



Legal status of Drug Checking Equipment by State or Region

State or region	Naloxone status	Possession of DCE permitted	Free distribution of DCE	Exceptions for Syringe services programs	Good Samaritan covers DCE
Arizona	OTC	FTS: Yes Others: No	FTS: Yes Others: No	Likely	Yes
California	OTC	Yes	FTS/analogs, ketamine, GHB: Yes Others: No	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	OTC	FTS: Yes Others: No	FTS: Yes Others: No	Possibly	Yes
Nevada	OTC	Yes	Yes	No, but possession and free distribution are not prohibited	Yes
Guam	OTC	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
CNMI	Bill In Process	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Bill in Process
Samoa, Palau, RMI, FSM	No current laws	No current laws	No current laws	No current laws	No current laws

DCE – Drug checking equipment FTS = fentanyl testing strips XTS– Xylazine test strips SSP= Syringe services program

Opioid overdose reversal medications (OORM) Naloxone (brand name Narcan) is a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) designed to rapidly reverse opioid overdose. It is an opioid antagonist, meaning that it binds to opioid receptors and can reverse and block the effects of other opioids, such as heroin, morphine, and oxycodone.

***New OORM (as of 2023): Nalmefene** (Brand name Opvee) is an FDA-approved OORM nasal spray that is available by prescription only and is intended for use in individuals who are 12 years old and over; same as intranasal naloxone with a 9.4-10.8 (mean) half-life to ensure longer reversal versus naloxone.

Kloxxado is an 8 mg intranasal naloxone (vs 4 mg naloxone); packaged with two doses (=16 mgs); prescription only

Fentanyl test strips (FTS) - are a low-cost method of helping prevent drug overdoses and reducing harm. FTS are small strips of paper that can detect the presence of fentanyl in all different kinds of drugs (cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, etc.) and drug forms (pills, powder, and injectables). Test strips are a harm reduction tool that can be used to inform decision making.

Xylazine test strips (XTS) - are a low-cost method that can detect the presence of xylazine in all different kinds of drugs (cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, etc.) and drug forms (pills, powder, and injectables)

Syringe services programs (SSPs) are also referred to as syringe exchange programs (SEPs) and needle exchange programs (NEPs). Although the services they provide may vary, SSPs are community-based programs that provide access to sterile needles and syringes, facilitate safe disposal of used syringes, and provide and link to other important services and programs such as:

- Referral to substance use disorder treatment programs.
- Screening, care, and treatment for viral hepatitis and HIV.
- Education about overdose prevention and safer injection practices.
- Vaccinations, including those for hepatitis A and hepatitis B.
- Screening for sexually transmitted diseases.
- Abscess and wound care.
- Naloxone distribution and education.
- Referral to social, mental health, and other medical services.

Good Samaritan Laws –Good Samaritan laws are policies that provide legal and/or civil protections for individuals who intervene and call/seek emergency assistance (such as 911) on behalf of a 3rd party in the event of a medical crisis such as drug overdose. This *may include* protection from arrest and/or prosecution for crimes related to drug possession, drug paraphernalia possession, and other related crimes for the good Samaritan and may extend to the individual undergoing the medical crisis. *All laws vary by state. Please check your own state laws for specifics. See QR codes below.*

Good Samaritan Laws by state

[Arizona Good Samaritan law](#)



[California Good Samaritan Laws](#)



[Hawaii Good Samaritan Laws](#)



[Nevada Good Samaritan Laws](#)



[Guam Good Samaritan Laws](#)

