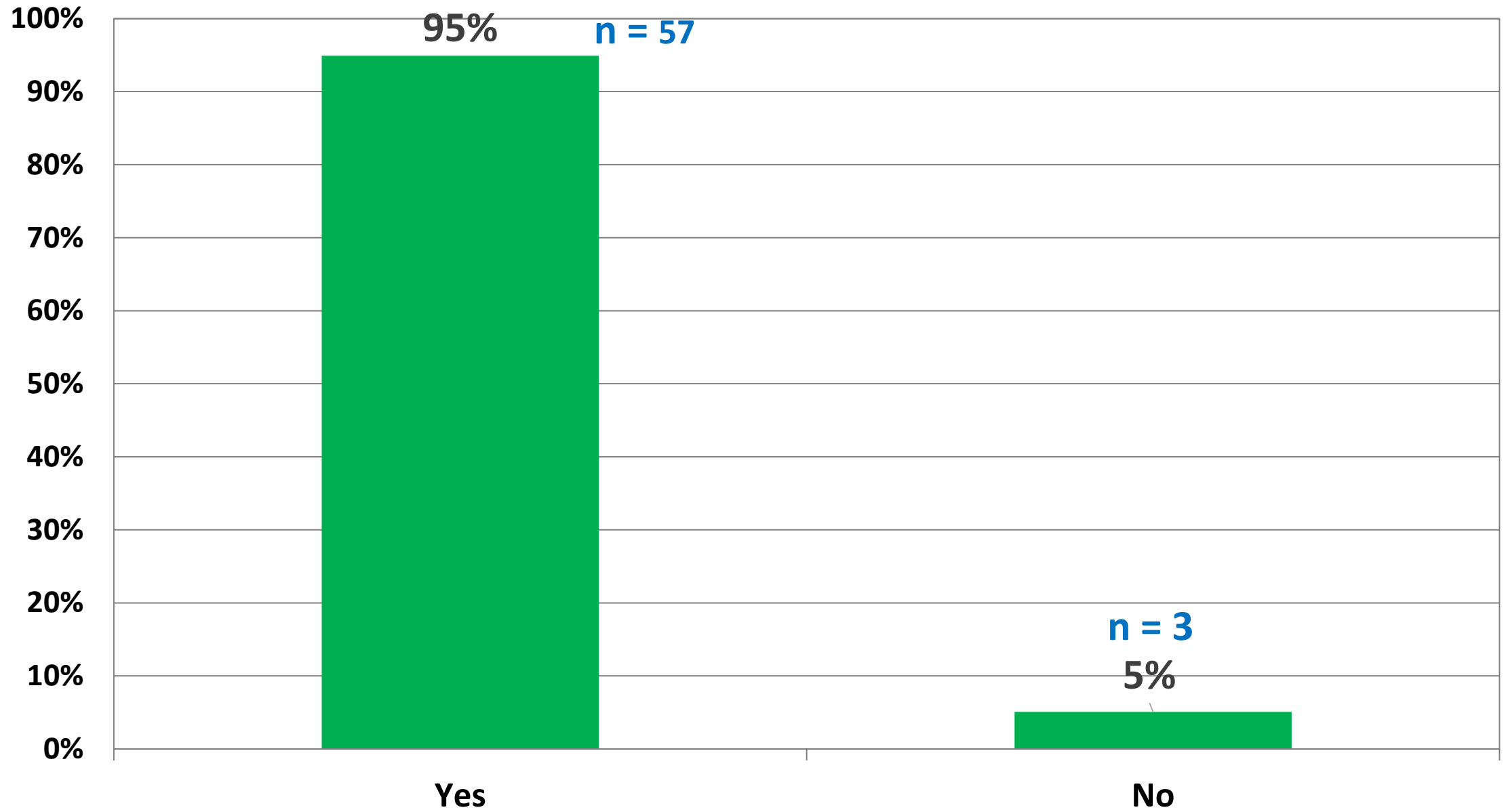


# 2020 SOFT/AAFS Oral Fluid Committee Survey

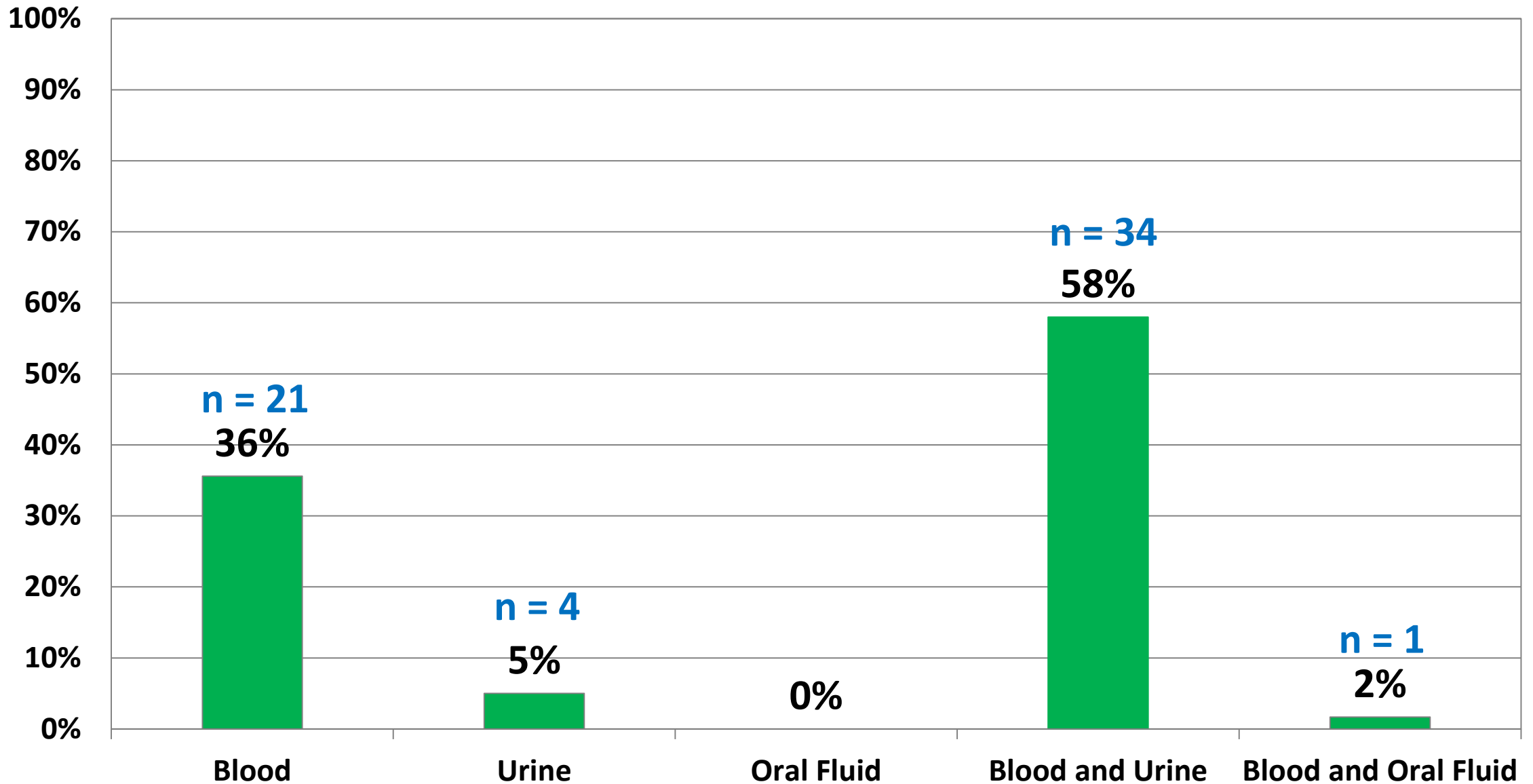
- 3rd Annual Survey
  - Survey was sent to 86 Toxicologists on 11/24/2020
  - Sent to labs throughout US and 1 lab in Canada
  - 61 Respondents as of 2/2/2021 (71% response rate)
  - Data included in this PowerPoint
- 1<sup>ST</sup> Survey sent in 2018



# Does your laboratory perform DUID Testing?



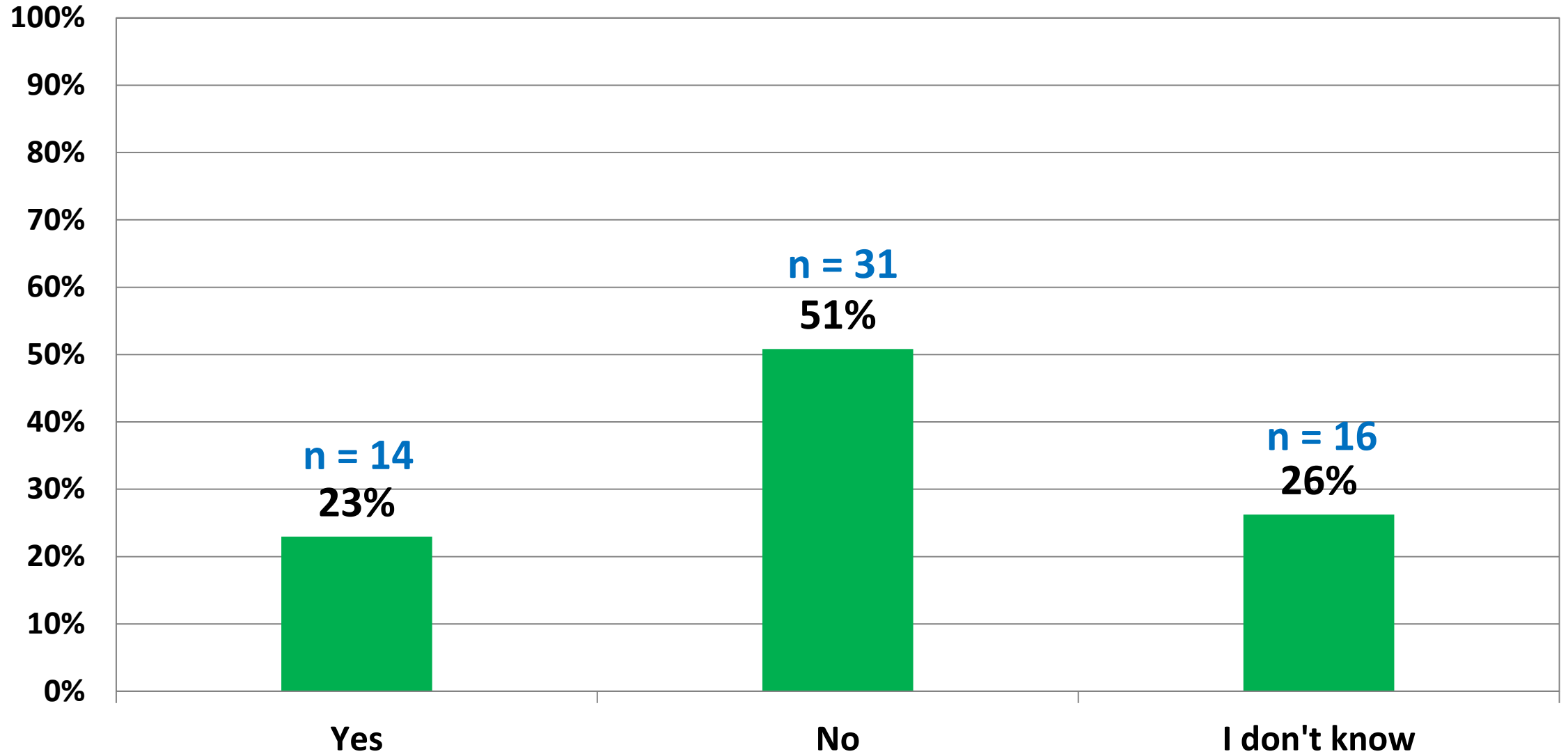
# Which (evidentiary) specimen(s) do you typically test in DUID cases?



