

The 2014 Annual Report of the Drug Recognition Expert Section



October 2015



The 2014 Annual Report of the IACP Drug Recognition Section

**A summary of activities January 1-December 31, 2014
by U.S. states and Canadian provinces who participate in the
IACP/NHTSA International Drug Evaluation
and Classification Program**

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October 20, 2015

Dear DRE Colleagues and Highway Safety Advocates,

The bylaws of the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police require the chair of the DRE Section to prepare an annual report on the activities and accomplishments of the International Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP).

The DRE truly is a well-recognized asset to improving both highway safety and the knowledge our citizens have of the signs, symptoms and effects of drug use.

Information in this report reflects the activities of the DECP in the United States and Canada for the calendar year 2014. The DRE state coordinators—representing the states that participate in the DECP—provided the information contained in this report. The Canadian coordinator provided the report from that country. This report is intended to be a resource for all DREs, DRE Section members, DRE state coordinators, agency administrators, representatives of state highway safety offices, and others with an interest in traffic safety.

A significant achievement in 2014 included the curricula synchronization project, funded by NHTSA with the participation of the IACP TAP Curriculum Committee. This project revised the SFST, ARIDE and DRE manuals so that the terminology, definitions and other common criteria were identical and consistent.

The DRE Section's Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving convened July 28-30 in Phoenix, Arizona and drew more than 870 representatives from law enforcement, toxicology, prosecution, health professionals and other stakeholders in impaired driving enforcement initiatives. The conference attendance was the largest ever in the 20-year history of the DRE Conference.

I extend my appreciation to the DRE state coordinators, the DRE Section members, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, whose dedication and support made this report possible. Special thanks in particular also go to the IACP staff members who assisted in preparing this report. Their often behind-the-scenes work is what helps this international program succeed.

Elizabeth Earleywine, Chair 2014-2015
Drug Recognition Expert Section



Description of the Drug Recognition Expert Insignia

The **bald eagle**, a traditional symbol of United States law enforcement, symbolizes strength, courage and confidence.

The eagle is proudly stretching its **wings** to display the title one receives after completing the comprehensive training program: Drug Recognition Expert.

The **twelve rays** that surround the eagle's head represent the twelve steps in the drug influence evaluation process. The first step is a breath alcohol test, and the last is the corroborative toxicological examination.

The eagle's right talon is holding a **grape leaf cluster**, symbolizing the drug alcohol. The left talon is holding **seven arrows or spikes**, signifying the seven categories of drugs. The categories, based on specific signs and symptoms, are Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants, Inhalants, Dissociative Anesthetics, Cannabis, CNS Stimulants, Hallucinogens, and Narcotic Analgesics.

Surrounding the emblem are the watchwords of the drug evaluation procedure: "**Systematic Standardized Evaluation**".

In the background of the emblem's center is a **green cross**. Green, the traditional color of safety, symbolizes law enforcement. The cross also represents the center of the Los Angeles Police Department traffic division's uniform shoulder patch.

In the foreground is the **California bear**. This symbolizes the fact that drug recognition expert training had its start in California.

Thomas E. Page
Retired, Los Angeles Police Department
First Chair of the IACP DRE Section

The DRE insignia is the trademark of the Drug Recognition Expert Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and may not be used without our prior permission.

2014 IACP/NHTSA Coordination and Support

At the end of December 2014 the International Association of Chiefs of Police had credentialed 7,584 drug recognition experts (DREs); of these, 1,533 were also credentialed as DRE instructors.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) continues to provide funding to the IACP to employ a program manager, a national impaired driving coordinator, a regional impaired driving coordinator, and a technical assistant. The funding also supports the certification and re-certification of DREs, the resources of expert witnesses, and support to the TAP. The IACP staff act as a liaison with NHTSA and the state training coordinators for the IACP Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP). They provide technical assistance to individual state coordinators upon request. The following is a summary of the noteworthy activities and programs involving IACP and NHTSA during 2014.

New DECP States

West Virginia has been approved as the 50th DECP State.

Non-DECP State

With the inclusion of West Virginia all states are now part of the national DECP.

Existing DECP States with Challenges

Virginia has not conducted any DRE classes, but has conducted training for SFST and ARIDE. They have two evaluations entered into the data system.

The District of Columbia has no entries into the national database.

Illinois has conducted no DRE schools but did hold 42 ARIDE schools. Internal issues exist with the state's frequent changes in a state coordinator position.

Connecticut has held no DRE school but conducted six ARIDE and six SFST schools.

DRE School Visits and Training

IACP monitored 24 classes for PRE-School, DRE, Instructor, DRE Recertification, Course Managers, SFST and ARIDE at the following sites: Wayne, NJ; Rensselaerville, NY (2); Lakewood, NJ; Sykesville, MD; Columbus, OH; Harrisburg, PA; Meriden, CT (2); Poughkeepsie, NY; Providence, RI; Huntington, WV; Phoenix, AZ (5); Monmouth, OR (2); Sacramento, CA; Coeur d'Alene, ID; Austin, TX; Little Rock, AR; Tampa, FL. Also monitored were DRE field certification in Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Vermont, Ohio, Oregon and Canada.

At each of these site visits, the national coordinator and/or the regional operations coordinator met with the state coordinator and gave a presentation on the roles of NHTSA, the IACP, the IACP Drug Recognition Expert Section, and the IACP Highway Safety Committee and its subcommittee, the IACP DRE Technical Advisory Panel. In addition DRE instructors were interviewed for their recommended revisions to the DRE curriculum.

Support

During 2014, DECP states conducted 75 DRE schools in 40 states—17 more schools than the previous year. Approximately 1,401 officers were trained as DREs. IACP credentialed approximately 1,444 new DREs. The IACP staff reviewed course managers' reports and forwarded recommended manual revisions through the TAP's Curriculum Subcommittee for approval and incorporation into future manual updates.

Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE)

In 2014, 556 ARIDE classes trained approximately 10,419 students. Since 2009 approximately 46,621 officers have been trained. This total does not include the on-line ARIDE.

Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP)

Although funding for this innovative program ceased in 2007, DITEP is supported by some states, of which approximately 34 are conducting the training. In 2014 twelve states conducted 93 classes, which trained 2,490 students. The IACP staff, once receiving requests about DITEP, direct the inquiries to the individual states.

DRE Manual Updates

The IACP staff, in conjunction with NHTSA and the TAP Curriculum Subcommittee, participated in several curriculum workgroup and conference call meetings, in which the 2013 SFST, SFST Refresher, ARIDE and DRE curricula were updated in preparation of a 2015 release.

Technical Advisory Panel (TAP)

The TAP held its annual meeting on October 24, 2014, during the IACP annual conference in Orlando, FL. The IACP DECP staff developed the agenda for these meetings as well as briefed issues to be submitted by panel members. Follow-up from the meeting required the IACP staff to report on the actions taken by the panel on various decisions. The minutes for the meeting are posted on the www.DECP.org Web site.

DRE Section

The DRE Section held its annual meeting on October 25, 2014, in Orlando, FL. The IACP staff assisted the section chair in developing agenda items and following up on issues discussed during the meeting. The section conducted its midyear meeting in Phoenix, AZ, on July 28, 2014, during its 20th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving.

Data Collection

By the end of 2014 a total of 385,716 evaluations, representing those conducted in both enforcement and training environments, were entered into the data system. The total entered for 2014 was 31,542, of which 84 percent, or 26,471, were enforcement evaluations. Within the 50 states that should be entering data, 5,098 DREs—representing 2,176 various police agencies or locations—recorded their evaluations. The IACP's goal is to ensure that 100 percent of all of the DEC program states are utilizing this data system. For 2014 the following states had no entries in the system: the District of Columbia (DC) and Washington State. Washington State has its own data base, but has submitted its data to the national data collection site; however, problems exist with downloading it into the database in a timely manner. New York has developed a tablet that can record and send the DRE evaluations electronically to a database which then is forwarded to the national database more quickly.

than with the existing procedure. This technology should help to eliminate one of the most prevalent problems—the timely submission of the evaluations—and provide an efficient way of tracking the DREs’ activities. NHTSA, as well as several other states, has expressed an interest in the use of the tablets. New York has agreed to help states wishing to utilize the tablets.

Other notable statistics for 2014 include the following:

Refusals – 1863 (6.0%); Blood – 12,333 (39%); Urine – 14,044 (45%); Oral – 108 (0.34%); Alcohol Rule outs – 205 (0.65%); Medical Rule outs – 505 (1.6%); No Impairment – 1912 (6.06%); Toxicology / No Drugs – 1482 (4.7%); Poly Drugs – 11,198 (35.5%).

IACP Staff Activities

During 2004 the DECP IACP staff participated in the following events:

1. PRE/DRE School, Huntington, WV
2. PRE/DRE School Harrisburg, PA
3. Annual Conference of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), Dover, DE
4. PRE/DRE School, Newark, DE
5. PRE/DRE School, Rensselaerville, NY
6. Tablet Research, Institute for Traffic Safety Management & Research (ITSMR), Albany, NY
7. PRE/DRE School, Salem, MA
8. New York State DRE In-service Training, Colonie, NY
9. PRE/DRE School, Concord, NH
10. DRE List Serve Meeting, New Castle, NY
11. New Jersey Prevention Network (NJPN) annual meeting, Atlantic City, NJ
12. PRE/DRE School, Wayne, NJ
13. PRE/DRE School, Holmdel, NJ
14. 24th National Leadership Forum and SAMHSA’s 10th Prevention Day, National Harbor, MD
15. PA DRE In-service, Harrisburg, PA
16. Webinar from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (“Effective Youth Diversion Strategies for Law Enforcement”)
17. The Dutchess County, NY, STOP-DWI Planning Committee meetings (as chair)
18. New York State / Governors Traffic Safety Committee
19. The IACP Technical Advisory Panel’s Annual Meeting, Orlando, FL
20. Quarterly meetings of the New Jersey DRE Association
21. Planning meetings for the 20th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving
22. The 20th Law Enforcement Recognition Luncheon and Awards Ceremony, Dutchess County NY
23. Various Prosecution (TSRP) meetings and training
24. The Mid-Hudson Region STOP-DWI 31st Enforcement / Prosecution Conference
25. Meetings with NHTSA Region II
26. Meetings with NHTSA headquarters personnel
27. DRE Section’s midyear and annual meetings (as facilitators)
28. The 2014 Annual Meeting of the DECP State Coordinators (as facilitators)
29. PRE/DRE School, Canada, Phoenix, AZ
30. PRE/DRE School, Phoenix, AZ
31. PRE/DRE School, Monmouth, OR
32. PRE/DRE School, Coeur d’Alene, ID
33. DRE In-service presentations in Phoenix, AZ; Austin, TX; Little Rock, AR; and Tampa, FL
34. DRE Instructor schools in Phoenix, AZ and Portland, OR

