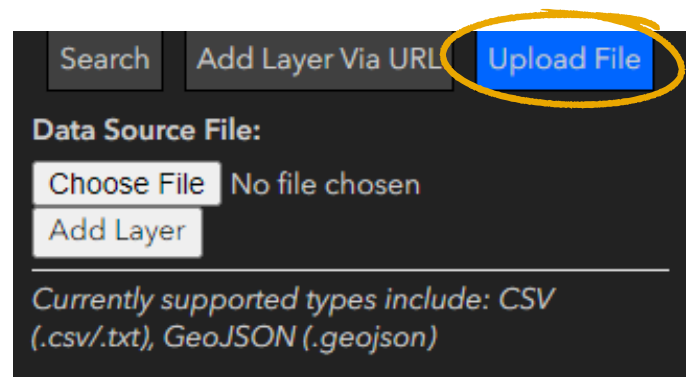
Source URL:

Add Layer

For additional data sources, check out the [Living Atlas](#) services hosted by ESRI. Currently supported types include: ArcGIS Map Server, ArcGIS Feature Server, ArcGIS Portal/ArcGIS Online Item, CSV (.csv/.txt), GeoJSON (.geojson)

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.



Search Add Layer Via URL Upload File

Data Source File:

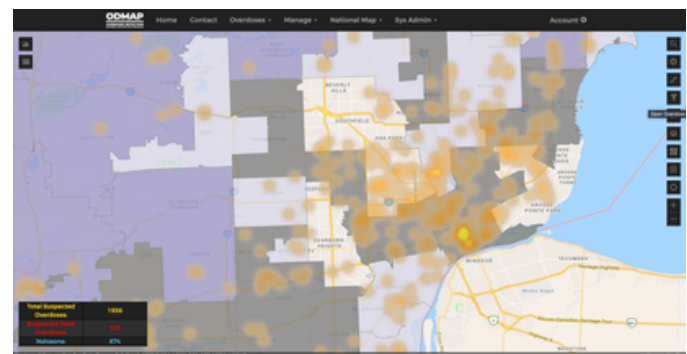
Choose File No file chosen

Add Layer

Currently supported types include: CSV (.csv/.txt), GeoJSON (.geojson)

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).

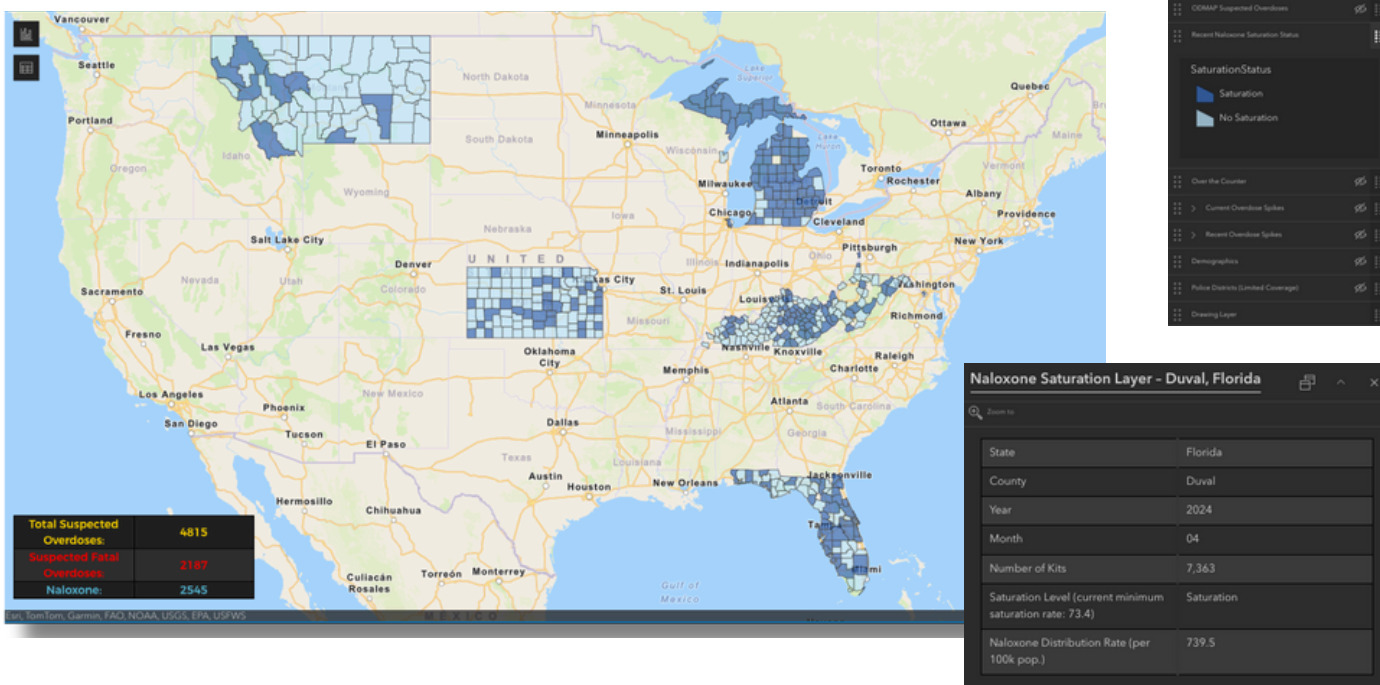
For the ODMAP Naloxone Saturation Layer, naloxone saturation is defined as the minimum number of naloxone kits distributed per 100,000 population per month required to observe a decrease in the overdose death rate for a given jurisdiction. This minimum naloxone distribution rate is determined by using 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.



