

## Implementation Checklist

# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS

Oral fluid screening is a popular method for detecting the presence of drugs and their metabolites from recent drug use due to the speed of sample collection and ease of use. This is especially true when testing in challenging environments such as the roadside, where collecting traditional specimens for preliminary screening is impractical.

Oral fluid samples are harder to adulterate as collections are easily observable, and there is no requirement for special facilities to collect the sample. This makes it a suitable specimen type for anyone collecting oral fluid, including, law enforcement agencies. In the context of an impaired driving investigation, oral fluid screening results can help establish probable cause for arrest for driving under the influence of drugs (DUID).

The use of OFFS is common in many countries and

its use continues to increase throughout the United States. To assist agencies that are interested in implementing a roadside oral fluid screening program, the [National Alliance to Stop Impaired Driving \(NASID\)](#) Oral Fluid Working Group has developed the following checklist to provide guidance on how to navigate this process. Best practices and lessons learned from states that have successfully implemented and expanded programs are incorporated.

An important aspect of any roadside oral fluid screening program is the ability to collect and analyze data, not only to evaluate the program, but to obtain a better understanding of the magnitude and characteristics of a jurisdiction's drug-impaired driving problem. As such, an [OFFS Data Collection & Analysis Checklist](#) focusing specifically on data collection is also available for stakeholders.

## Program Planning

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To ensure successful program implementation, states should engage in a robust planning process among key stakeholders. During this process, stakeholders can identify the model and size of the initial phase of the program, assess funding sources and program budget, determine how to select/approve OFFS devices, determine program features, and be proactive in addressing potential barriers and concerns. OFFS programs are not one-size-fits-all, and during the planning phase, agencies have the opportunity to assess what will work best for their jurisdictions. A phased approach to implementation is recommended as agencies can evaluate on an ongoing basis whether changes are needed as the number of participating agencies/officers increases over time.

### Statutory Authorization

- **Review existing impaired driving statutes to determine whether OFFS is authorized. Each state has different impaired driving laws, and authorization for oral fluid use can appear in a variety of statutes including: implied consent, preliminary field testing, etc.**
  - If authorization is already in statute, proceed with the planning process.
  - If authorization is not in statute, assess options to determine whether legislative change is feasible in your state. It may be necessary to draft a bill and engage in the policymaking process to change existing law. NASID can assist with and support these efforts.
  - If statutory change is unlikely to be successful in your state, moving forward with program implementation may still be possible. Agencies may utilize OFFS, but submission to these tests would need to be voluntary by the driver. If this is your scenario, confer with stakeholders to determine the best course of action to facilitate implementation.

### Stakeholder Engagement

- **Identify a lead agency and individual(s) responsible for coordinating planning.**
- **Identify key stakeholders and invite them to participate in the planning process. The implementation of an oral fluid drug screening program should be a collaborative process involving key stakeholders within both the administrative and criminal justice systems to ensure different perspectives are considered and concerns are addressed. Stakeholders in the planning process may include, but are not limited to, the following:**
  - Law enforcement, Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFST) and State Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Coordinators, toxicology personnel, Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors (TSRPs)/prosecutors, Judicial Outreach Liaison (JOL)/judiciary representatives, State Highway Safety Office (SHSO) director and staff, driver licensing officials, data analysts/researchers, representatives from state impaired driving task force, members of victim advocacy organizations.
  - Representatives from OFFS device manufacturers may also be included as needed as they can answer questions about the technology.
- **Establish a statewide OFFS workgroup with the aforementioned stakeholders to facilitate engagement, buy-in, and shared decision-making. The workgroup should meet regularly to develop the implementation plan.**

# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS



## Program Planning Continued

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### Program Model and Funding

- **Determine the model and scope of the program.**
  - Determine if the initial phase of the program will involve a single law enforcement agency or multiple agencies. In the former scenario, the agency is often Highway Patrol/State Police.
  - Estimate the size of the program – e.g., the number of law enforcement officers likely to participate in the initial phase of the program.
  - Estimate how many OFFS instruments are needed in the initial phase of the program.
  - Depending on state statute, it may be possible to implement a roadside oral fluid screening program and an evidential oral fluid program (Alabama is an example of a state that implemented both). This is a more significant undertaking and will be influenced by statute and laboratory confirmation testing capabilities. Most jurisdictions opt to move forward with a roadside screening program with plans to eventually utilize oral fluid as a matrix for confirmation testing.
  