35. DRE Field Certification Visits in Phoenix, AZ, Maine, Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, Ohio, Vermont and Canada
36. Prosecuting the Drugged Driver training in Great Falls, MT (as speaker)
39. Lifesavers Conference, Nashville, TN (as speaker)
40. Oregon Impaired Driving Conference, Portland, OR (as speaker)
41. IPTM Impaired Driving Conference, Tampa, FL (as speaker)
42. Region I DRE State Coordinators Meeting, Denver, CO (facilitator and speaker)
43. SFST Curriculum Update, Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors Webinar, Salem, OR (as presenter)
44. Marijuana and Driving Updates to Oregon Chiefs of Police Association, Salem, OR (as presenter)
45. Oregon DUI Task Force, 11 meetings throughout the year (as chair)
46. Society of Forensic Toxicologists (SOFT) Annual Meeting, Seattle, WA (as presenter)

About the IACP Drug Recognition Expert Section

The IACP Mission

The IACP is a nonprofit organization with members from the world's law enforcement community. Founded more than a century ago, the association's goals, as stated in the constitution, are to advance the science and art of police services; to develop and disseminate improved administrative, technical, and operational practices and promote their use in police work; to foster police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world; to bring about recruitment and training in the police profession of qualified persons; and to encourage adherence of all police officers to high professional standards of performance and conduct.

IACP supports law enforcement professionals with a wide variety of services including conducting technical assistance programs; presenting state-of-the-art training programs and materials; publishing a professional magazine, newsletters, and reports; and conducting extensive law enforcement research.

Within the framework of the IACP there are two divisions: (1) Division of State and Provincial Police (S&P); and (2) Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP). The S&P concentrates on the special needs of state and provincial law enforcement agencies and serves as a liaison to the U.S. Department of Transportation agencies, including the Federal Highway Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Federal Railroad Administration, in all matters relating to safety affecting the operation of state highway patrol and state police agencies. The division oversees several IACP Sections, including the ***Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Section***.

Mission of the DRE Section

In 1992, the IACP governing body approved the creation of the IACP Drug Recognition Expert Section. As the by-laws state, the primary purpose of this section is to serve as a coordinating body among the various DRE associations and chapters within states, to serve as a resource, and to respond to the views and needs of the membership. Drug recognition, a growing profession in law enforcement, is an effective means of identifying and prosecuting drug-impaired drivers.

The IACP DRE Section provides a unique opportunity for those professionals already associated with drug recognition to share common management, training, administrative, and practicing concerns. The section hosts the annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving. It also addresses such issues as recertification training, continuing and advanced education, creative teaching techniques for instructors, current technology and products (e.g., saliva testing, pen lights, protective gloves), certification problems and solutions, and the development and sharing of databases. DREs, the practitioners of drug influence recognition, and program coordinators have an ongoing forum for discussion of needs and concerns through membership in the DRE Section. The DRE Section also has a Web site at www.decp.org which provides information and updates on DRE training and other impaired driving initiatives.

DRE Section Eligibility

Membership open to all active and associate members of the IACP in good standing who are either certified DREs or who have a professional interest in the DEC program or procedures. The professional interest criterion was designed to allow physicians, toxicologists, prosecutors, and other professionals to contribute their unique areas of expertise to the field of drug recognition. The DRE Section dues are \$25. IACP membership is a prerequisite, and any amendment to the IACP Constitution also affects DRE Section membership.

IACP Membership Eligibility

- A. **Active** membership in the IACP is open to chiefs and superintendents of police, as well as command and administrative-level police officers in public law enforcement police agencies. Active members have the right to vote and determine official IACP policy and to elect association officers at the annual conference. The annual dues are \$150.
- B. **Associate** membership is open to police officers employed by police agencies below the rank of lieutenant, prosecuting attorneys, their deputies, and deputy sheriffs. Associate members have the same privileges as active members except those of holding office and voting. The annual dues are \$150.
- C. **Associate Academic** membership is available to instructors/researchers in criminal justice or related fields working at colleges & universities. Annual dues are \$150.
- D. **Associate Leaders of Tomorrow – Sworn Officers** membership is available to sworn non-command level personnel, generally the rank of sergeant and below, not otherwise eligible for active membership. Annual dues are \$75.

For other membership options, go to www.theiacp.org

2014 Activities

The section meets once a year at the IACP annual conference in the fall to discuss the agenda for the annual impaired driving training conference, update its strategic plan, vote on the section's awards, and to conduct other pertinent business. The 2013 annual meeting was held on October 25, 2014, in Orlando, FL. Discussion items included the section's *Annual Report*; the proposed agenda for the section's upcoming 2015 training conference in Cincinnati, OH; nominations for DRE Emeritus and Ambassador awards; the Karen Tarney Bookstaff Award; strategies for increasing membership; and the election of a third vice chair for the section.

The section also held a midyear lunch and meeting on July 30, 2014 at the 20th Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Phoenix, AZ.

The DRE Section's 20th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving

The DRE Section's Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving convened July 28-30 and drew more than 870 representatives from law enforcement, toxicology, prosecution, health professionals and other stakeholders in impaired driving enforcement initiatives. Co-hosted by the Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety, the conference attendance was the largest ever in the 20-year history of the DRE Conference.

Sergeant Mike Iwai, Oregon State Police and chair of the DRE Section presided over the three days. IACP President Yost Zakhary was among the welcoming speakers during the opening ceremony as well as Arizona Governor Janice Brewer, Director Alberto Gutier of the Governor's Office of Highway Safety and Director Robert Halliday of the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

"The Evolution of Drug Recognition: A Trip Back to the Basics" was this year's theme, appropriately named because the first DRE Section conference was held in Phoenix 20 years ago. The first general session, entitled "DRE through the Ages," featured some of the people who played critical roles in the development of the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program during the 1970s and '80s: Dick Studdard, retired Los Angeles Police

Department; Jack Oates, retired from National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA); and Chuck Peltier, of NHTSA and former IACP staff member.

Among the 15 workshops and five general sessions presented, the topics included signs of impairment, principles of pharmacology and drug effects (specifically, cannabinoids, hallucinogens, dissociative anesthetics, CNS depressants, and synthetic drugs); improving teaching techniques, technology in the courtroom; using DREs in vehicular crimes investigations; using oral fluids in DUID enforcement cases; and the use of UV light in evaluations. The final general session by Gordon Graham, former DRE of the California Highway Patrol, also examined the issue of safety for the law enforcement officer, specifically the principles of risk management.

The IACP DRE Section wishes to extend its appreciation to our Arizona colleagues, particularly to Alberto Gutier and the conference committee for their successful planning efforts and to the Phoenix Police Department, who provided transportation throughout the event. The section also acknowledges the continued support of NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation.

DRE Section Awards

Each year at its annual training conference, the IACP DRE Section recognizes individuals who have contributed in a significant way to the development, support, and improvement of the DEC Program. Nominations for three awards are received by state DRE coordinators, forwarded to the respective DRE Section's regional vice chairs, and voted on by section members at their annual meeting in the fall.

DRE Emeritus: This honor recognizes the contributions and accomplishments of former DREs who have served the DEC Program with honor, integrity, and distinction. The award is given only to formerly certified DREs who, through retirement, transfers, promotions or job changes, will not maintain certification as a DRE.

DRE Ambassador: This honor is bestowed upon an individual who is not a DRE but has contributed in some outstanding way to the DEC program.

Karen Tarney Bookstaff Award: This award is presented annually by the DRE Section to a certified drug recognition expert who demonstrates an outstanding contribution to the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program for the previous calendar year.

For information on these awards, nomination forms and deadlines and other submission requirements, go to <http://www.decp.org/experts/awards.htm>.

The DRE Section Strategic Plan

The International Association of Chief of Police (IACP) has established a strategic plan to assist in their planning process and to assess current programs and accomplishments. As a section of the IACP, the Drug Recognition Expert Section must support the mission and goals of the IACP. The DRE Section Strategic Plan is to provide forward-looking direction for section membership and will help the section work toward the strategic intents of the IACP Strategic Plan.

Mission of the DRE Section

The primary purpose of the DRE Section is to serve as a coordinating body among the various DRE associations and chapters within the states, to provide resources, and to respond to the views and needs of the membership.

Strategic Intent

#1 – International Programs and Activities

The IACP Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program will be expanded within the international community by promoting its existence and benefits through all avenues available to the IACP. This will include international publications, meetings, conferences and other training opportunities. The section will, to the extent possible, make its resources available to any organization, state or nation interested in the benefits of the DEC program.

#2 – Annual Conference

The DRE Section will support the annual conference of the IACP by promoting attendance by all DRE Section members. The annual DRE Section meeting will also be held in conjunction with the IACP Annual Conference. The DECP and issues related to drug impaired driving will be promoted at each annual conference of the IACP.

DRE Section members will continuously promote the DRE Section's Annual "Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving" as one of the IACP's premier international impaired driving training events. The Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving will continue to attract and provide space for exhibitors and displays that provide information and technologies for attendees.

#3 – Education and Training

The DRE Section, through its staff and members, will provide encouragement and technical support to further the education and training of current DREs and of those desiring to be trained in the DECP protocol. An annual conference will be hosted, separate from the IACP Annual Conference, with a concentration on issues related to drug and alcohol impaired driving.

The section will serve as a central repository for information on upcoming classes related to drug-impaired driving. Where possible, this information will be placed on the DECP Web site for easy reference.

The section will continually look for ways to expand the role of the DRE within communities. Beyond the DRE evaluation, DREs have contributed to public safety through the development and instruction of programs such as Drug Impairment Training for the Education Professional (DITEP) and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE).

The skills gained through instructor development training help those personnel trained be better prepared to present information related to drug impaired driving. To this end, the section will promote and advertise DRE Instructor Development Schools.

#4 – Technology

The rapid advance of technological development offers many opportunities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the DRE practitioner. The section will monitor the development and evaluation of new technologies for use within the DECP community. Information concerning these developments, and their applicability to highway safety, will be shared through publication and presentation where possible. Information concerning funding availability and methods will also be disseminated.