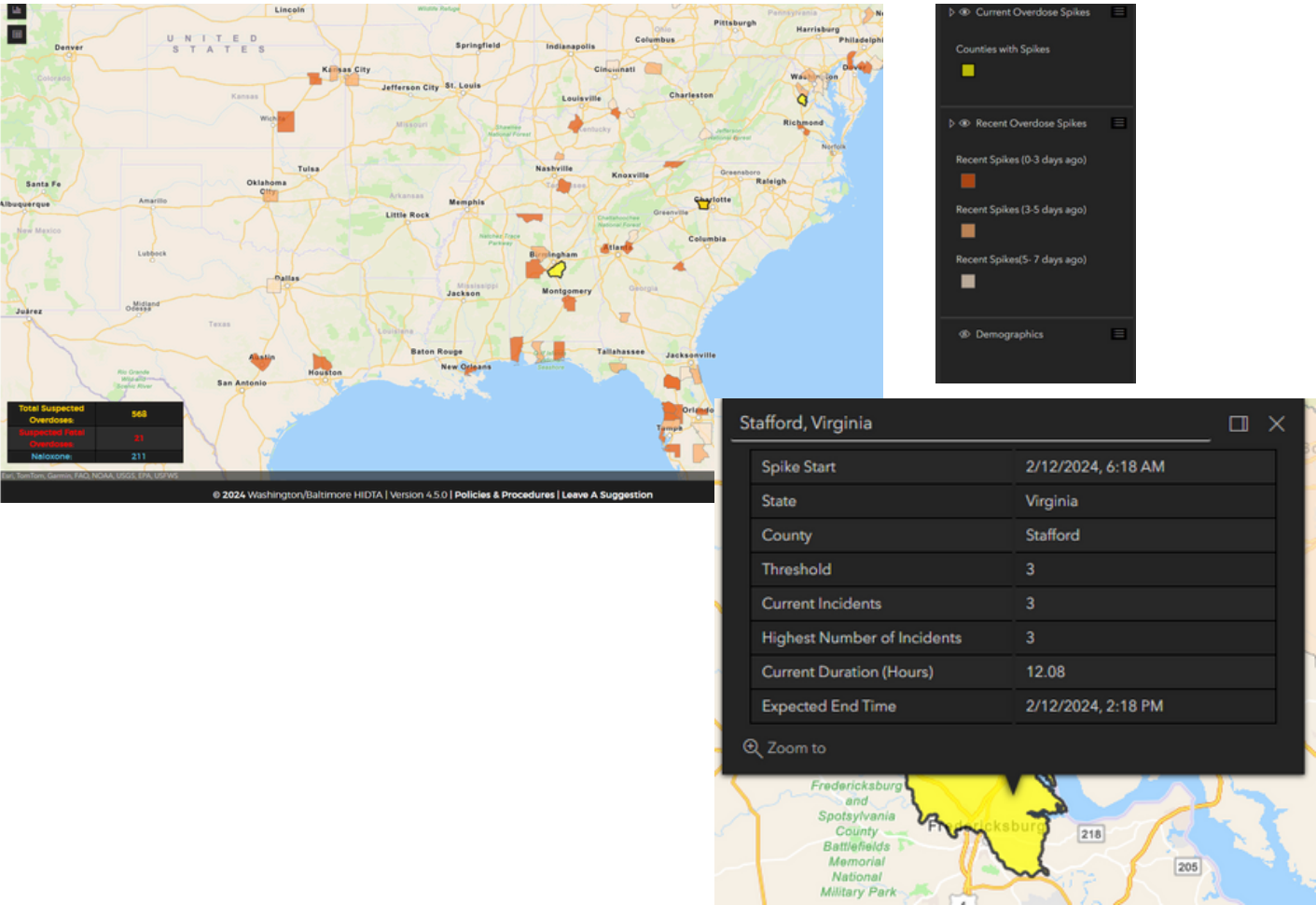
SPIKE ALERT LAYERS

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).