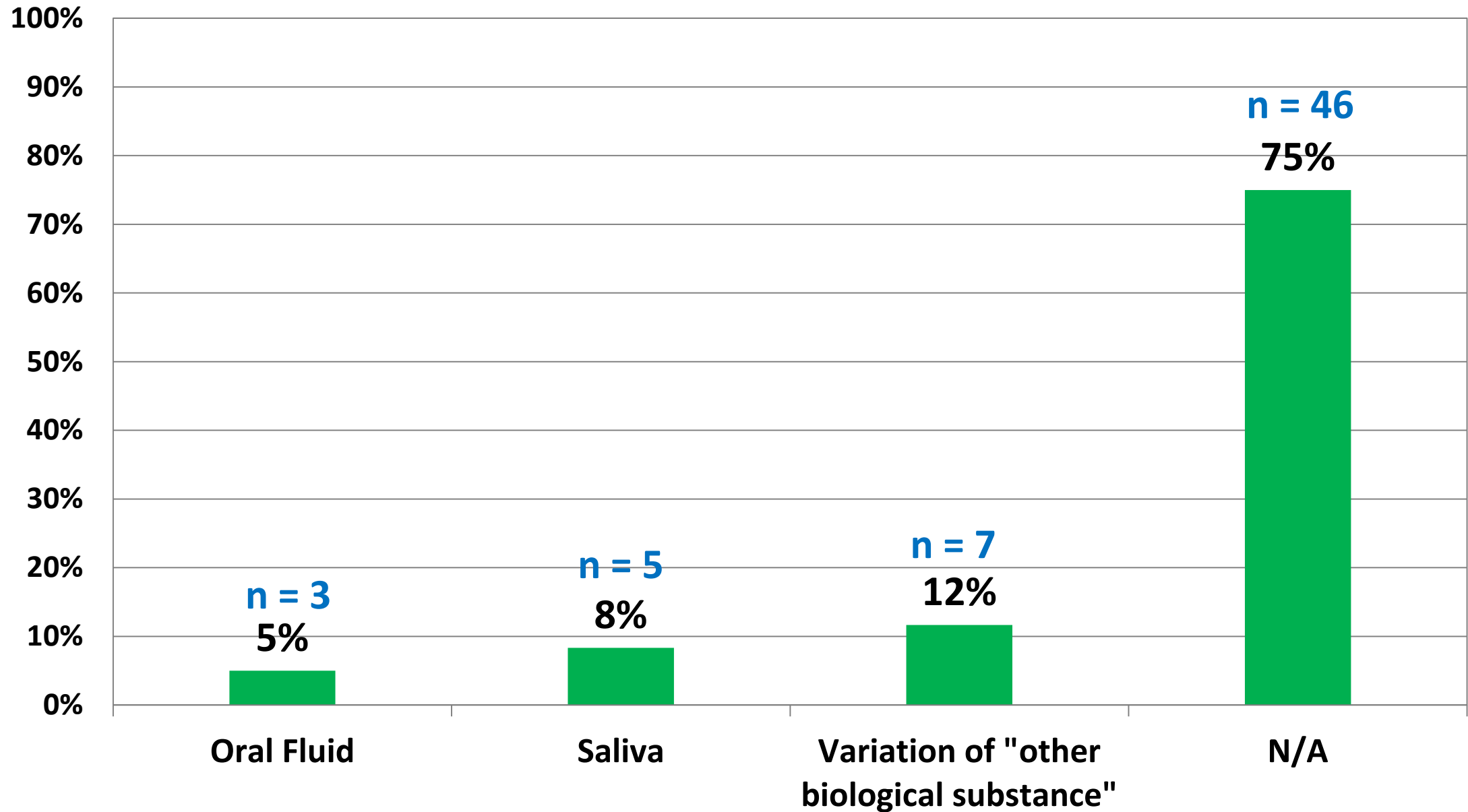
Nebraska, Illinois, Oregon – Urine only. AL – Blood & OF



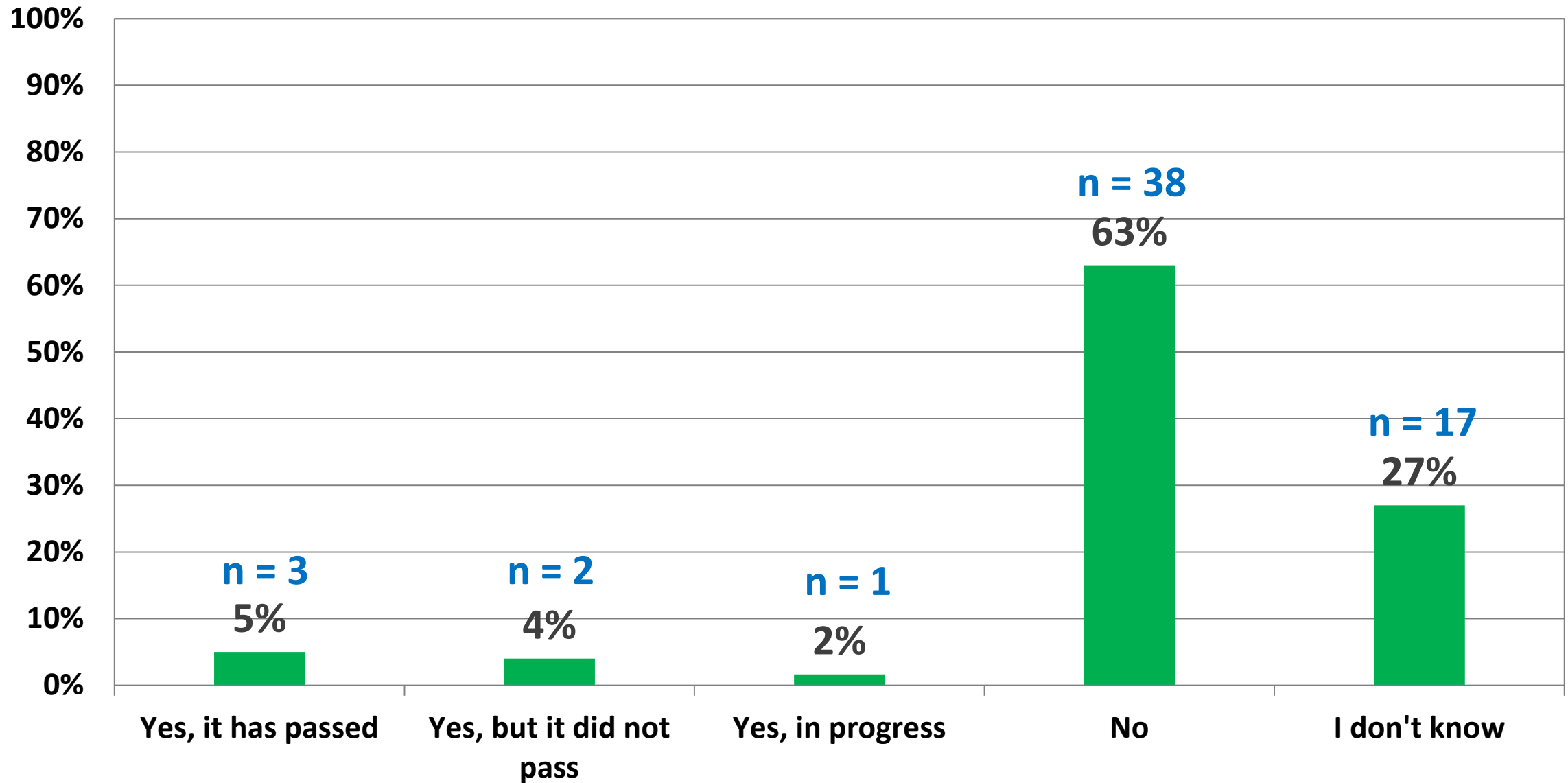
## Does your state statute allow for oral fluid evidentiary (confirmation) drug testing DUID cases?