#5 - Communication and Legislative Affairs

Clear, accurate and timely communication is essential for sharing knowledge, making decisions, and driving action. The section will work to help ensure efficient communication among its membership and throughout the DRE community. The section will work with and through its network of state coordinators to provide the timely exchange of information. Web sites, list serves, annual meetings, regional meetings and email help facilitate this exchange and their use will be encouraged by the Section.

The section will serve as a repository and resource for local, federal and national legislative and judicial action that relates to drug impaired driving. Through its network of professionals, the section will be able to offer referrals to those organizations needing direction, support and technical assistance.

Under the DRE Section by-laws, the chair of the DRE Section will ensure that an annual report is prepared, and submitted to the appropriate personnel and law enforcement executives in support of, or involved in the DECP. The annual report is designed to highlight growth and development of the program and to encourage participation by all law enforcement agencies.

The DRE Section works cooperatively with the media in promoting and publicizing DRE related events and success. In addition, articles dealing with the DECP and transportation safety are routinely distributed to the media and to national and state law enforcement publications.

#6 - Ethics and Public Trust

Discretion is an important part of the law enforcement process and must be exercised in a fair and impartial manner. The DECP and DREs help promote public trust in their law enforcement agencies by being more highly trained and capable.

By working with TAP, the section will ensure all DECP training emphasizes the importance of promoting public safety over arrests. This is accomplished in the DEC program by promoting the significance of identifying medically impaired and unimpaired individuals before determining drug impairment.

#7 - Diversity in Policing

Diversity is as important to the DECP as it is to law enforcement agencies and the IACP. To achieve this end, the section will promote diversity among those trained as DREs and DRE instructors. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that all training is not racially, ethnically or gender biased.

#8 – Community Safety

Community safety is at the core of the DECP. The safety of communities and its citizenry is fostered each time an impaired driver is removed from the roads. The DRE helps ensure a proper disposition in each case through their ability to identify and articulate medical, alcohol and drug impairment.

The knowledge base of each DRE and DRE Instructor help these law enforcement officers contribute to the safety of their communities. By sharing their knowledge with many different aspects of the communities they serve, DREs can significantly contribute to a reduction in drug and alcohol related problems.

In some jurisdictions throughout the U.S. and Canada, DREs have formed cooperative groups or associations. The members of these associations are encouraged to join and/or work cooperatively with the DRE Section in accomplishing the goals and objectives of the DECP and IACP.

The DRE Section works closely with many partners in providing training and improved public safety. These partners included traffic safety professionals, prosecutors, medical professionals, emergency medical personnel, occupational health providers and education professionals.

#9 – Academic and Law Enforcement Partnerships

The DECP is an opportunity for law enforcement agencies to work cooperatively toward achieving a common goal of improving highway safety. Few states have a DEC program that is isolated to one agency. Resources are generally shared to accomplish enforcement and training.

Through programs such as Drug Impairment Training for the Education Professional (DITEP) and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE), law enforcement is teaming with academia to spread knowledge concerning the detection of drug impairment and how to deal with it. These opportunities will be promoted and research will continue to identify new means of creating partnerships and for sharing information and resources.

2014 DRE Section Officers, Former Chairs and IACP DECP Staff

Chair: Sergeant Michael S. Iwai, Oregon State Police.

A sworn member of the Oregon State Police since January 1997, Sgt. Iwai is assigned Albany Area Command Office. He is the fourth DECP state coordinator for Oregon, the chair of the Oregon DRE Advisory Committee, and an agency liaison to the Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII. Since 1999, Sgt. Iwai has been a certified DRE and instructs all National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) impaired-driving curriculums. He has been recognized as an expert in Oregon courts pertaining to SFST, DRE program protocols, and alcohol and drug influence. He has testified at the Oregon State Legislature on bills relating to both DRE and DUII. He was a recipient of the DUII Multi-Disciplinary Training Conference Task Force DUII Trainer of the Year Award in 2007 and the Oregon State Police Harold Berg Life Savings Award in 2004.

First Vice Chair: Elizabeth Earleywine, Traffic Safety Prosecutor, Illinois

Elizabeth Earleywine joined the Illinois Department of Transportation's Division of Traffic Safety in 2006 and served as traffic safety resource prosecutor for Illinois. She provided training, research, technical assistance and support to Illinois prosecutors, law enforcement and other traffic safety partners. She has also served as SFST/DRE program coordinator for the state. Prior to joining IDOT-DTS, Ms. Earleywine served 18 months as senior attorney with the National Traffic Law Center in Alexandria, Virginia. Ms. Earleywine was an assistant state's attorney in the Winnebago County State's Attorney's Office for over eight years. While there, she specialized in reckless homicide and DUI related prosecutions, working closely with the victims and family members of victims of those crimes. Ms. Earleywine earned her law degree at Chicago-Kent College of Law in Chicago, Illinois, and, prior to that, a bachelor of arts from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Second Vice Chair: Kyle Clark, IPTM, University of North Florida

Mr. Clark began his law enforcement career in 1987 with the Naples Police Department and retired in 2007 to assume the role of Florida's DECP coordinator at the Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM), located at the University of North Florida. He has been an instructor in Standardized Field Sobriety Tests since 1992 and is currently the program coordinator of the DUI training section at the IPTM. He has been a DRE since 1999 and a DRE instructor since 2001. He has also consulted for the IACP and NHTSA in revising curricula for the SFST, the DECP in 2005, the SFST Refresher Update, and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement online training. He has taught DRE classes in Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He has also delivered several break-out sessions at the annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving on Course Manager training and Innovative Teaching Techniques. Mr. Clark has been a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police for six years. In 2009 he facilitated the adoption of the SFST curriculum with Florida's Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission. He has traveled throughout Florida and trained hundreds of prosecutors and judges about the DRE program. He has a bachelor's degree in public administration from Barry University and a master's in Christian apologetics from Biola University.

Third Vice Chair: Don Decker, Nahant, MA, Police Department

Sgt. Decker recently retired as patrol supervisor from the Marblehead Police Department after serving over 30 years. He is currently a reserve officer with the Nahant, MA, Police Department. He is a Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Instructor/Trainer, Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) and DRE instructor. Since 1995, he has taught numerous DRE and DRE instructor schools throughout the country. He is the DRE state coordinator for Massachusetts; a member of the IACP Technical Advisory Panel; the IACP Region III DRE coordinator; and currently the 3rd vice chair of the IACP DRE Section. He is a certified emergency medical technician (EMT) and EMT instructor; an adjunct assistant professor at the New England College of Optometry; and an adjunct faculty member at the University of North Florida, IPTM. He received the Mothers Against Drunk Driving Award and has been awarded the Karen Tarney Bookstaff award from the IACP DRE Section. He has conducted and published

research on nystagmus and drug influence with numerous entities; and has also been instrumental in revising curriculums for the SFST, ARIDE and DRE programs; and developing curriculums for NHTSA and the National Traffic Law Center (NTLC). Sgt. Decker is a recognized court expert in SFST, horizontal gaze nystagmus, drug recognition, and alcohol and drug influence.

Former Chairs of the DRE Section

1994 – 1995	Sergeant Tom Page, Los Angeles Police Department, California
1995 – 1996	Lieutenant Joe Klima, Phoenix Police Department, Arizona
1996 – 1997	Paul Helzer, Colorado State Police
1997 – 1998	T/Sergeant Doug Paquette, New York State Police
1998 – 1999	Captain Chuck Hayes, Oregon State Police
1999 – 2000	Lieutenant Doug Thooft, Minnesota State Police
2000 – 2001	Commander T. William (Bill) Tower II, Maryland State Police
2001 – 2002	Captain Gary Fief, California Highway Patrol
2002 - 2003	Joseph Turner, Indiana Law Enforcement Academy
2003 - 2004	Assistant Commander Dan Webb, Texas Department of Public Safety
2004 - 2005	William Morrison, Montgomery County Police Department, Maryland
2005 - 2006	Corporal Evan Graham, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
2006 - 2007	Lt. Colonel Darrell Fisher, Nebraska State Patrol
2007 - 2008	Master Officer Robert Jenkins, Miami Beach Police Department, Florida
2008 - 2009	Lieutenant Thomas H. Woodward, Maryland State Police
2009 – 2010	Trooper Timothy Plummer, Oregon State Police
2010 – 2011	Sergeant Don Marose, Minnesota State Patrol
2011 – 2012	Major Jim Maisano, Norman, Oklahoma, Police Department
2012 – 2013	Officer Joe Abrusci, Mt. Olive, New Jersey, Police Department

IACP DRE Section Staff

Carolyn Cockroft, DEC Program Manager, IACP Division of State and Provincial Police

Carolyn Cockroft has served for 17 years as the program manager for the IACP Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP), the NHTSA-funded project that develops the international DECP standards, coordinates training for the certification of DREs, and maintains a database for certified DREs. As staff liaison for the IACP DRE Section, Ms. Cockroft oversees the section budget, gives guidance on IACP policy, coordinates the planning for the section's annual training conference on impaired driving, and assists the chair in other projects, such as the section's annual report, and the section's awards. She also maintains the DECP Web site and serves as the IACP staff liaison to the Technical Advisory Panel to the DECP. Her other responsibilities include serving as staff liaison to the Arson and Explosives Committee and the Police Administration Committee, for which she oversees the judging of the Annual Volunteers in Police Services (VIPS) Awards. She is also a member of the IACP Tuition Reimbursement Policy Committee. An IACP staff member for 28 years, Ms. Cockroft works in the Division of Law Enforcement Operations and Support.

Ernie Floegel, IACP Drug Programs Coordinator, IACP Division of State and Provincial Police

While still with the New York State Police, Mr. Floegel was on detached duty to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). His specific assignment dealt with the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) program. After retiring from the New York State Police, he joined the IACP DEC Program team, where he serves as the staff coordinator for the Technical Advisory Program (TAP). Mr. Floegel serves in the Division of Law Enforcement Operations and Support, where he provides additional program support and assists with the promotion and maintenance of the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program and other impaired driving initiatives. Mr. Floegel also assists Ms. Cockroft with coordinating the DRE Section's Annual Training Conference

on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving, including the agenda development, speaker identification, participant invitations and summaries of meetings. In addition, he assists the state DRE coordinators, including training and implementing the DEC program. He coordinates DEC program activities and technology transfer between NHTSA, IACP, and the states. He handles the day-to-day operations and inquiries about the SFST or DEC program for NHTSA (headquarters/regional offices) and the IACP.