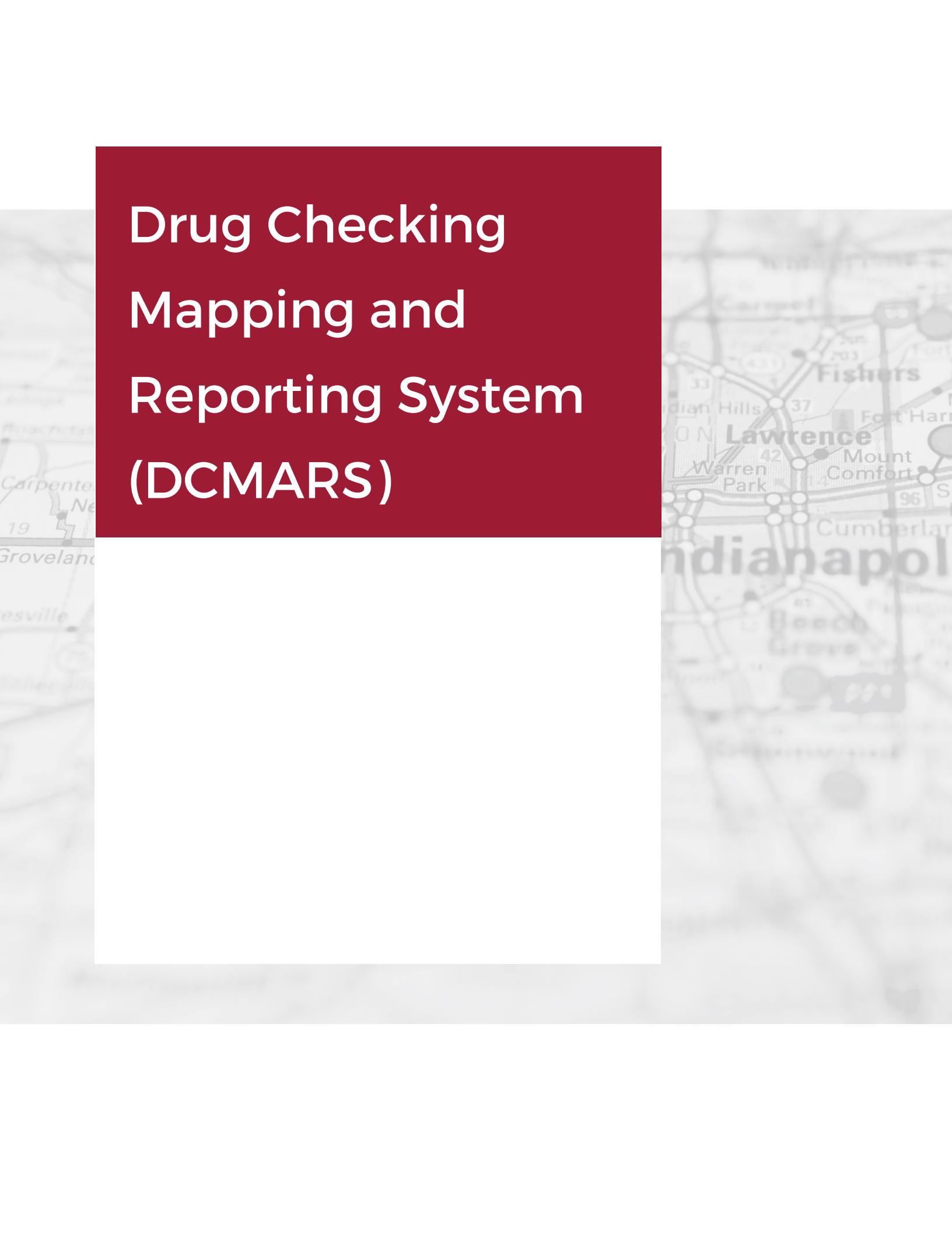
When clicking on an area of a spike, an incident pop up will be shown to give specifics of the recent or current overdose spike.



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.



A faint, grayscale map of Indianapolis, Indiana, serves as the background. The map shows major highways, city streets, and neighborhood names. Visible labels include "Indianapolis", "Lawrence", "Fishers", "Fort Harrison", "Mount Comfort", "Cumberland", "Beech Grove", "Warren Park", "Indian Hills", "Carmel", "Carpenter", "Ne", "19", "Groveland", "esville", and "Sullivan".

Drug Checking Mapping and Reporting System (DCMARS)

OVERVIEW

The Drug Checking Mapping and Reporting System (DCMARS) is a near real-time drug-checking data collection and visualization application that is implemented through the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP). The layer and data collection tool was developed in collaboration with the City of Milwaukee Health Department through their 2022 Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program (COSSUP) grant, called the Milwaukee Drug Rapid-Testing and Outreach Program (MDROP).