- **Establish a budget for the initial phase of the program. Participating agencies should identify funding sources early in the planning process as this can influence the size of the program/ number of participating agencies.**
  - SHSOs can provide grants using federal highway safety funds as oral fluid screening is an approved countermeasure for the allocation of impaired driving grant money. Ideally, the implementation, maintenance, and expansion of roadside oral fluid screening programs will be part of annual highway safety plans on an ongoing basis.
  - Law enforcement agencies may have funds in their respective budgets to support the cost of procuring OFFS devices, cartridges, and officer training.
  - Another source of funding to consider, particularly for states that are pursuing statutory changes, is to leverage cannabis legalization tax revenue to support drug-impaired driving countermeasures. Several states (e.g., California, Minnesota) have been able to secure millions of dollars of annual cannabis tax revenue to support impaired driving enforcement initiatives.
  
- **Designate an OFFS Coordinator. This individual will be responsible for coordinating program implementation activities throughout the state including development of standard operating procedures, training protocols, and data collection/reporting. A coordinator is needed regardless of the size of the program and the number of agencies involved. As state OFFS programs grow, the role of the coordinator will become vital to ensure consistency and application.**
  - In multi-agency programs, each participating law enforcement agency should identify an agency coordinator who will be responsible for communicating with and submitting OFFS data (e.g., number of OFFS tests administered, results of OFFS tests, etc.) to the State OFFS Coordinator.
  
- **Identify a target date for program launch and create a timeline for the completion of the action items included in this checklist.**

## Program Planning Continued

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### Device Selection

- Determine how OFFS will be selected and/or approved for use. Many devices are available for OFFS, and law enforcement, the SHSO, and toxicologists must consider various factors when determining which devices to approve and use in the field. To maintain confidence in the program, a process should be put in place to ensure that selected devices are appropriate for use in a roadside environment (e.g., do not compromise officer safety) and are accurate and reliable. These considerations are outlined in the [AAA oral fluid toolkit](#) and should serve as a starting point for discussion.
  - Determine which agency is responsible for selecting and/or approving OFFS devices.
  - Determine how OFFS devices and test cartridges will be purchased and distributed (e.g., are individual law enforcement agencies responsible for their own procurement or will there be statewide purchases made by the SHSO, lab, etc.?). In the scenario of a statewide purchase, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) should be developed with participating law enforcement agencies.

## Program Structure Considerations

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The following section of the planning process provides guidance on how to structure a roadside oral fluid screening program. This includes important considerations about selecting and training officers to become OFFS Operators and the standard operating procedure (SOP) for administering tests as part of a DUID investigation. Additional guidance on device storage, maintenance, and quality assurance is also offered.

- Develop standard operating procedures (SOP) to be utilized by all participating law enforcement agencies to ensure consistency among users. The manufacturer instructions of selected OFFS devices should serve as a foundation for this process.
  - The SOP will inform training and use of devices during DUID investigations.