Chuck Hayes, IACP DRE Coordinator, Regional Programs, IACP Division of State and Provincial Police

In September 2003, Chuck Hayes joined the project team for the IACP/NHTSA DEC program. Mr. Hayes retired as a captain with the Oregon State Police after serving 29 years. He was also the DRE state coordinator for Oregon and has served on the IACP Technical Advisory Panel since 1997. He spearheaded the planning for the 4th Annual DRE Impaired Driving Training Conference held in Portland, Oregon, and served as the chair of the IACP Drug Recognition Expert Section in 1999. Mr. Hayes serves in the Division of Law Enforcement Operations and Support, where he provides additional program support and assists with the promotion and curriculum development of the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program and other impaired driving initiatives. He assists with planning the DRE Section's annual training conference and meetings conducted each year by the four DRE regions. He also serves as the chair for the Oregon Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII.

Shirley Mackey, Technical Support Specialist, IACP Division of State and Provincial Police

Shirley Mackey currently serves as the project assistant to the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. Her responsibilities include maintaining the DECP certification database, processing DRE credentials and responding to inquiries from the field. Shirley started her career at the IACP in 1996 where she presently works in the Division of Law Enforcement Operations and Support. During her time at the IACP, she has also worked in the Division of State and Provincial Police and served as training coordinator in the Training Division from 2002-2009, where she processed registrations, invoices and confirmations for 150 to 200 regularly scheduled IACP courses. In addition to maintaining both the credentials and physical records for more than 20,000 active and inactive DREs, she also lends support to the staff at the DRE Section's annual training conference.

About the IACP Technical Advisory Panel

The IACP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) provides the IACP Highway Safety Committee (HSC) with information and advice as requested concerning the IACP/NHTSA DEC Program, the DEC program international standards and curricula, research, prosecution issues and other areas of concern dealing with impaired driving.

The TAP has no oversight for the DRE Section; furthermore, the DRE Section has no authority to direct the TAP's mission and deliverables to NHTSA. The DRE Section is one of 20 that are a part of the IACP. The TAP, on the other hand, is a subcommittee of the Highway Safety Committee. Both the TAP and the DRE Section, however, have common interests such as the DEC Program and its goals and objectives. For that reason, information on TAP is included in this report, since it does provide the oversight for the DEC Program, as well as the curricula for other impaired driving training initiatives.

The TAP also provides information of a technical nature regarding the program and associated issues such as

- Reviewing, on an as-needed basis, the currently approved DRE and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) training programs and recommending modifications to reflect current court rulings and changes in procedures as appropriate.
- Reviewing and evaluating DRE training programs to ensure that learning objectives and course content are consistent with approved standards
- Establishing and updating the national DRE training examinations.
- Making recommendations as to the policy and direction of the DEC Program.

The TAP has 23 members: the Highway Safety Committee chair, who also chairs TAP; the IACP DEC program manager; the IACP drug programs coordinator; the IACP coordinator of DEC program regional programs (neither of whom are voting members); four DRE regional representatives; a representative of Police Officer Standards and Training (POST); two members from the medical field; a NHTSA non-voting staff member; a police training representative; a prosecutor; a state DRE coordinator; a toxicologist; a police administrator; a governor's highway safety representative; four at-large members, one of whom is the chair of the DRE Section and serves for one year; and one international at-large member.

The current roster of the TAP members is contained in this report.

Reports from the DECP States

The following information is an overview of each state with an established IACP-approved and recognized Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program. Each report was written and submitted by the state coordinator or a representative from that office.

A report on the DEC Program in Canada is also included in these reports.

Key Terms Used in These Reports

ARIDE: Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement

BAC: Blood alcohol concentration in the body, expressed in grams of alcohol per deciliter (g/dL) of blood, usually measured with a breath or blood test.

DITEP: Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals

DUID: Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

DWI: the offense of driving while impaired by alcohol. In different States the offense may be called driving while intoxicated, driving under the influence (DUI), or other similar terms.

HGN: horizontal gaze nystagmus. The HGN is one of three field sobriety tests that comprise the standardized field sobriety test (SFST) battery.

Illegal *per se* law: A law that makes it an offense to operate a motor vehicle with a BAC at or above a specified level.

OWI: Operating while intoxicated

PAS: Passive alcohol sensor, a device to detect alcohol presence in the air near a driver's face, used to estimate whether the driver has been drinking.

PBT: Preliminary breath test device, a small hand-held alcohol sensor used to estimate or measure a driver's BAC.

SFST: Standardized Field Sobriety Tests, a battery of three tests (One-Leg Stand, Walk-and-Turn, and Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus) used by law enforcement at the roadside to estimate whether a driver is at or above the legal limit of .08 BAC.

TSRP: Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor

Alabama

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>13</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>4</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>4</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>16</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>10</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>26</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>13</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>8</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>12</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>8</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>12</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>4</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Report Submitted by Brandon Hughes, Alabama DRE Coordinator

Alaska

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>26</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>6</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>10</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations:	<u>145</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>24</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>169</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>50</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>54</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>62</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>43</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>81</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>15</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>28</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>15</u>
• Refused:	<u>7</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students: <u>DRE student count</u>	<u>20</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>24</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>24</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

SFST classes are taught at the Alaska DPS Training Academy in Sitka, not by our DREs.

Interesting Cases

None submitted by DREs.

Narrative

At the annual Alaska DRE in-service training conference, Alaska State trooper, Lieutenant Arthur “Tom” Dunn stepped down as the statewide DRE Coordinator for Alaska after four years in that position and passed the assignment to Lt. David Hanson.

During 2014, the Alaska DRE Program lost four DREs to retirement and voluntary decertification. Two new DREs were added during the same time. At the end of 2014 there were 26 DREs in Alaska.

Alaska is still unable to host DRE certification training due to the lack of, for Phase III, test subjects who exhibit three or more of the drug categories. Continuing to work with the California Highway Patrol (CHP), Alaska sends its DRE candidates to California for all three phases of training. This has been an excellent partnership that continued into 2015.

Presently Alaska has eight DRE instructors. We have made the decision not to certify new DREs as instructors until the program grows more.

Attempts to host ARIDE and DITEP courses in 2014 were met with significant resistance. Though schools gave lip service to wanting the training, most simply did not want the teachers occupied for two straight days. Additionally, only two ARIDE classes were held and had minimal turnout. On a positive note, the requests for ARIDE training have increased significantly since March 2015.

On-line ARIDE was rarely taught during 2014. Several discussions continued into the new year on using on-line ARIDE either as a primary training tool or as a refresher for officers who had already completed the classroom ARIDE class. No resolution was reached by the end of 2014.

In November 2014, Ballot Measure Two was passed by the Alaskan voters to legalize/decriminalize marijuana. The newest laws went into effect on 02/24/15. As a result Alaska will be seeking to expand the DRE program through a significant increase in grant funding from the Alaska Highway Safety Office. If approved, Alaska could see an increase in as many as 20 new DREs by the end of 2015, most of whom would be added to smaller municipal police departments around the state.

Report submitted by Lieutenant David B. Hanson, State DRE Coordinator

Arizona

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>347</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>109</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>48</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>2,506</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>722</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>3228</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>528</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>408</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>8</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>514</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>12</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>1034</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>678</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>22</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>72</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>1157</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>94</u>
• Refused:	<u>NR</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>71</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>68</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>12</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>212</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>14</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>264</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>9</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>67</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>21</u>
• Other Students:	<u>74</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>162</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>115</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>13</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>245</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>27</u>

Report Submitted by Daven Byrd and Kemp Layden, Arizona DRE Coordinators

Arkansas

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>183</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>47</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>50</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>432</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>144</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>576</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>209</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>50</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>12</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>145</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>8</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>97</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>100</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>41</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>148</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>6</u>
• Refused:	<u>34</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>7</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>7</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2 (pilot)</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>10</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>70</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>11</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>467</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>27</u>

Other Training

In an effort to provide DRE recertification training, the state coordinator worked with several other agencies to develop an eight-hour curriculum. We have also reached out to other states to refine this curriculum.

Reported Submitted by Jon Waldrip, Arkansas DRE State Coordinator

California

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>1070</u>	
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>223</u>	
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>289</u>	(110 are CHP offices statewide)

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>6,725</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>193</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>6,928</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>1,221</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>3,434</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>74</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>70</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>1,841</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>26</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>2,685</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>2,725</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>41</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>55</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>240</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>10</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>215</u>
• Refused:	<u>281</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>302</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>394</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>66</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>66</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>39</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>389</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>75</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1,405</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>24</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>91</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>26</u>
• Other Students:	<u>391</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>508</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>60</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1,082</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>55</u>

Other Training

In March 2014, the California State Highway Safety Plan (SHSP), Challenge Area 1 Committee to Reduce Impaired Driving Fatalities, sponsored a training model developed by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) Drug Enforcement and Classification Program (DECP) as a

recommendation for law enforcement agencies within California. The model is a recommendation for traffic units and/or officers assigned to patrol who may focus on traffic enforcement within their respective jurisdictions. The model recommends 100 percent be certified at the basic level of SFST, 50 percent at the intermediate level of ARIDE, and 10 percent at the advanced level of DRE.

The DECP also worked with the IACP and the CHP Academy's Television Unit to produce an impaired driving training video to be utilized in SFST classes and DRE schools. The training video will include enforcement scenarios, SFST demonstrations, updated case law, etc. The video is currently in the editing phase, but is expected to be completed in the summer of 2015.

In addition, the CHP DECP provided SFST overview training to the California District Attorney's Association, including an alcohol workshop demonstrating SFSTs. The DECP also conducted an alcohol workshop at the Office of Traffic Safety Vehicular Homicide Seminar in Sacramento to demonstrate SFSTs to deputy district attorneys statewide.

Interesting Cases

People vs Sean Kennedy

In early 2014, San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) Officer Tobias Moore, a DRE instructor was involved in the first successful prosecution of a DUI driver for Spice in San Francisco County. The officer was called on to assist in the investigation of a non-injury traffic collision involving a suspected DUI driver, Sean Kennedy. Officer Moore contacted the driver at the SFPD Traffic Company office and began his DRE evaluation. During his evaluation, Officer Moore spoke with the arresting officers regarding the traffic collision and their observations of Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy told arresting officers he smoked some Spice and took several other prescribed medications. Officer Moore conducted a thorough DRE evaluation of Mr. Kennedy and placed Mr. Kennedy under the influence of Cannabis.

