AARON'S LAW

OVERDOSE GOOD SAMARITAN LAW

ODLifeline

RICHARD M. FAIRBANKS
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Indianapolis

Indiana State
Department of Health

Under **Aaron's Law**, a person who administers Naloxone is protected from civil liability and certain criminal charges as long as they act in good faith, summon emergency services, and cooperate with law enforcement.

What Acting in Good Faith Means in Indiana Indiana Code 16-42-27-2 spells out the conditions for protection. An individual is considered to be acting in good faith when they:

- Obtain Naloxone legally (from a prescriber or standing order).
- Administer it to someone experiencing an apparent opioid overdose.
- Attempt to summon emergency services immediately before or after administering it.

If these steps are followed, the person is not considered to be practicing medicine without a license and receives legal protections.

Protections Aaron's Law Provides

Civil Liability Protection

You cannot be sued if the person overdosing dies or suffers harm despite your attempt to revive.

Criminal Liability Protection

If you act in good faith and call 911, you are protected from charges related to:

- Possession of controlled substances
- Possession of paraphernalia
- Marijuana or synthetic drug possession
- Certain alcohol-related charges (e.g., providing alcohol to minors)

What is not protected

Even if you act in good faith, you are not protected from:

- Parole or probation violations (unless you are the one calling for help during an overdose)
- Public intoxication; Trespassing; Other unrelated criminal activity at the scene

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