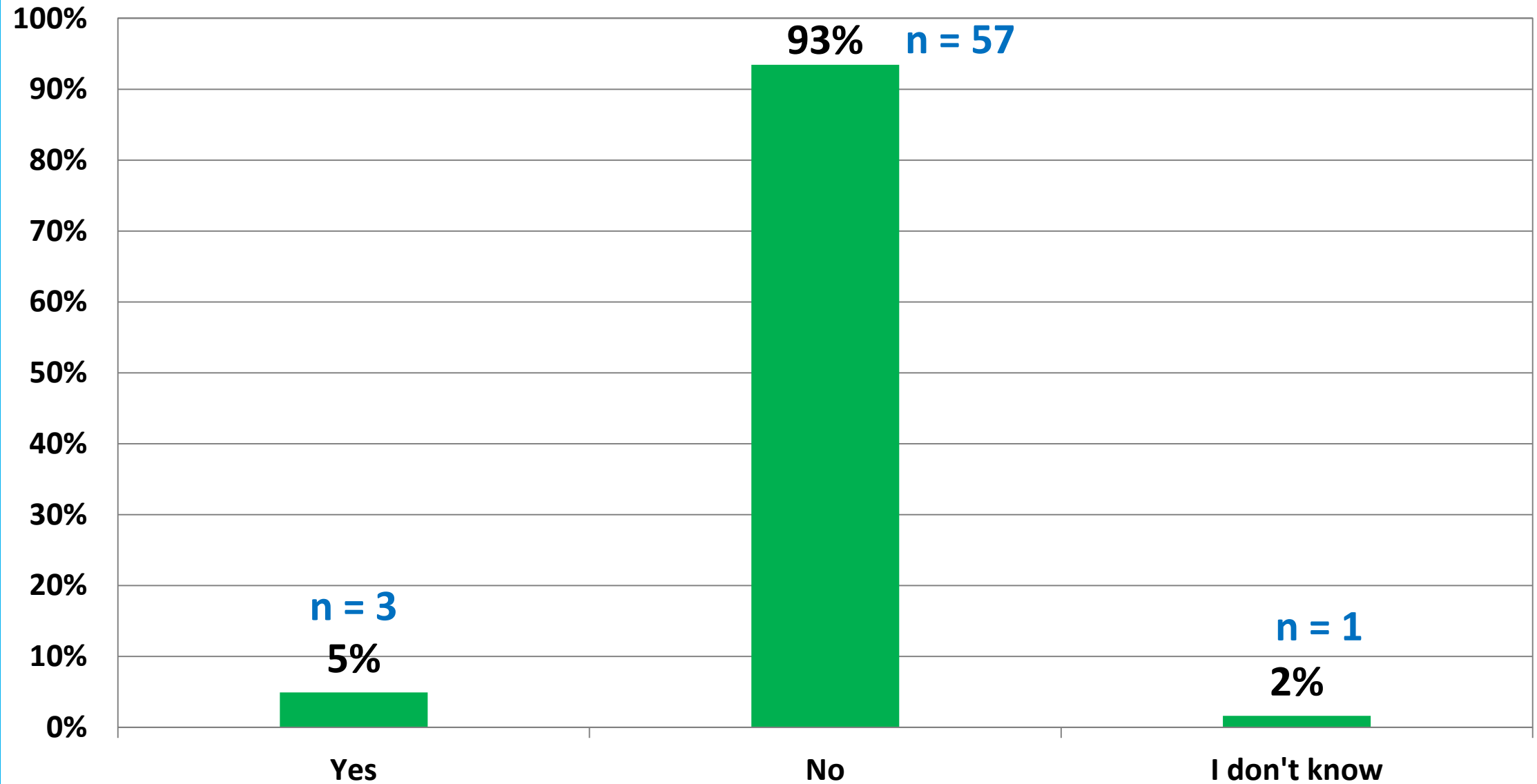
## If so, what terminology is used in your state statute?



## Has your state/jurisdiction proposed a bill change to allow for evidentiary (confirmation) oral fluid drug testing?



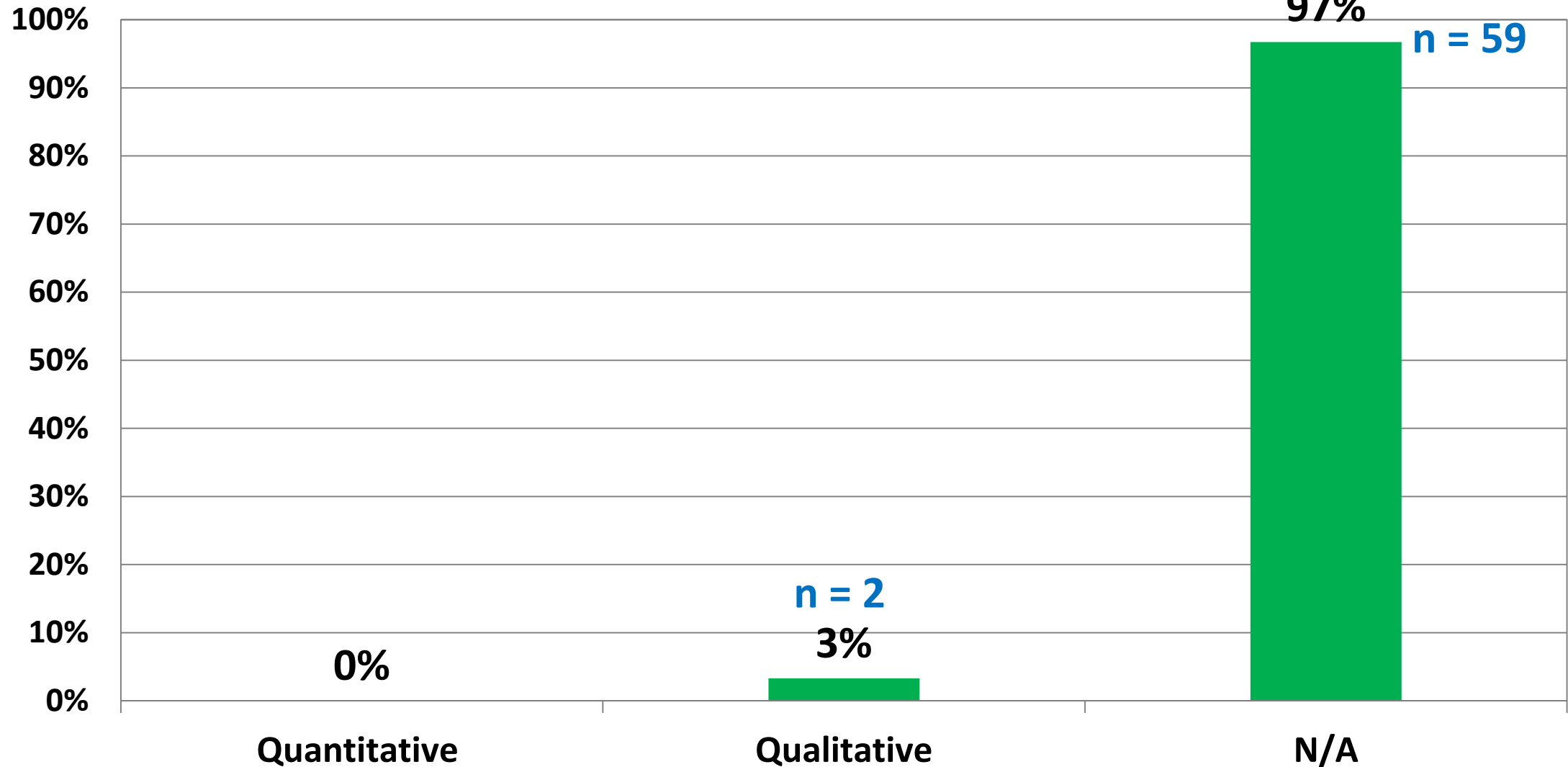
# Does your laboratory offer in-house oral fluid drug evidentiary (confirmation) testing in DUID cases?



Yes – Alabama, Wisconsin, California (San Francisco OCME)



**If you perform oral fluid evidentiary (confirmation) testing,  
do you report results as quantitative or qualitative?**