During the court trial, Mr. Kennedy's defense attorney attacked Officer Moore's credibility as a DRE, the SFSTs that he administered, his ability to determine mental illness as a factor in impairment, and the DRE Program as being "new and novel." Officer Moore anticipated all the attacks on the DRE Program and prepared diligently for the trial, researching the drug spice and its effects on the human body. After almost four hours of DUI testimony, Officer Moore was able to defend the DRE Program and twelve-step process successfully, and secure a conviction by a new district attorney prosecuting his first DUI case.

Narrative

During 2014 the CHP DECP worked with local agencies, schools, and counties to ensure that DRE-related training was available in their respective geographical locations. The CHP DECP established new partnerships with the Riverside Sheriff's Office, and police departments of the Glendale, Riverside, and San Francisco. In addition, the CHP IDU also assisted DREs from other states including Alaska, Wyoming, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and countries including Hong Kong and Canada.

The CHP DECP also developed a plan to implement in 2015 a statewide regionalization of DRE schools. The CHP worked with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department in November to have their DRE instructors trained to manage their own DRE schools and field certifications.

In addition, the CHP DECP increased training courses offered and certified numerous local, county, and state law enforcement officers in ARIDE, Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP), and SFST, surpassing 7 of the 16 objectives set forth by the California Office of Traffic Safety grant. In addition, the IDU established four new field certification sites at the Eureka and Redding police departments, as well as the CHP Humboldt and Rancho Cucamonga offices.

Report Submitted by Lieutenant Danny Lamm, California DRE Coordinator

Colorado

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>218</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>47</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>64</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>509</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>89</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>598</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>86</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>61</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>78</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>290</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>123</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>187</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>21</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>59</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>47</u>
• Refused:	<u>49</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>57</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>57</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>12</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>55</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>26</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>514</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>30</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>70</u>

Narrative:

On January 1, 2014, the state of Colorado through Colorado Constitutional Amendment 64 became the first government in the world to end marijuana prohibition. Section III of Amendment 64 states, "Driving under the influence of marijuana shall remain illegal."

The Amendment 64 Recommendation Committee made two specific recommendations specific to traffic safety to the Colorado Legislature for the 2014 legislative session:

- Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) requirement.
- Definition of Marijuana Impairment

The final dispositions of these recommendations were the following:

- (ARIDE) encouraged to be a Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) requirement.
- Colorado Definition of Marijuana Impairment: 5ng or more of delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol per milliliter of the whole blood is permissible inference of impairment



The Colorado Task Force on Drunk and Impaired Driving (CTFDID) added a member by statute. This person represents a statewide organization of retail marijuana for consumption off premises.

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), in partnership with the Colorado Department of Law, utilized marijuana tax funds to fund ARIDE and DRE training for Colorado Law Enforcement Officers.

In 2014, Colorado conducted three DRE schools. The first school was hosted in February by the Colorado State Patrol, in Golden, CO. Twenty Colorado troopers attended the school. All attendees have been certified as DREs.





The second school was hosted in June by Aurora Police Department, Aurora, CO. Twenty-four Colorado law enforcement officers attended this school. The agencies in attendance were Adams, Chaffee, Gilpin and Pueblo County Sheriff's Offices, Aurora, Colorado Springs, Craig, Denver, Lakewood, Longmont, Northglenn, Parker and Sterling Police Departments and Colorado State Patrol. All attendees have been certified as DREs.



The third school was hosted in November by the Lamar Police Department, in Lamar, CO. Twelve law enforcement students attended the school. Participating agencies were Avon, Denver, Fountain, Glenwood Springs, Lamar, Loveland and Southern Ute Police Departments. Bent, Kiowa County Sheriff's Offices and Colorado State Patrol.

DREs who attended 20th Annual International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Impaired Driving Conference in Phoenix were Captain Paul Matzke, CSP, LEC; Officer Alan Ma, Denver PD; Sergeant Rodney Noga, CSP; Chief Robert Ticer, Avon PD; Officers Melanie Patterson and Craig Shepherd, Boulder PD; Officer John Wilbur, Westminster PD; and Deputy Beau Baggett, Arapahoe County SO.

The name of the Colorado DRE Centennial award was changed in honor of James "Jim" Williamson. Lt. Williamson, Littleton Police (Retired), passed away in 2014. The James Williamson DRE Award is presented annually to the person who exemplified Jim's passion and dedication to the Colorado DRE Program. The award winner for 2014 was Chief Robert L. Ticer, Avon Police Department.



The CDOT is utilizing marijuana tax funds created by the marijuana impaired driving awareness campaign: Drive High Get a DUI!

The campaign was rolled out at the 2014 Colorado/CSP DRE school graduation. Speakers included representatives from CDOT, CSP, Avon Police and the Marijuana Industry.



Through 2014 CDOT staff appeared in many local and national media and publications about the impaired driving challenges brought ending marijuana prohibition.

Colorado looks forward to hosting the IACP's 21st Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in August 2016 in Denver, Colorado.

Report Submitted by Robin Rocke, Colorado DRE Coordinator

Connecticut

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>20</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>2</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>16</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>76</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>14</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>90</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>21</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>7</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>23</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>29</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>22</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>9</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>6</u>
• Refused:	<u>22</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u> </u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>130</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>180</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

The Connecticut Highway Safety Office provided funding for troopers and officers to attend the IACP DRE Section's annual training conference in 2014. Those instructors and DREs who

attended were required to present at the yearly DRE recertification held at POSTC. All 20 certified DREs attended the training.

Narrative

Connecticut continues to grow with the help of neighboring states throughout New England. Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire provided seats for Connecticut DRE candidates in 2013 and have offered seats in August 2015. Connecticut has grown to 20 DREs statewide in both state and local agencies. Troopers and municipal officers continue to attend ARIDE and SFST training, which is offered monthly at POSTC and has a waiting list for future classes.

Report Submitted by Edmund M. Hedge, Jr., Connecticut DRE Coordinator

Delaware

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>12</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>2</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>4</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>28</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>78</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>106</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>20</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>47</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>2</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>57</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>30</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>53</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>9</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>21</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>6</u>
• Refused:	<u>0</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>9</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>104</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>14</u>

Other Training

Four SFST Refresher courses, with total of 33 total students

Narrative

Delaware completed its first in-state DRE School in 2014. Thanks are extended to the following officers who assisted and supported the effort:

Frank Enko – Baltimore County PD (MD)

Chris Dudzik – Toms River PD (NJ)

Antonio Ellis – Manchester Township PD (NJ)

Gil Maffeo – Waterford PD (CT)

Mark Phillips – Prince George’s Co PD (MD)

James French – Baltimore County PD (MD)

The DRE Community is truly one big family, and it was obvious in the cooperative efforts shown during the planning and execution of the DRE School. Delaware was truly blessed to have the active participation of so many dedicated and experienced DREs. We give special thanks to the detention facilities in Phoenix, AZ, for hosting our officers for their certification process.

Report Submitted by Lisa M. Shaw, Delaware DRE Coordinator

District of Columbia

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>14</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>1</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>3</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>46</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>14</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>60</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>10</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>3</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>11</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>17</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>7</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>9</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>3</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>4</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>14</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>37</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>110</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>26</u>

Other Training

Sgt. Adam Zielinski is currently the only DRE instructor in the District of Columbia. Although we have not held a DRE school within our jurisdiction, Sgt. Zielinski has assisted Maryland with two DRE schools that certified approximately 25 officers.

In addition, members of the United States Park Police Traffic Safety Unit held multiple Drugs that Impair programs that educated prosecutors with the District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General Office as well as assistant United States attorneys.

Report Submitted by Lieutenant Russ Fennelly, District of Columbia DRE Coordinator and Sergeant Adam Zielinski United States Park Police, Agency DRE Coordinator

Florida

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>203</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>45</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>84</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>521</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>284</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>804</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>265</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>186</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>12</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>5</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>234</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>354</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>302</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>15</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>11</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>37</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>306</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>50</u>
• Refused:	<u>31</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>39</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>38</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>102</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>10</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>186</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>14</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>29</u>

Other Training

IPTM and Florida DOT held an annual Alcohol and Drug Impaired Driving Symposium in July with 317 attendees.

Interesting Cases

Pop singer Justin Bieber was arrested for DUI drugs in January 2014. A DRE evaluation indicated CNS Depressants and Cannabis (pled no contest to lesser charge). Also arrested in this event was music rapper Khalil Sharieff and the DRE opinion was the same. Both were stopped for street racing in Miami Beach.

Report Submitted by Kyle J. Clark, Florida DRE Coordinator

Georgia

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>202</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>44</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>81</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>425</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>225</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>650</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>167</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>320</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>15</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>279</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>3</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>374</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>227</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>7</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>13</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>68</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>9</u>
• Refused:	<u>75</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>45</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>42</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>7</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>7</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u> </u>
• Number of Students:	<u>25</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>12</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>259</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>17</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>417</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</u>

Other Training

Other courses offered by the Georgia Police Academy Traffic Section:

Advanced Traffic Law: 12 classes, 286 Students

Radar Operator: 5 classes, 119 Students

Radar Instructor: 1 class, 20 Students

Lidar Operator: 8 classes, 1 Students

Lidar Instructor: 1 class, 20 Students

Drug Identification & Effect: 4 classes, 93 students

Basic Mandate/ Impaired Driving: 7 Sessions, 213 Students

Hawaii

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>32*</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>20</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>6</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>86</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>6</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>92</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>24</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>21</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>19</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>47</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>28</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>10</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>13</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>1</u>
• Refused:	<u>6</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>15</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>8</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>8</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>66</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>263</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>6</u>

Other Training

Hawaii's traffic safety resource prosecutor (TSRP) coordinated a statewide "Prosecuting Drugged Drivers and Trial Advocacy Training" for select DREs, prosecutors and law enforcement officers in June 2014. The three-day training included sessions on an introduction of the DRE program; DRE protocol and drug categories; Hawaii's ignition interlock program; preparing the DRE case; defenses and challenges; DRE as an expert witness; prosecuting without toxicology; the judicial perspective; ethics; demonstration of a DRE examination; and mock trials.