DCMARS allows for agencies to submit, visualize, analyze, and monitor drug checking information in their jurisdiction to support:

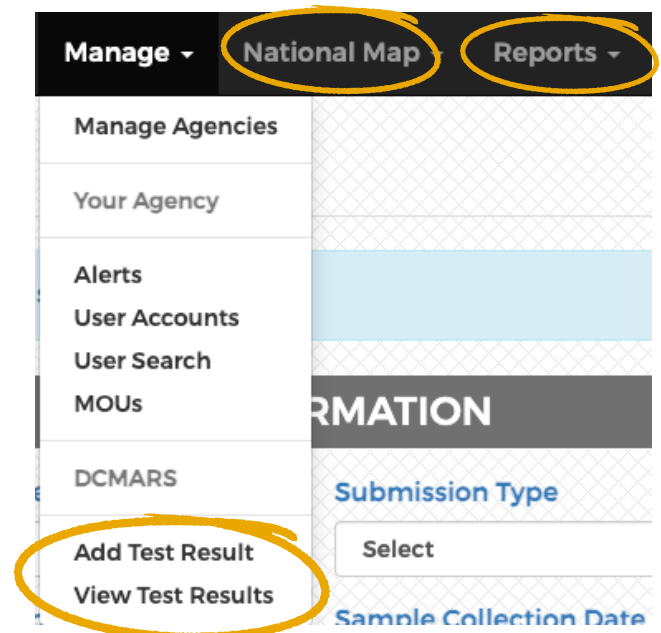
- Increased understanding of changing and emerging polysubstance use trends.
- Education, outreach, and harm reduction efforts based on real-time substance trends.
- Public health and public safety partnerships.

DCMARS contains three components within the ODMAP site:

- **Adding/Viewing Test Results** - allows users to add, view, edit, and delete test results.
- **Drug Checking GIS Layer** - allows users, within the National Map, to select the Drug Checking (Limited Coverage) layer in order to visualize drug checking results by neighborhood in addition to access test information via a pop-up window.
- **DCMARS Reports** - driven by Microsoft Power BI, users have access to a variety of bookmarked reports along with the ability to filter and create personalized visualizations from the drug checking data.

Accessing DCMARS from ODMAP Homepage

- **Add/View Test Results:** Accessed under the "Manage" tab. Specific permissions required to access this page.
- **Drug Checking GIS Layer:** Accessed under the "National Map" tab.
- **DCMARS Reports:** Accessed under the "Reports" tab. Specific permissions required to access this page.



ADDING NEW TEST RESULTS

Adding New Test Result

This section guides users through the process of creating and submitting new test results, detailing each required and optional field. To add a test result, click on “Add Test Result” under the “Manage” tab on the ODMAP homepage. This will take you to the “Create Test Result” page. Here, all fields highlighted in BLUE are required for successful submission.

Case Information:

- **Collection Agency/Site Type:** Select the type of agency or site from which the sample was collected.
- **Collection Agency/Site Name:** Specify the name of the collection agency or site.
- **Submission Type:** Choose the method or type of submission.
- **Case Number:** Enter a unique identifier for the case (e.g., PD12345 or 2025-001).
- **Sample Number:** Provide a unique identifier for the sample.
- **Sample Collection Date:** Enter the date the sample was collected (e.g., 06/26/2025).
- **What was tested:** Specify what was analyzed in the test.
- **Overdose?:** Indicate if the case involves an overdose.

Location Information:

- **Use An Address:** Select this option to manually enter a street address.
- **Use Coordinates:** Select this option to enter latitude and longitude coordinates.
- **Use Neighborhood:** Select this option to specify a neighborhood from the drop-down menu.

ODMAP Home Contact Overdoses Manage National Map Reports Sys Admin Account

Create Test Result

All BLUE fields are required for successful submission of this form.

CASE INFORMATION

Collection Agency/Site Type: Select
Collection Agency/Site Name: Select
Submission Type: Select
Case Number:
Sample Number: Ex: 87UEA31T
Sample Collection Date: 06/23/2025
What was tested: Select
Overdose?: Select

LOCATION INFORMATION

☐ Use An Address
☐ Use Coordinates
☐ Use Neighborhood

SUSPECTED SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

Suspected Substance: Select
Substance:
Sensation: Select
Sensation:
Add Substance
Add Sensation
Texture: Select
Texture Description: Select
Color/Markings:
Test Date: MM/DD/YYYY
Actual Substance: Select
Substance:
Add Substance
Notes:
Add Another Submit

ADDING AND MANAGING TEST RESULTS

Adding New Test Result, cont.

Suspected Substance Information:

- **Suspected Substance:** Select a suspected substance from the dropdown menu.
- **Substance:** Enter the name of the substance.
- **Add Substance:** Click to add multiple suspected substances.
- **Sensation:** Describe any sensations observed or reported related to the substance.
- **Add Sensation:** Click to add multiple sensations.
- **Texture:** Describe the texture of the suspected substance.
- **Texture Description:** Provide a detailed description of the texture.
- **Color/Markings:** Describe the color and any distinctive markings of the substance.

Actual Substance Result:

- **Test Date:** Enter the date the test was performed (e.g., MM/DD/YYYY).
- **Actual Substance:** Select the actual substance identified from the test using the drop down menu.
- **Substance:** Lists the actual substances added or delete the selected substances.
- **Add Substance:** Click to add one or more actual substances to the case.
- **Notes:** Add any relevant notes or additional information about the test result.