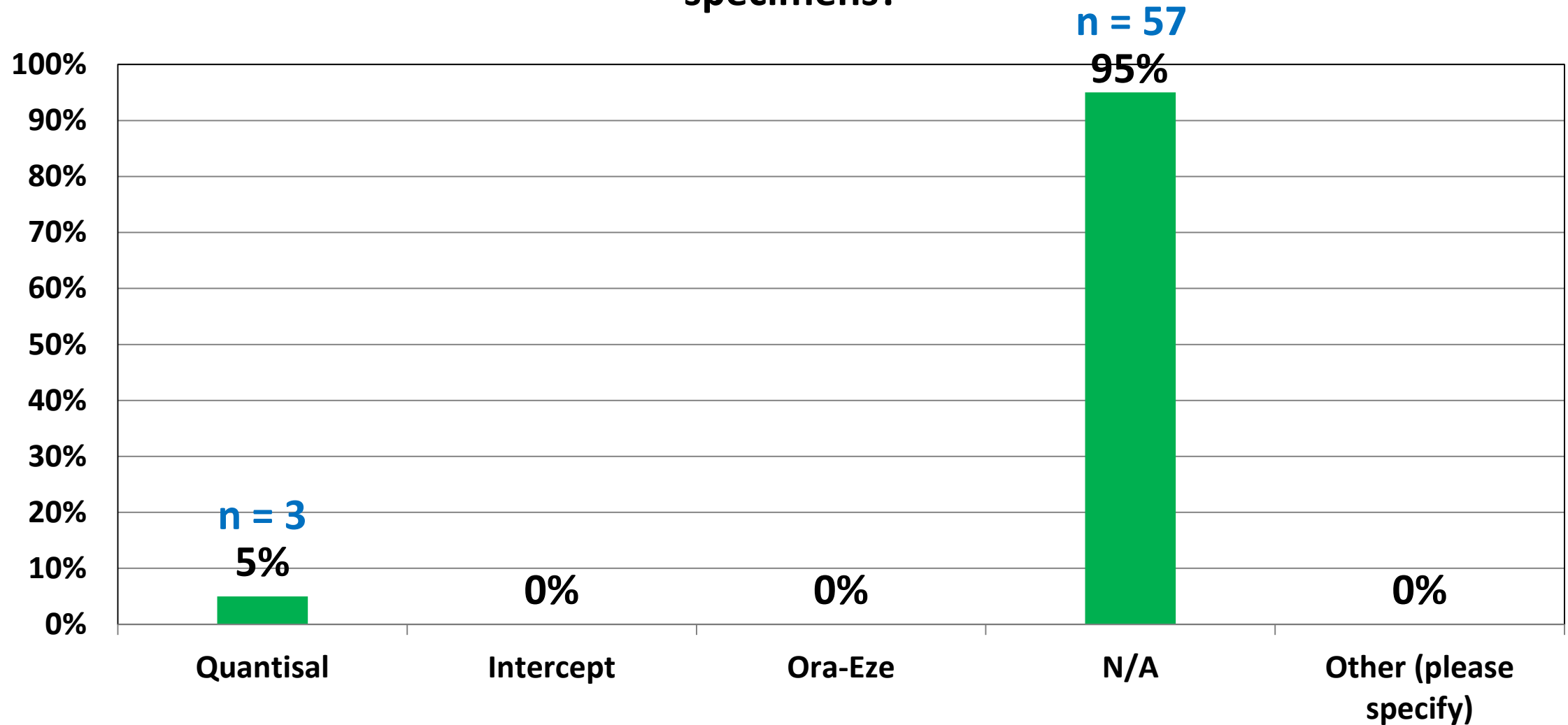


Qualitative - Alabama

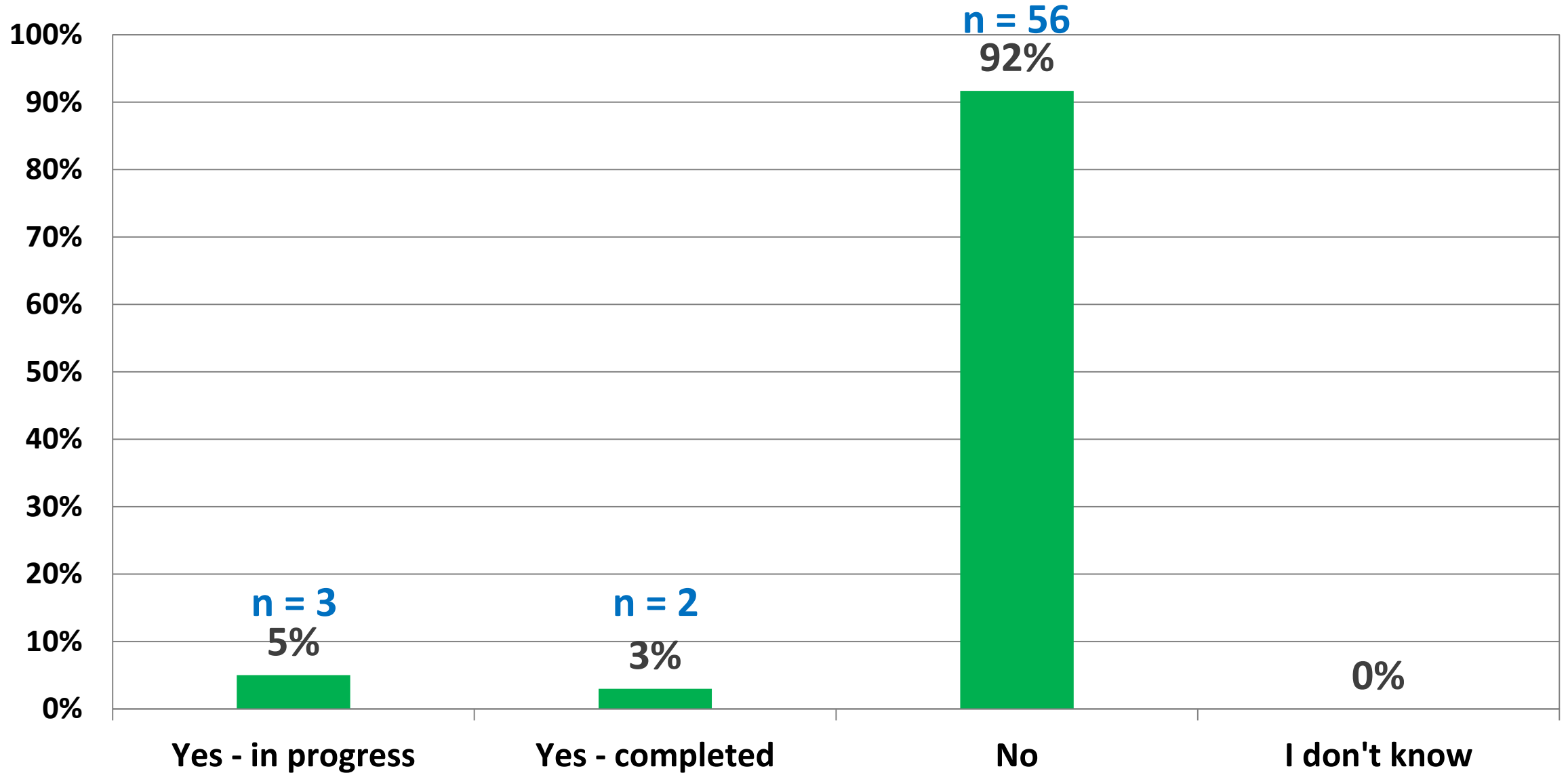




## What collection device is used to collect oral fluid confirmation specimens?



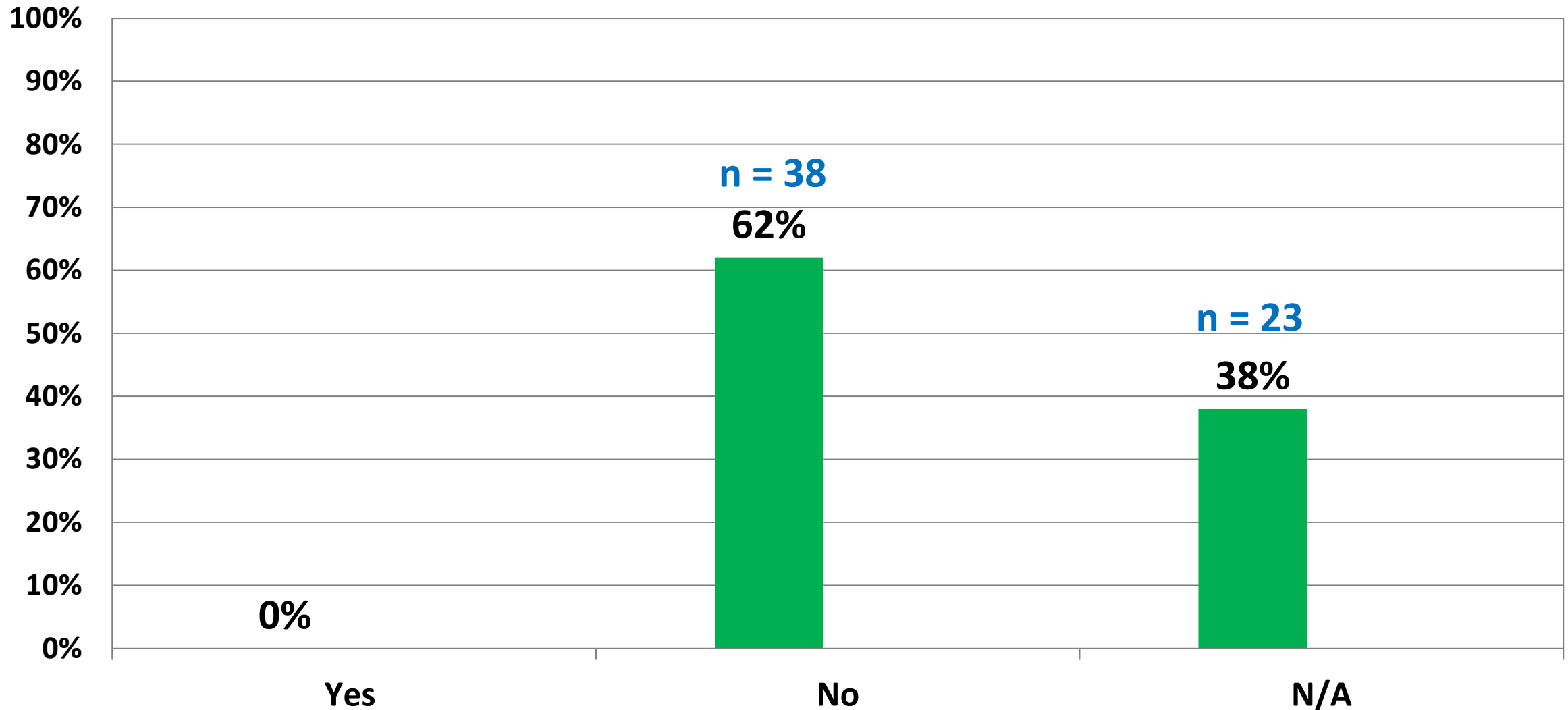
# If not fully implemented, has your laboratory started developing and/or validating oral fluid drug evidentiary (confirmation) testing?