Report Submitted by Karen Kahikina, Hawaii DRE Coordinator

*** According to dredata.nhtsa.gov, Hawaii has 32 "Evaluators Within" the state from January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014; however, our records and IACP's records indicate that our state actually had 65 certified DREs by the end of 2014.**

Idaho

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>100</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>23</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>32</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>301</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>34</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>335</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>65</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>99</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>4</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>67</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>65</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>88</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>5</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>12</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u> </u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>8</u>
• Refused:	<u> </u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>35</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>34</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>18</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>65</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>160</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

Other Training

Three Drug Signs and Symptom classes taught to 50 Department of Health and Welfare employees.

One Drug Signs and Symptom classes taught to 45 Department of Environmental Quality employees.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Sam Ketchum, Idaho DRE Coordinator

Illinois

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>66</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>4</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>42</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>177</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>14</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>42</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>47</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>20</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>47</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>85</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>44</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>9</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>unk</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>9</u>
• Refused:	<u>21</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>5</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>10</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>42</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>973</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>See Nar</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>See Nar</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>24</u>

Other Training

SFST Instructor Refresher Classes: 10/146 Students

The Illinois Appellate Prosecutors Office sponsored “Prosecuting the Drugged Driver” training.

Interesting Cases

Illinois has passed medical marijuana legislation, which will greatly affect enforcement of DUID.

Narrative

SFST Training is mandated by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. The board promulgates the training for five academies and 16 mobile training units. Every recruit/cadet attending and graduating from a police training entity is trained in SFSTs. Current records indicate approximately 1,736 police personnel attended SFST training.

Pat Hahn, Illinois DRE State Coordinator

Indiana

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>138</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>33</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>61</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>475</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>99</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>574</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>151</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>88</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>153</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>3</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>203</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>113</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>11</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>44</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u> </u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>18</u>
• Refused:	<u>19</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>28</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>26</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>93</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>116</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>327</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>25</u>

Interesting Cases

We had a female involved in a crash. She was impaired and verging on loss of consciousness. The DRE was called and began the evaluation. In the interest of caution when taking the first pulse he also took her blood pressure. The DRE also happens to be an EMT. Her blood pressure was 60 / 40. He immediately stopped the evaluation and had her transported to the area hospital. She was overdosing on the Suboxone she was abusing.

Narrative

Indiana continues to work in the program. The state police have returned to the program. This should mean good things to come.

Report Submitted by Joseph Turner, Indiana DRE State Coordinator

Iowa

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>126</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>19</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>74</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>703</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>97</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>800</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>119</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>211</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>4</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>10</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>98</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>11</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>428</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>191</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>27</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>54</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>93</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>31</u>
• Refused:	<u>118</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>12</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>8</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>8</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>43</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>12</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>216</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>2</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>28</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>30</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>30</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>754</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>40</u>

Report Submitted by Jim Meyerdirk, Iowa DRE Coordinator

Kansas

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>75</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>12</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>28</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>311</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>16</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>327</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>146</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>62</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>5</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>74</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>85</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>85</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>9</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>28</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>189</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>5</u>
• Refused:	<u>23</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>24</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>104</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>20</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>31</u>
• Other Students:	<u>33</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>84</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>20</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>331</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

One SFST Instructor in-service class with 23 students
14 SFST Practitioner in-service classes with 137 students

Narrative

We continue with the SFST Refresher/credentialing program, requiring all SFST-credentialed officers to re-credential biennially. 2014 was the first year of the current two-year cycle for this training. Our 2014 Join Law Enforcement/Prosecutor Impaired Driving Seminar saw a record-setting enrollment of 132 participants, distributed equally between the two classes.

Report Submitted by Jeffrey L. Collier, Kansas DRE Coordinator

Kentucky

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>67</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>12</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>27</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>205</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>69</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>274</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>93</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>82</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>96</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>78</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>97</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>5</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>25</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>3</u>
• Refused:	<u>30</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>10</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>10</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>25</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>130</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>14</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>303</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Number of Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) Courses, both Basic Training and In-Service:
Two in-service classes, 39 officers trained
12 basic training classes, 294 recruit officers trained

Number of Breath Alcohol Testing Operators Courses, both Basic training and In-Service:
Five in-service classes, 139 officers trained
15 basic training classes, 384 recruit officers trained, including two Kentucky State Police and one Lexington Metro Academy Classes

Number of DUI Refresher Courses:
Two classes taught online, 34 officers trained

Interesting Cases

In an ongoing case, *Duncan v Commonwealth*, the defendant claims that police are required to do a breath test first, unless exigent circumstances exist, before requesting a blood or urine test. This case is scheduled for oral argument before the state's supreme court in March.

Narrative

Kentucky continues to include prosecuting attorneys in all the impaired driving enforcement training conducted throughout the Commonwealth. They are invited to attend the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) course, whenever and wherever it is conducted, as well as the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) two-day Pre-School and the seven-day DRE School. We try to get the prosecutors from the same areas as the officers who are enrolled in the DRE Schools. This allows them to work out procedural issues, share information, and address anything else that may make the process for a DUI trial more efficient. To date, we have trained approximately 70 prosecutors in the DRE Pre-School and three in the seven-day school. Most of them say the two-day Pre-School training was adequate for them to prosecute a drugged driving case more effectively than before they had the training. We also conduct the "Protecting Lives, Saving Futures" program through our Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor's Office (TSRP) along with a "Prosecuting the Drugged Driver" conference. Both of these training opportunities are attended by both the prosecutors and the DREs as a partnership with both of them working together in the same jurisdiction. This concept has worked well for us and we will continue to do it as long as people are willing.

Report Submitted by Terry L. Mosser, Kentucky DRE Coordinator

Louisiana

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>53</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>10</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>17</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>25</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>62</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>81</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>18</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>17</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>22</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>28</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>33</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>2</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>2</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>0</u>

DRE Training

- Number of DRE Schools: 2
- Number of Students: 23
- Number of DREs Certified: 23

- Number of DRE Instructor Schools: _____
- Number of Students: _____
- Number of DRE Instructors Certified: _____

- Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: _____
- Number of Students: _____

ARIDE Training

- Number of ARIDE Schools: 16
- Number of Students: 273

DITEP Training

- Number of Classes: _____
- Number of School Nurses: _____
- Number of SROs: _____
- Other Students: _____
- Total Number of Students: _____

Phlebotomy Training

- Number of Classes: _____
- Number of Students: _____

SFST Training

- Number of SFST Classes: 5
- Number of Students: 95

- Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1
- Number of Students: 22

Report Submitted by Doussan Rando, Louisiana DRE Coordinator

Maine

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>72</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>13</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>52</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>288</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>1</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>289</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>116</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>29</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>4</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>102</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>61</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>127</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>10</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>27</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>4</u>
• Refused:	<u>22</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>9</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>8</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>48</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>37</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>?</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>?</u>
• Other Students:	<u>?</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>?</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>106</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>

Other Training

We conducted 15 SFST Refresher training classes for 73 students.

We held mandatory SFST instructor update training. Instructors were required to attend to maintain an active instructor certificate. We had 80 instructors complete the training.

Narrative

Maine is working through some logistical issues with the training of law enforcement officers who wish to draw blood in OUI cases. We anticipate the Law Enforcement Blood Technician program (LEBT) to be on track by the end of June 2015.

We continue to offer SFST training to all basic cadets going through the academy and also sponsor off-site classes.

Maine has hired their first traffic safety resource prosecutor. Scot Mattox, a former DRE / SFST instructor is working on several projects to increase awareness of the DEC Program. Maine's newest law enforcement liaison, Tom Reagan is also a DRE / SFST instructor and is working on projects to increase and expand impaired driving enforcement initiatives in the state.

The Maine Bureau of Highway Safety has developed an initiative to reimburse agencies that call out an off-duty DRE to perform a drug evaluation when no other DRE is available.

Report Submitted by James A. Lyman, Maine DRE Coordinator

Maryland

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>133</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>33</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>26</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>609</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>**</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>609</u>

** Training evaluations are not reported from Maryland. Training evaluations in Maryland are so heavily weighted toward narcotic analgesics it would drastically misrepresent the frequency of that category of drug found in our driving

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>252</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>66</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>76</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>291</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>125</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>210</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>18</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>15</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>82</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>22</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>43</u>
• Refused:	<u>195</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>39</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>18</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>109</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u> </u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u> </u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

There is no central repository for SFST Training classes in Maryland so information on the number of classes taught and number of students trained is not available.

Other Training

Information about the DRE Program was provided to members of the judiciary on three occasions during 2014 and to prosecutors on three other occasions.

Narrative

On January 13, 2014, Maryland hired a full-time DRE coordinator with grant funding from the Maryland Highway Safety Office. Funded as a contractual position through the Maryland State Police, the position was created to increase drug-impaired driver training to law enforcement officers through ARIDE and DRE classes in anticipation of legislative action to legalize or decriminalize the possession of small amounts of marijuana. The coordinator is also responsible for working closely with the traffic safety resource prosecutors (TSRPs) to provide training to prosecutors and members of the judiciary as well as working with the Maryland State Police's Forensic Sciences Division to improve the testing of evidential blood specimens.

The Maryland Highway Safety Office provided funding for the Maryland State Police's Forensic Sciences Division to acquire a liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) to improve testing capabilities of blood obtained from drug-impaired driving cases.

The Maryland legislature passed legislation to decriminalize the possession of marijuana in quantities less than 10 grams. Such possession became a civil infraction on October 1, 2014, when the law went into effect.

Report Submitted by Tom Woodward, Maryland DRE Coordinator

Massachusetts

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>87</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>19</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>54</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>288</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>383</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>671</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressant:	<u>89</u>
• Stimulant:	<u>47</u>
• Hallucinogen:	<u>2</u>
• Disassociate Anesthetic:	<u>4</u>
• Narcotic Analgesic:	<u>104</u>
• Inhalant:	<u>3</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>96</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	<u>72</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Out:	<u>26</u>
• Medical Impairment:	<u>5</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>31</u>
• Results Pending:	<u>25</u>
• Tox Found No Drugs:	<u>10</u>
• Refused:	<u>67</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>29</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>35</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>137</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>16</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>3</u>
• Other Students:	<u>48</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>68</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>12</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>Unk</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Drug Training for Health Care Professionals: 3 Classes
Number of EMTs: 64
Number of Paramedics: 22

Narrative

The DRE program in Massachusetts had more than adequate funding for FY '14. Prior to this, the funding was minimal at best. Through hard work of numerous individuals, funding levels for FY '2014 increased to levels not seen in several years. The funding for FY '15, however, was for some reason delayed. This created problems for training and other programs for DRE and ARIDE, because no funding was available from October 1 – December 31, 2014. Several individuals volunteered to continue some trainings, even though they were not being paid.