## Program Structure Considerations Continued

### OFFS Operators and Training

- **Determine which law enforcement officers will be eligible to be OFFS Operators.**
  - Device use should not be limited to DREs as they have extensive training to identify the signs and symptoms of drug impairment.
  - Ideally, SFST and/or ARIDE<sup>1</sup>-trained officers should be prioritized as OFFS Operators as it will provide them with an additional tool to support their impaired driving investigations.
    - ➔ Outcome data from Indiana's oral fluid screening program demonstrates that designating ARIDE-trained officers as OFFS Operators supports the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program as it leads to more DRE callouts and drug influence evaluations.
- **Establish training protocols for law enforcement officers. This will include training and designating OFFS Instructors who will then be responsible for training OFFS Operators.**
  - OFFS Instructors should be DREs that have been through SFST Instructor development. Their instructor training should consist of completing classroom and written exams as well as completion of competency exams including successful collection of oral fluid samples and successful administration of the OFFS test. These officers must be knowledgeable about the operation, maintenance, and quality assurance protocols of the device(s) approved for use in the state (based on manufacturer instructions).
  - OFFS Operators should complete SFST refresher training within the past two years and attend a training by a qualified OFFS Instructor. This training should include classroom and written exams as well as completion of competency exams including successful collection of an oral fluid sample and successful completion of the OFFS test. Operators must understand how to operate the approved device(s) and be familiar with manufacturer instructions.
    - ➔ The SOP that OFFS Operators are trained to follow is outlined in greater detail in the subsequent section that outlines pre- and post-test administration considerations.
- **Consider pairing OFFS Operator training with ARIDE training for efficiency and cost-savings. In this scenario, OFFS training would follow the completion of ARIDE training for officers from agencies participating in the roadside oral fluid program that are interested in becoming OFFS Operators. Indiana has successfully utilized this model and it led to a significant increase in the number of officers participating in ARIDE training.**
- **Establish proper application for OFFS use. It is important that officers follow SOP for administration of OFFS and conduct robust impaired driving investigations. This means reinforcing that the totality of the findings of the DUID investigation is needed to support probable cause and that the result of oral fluid screening by itself is not sufficient.**
  - The steps in a DUID investigation are as follows: vehicle in motion, personal contact, administration of SFSTs, administration of preliminary breath testing (PBT; if applicable), and then administration of OFFS if officer has reasonable suspicion of drug or polysubstance impairment. Officer observations combined with screening results are what forms the basis of probable cause for a DUID arrest.
  - Once probable cause is established and an arrest is made, an officer should call for a DRE to perform a drug evaluation.

## **Program Structure Considerations Continued**

### **OFFS Storage and Operation Standardization**

- Develop storage, care, and maintenance procedures for the oral fluid samples based on manufacturer instructions.
- Determine how devices will be utilized (e.g., specific devices assigned to individual officers, devices shared among multiple officers that are checked in and out based on shift changes, etc.). Over time, agencies should be able to assess an optimal number of devices based on their size and extent of DUID enforcement.
- Establish when quality assurance checks should be completed (e.g., prior to the start of a shift, as part of a test sequence, etc.). In addition to quality control with the device, officers should always inspect the test cartridges/collectors to ensure that neither have been compromised or expired.
- Ensure familiarity with error codes or potential maintenance issues. Agencies and the OFFS Coordinator should have a point of contact with the device manufacturer to address maintenance issues and/or resolve quality control concerns.
- Ensure that device software settings are standardized for pre-test and post-test actions. This is important to ensure program consistency both within and among participating law enforcement agencies.

## Program Structure Considerations Continued

### OFFS Test Administration Practices



#### Pre-test considerations include:

- OFFS are most effective when utilized at the roadside as part of a DUI investigation. It is advantageous to collect an oral fluid sample proximal to the time that the driver was in control of/operating the vehicle.
- Officer safety should always be a top priority. As such, it is important that the driver and not the officer collect the oral fluid sample. During the collection, processing, and review of the sample, officers should be able to have one hand free.
- Manufacturer instructions for the use of OFFS devices should be followed to ensure proper operation.
- Prior to taking OFFS devices into the field, officers should check to make sure they are operating properly and are fully functioning. Other actions officers should take are to check the operating temperatures of the device and ensure that test cartridges are not expired (the expiration dates should appear on the cartridge packages).
- Officers should ensure that secondary collectors/cartridges are always available for use as impaired individuals often have poor motor control and may drop the collector.
- Prior to the collection of an oral fluid sample, officers should determine that drivers do not have any foreign substances in their mouths. A 10-minute deprivation period is advised by manufacturers.
  - ➔ To avoid any unnecessary wait times, officers should do this check prior to administering SFSTs. If a deprivation period is necessary, then this can occur while the field sobriety tests are performed.