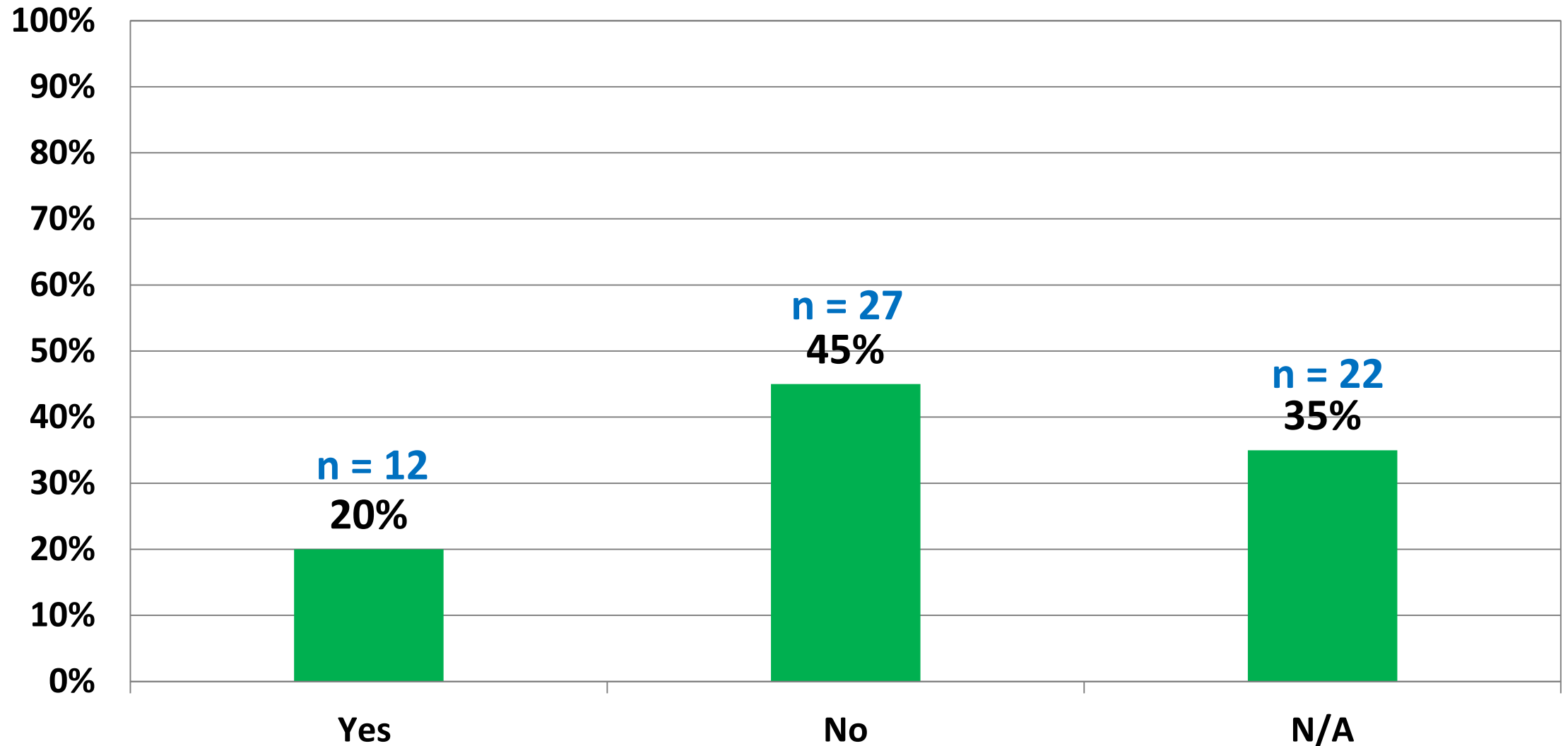
Yes – in progress: California, New York, Ohio; Yes – completed: Wisconsin, Alabama



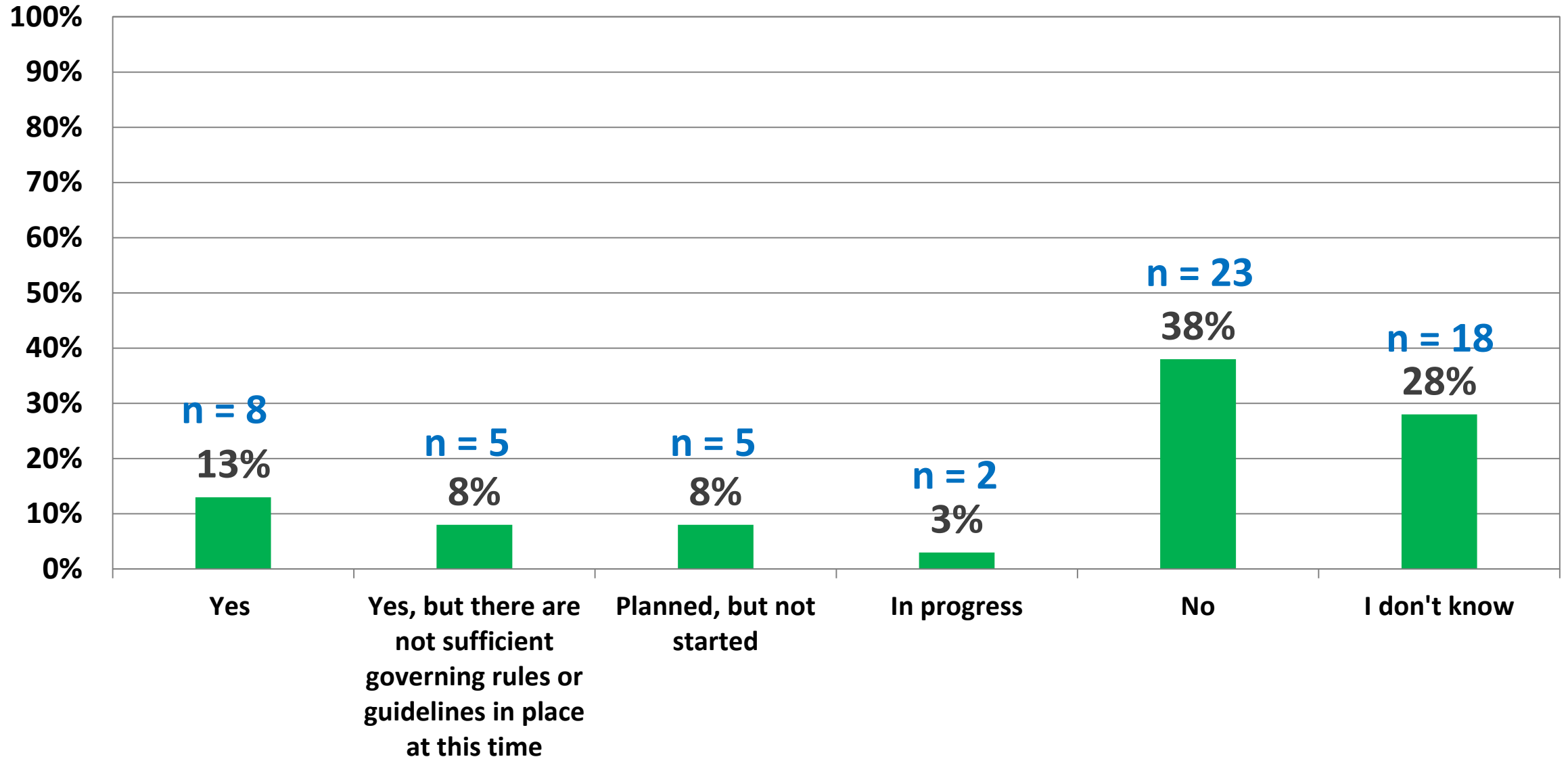
**If not, does your lab outsource oral fluid drug evidentiary (confirmation) testing to a reference laboratory (e.g. NMS Labs, Forensic Fluids) on a routine basis? [referring to casework, not pilot project samples]**



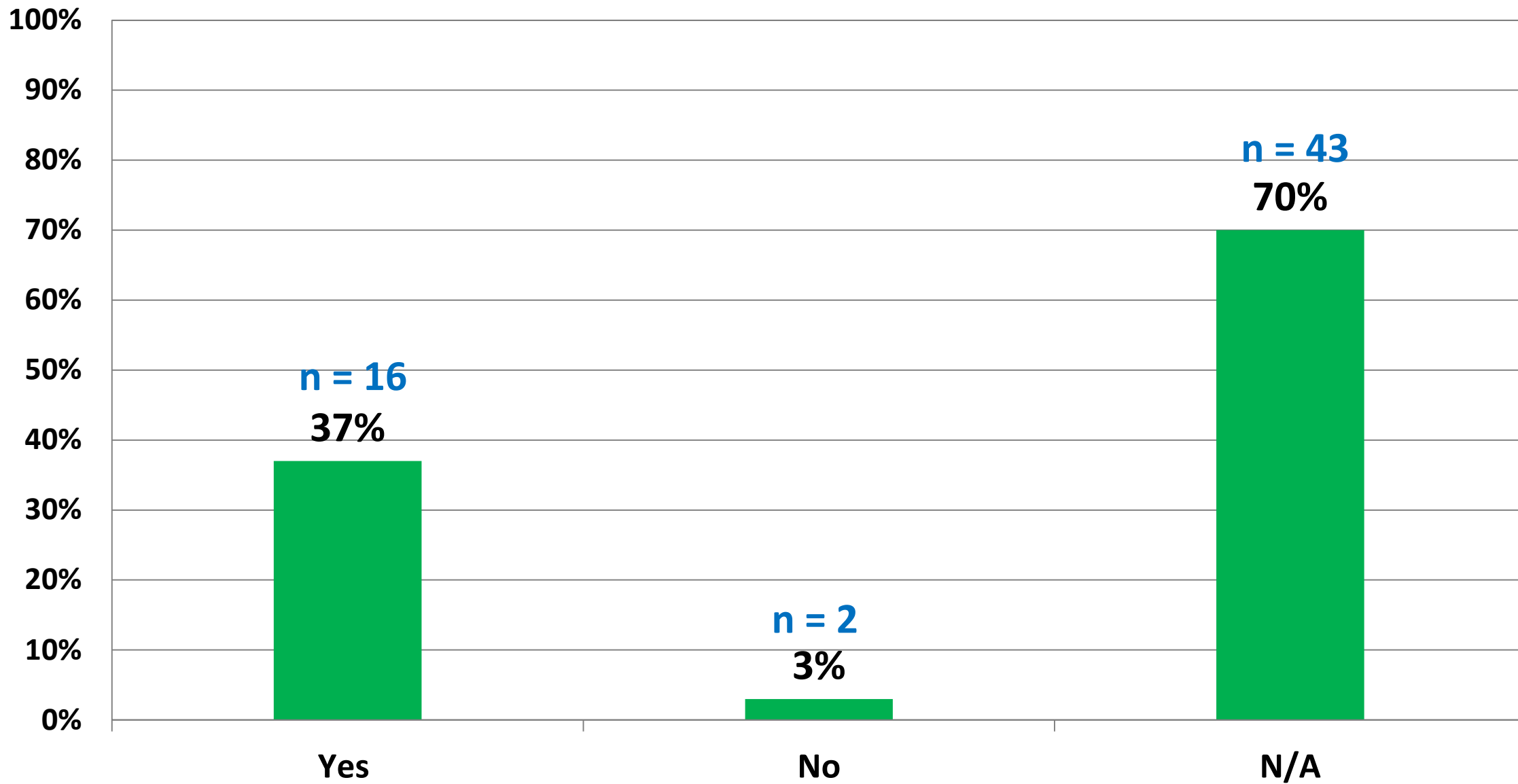
## Does your state statute allow for oral fluid roadside screening by law enforcement?