The total number of certified DREs increased in calendar year 2014. Although only one DRE school was conducted in 2014, 12 DRE candidates who had completed the December 2013 DRE school completed field certifications and testing in early 2014.

A small number of DREs did not recertify in 2014. Retirement, assignment change and failure to recertify before the end of the calendar year contributed to this.

Note that, although the number of DREs substantially increased in 2014, several of those did not become certified until the summer; therefore, the evaluation numbers do not reflect an entire year's worth of evaluations for those DREs.

Massachusetts held one DRE school in 2014. Sixteen officers successfully completed the evaluations and final exam in January 2014.

As the above statistics show, total enforcement evaluations were above those of the previous year. Training evaluations dramatically increased, due to the certification evaluations of 29 DRE candidates.

(Please note that the statistics listed above are based solely on the evaluations entered into the DRE tracking system, per request of IACP. The actual numbers are somewhat more than what is reported above. This is due to the fact that several of the evaluations actually conducted in 2014 have not yet been entered into the data tracking system. Approximately 10 percent of the total evaluations have not been entered. The total number of enforcement evaluations is approximately 320.

Interestingly, the number of Operating Under the Influence of Drugs (OUID) decreased last year from 2013. The actual OUID arrests/citations for 2013 were 2,041, as compared to 2014, which are tabulated at 1,265. This number, however, represents only about nine months of data. Based on estimations, the number of OUI Drugs arrests/citations would be approximately 1,700 conducted for the entire year. Even estimating for the remainder of the year, the number of OUID arrests/citations have decreased noticeably.

The accuracy rate for the DREs decreased slightly this year. Based on the total percentages from the Tracking System, the rate was 93.09 percent for 2013, compared with the total numbers for 2014, which was 92.4 percent.

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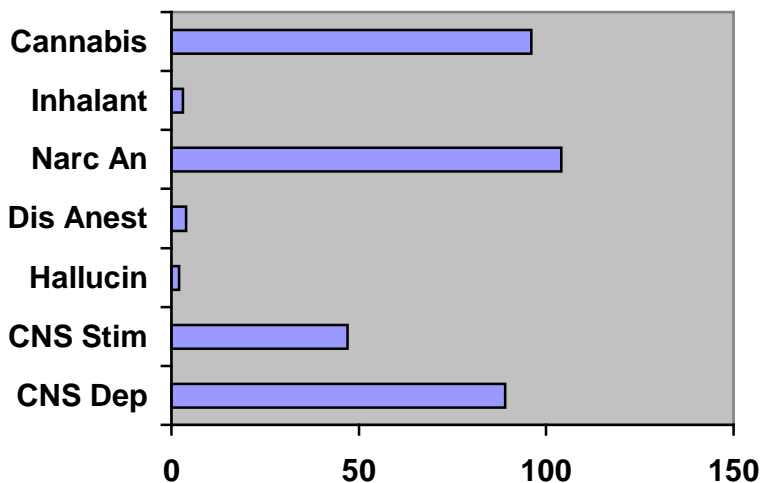
The rate of refusals to submit to toxicology for evaluations increased this year from last year. The 2014 refusal rate was approximately 27.5 percent. The refusal rate for 2013 was 21.15 percent.



Still, interestingly enough, this refusal rate is less than the refusal rate for breath testing in OUI Alcohol cases, which is approximately 40 percent. Considering that there is an Implied Consent statute for OUI Alcohol with a potential lifetime loss of license for refusal, and that there is no Implied Consent statute for OUI Drugs, and no administrative license sanctions or other penalties for refusing to provide a toxicology sample, the rate of refusals for OUI Drugs (with evaluations) is impressive.

There were five medical ruleouts, representing approximately five percent of the total evaluations conducted. This figure is about twice the national average for these types of evaluations. Thirty-one evaluations were opined as “no impairment”, approximately 12 percent of evaluations conducted, which on its face appears to be a significant amount. Further research in this area reveals that some of those “non-impaired” persons were criminally charged, as the evidence suggested the individual was impaired at the time of operation, but was not by the time the DRE conducted the evaluation.

Narcotic Analgesics continue to be a large problem in general statewide, and there is no difference in the evaluation categories. Narcotic Analgesics were opined and detected in more than one-third of DRE evaluations and topped the list of most found drug categories. CNS Cannabis results were slightly less than Narcotic Analgesics, at approximately one-third of evaluations. CNS Depressants were found slightly less than Cannabis, again slightly less than one-third of evaluations. Four evaluations showed Dissociative Anesthetics involved. Two evaluations showed Hallucinogens and three showed Inhalants.



Granted, not all of the evaluations conducted in Massachusetts have been entered into the National Tracking Database; however, we are currently working on a project to bring DRE

tablets to the state. In addition to the tablets, the data collection for evaluations will be in real time. The plan is to purchase the tablets and associated software later in FY '15. The training for the DREs on these tablets and initial rollout is expected to happen in late FY '15 or early FY '16. This will be extremely valuable for several reasons, including real time entry of evaluation data, the ability to capture much more data than is allowed now by the National Tracking Database, and the ease of evaluation entry during an evaluation.

Eight Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes were held this past year. All students attending these classes are sworn police officers from municipal departments and the state police.

Numerous assistant district attorney (ADA)s consulted DREs in OUI Drugs cases around the state. At this time, formal training in is lacking Massachusetts. It was planned to have more trainings available for ADAs in calendar year 2015. DREs have recently developed a curriculum for prosecutors to be introduced in 2014. Three county prosecutors plan to attend the January 2105 DRE school. Two prosecutor trainings have been scheduled for early 2015, and more of these are planned.

Two Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) classes were conducted this year, attended by 78 teachers, administrators, school resource officers and school nurses. Please note that these DITEP classes were held outside of the DEC Program funding, on the personal time of DRE instructors.

In an effort to increase evaluations, most departments and state police barracks in Massachusetts have now received posters to place in booking areas. These posters have been designed to heighten the awareness of the DRE program and availability to all police departments and state police barracks.

Many courts have been accepting DREs and the DRE protocols. Numerous DREs were qualified as experts in courts, and as mentioned above, several courts have recognized that the DRE protocol is valid and does not need to meet the *Daubert* standard.

As part of the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) Curriculum Committee, I took part in reviewing and modifying the 2015 SFST/ARIDE/DRE curricula, along with other members of the TAP Curriculum Committee.

I was the course administrator for the first official DRE School held in West Virginia. The school was a success, and after conducting field certifications in New Jersey, West Virginia now has 13 more DREs with plans for future schools. Other Massachusetts DRE instructors and I were also able to assist several other states with management, instruction and field certifications.

Massachusetts will now be able to proceed with the growth of the DRE Program, and should produce more significant numbers in various areas in the coming years.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Don Decker (ret.), Massachusetts DRE Coordinator

Michigan

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>87</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>15</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>66</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>375</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>175</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>552</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>110</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>213</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>6</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>143</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>264</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>181</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>5</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>21</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>331</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>15</u>
• Refused:	<u>2</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>22</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>22</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>6</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>6</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>79</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>12</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>376</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>N/A</u>
• Other Students:	<u>N/A</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>73</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1,014</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

Interesting Cases

DRE/DRE Prosecutor Combo:

Suspect vehicle runs a stop sign and strikes another vehicle. Driver of the vehicle struck by suspect does not survive the crash. The fatal driver was well-known and a respected member of the community. Suspect denies being under the influence at the time of the crash. DRE officer disagrees and make arrest for driving under the influence of drugs. The prosecutor in the county has attended and successfully completed the two-week classroom portion of DRE School. Defense attorney assigned is very familiar with the DRE Program. DRE and DRE-trained prosecutor refuse to accept plea to lesser charges. Suspect eventually pleads guilty to operating under the influence causing death. Suspect sentenced to eight years and six months in prison. It is believed that due to training and experiences of the DRE and DRE trained prosecutor, the suspect decided to plead to the charges, thus saving the county a long and costly trial.

Substance Abuser Reformed:

DRE is on a traffic stop. A female citizen in the area walks up to the officer and exclaims “I’ve been looking for you.” DRE puzzled, asks the citizen if he could be of assistance. Citizen states her name and asks if he remembered her. DRE apologizes and tells her no. Citizen tells the DRE he arrested her for drunk driving in 2008 and put her in jail. The citizen further stated she had been abusing cocaine with alcohol and ultimately pleaded guilty to the charges and was placed in a court ordered treatment program. Citizen advised since the arrest she has been clean and sober, gotten married, has a full-time job, and joined a local church. Citizen asked DRE if he would accept her apology for the way she acted that night and wanted to thank him personally for making the arrest. The citizen further asked the DRE to keep doing what he was doing because it was making a difference and her arrest changed the trajectory of her life. The female then left the scene with a smile.

DRE upon returning to the office looked up the arrest and remembered she had been a challenging arrest that night. You never know the impact an arrest may have.

1 Traffic Stop / 3 OUIDs:

DRE makes traffic stop for equipment violation. Driver found to be OUID and is arrested (arrest #1, DRE opinion Cannabis/Alcohol). While on the traffic stop, arrestee’s wife and wife’s mother drive up to the scene in a second vehicle. DRE determines wife/driver of second vehicle is impaired and arrests her for OUID (arrest #2, DRE opinion Cannabis/CNS Stimulant). Wife’s mother gets so irritated that she jumps into the driver’s seat and attempts to drive away. DRE and his partner stop the mother, determine she is also impaired, and arrests her for OUID (arrest #3, DRE opinion Cannabis/Narcotic Analgesic). All three were transported to the hospital for blood draws and subsequently lodged in the county jail.

Follow-up Lab Results: Arrest #1: .00 Alcohol (PBT.014)/ 5ng Delta 9 THC/pleads to impaired, Arrest#2: CNS Stimulant (Phentermine)/pleads to careless, Arrest #3: 3ng THC/no further testing by lab/pleads to impaired.