## Program Structure Considerations Continued

### ○ OFFS collection and analysis steps include:

- Manufacturer instructions for the proper collection of oral fluid samples should be followed.
- Officers should fully explain the OFFS collection process to drivers as they will be responsible for collecting their own samples. Depending on state statute, officers will need to inform drivers whether submitting to the test is voluntary or if a refusal will lead to sanctions.
  - ➔ Examples of instructions include active movement for collection, proper placement of the collector in the mouth, and proper identification of adequate sample collection.
- Officers should always wear gloves prior to opening the collector/cartridge packaging to prevent environmental contamination. The collection point of the collector/cartridge<sup>e</sup> (i.e., the swab) should not be contacted.
- The collector should be presented to the driver who will then provide the oral fluid sample. During this process, active coaching on the part of the officer is helpful to ensure that the collection process is done properly.
  - ➔ At no time should an officer attempt to collect the sample themselves as inserting a collector in the oral cavity of a driver is a safety risk.
- Prior to analyzing samples, officers must verify if an adequate amount of oral fluid has been collected.
  - ➔ There is variance depending on the manufacturer, but commonly this is determined by observing a color indicator on the collector or by reaching the specified manufacturer collection time period.
  - ➔ This determination is critical for the proper analysis and operation of OFFS and the ability to complete the sample verification is a significant portion of operator training.
- Once an adequate oral fluid sample is collected, officers should follow all device prompts for analysis.
  - ➔ For analyzer systems, the collector/cartridge needs to be inserted into the analyzer and operators then follow instructions for analysis. This process typically takes several minutes and the device will indicate whether the sample is positive or negative for the drugs that are included in the screening.
  - ➔ For point-of-care tests that do not utilize analyzers, officers will need to wait for the manufacturer specified analysis time and then can interpret the result. These OFFS are commonly referred to as visually read tests because officers have to do the interpretation.



## Program Structure Considerations Continued

### ○ Post-test considerations include:

- Upon the completion of OFFS analysis, officers can take the results into consideration with the rest of the findings of their DUID investigation and make a decision whether there is enough probable cause for an arrest based on the totality of evidence.
  - ➔ As highlighted in the training section, officers are instructed to conduct robust investigations and should not rely solely on the result of the oral fluid screening results whether they be positive or negative.
  - ➔ If the OFFS result is negative, but the officer has sufficient evidence of impairment, they should move forward with an arrest. Devices screen for the most common drugs of abuse, but there is an ever-expanding number of impairing substances. As such, there is always the potential for a driver to be under the influence of a substance that is not currently included in OFFS panels.
- Analyzer-based OFFS devices have the capability to internally store test results. This allows officers to easily confirm the screening result at roadside and be able to print out the results later at a safe location. If desired, the printout can then be attached to the DUI arrest report.
- Collectors/cartridges should be properly disposed of following use.
- Upon a DUID arrest, officers should always attempt to call for a DRE to conduct a drug influence evaluation as this can greatly enhance the overall investigation and subsequent court case.
- An important program consideration is establishing a policy for disclosing OFFS results to DREs. As part of the 12-step standardized protocol, DREs interview the arresting officer which provides an opportunity to make disclosures about the results of the oral fluid screening.
  - ➔ Agencies can choose from one of the following options:
    1. Disclose that an OFFS test was administered.
    2. Disclose that an OFFS test was administered and yielded either a positive or negative result without disclosing the drug or drug category.
    3. Disclose that an OFFS test was administered and indicate the results (positive or negative) for each drug that are included in the screening.
  - ➔ While there is currently no consensus on what the best course of action is when it comes to sharing the results of OFFS with DREs, there is some concern about the potential for biasing DRE opinions if arresting officers disclose results by drug category. As such, the second option seems to be the preferred policy as it protects objectivity.
  - ➔ Ideally, the same DRE disclosure policy will be adopted by all agencies participating in the OFFS program to ensure consistent practices statewide.
- The OFFS is a screening tool to support probable cause and the results are not used for evidential purposes. A state approved confirmation sample should also be collected to preserve toxicological evidence. The type of sample will vary by jurisdiction although blood is the gold standard. It is this result that will be utilized as evidence in court proceedings whereas the OFFS result will not.