After adding all results, you can either submit the current test results, or, if you have additional results to enter, you can select "Add Another".

The image shows two stacked web forms. The top form, titled 'SUSPECTED SUBSTANCE INFORMATION', contains fields for 'Suspected Substance' (a dropdown menu), 'Substance' (a text input), 'Sensation' (a dropdown menu), and 'Sensation' (a text input). Below these are 'Add Substance' and 'Add Sensation' buttons. Further down are 'Texture' (a dropdown menu), 'Texture Description' (a text input), and 'Color/Markings' (a large text area). The bottom form, titled 'ACTUAL SUBSTANCE RESULT', contains a 'Test Date' field (MM/DD/YYYY), 'Actual Substance' (a dropdown menu), 'Substance' (a text input), and an 'Add Substance' button. At the bottom of this form is a 'Notes' text area. Both forms have 'Add Another' and 'Submit' buttons at the very bottom.

Managing Test Results

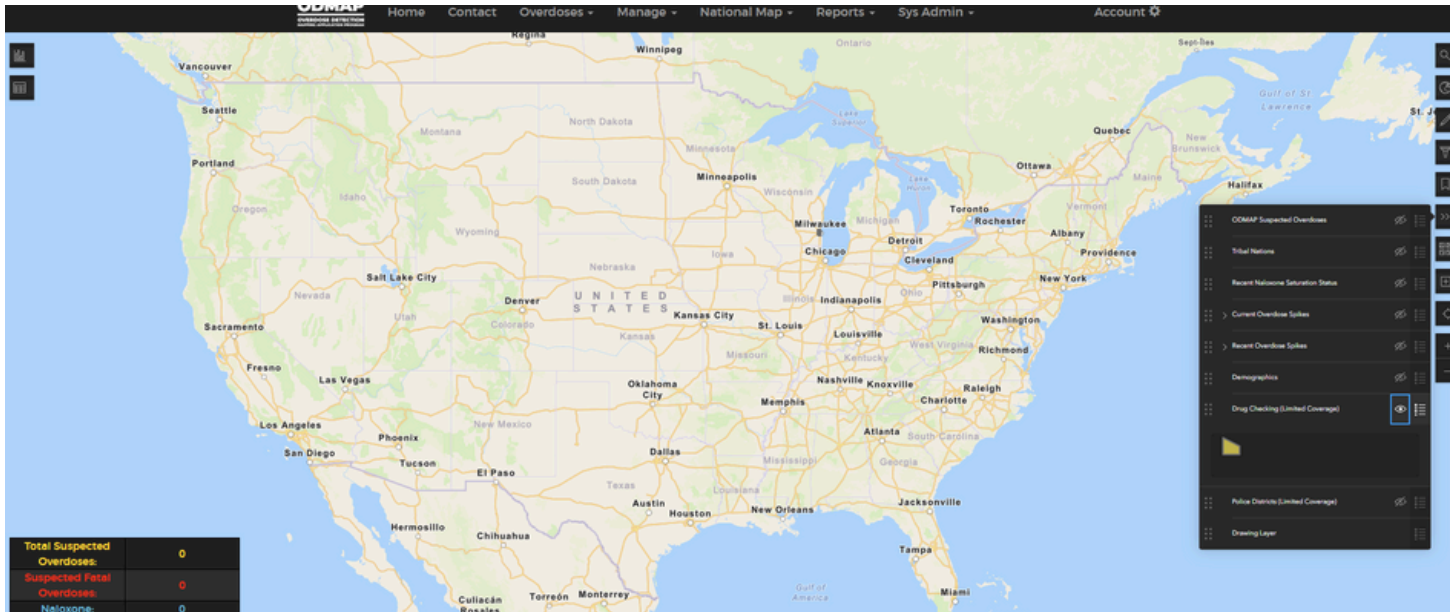
After clicking on "View Test Results" from the "Manage" tab on the ODMAP homepage, the "Manage DCMARS" page provides a tabular overview of all submitted test results, allowing users to case information ordered by the most recently submitted test.

On this page, a user can edit, update, or delete a test case. A user will be prompted to confirm that they wish to delete a case once they click on the "Delete" button.

