Across the state of Indiana, an individual administering Naloxone (Narcan) to a person who has overdosed is protected under the laws so long as they “act in good faith,” do not display “gross negligence or willful misconduct,” and they “attempt to summon” EMS.

Under civil liability protection, the person who administers the Naloxone is protected from charges related to drug possession, specifically possession of “cocaine, meth, paraphernalia, marijuana, synthetic drug lookalike, and controlled substances.”

These protections only apply if the individual who administers the Naloxone acts in good faith and makes an attempt to summon EMS. The person administering Naloxone must cooperate with law enforcement officials and provide the name of the individual who overdosed and remain on the scene until police arrive.

Aaron’s Law will not protect individuals administering Naloxone from charges different than those described here. For example, a person who administers Naloxone is not protected from charges related to parole/probation violations. In addition, Aaron’s Law does not protect against public intoxication, meaning that if the overdose occurs in a public place, the person who administers the Naloxone is not protected from charges related to public intoxication if they are also under the influence.