## Data Collection and Evaluation

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Before a roadside oral fluid program is implemented, stakeholders should develop a strategy for collecting data and evaluating the program. An evaluation should include both process and outcome measures to evaluate efficiency, effectiveness, and impact. **The OFFS data collection checklist** offers a comprehensive list of data points relevant to roadside drug screening programs for agencies to collect and analyze. The benefit of this practice is that it can justify continued and potentially increased funding to support program expansion, it can aid in strengthening the program by identifying and resolving issues, and it can lead to greater buy-in and participation among law enforcement agencies and policy makers.

By taking a phased approach to implementation, states are able to work towards statewide multi-agency programs. The initial phase should be large enough to produce a measurable impact (i.e., involve enough officers and/or agencies to generate decent test volumes) while allowing participating stakeholders to identify what is working well and where improvements can be made. Subsequent phases should become easier to implement as challenges are resolved. The following steps are part of a program evaluation strategy that should be developed towards the end of the implementation planning process and can be refined following program launch.

- Create a data collection strategy and evaluation plan.
- Allocate funding to support annual data collection/analysis and periodic program evaluations (both process and outcome).
- Establish a timeline for completing the program evaluation (e.g., following the first year of implementation).
- Designate an agency/authority that is responsible for receiving and analyzing OFFS program data. This could be part of the role of the OFFS Coordinator.
  - For larger evaluations, stakeholders might consider partnering with an academic institution or hiring a research organization to undertake the project.
- Identify the data points that need to be collected and which agency is responsible for providing each piece of data.
- Develop a process for downloading data from devices (if program uses analyzer systems). Device manufacturers can provide guidance on how this can be done.
- Identify individuals in each participating agency who are responsible for submitting data to the designated program authority.
- Determine the cadence of data submissions (i.e., how frequently does data need to be transmitted?).

## Data Collection and Evaluation Continued

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- Ensure that appropriate data security and confidentiality protocols are put in place to maintain program integrity and protect individual identifying data.
- Determine how program data will be disseminated.
  - Some states may have a statutory requirement to report outcome data to the state legislature. Others might choose to make the program evaluation and data public.
- Investigate the availability of data systems that can be used to oversee program administration and outcome measures. Particularly for multi-agency programs, a data system specific to the OFFS program could make the process of reporting and analyzing data easier for all participating agencies.

## Program Launch and Expansion

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Once the OFFS program is ready to be implemented, participating agencies should coordinate efforts on an initial program launch or rollout. Again, a phased approach to implementation is recommended which means that frequent review of practices should occur to identify any challenges and assess ways to improve OFFS use. Once program authorities determine that the program is well-established and greater interest in participation is generated, plans for expansion should be pursued which includes recruiting more agencies and/or law enforcement officers to join the program.

- Select a date to officially launch the OFFS program.
- Integrate OFFS into high visibility enforcement efforts or mobilizations.
- Coordinate among participating agencies to develop messaging or a campaign to make the public aware that law enforcement officers have the capabilities to screen for drug use as part of impaired driving investigations. The SHSO is best positioned to lead this effort.
- Host a media event involving key stakeholders (e.g., law enforcement, SHSO, victim advocacy organizations, etc.) to kick-off the launch of the program. Press coverage will help in raising public awareness and could aid in creating general deterrence.
- Develop a regular schedule for meetings/communication between the OFFS Coordinator and the designated program lead in each participating agency.
  - The OFFS Coordinator should also maintain communication with other stakeholders and relevant facets of the DUID system to receive feedback about the program.

# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS



## Program Launch and Expansion Continued

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- Consider maintaining periodic OFFS workgroup meetings to discuss program progress and address any challenges that arise.
- Highlight the program at various state conferences (e.g., law enforcement, prosecutors, judiciary, toxicology, etc.) and the state's annual traffic safety conference (if applicable). This provides an opportunity to educate more stakeholders about the program and share findings and lessons learned.
- Network with officials in other states that have also implemented OFFS programs. Information-sharing can be beneficial to agencies and is a way to identify potential issues, implement solutions, and enhance practices.
- Develop plans for program expansion. These will become the next phases of the program as it matures and more agencies begin to participate.
- Identify ways to incentivize participation in the roadside oral fluid program at both the officer and agency level.
- Assess whether there are adequate resources, funding, and staff to maintain the program and support expansion.
- Utilize program data to inform DUID enforcement, HSO plans, resource allocation, impaired driving policy, etc. as appropriate.