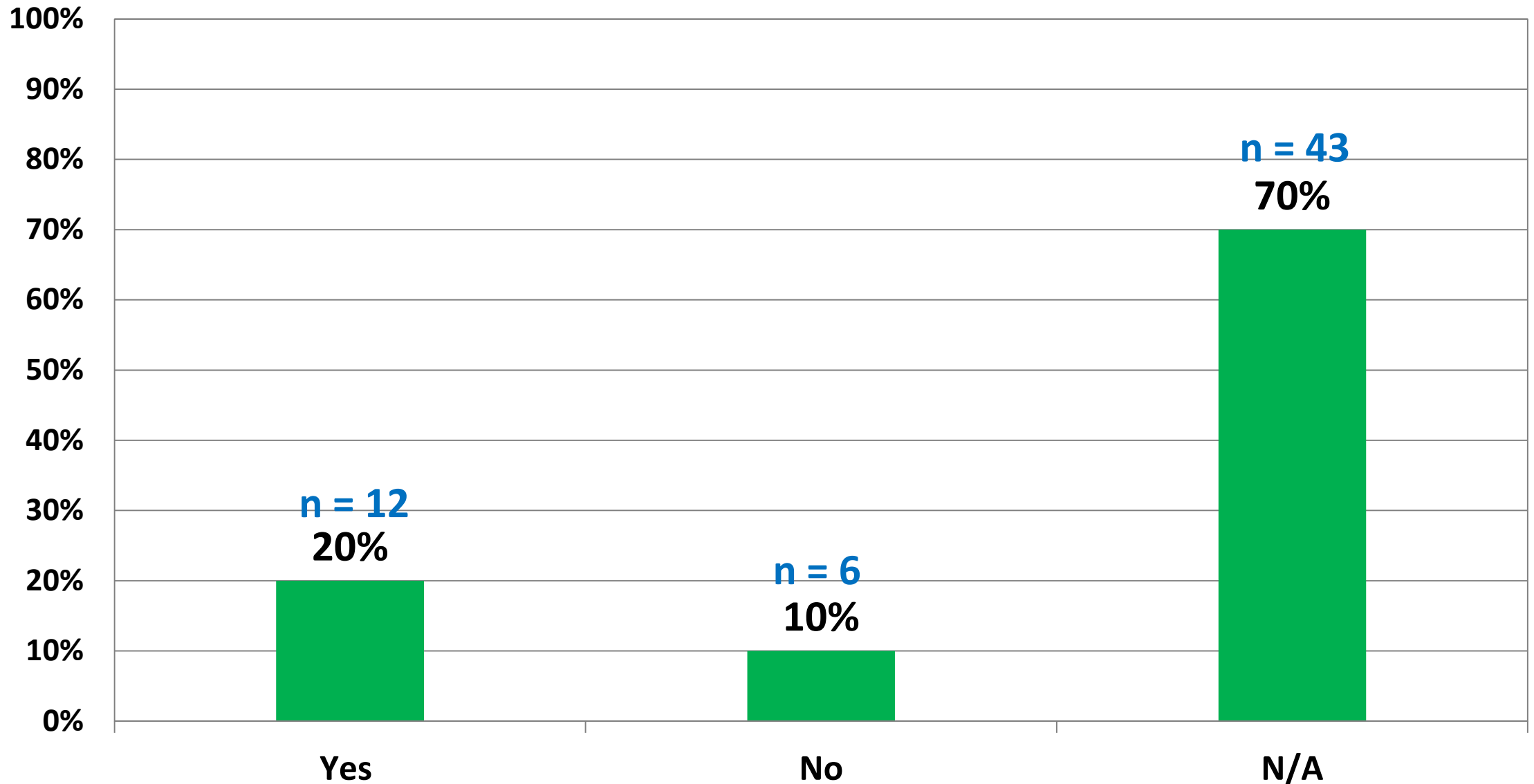
## Has your state/jurisdiction conducted and completed an oral fluid pilot project?



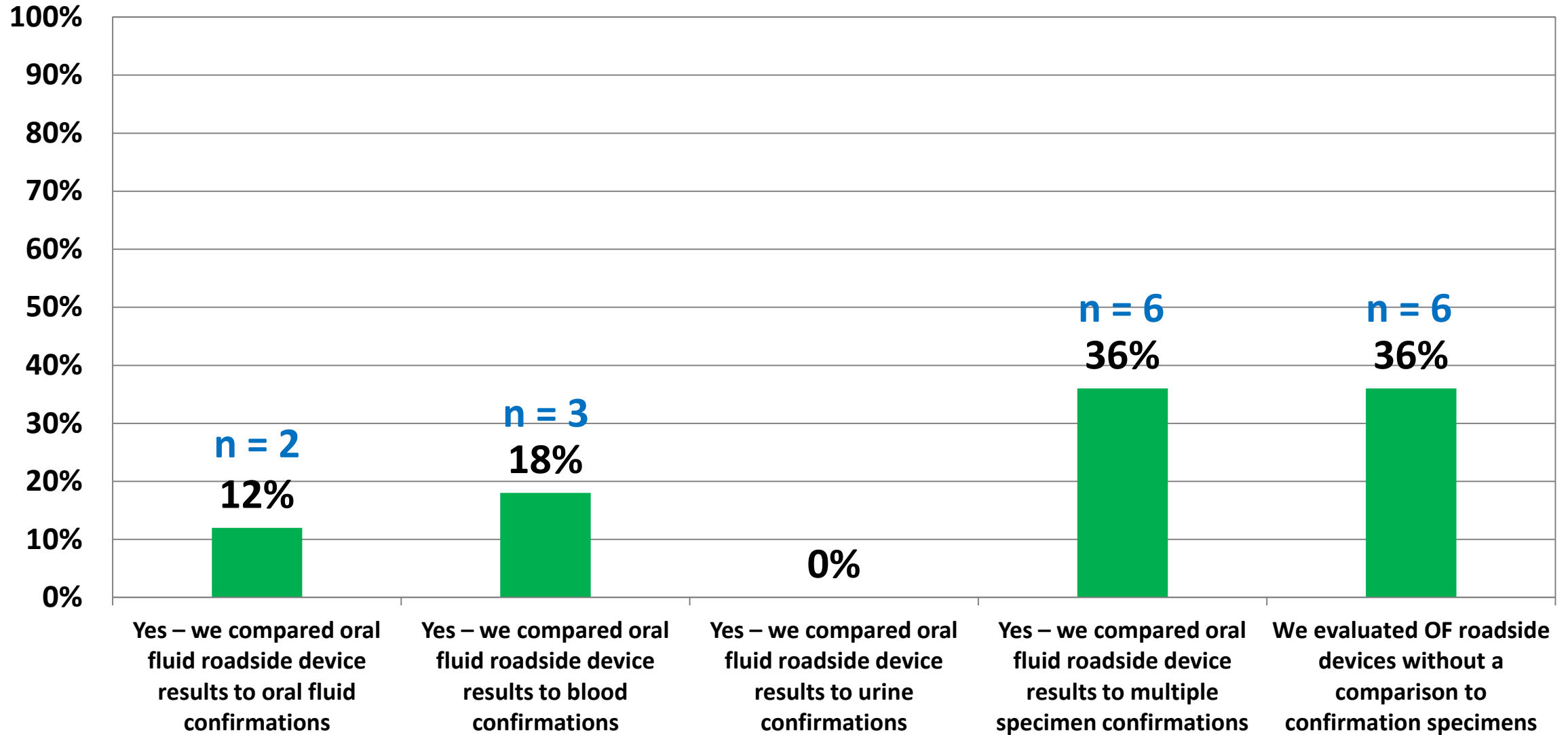
## If so, was it in conjunction with your DRE program?