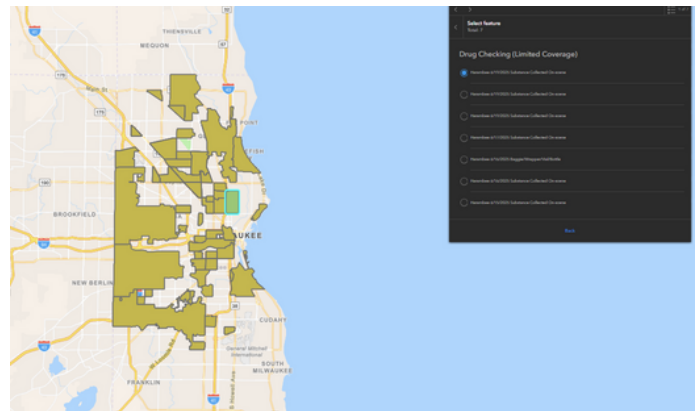
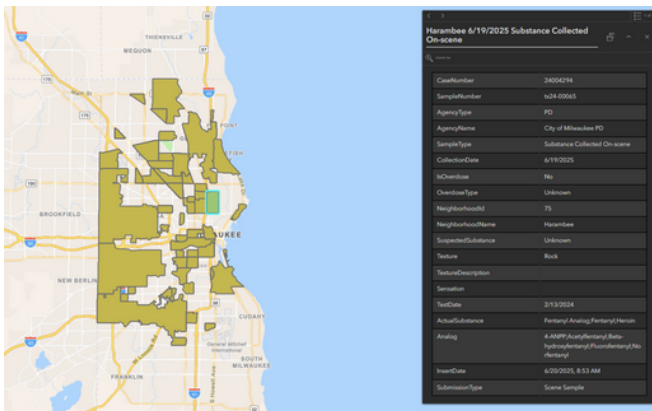
The image shows a confirmation dialog titled 'Manage DCMARS - Delete Test Result'. It features a red warning triangle icon and the text 'Are you sure you want to delete this?'. Below this is a section titled 'Location Information' containing a table with the following data: Submitted By: ehacker@cdcfoundation.org, Submitted On: 06/24/2025 12:52, Case Number: 11111111, Agency: West Allis FD, Sample Type: Swab of Subject, and Neighborhood: West Allis. At the bottom are 'Delete' and 'Cancel' buttons.

USING THE DRUG CHECKING LAYER

On the National Map, the DCMARS layer can be accessed from the “Open Layers/Legends Panel” icon on the right. Click the visibility icon (eye symbol) next to the layer name to toggle the layer on/off.



The boundaries on the layer represent neighborhoods. To select a specific neighborhood, click within the boundary. This will bring up a pop-up window which provides test result information. If available, users can access other test results for a neighborhood by either clicking the left/right arrows in the top left or clicking the three bullet points in the top right. The latter option will bring up a list of test results allowing users to select a specific result.



UTILIZING REPORTS

This section enables users to dive deeper into the data by providing filters and multiple pre-made bookmarks. Users can show or hide the Filters and Bookmarks panes by clicking anywhere along the top of these sections. The default table (All Results) will appear to users first. Here, you can sort the table alphabetically (A to Z, Z to A) by clicking on each column name.

There are three icons to the top right of each visualization (table, bar chart, etc.): Filters/slicers, personalize this visual, and focus mode.

Filters

To apply filters, click on the filter icon. You can also activate filters by clicking within the table/visualization. This action will bring up all columns included in the table/visualization for the user to filter accordingly.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/consumer/end-user-report-filter>