## Supplemental Resources

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In addition to this checklist, states are encouraged to utilize the [NASID Oral Fluid Resource Guide](#) which includes additional material to aid in the planning and implementation of roadside oral fluid screening programs. NASID is also available upon request to provide education and technical assistance to support agencies as they navigate the process of implementing this important drug-impaired driving countermeasure.

# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS



## APPENDIX: SAMPLE GRANT MOU FOR OFFS PROGRAM

### Grant Agreement Instrument Program

This Grant Agreement (this “Grant Agreement” or “Agreement”), entered into by and between the (STATE AGENCY) and \_\_\_\_\_ (the “Grantee”), is executed pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth herein.

WHEREAS, (STATE AGENCY) purchased (VENDOR) Oral Fluid Testing Instruments (“Instruments”) using federal and state funds; and

WHEREAS, the Grantee seeks to function as a Traffic Safety Partner for the reduction of impaired driving incidents; and

WHEREAS, the Grantee seeks to obtain use of the Instruments from (STATE AGENCY); and

WHEREAS, the Grantee agrees to be responsible for the field use and administration of the Instruments; and

WHEREAS, (STATE AGENCY) will not seek monetary reimbursement from the Grantee for the Instruments;

THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutually understandings and covenants set forth herein, the Parties agree as follows:

# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS



## I. (STATE AGENCY) RESPONSIBILITIES

1. (STATE AGENCY) will purchase the Instruments utilizing federal and state funds.
2. (STATE AGENCY) agrees to provide the Grantee with (# of Instruments) Instrument(s) under this Agreement. The Instrument(s) shall be used for conducting roadside oral fluid screening tests to assist with the enforcement of impaired driving violations in (STATE), and the detection and apprehension of impaired drivers.
3. The Parties acknowledge and agree that once the Grantee has received at least one (1) Instrument under this Agreement, the Grantee may request additional Instruments from (STATE AGENCY). However, the total amount of Instruments to be provided by (STATE AGENCY) to the Grantee shall not exceed (X number) Instruments.
4. (STATE AGENCY) acknowledges that it will not be reimbursed for the Instruments by the Grantee.
5. (STATE AGENCY) agrees to provide the Grantee with (X number) oral fluid test kits upon delivery of the Instrument. The Parties acknowledge and agree that once the Grantee has exhausted eighty percent (80%) of the Instrument test kits provided by (STATE AGENCY), the Grantee may request additional test kits from (STATE AGENCY). However, the total amount of test kits to be provided by (STATE AGENCY) to the Grantee under this Agreement shall not exceed (X number) test kits.
6. (STATE AGENCY) will inventory and review the condition of the instrument when conducting site visits, as specified in Paragraph 8: Monitoring Requirements of this Agreement.
7. (STATE AGENCY) will not provide reimbursement to the Grantee for personnel costs under this Agreement.
8. Monitoring Requirements. (STATE AGENCY) is responsible for verifying the existence of the Instruments that are received by and under the care, custody, or control of the Grantee. When verifying the existence of the Instruments under the care, custody, or control of the Grantee, (STATE AGENCY) shall verify the storage and condition of the Instruments. During the term of this Agreement, (STATE AGENCY) is also responsible for monitoring the monthly/quarterly reports filed by the Grantee regarding each Instrument test administered.

# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS



## II. GRANTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Grantee will be provided a maximum of (X # Instruments) by (STATE AGENCY) under the term of this Agreement.
2. The Grantee shall not be required to reimburse (STATE AGENCY) for the Instruments or oral fluid test kits provided under this Agreement, or for the annual maintenance costs of the Instruments.
3. The Grantee acknowledges that (STATE AGENCY) will not provide reimbursement to the Grantee for personnel costs under this Agreement.
4. The Grantee shall be responsible for the completion of electronic reporting for each Instrument. The Grantee shall ensure (STATE AGENCY) receives the reporting on a monthly or quarterly basis.
5. The Grantee shall be responsible for the reasonable care and daily maintenance of the Instrument(s), including daily quality control checks prior to the administration of any test. The Grantee agrees to notify (STATE AGENCY) within one (1) business day of the occurrence of any damage or loss to the Instrument(s).
6. The Grantee shall be responsible for the use and rotation of test kits to prevent expiration of test kits prior to use.
7. The Grantee shall be responsible for ensuring a minimum of one (1) staff member attends and receives training from (STATE AGENCY) on the proper use, care, and administration of tests in order to train additional officers within the Grantee's agency. The Grantee agrees to adhere to training documents and assure that officers complete training to be qualified as test operators. Trainer requirements are a minimum of a person who has completed the NHTSA SFST Instructor Program and either a Certified DRE or ARIDE Trained Officer
8. The Grantee agrees that by participating in this program, the Grantee is responsible for submitting all blood samples for analysis to the (STATE LAB OF CHOICE), and authorizes the access to all toxicology reports completed for the Grantee in their entirety to (STATE AGENCY). The Grantee shall ensure each sample sent to the (CHOSEN TOX LAB) for analysis is identified on the Toxicology Analysis Request Form as "oral fluid."
9. The Grantee agrees and understands that upon expiration of this Agreement, all Instruments and/or equipment received pursuant to this Agreement shall become the property of the State and shall not be sold or dispensed of without the express written consent of the State.

# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS



## III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

**ADD IN HERE ANY STATE SPECIFIC MOU LANGUAGE**

**Disclaimer: These materials are being provided for informational purposes only and do not represent legal guidance. NASID and its members do not accept any responsibility for reliance on these materials and encourage everyone to conduct their own research and diligence.**

### Endnotes

1 ARIDE is Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement, a 16-hour training program that aids officers in identifying the signs and symptoms of drug impairment. While not as extensive as the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program, it does provide officers with a refresher in standardized field sobriety testing (SFST) and additional testing techniques such as the modified Romberg balance test, lack of convergence, finger-to-nose, and pupil observations.

2 Depending on the manufacturer, some offer separate collectors and cartridges while others have both combined. The collector is the swab that is used to collect the oral fluid sample from the driver's mouth. If it is compromised (e.g., the swab portion is touched, dropped, etc.) then a new collector must be provided.



# ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS) PROGRAMS



## Acknowledgements

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Responsibility.org would like to thank and acknowledge the efforts and support of the National Alliance to Stop Impaired Driving (NASID) Oral Fluid Working Group for compiling these useful resources states can utilize when developing and implementing a roadside oral fluid testing program in their state. The working group was co-chaired by Chuck DeWeese (Responsibility.org consultant) and Erin Holmes (formerly with Abbott Laboratories).

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### **About Responsibility.org**

Responsibility.org is a national not-for-profit that aims to eliminate drunk driving and work with others to end all impaired driving, eliminate underage drinking, and empower adults to make a lifetime of responsible alcohol choices. Responsibility.org is funded by the following distillers: Bacardi USA, Inc.; Brown-Forman; Campari Group; Constellation Brands; DIAGEO; Edrington, Hotaling & Co.; Mast-Jägermeister US, Inc.; Moët Hennessy USA; Ole Smoky, LLC; Pernod Ricard USA; Suntory Global Spirits; and William Grant & Sons. For more than 30 years, Responsibility.org has transformed countless lives through programs that bring individuals, families, and communities together to inspire a lifetime of responsible alcohol choices. To learn more, please visit [www.Responsibility.org](http://www.Responsibility.org).

### **About NASID**

The National Alliance to Stop Impaired Driving is a coalition established and led by Responsibility.org to eliminate all forms of impaired driving, especially multiple substance impaired driving, through effective and proven measures such as DUI system reform, DUI detection, and improved use of data and technology. To learn more visit [NASID.org](http://NASID.org).