

Using Oral Fluid to Detect Drugs: State-of-the-States

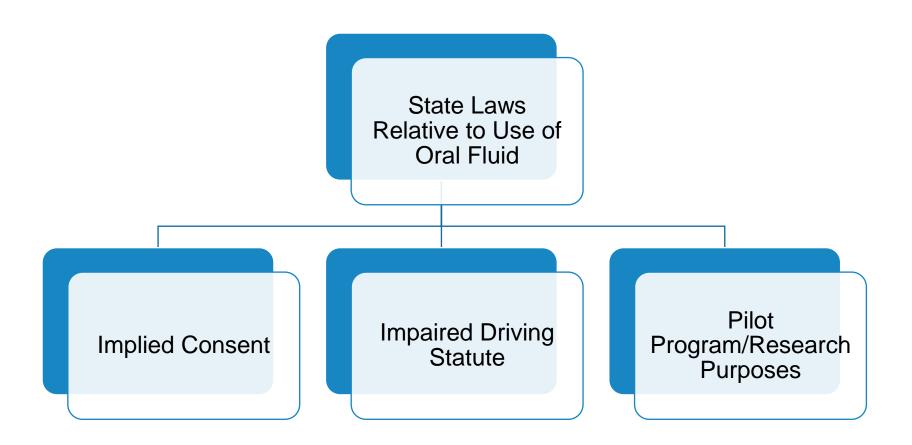
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State Law

 Implied consent laws or other statute must <u>authorize the</u> <u>collection</u> of blood and/or oral fluid specimens.

* and *

 Implied consent law or other statute must <u>extend to drugs other</u> <u>than alcohol</u>.

Notes:

Blood: 40 states

 Exemptions in ≥ eight states limit application of the law.

Oral Fluid: 23 states

 In practice, most of these states don't collect oral fluid specimens for use in impaired driving cases.



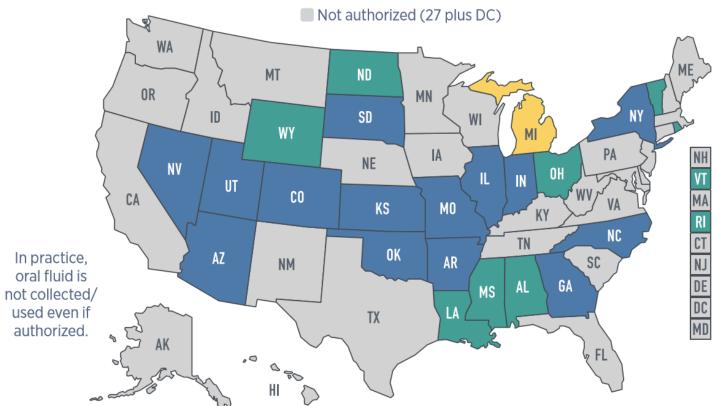
ORAL FLUID AUTHORIZED TO DETECT DRUGS?

October 2020

Covered by implied consent law (14)

Authorized by impaired driving statute; implied consent N/A (8)

Authorized for state pilot program (1)







States that collect oral fluid:

INDIANA

Roadside screening devices used to:

- Build Probable Cause, and/or
- Determine whether or not to call for a Drug Recognition Expert.



Law Enforcement Agency Perspective on Use of Oral Fluid to Detect Drugs:

OHIO



- Priority is to double down on police training (back to the basics).
- Lack of confidence in oral fluid roadside screening devices.
- High degree of interest in collection of oral fluid for evidentiary testing in labs.



States that collect oral fluid:

ALABAMA

New legislation pending Gov's signature.



- Collection of oral fluid was not originally covered by implied consent law, but that changed this year.
- Statewide oral fluid drug screening at the roadside and evidentiary confirmation testing in the lab.
- Law enforcement officers collect specimens.







- Not currently collecting oral fluid.
- New legislation established a labbased program (evidentiary), not a roadside program (screening).
- There's one big problem...



Complicating Factors

STATE LAW

- Expect loopholes/exemptions
- Law makers do not typically understand complexity of establishing oral fluid drug screening/testing programs for impaired driving.
- Funding for program implementation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY POLICY

- Existing backlog at labs
- Perception of scientific uncertainty and reliability of roadside oral fluid devices and admissibility of results in court.
- Law enforcement agency policy that BAC ≥ .08 is sufficient for arrest/conviction such that drug screening/testing is unnecessary.



Strategies to Boost Use of Oral Fluid

- Significant education effort within states on strengths and limitations of use of oral fluid for:
 - Roadside screening
 - · Lab testing
- Facilitate diverse coalition of key players to help advance use of oral fluid to meet the needs w/in that state, and to close loopholes.

- Coalition to advocate for amendments to state law (if needed) and shift in law enforcement agency policy.
- Align incentives for law enforcement agencies to pursue drug testing even when BAC ≥ .08
- Articulate the ROI in terms of public health/safety of better/faster identification of drugs other than alcohol in impaired driving cases.



When Cannabis Use Becomes Legal...

- Avoid per se standards for cannabis, consider permissible inference
- Direct tax revenue to law enforcement training, public education about drug-impaired driving, and toxicology labs
- Improve data quality and availability on DUID
- Open container law for cannabis
- Require dispensaries to educate consumers about the safety and legal implications of driving high.
- Leverage oral fluid to detect drugged drivers.
- Authorize testing of oral fluid and blood for any substance capable of impairing a driver's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. Avoid finite drug lists.
- Use electronic warrant systems
- Establish a special commission comprised of qualified experts to advise on evolving science and technology relative to detection of drugged drivers and determination of drug impairment among drivers.

Using Oral Fluid to Detect Drugged Drivers

Thank you!

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