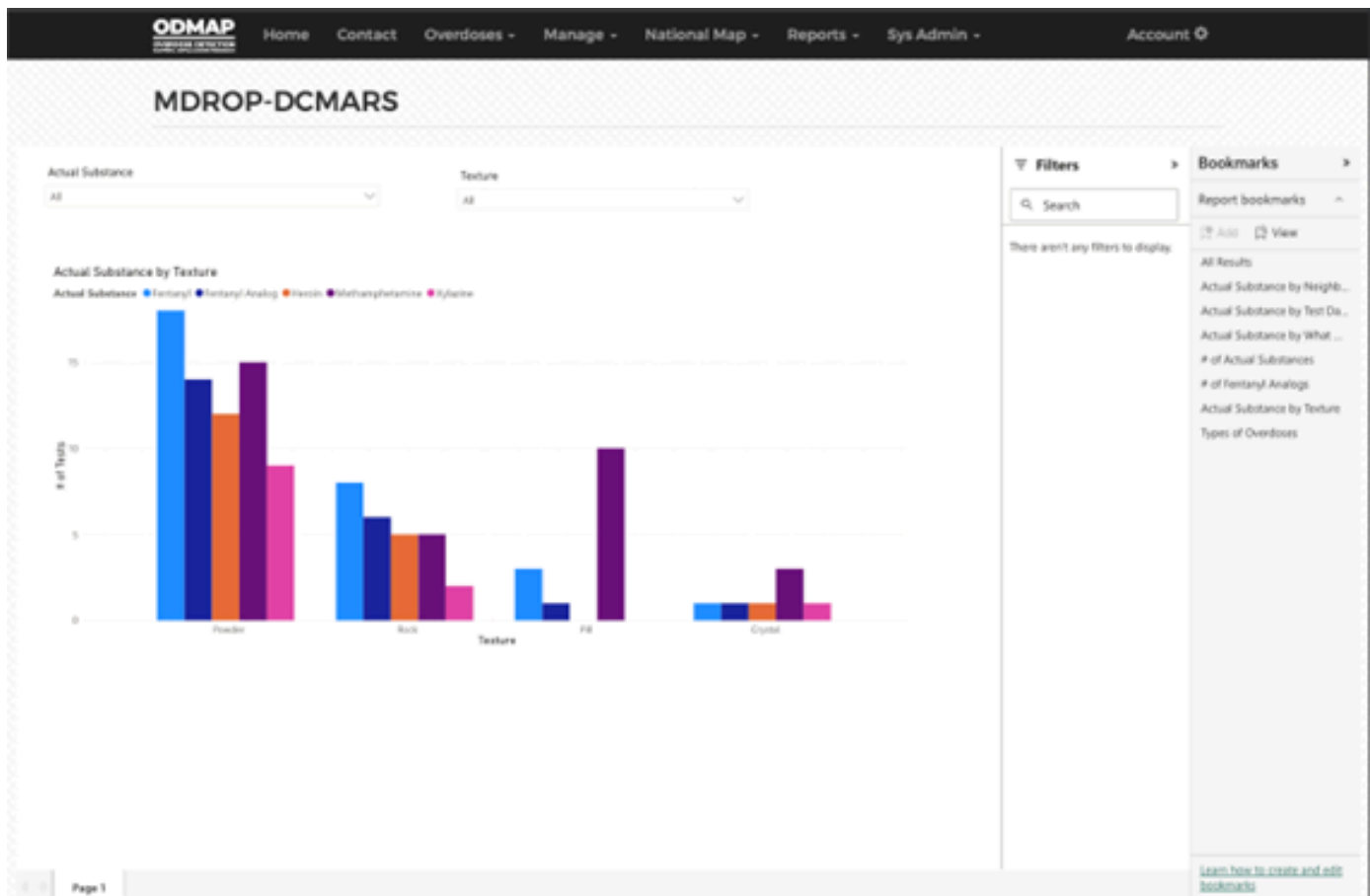
Personalize This Visual

Selecting this icon allows users to create their own visualization. To start, click on Visualization type to bring up a list of available visualizations.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-types-for-reports-and-q-and-a>
From here, fill in the provided fields to create a visualization. Please note, the options will be specific to the visualization selected.

Focus Mode

Clicking on Focus Mode will expand the visual to allow for more detailed interaction and analysis.



UTILIZING REPORTS, CONT.

There are several pre-made bookmarks available:

<u>Bookmark Name</u>	<u>Visualization Type & Description</u>
All Results	Table that includes all test results
Actual Substance by Neighborhood	Bar chart showing the count of actual substances by neighborhood
Actual Substance by Test Date	Line chart showing the count of actual substances by test date
Actual Substance by Sample Type	Bar chart visualizing the count of actual substances by sample type
Actual Substance by Submission Type	Bar chart visualizing the count of actual substances by submission type
Actual Substance Combinations	Bar chart visualizing the count of actual substance combinations (all substances detected on test)
# of Actual Substances	Bar chart visualizing the count of actual substances
# of Fentanyl Analogs	Bar chart visualizing the count of fentanyl analogs detected
Actual Substance by Texture	Bar chart visualizing the count of actual substances by reported texture
Types of Overdoses	Bar charts indicating (left) the number of overdoses and (right) number of overdoses by type (unknown, fatal, or nonfatal)

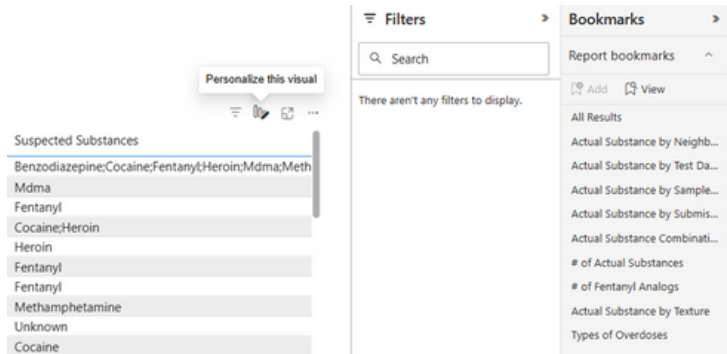
USAGE EXAMPLES

Example #1:

You would like to visualize the number of samples collected by agency type and agency name. This can be accomplished by creating either a stacked bar or column chart.

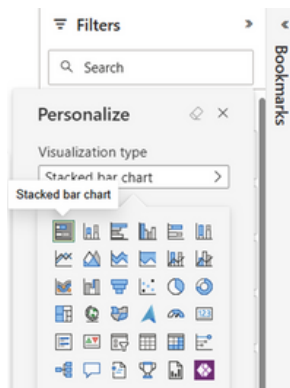
From the DCMARS page under “Reports”:

1. Hover over the default visualization type and three options will appear in the top right.



2. Click on the “Personalize this visual” icon (three vertical bar lines and edit pen).

3. Change visualization type to stacked bar chart (1st option).

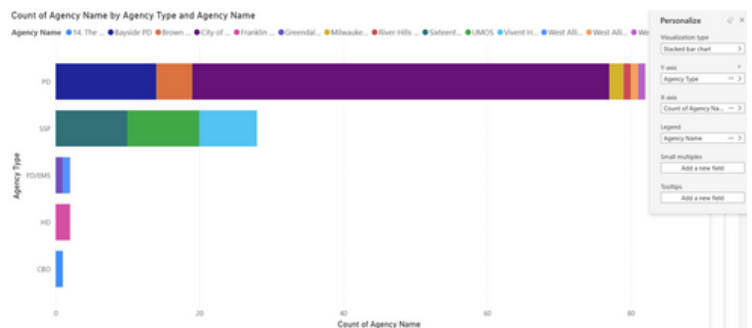


4. Y-axis: Remove all variables except for Agency Type. To do this, click on the 3 dots and select “Remove field”.

5. X-axis: Click on “Add a new field” and select TestResults à Agency Name.

6. Legend: Select Agency Name.

7. Small multiples: Click on the 3 dots and select “Remove field”.



USAGE EXAMPLES, CONT.

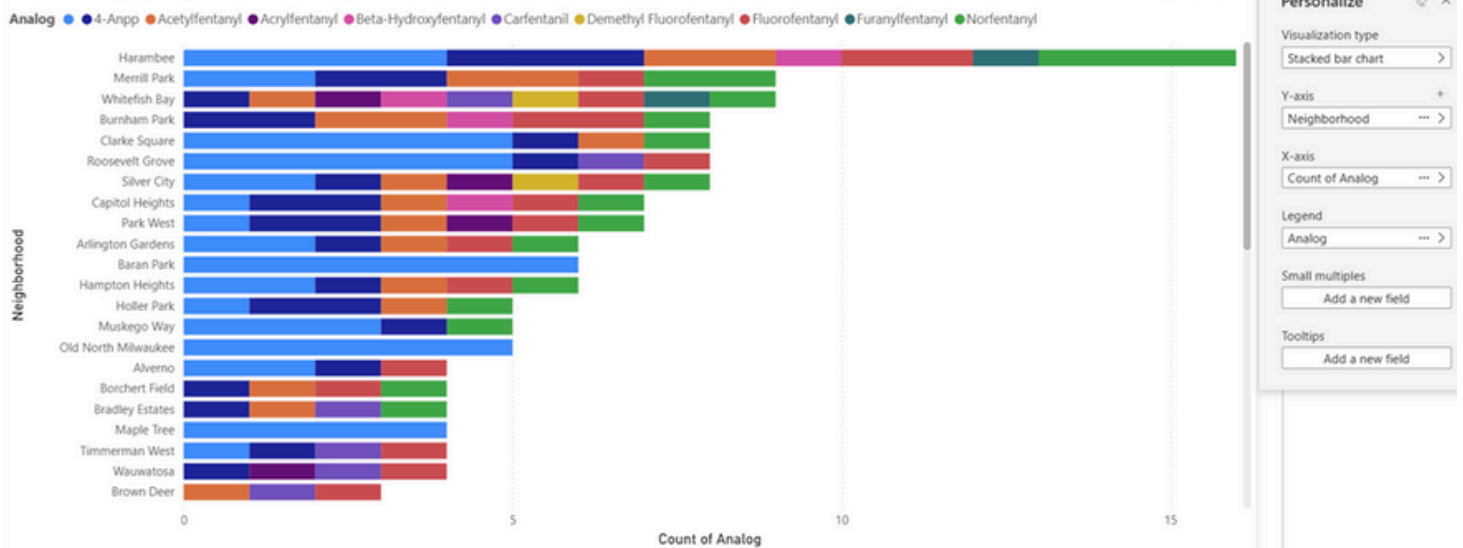
Example #2:

You would like to visualize the distribution of fentanyl analogs by neighborhood. This can be accomplished by creating either a stacked bar or column chart.

From the DCMARS page under “Reports”:

1. Hover over the default visualization and three options will appear in the top right.
2. Click on the “Personalize this visual” icon (three vertical bar lines and edit pen).
3. Change visualization type to stacked bar chart (1st option).
4. Y-axis: Remove all variables except for TestResults à Neighborhood. To do this, click on the 3 dots and select “Remove field”.
5. X-axis: Click on “Add a new field” and select TestResults_Analogs à Analog.
6. Legend: Select TestResults_Analogs à Analog.
7. Small multiples: Click on the 3 dots and select “Remove field”.

Count of Analog by Neighborhood and Analog



A faint, grayscale map of the Vancouver area serves as the background. It shows the city of Vancouver, the Fraser River, and surrounding regions like Gresham and Oregon City. Highway shields for 18, 84, 211, 224, and 28 are visible. The text "Frequently Asked Questions" is overlaid on a dark red rectangle in the upper left, and a large white rectangle is in the lower left.

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.

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 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 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.

CONNECT WITH US



odmap.org



odmap@wb.hidta.org



Linked In



YouTube