# If so, was it in collaboration with your Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor?

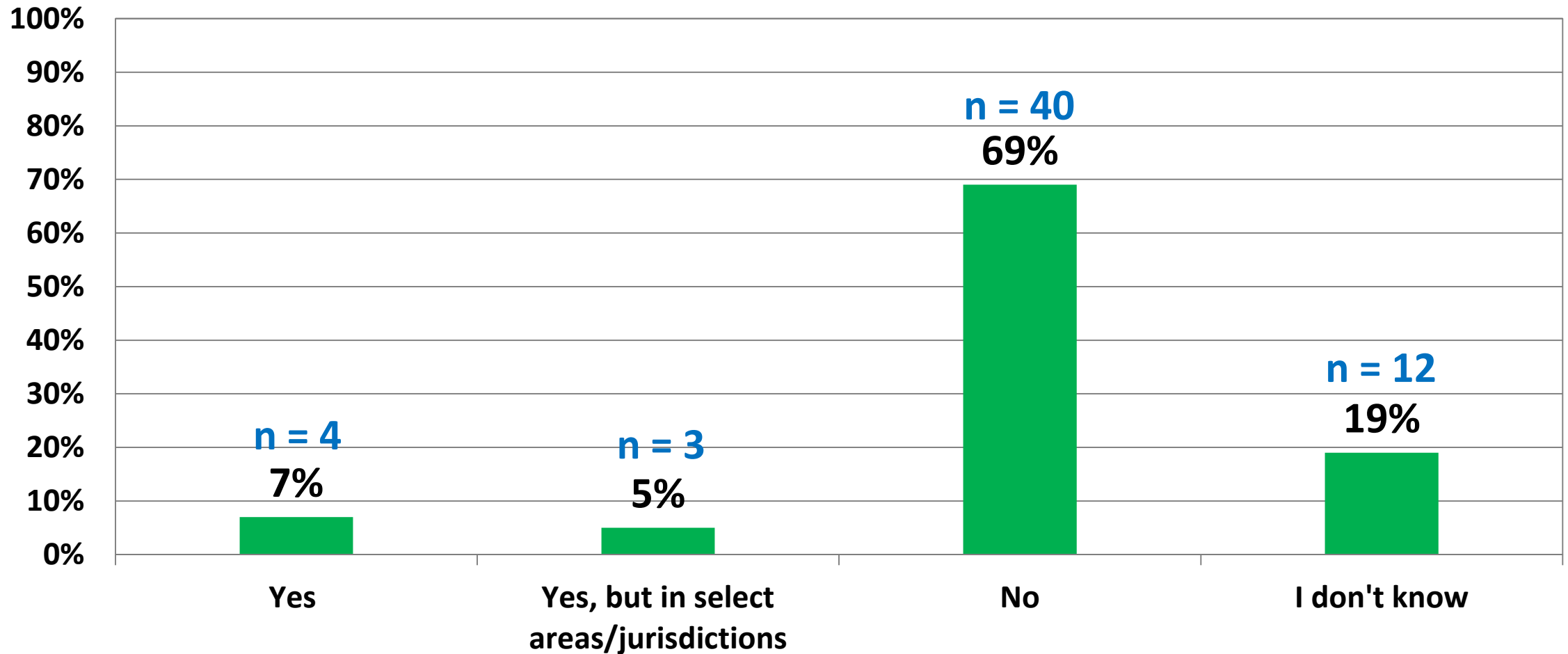


## If so, did it involve comparing oral fluid roadside devices to confirmation specimens?





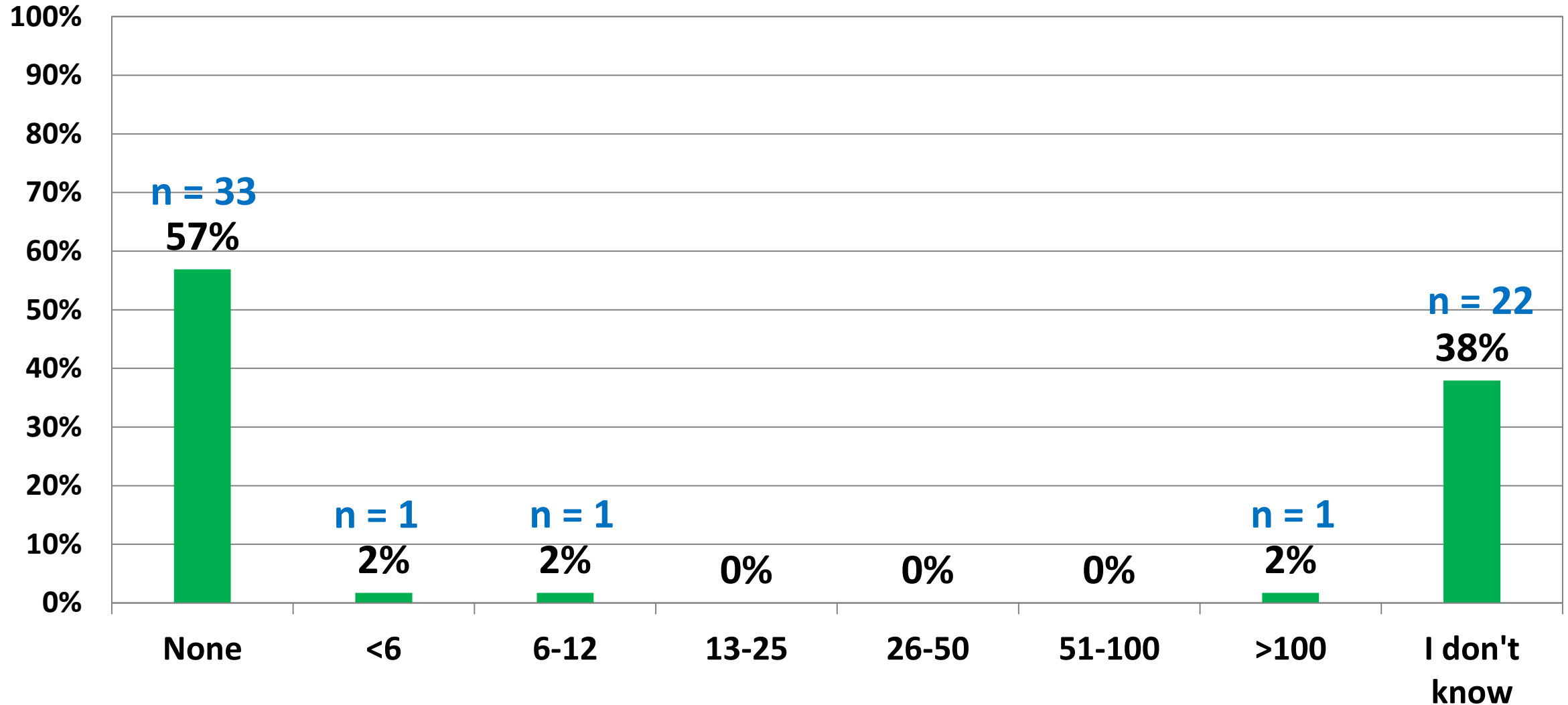
## Does law enforcement in your jurisdiction use oral fluid roadside screening devices to establish probable cause (e.g. similar to PBT for alcohol)?



Yes – Arizona, Alabama, Michigan, Ontario; Yes, but – Indiana, New York, Oklahoma



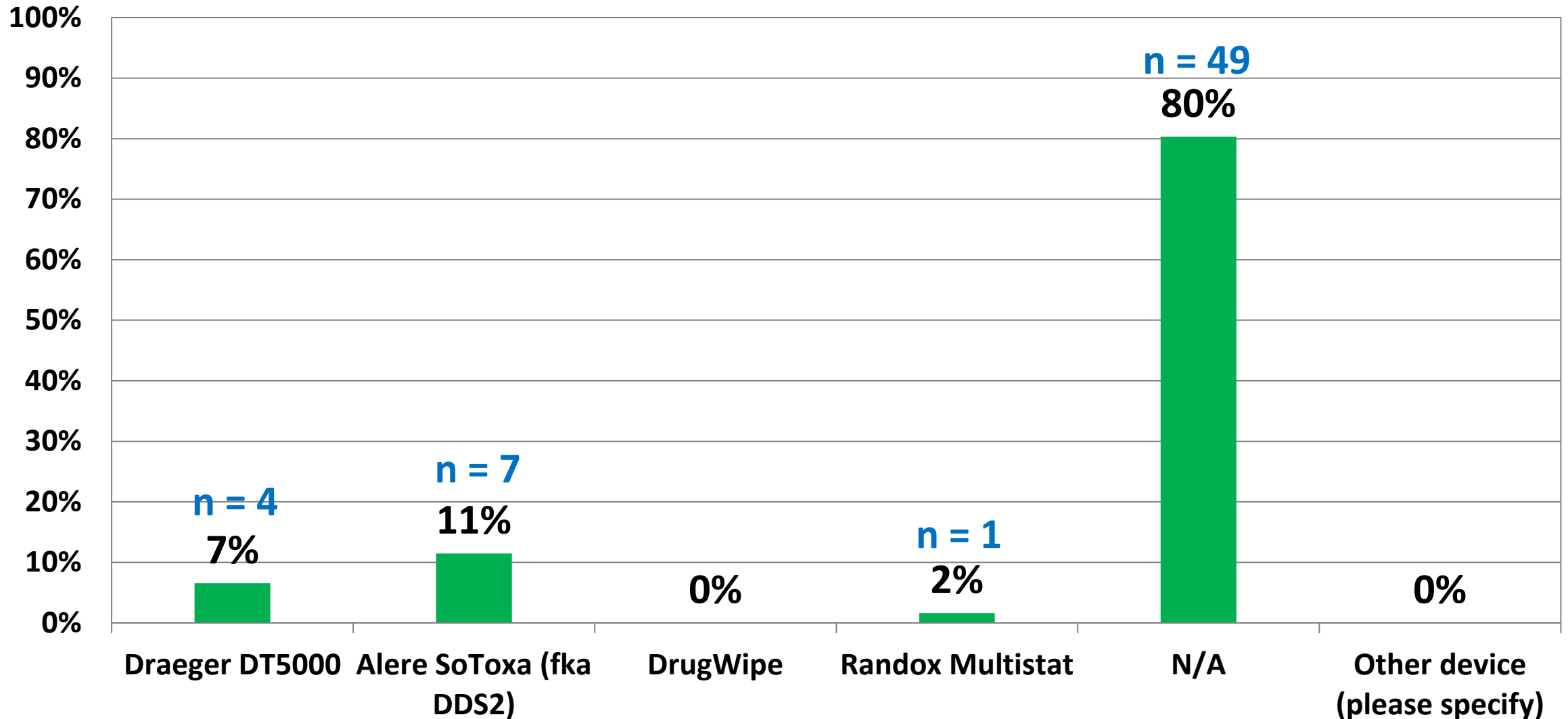
# Approximately how many OF screening devices are being used by law enforcement?



