Table 1. Laws clarifying legal status for syringe services programs (SSPs) in the 50 US states and the District of Columbia, 2014 and 2019

Legal Condition	August 1, 2014	August 1, 2019
Law explicitly authorizes SSPs	California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington	California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, ^a Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington
No state drug paraphernalia law	Alaska	Alaska
State law does not prohibit free distribution of syringes	Arkansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, West Virginia	Arkansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, West Virginia
Paraphernalia definition explicitly excludes objects used for injecting drugs	Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin	Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin
Paraphernalia definition does not refer to objects used for injecting drugs	Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina	Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina
No state law removing barriers or uncertainty as to SSP legality	Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming	Alabama, Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania. South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming

^aHas not passed a law authorizing SSPs, but the state government maintained SSPs under its general authority.

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