<6 – Oklahoma, 6 thru 12 – Alabama, >100 - Michigan



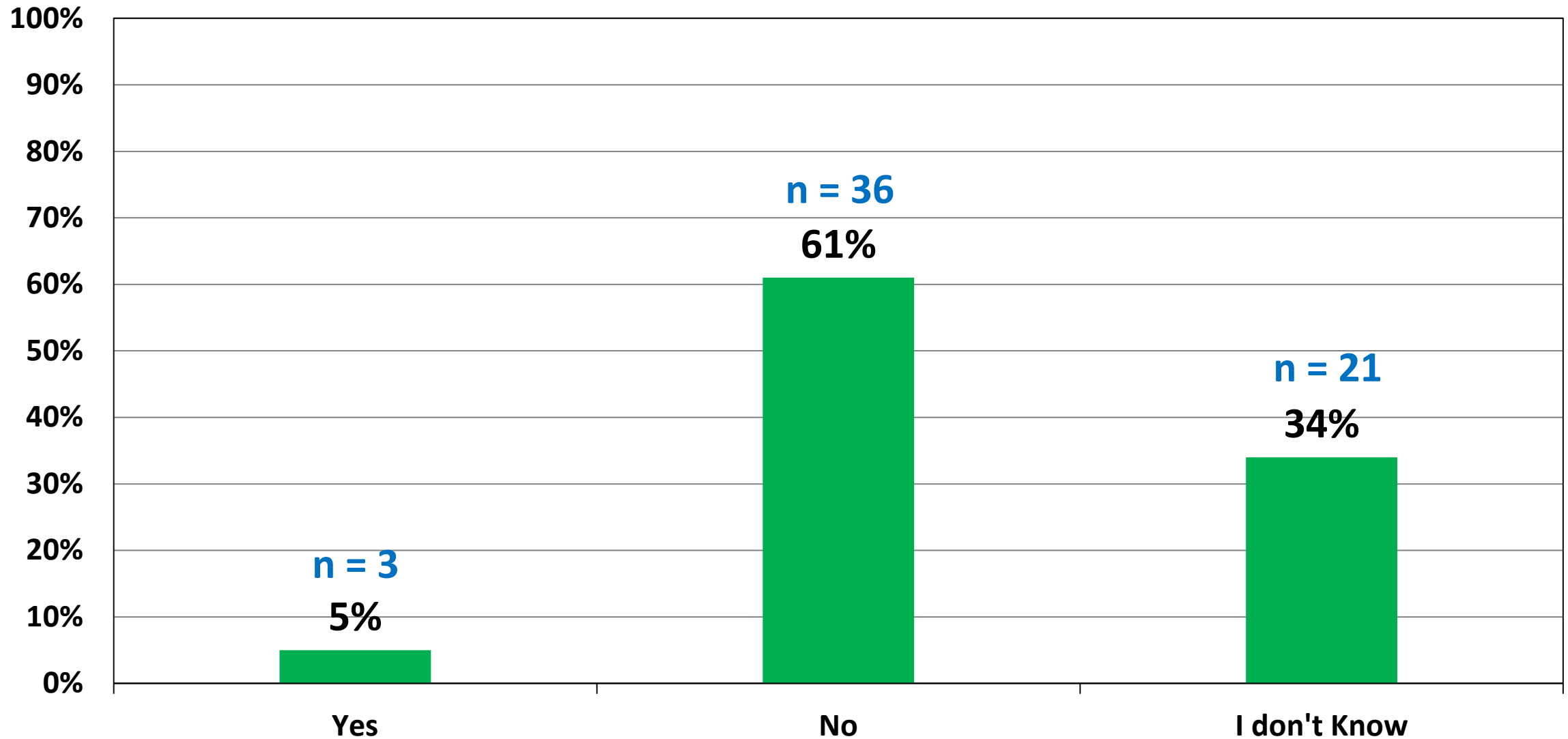
## If so, which oral fluid roadside screening device(s)? [Select all that apply]



2 Programs have approved device lists (Oklahoma, Alabama)



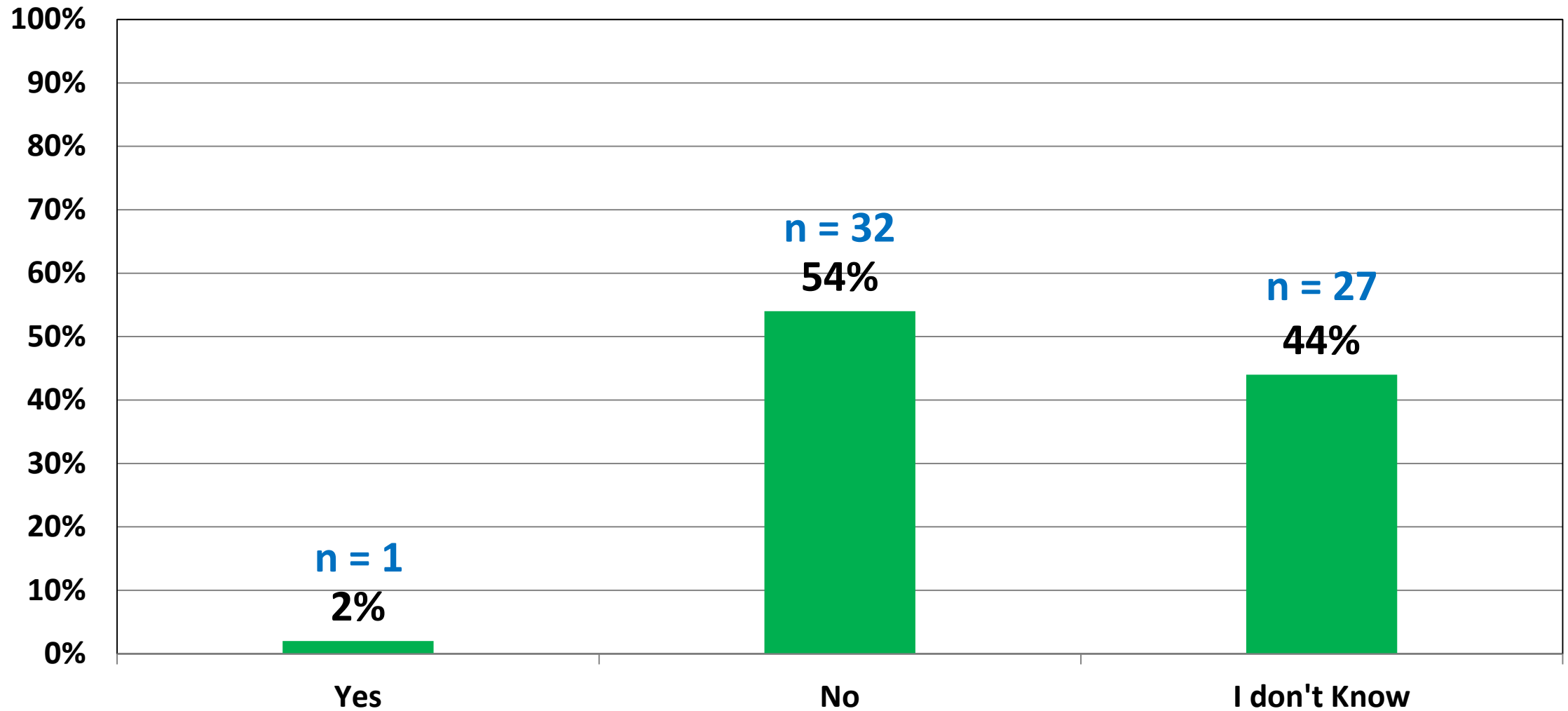
# Does your state have an approved list of roadside oral fluid screening devices (e.g. DT5000, SoToxa)?



Yes – Alabama, Oklahoma, Ontario



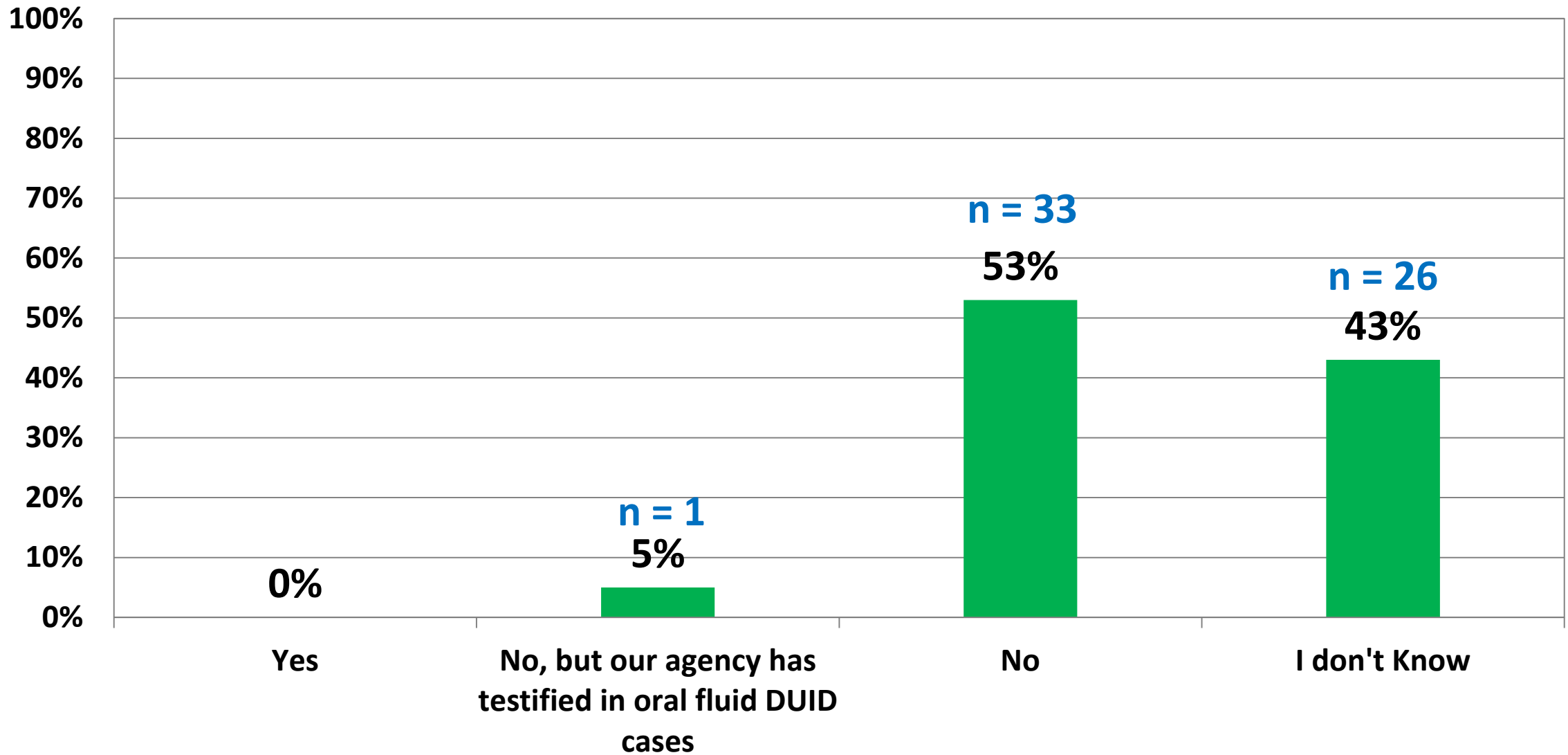
# Has your state/jurisdiction had a Daubert or Frye hearing related to roadside oral fluid testing (e.g. DT5000, SoToxa for probable cause)?



Yes – California (DT5000)



# Has your state/jurisdiction had a Daubert or Frye hearing related to oral fluid testing evidentiary (confirmation) testing?



No, but – Alabama



## Are you familiar with the SOFT OF Committee?