Follow-up Contact: A few months later, DRE makes traffic stop on **Arrest #1** again, arrests same for OUID/DRE opinion Cannabis. Driver refuses evaluation. Lab Results: 1ng Delta 9 THC. Driver pleads OUID 2. Wife again shows up at traffic stop, and someone else is driving. DRE instructs wife to leave, she does so without incident.

Doesn't Learn:

At 3:00 in the morning, subject gets arrested and lodged for OUID/Transporting Medical Marihuana in a Vehicle. Subject is released from jail at 11:00 am. At 7:00 pm, DRE on a BOL locates and stops a reported erratic driver. Driver produces a document indicating he had just been released from jail. DRE suspects impairment, conducts investigation, arrests driver for OUID/Transporting Medical Marihuana in a vehicle. The same subject, same charges, same day was arrested and lodged twice within 16 hours.

Hardly a Role Model:

At 1:00 am, newly graduated DRE stops vehicle for disobeying a stop sign. Driver is suspended and just recently smoked marihuana. In the vehicle were three minors: 15-year-old stepson, 13-year-old female, and 14-year-old male to whom the driver also provided marihuana. Driver is arrested for Child Endangerment and Contributing to Delinquency of Minor and numerous other charges.

Narrative

Michigan had a rather robust year in 2014. The 2014 Michigan DRE School had 22 DRE students and four prosecutors. All four prosecutors attended the full two-week DRE School.

Michigan is the 47th state to join the DEC Program and began this venture by conducting the 16-hour, instructor-led ARIDE (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement) class. We started with ARIDE because we were fortunate enough to have four DRE instructors in the state prior to Michigan's joining the DECP. We used ARIDE to determine the need for the training. No one could predict the response we would get for the training and or the impact ARIDE would have on the DRE Program of the future. My assessment of ARIDE to date is as follows:

- **SFSTs:** The four hours of SFST refresher has allowed us to get a pretty good understanding of the state of SFSTs in Michigan. We have discovered many officers were not conducting the SFSTs as taught. Many were reverting back to their own FSTs in lieu of the standardized battery of tests, and many had simply forgotten what they were taught. ARIDE has allowed DRE instructors to correct errors and refresh officers on the proper way to conduct and document the SFSTs. The subsequent ARIDE training further reinforces the importance of the SFSTs. The final SFST proficiency gives the DRE instructors an opportunity to evaluate the students on how well they can apply what they learned.
- **Drug Impairment:** ARIDE provides officers with training on drug impairment that most would have never received otherwise. As such, we encourage every officer in Michigan

to attend, at minimum, the 16-hour instructor-led ARIDE training. From the feedback received, officers have learned enough in ARIDE to make arrests they were not making prior to the training. Prosecutors who have attended ARIDE have indicated the training has greatly helped their understanding of drug impairment, and they are now better equipped to work with ARIDE and/or DRE trained officers. Officers have made it very clear they are able to immediately put to use on the road what was learned in ARIDE.

- DRE: The ARIDE program has also served to enhance the DRE program. While there will always be a limited number of officers willing to put themselves through the rigor of DRE School, ARIDE has not only served to identify officers with a desire to attend DRE School, but also to create a spark in officers after learning of drug impairment or DRE in ARIDE to pursue DRE training. Though we currently do not require completed ARIDE training to apply for DRE School, we certainly consider it a bonus on the resume of anyone applying for DRE School. We have also learned that officers with ARIDE training are better students in the DRE School.
- DRE Instructor Training: One of Michigan's goals when establishing a DRE Program was to provide the best training possible. Once candidates successfully complete DRE instructor training, they begin the vetting process through ARIDE training. All DRE instructors who wish to teach and train in the DRE Program must attend ARIDE training as time and opportunity permit. The instructors are rotated through each and every session of ARIDE. To be utilized as a teacher/trainer in the DRE program, the DRE instructor candidate must demonstrate competency in each session of ARIDE. DRE instructors who do not or cannot go through the ARIDE vetting process will be utilized in other capacities in the program, but will not be used to teach or train students.

In summary, the 16-hour instructor led ARIDE training in Michigan has been an unexpected success story. All officers need training on drug impairment. DRE will always be the premier drug impairment training program in the state; however, for the great majority of officers who will never attend DRE School, ARIDE is the next best training. For many, it is more cost-effective, less demanding on personnel, and a more viable as an option.

Report Submitted by Michael P. Harris, Michigan DRE Coordinator

Minnesota

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>175</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>45</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>95</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>687</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>131</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>819</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>258</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>329</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>4</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>10</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>237</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>272</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>353</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>9</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>42</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>195</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>27</u>
• Refused:	<u>55</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>24</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>24</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>16</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>185</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>-</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>-</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>-</u>
• Other Students:	<u>-</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>-</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>29</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>579</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

Report Submitted by Lieutenant Don Marose, Minnesota DRE Coordinator

Mississippi

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>44</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>9</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>29</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>164</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>39</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>203</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>76</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>21</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>43</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>84</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	<u>46</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>21</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>30</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>2</u>
• Refused:	<u>62</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>31</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>70</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>17</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>291</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>22</u>

Narrative

The Mississippi Office of Highway Safety awarded a grant to the Office of Standards and Training to start a training unit that would house the SFST, ARIDE and DRE curricula. This unit was not fully operational until March 23, 2015. A new DRE coordinator was not put into place until July 8, 2015. Mississippi looks forward to getting things back on track and having our DRE program flourish.

Report Submitted by Melissa Harvey, Mississippi DRE Coordinator

Missouri

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>186</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>26</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>67</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>507</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>167</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>674</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>185</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>126</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>6</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>146</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>5</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>206</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>182</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>12</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>33</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>?</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>18</u>
• Refused:	<u>26</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>24</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>24</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>3</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>3</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>102</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>11</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>171</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>8</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>227</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>57</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>781</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>

Narrative

SFST classes, along with the number of students, have increased dramatically since reporting in 2013. The DRE/SFST State Advisory Board adopted new SFST guidelines that regulate reporting required by SFST instructors. The SFST numbers above reflect only the 24 hour classes that were taught.

Report Submitted by Tracey Durbin, Missouri DRE Coordinator

Montana

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>63</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>9</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>23</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>250</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>20</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>270</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>48</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>39</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>35</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>7</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>61</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>38</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>29</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>25</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>17</u>
• Refused:	<u>19</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>4</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>4</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>9</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>128</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>220</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

Other Training

A “DRE School for Prosecutors” training was conducted in order to help prosecutors better understand the DRE program. One Prosecuting the Impaired Driver training was also conducted for law enforcement officers and prosecutors. In addition to these trainings, the Montana Highway Patrol continues to conduct DUI crash scenario training at the advanced academy.

Narrative

Montana’s DRE program suffered greatly from attrition in 2014. Eighteen DREs, 3 of whom were instructors, were decertified for various reasons. Most of the decertifications were because of promotions or position changes. In addition to the 18 DREs, two toxicologists who had been through the DRE training left the Montana State Crime Lab. These toxicologists were instrumental in the continued success of Montana’s program. New toxicologists will attend DRE training in the near future. Montana is seeing an abnormally high level of negative toxicology reports, apparently the result of an influx of synthetic drugs that are undetectable by any lab in the country. We are seeing large numbers of “Spice” cases in several areas of the state along with cathinones (Bath Salts). These drugs are affecting call percentages and causing concern among many of our DREs. Montana is also seeing drugs that have not historically been present in the state. Heroin and cocaine are showing up largely due to significant oil field activity in the eastern portion of the state.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Kurt Sager, Montana DRE Coordinator.

Nebraska

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>106</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>17</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>32</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>498</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>101</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>602</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>164</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>100</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>14</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>73</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>4</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>314</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>124</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>10</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>31</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>57</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>22</u>
• Refused:	<u>31</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>24</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>23</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>72</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>3*</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>137*</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

In 2014 funding assistance was provided through the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety for eight DRE Instructors and 18 DREs to attend the 2014 IACP Impaired Driving Conference.

Narrative

In 2014 Nebraska DREs conducted 498 enforcement evaluations and 101 training evaluations. The 2014 DRE activity reflected in this report was extracted from the DRE data collection system. Nebraska DREs are required to be up-to-date on their entries into the DRE data collection system to be considered for funding assistance for the IACP impaired driving training national conference and prior to being recertified as a DRE.

*The Nebraska Office of Highway Safety does not track SFST classes sponsored across the state— only the SFST classes offered by the Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center and the SFST instructor classes sponsored by this office.

Report Submitted by: Becky Stinson, Nebraska State DRE Coordinator

Nevada

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>62</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>8</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>21</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>55</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>20</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>75</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>11</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>6</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>10</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>10</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>335</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>6</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>21</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>116</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>N/A</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>59</u>
• Refused:	<u>21</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>19</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>2</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>10</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>23</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>2</u>

Narrative

In 2008 the Nevada Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training amended the minimum training standards for Category I Basic Academies. This amendment includes as mandatory training in the Basic Academy the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) DUI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing. Since that time every new officer attending the Category I Basic Academy is trained in this program.

Report Submitted by Scott Johnston, Nevada DRE Coordinator

New Hampshire

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>114</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>21</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>57</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>169</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>107</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>276</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>58</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>16</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>59</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>33</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>34</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>9</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>25</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>22</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>23</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>23</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>65</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>50</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>9</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>235</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Drugs That Impair Training eight-hour block of Instruction was provided to 35 participants at a municipal police agency as part of its monthly in-service training day.

In addition to the University of Exploring and the NH Cadet Academy, DRE/SFST-related presentations and training opportunities were available at several venues this year: NH Police Standards and Training Council (Academy); 2014 Jay McDuffee Motor Vehicle Seminar at the Arthur Kehas Law Enforcement Training Seminar; C. Everett Koop Addiction Medicine

Conference at Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center; Impaired Driving Summit at the Executive Court; NH Drug and Alcohol Abuse Counselors Association DUI Symposium at the Grappone Center; and municipal police agencies' citizen police academies.

Until July 2013, New Hampshire's Administration of Alcohol Concentration Tests (RSA 265-A:13) only allowed a duly licensed physician, registered nurse, certified physician's assistant, qualified medical technician or a medical technician acting at a law enforcement's request to conduct blood draws. As of July 2013, the statute has been amended to allow phlebotomists to conduct blood draws. With the change in our state's law, New Hampshire hopes to conduct phlebotomist training in the coming years in hopes of getting our state's DRE's certified as phlebotomists.

Narrative

The DRE Program in New Hampshire continues to grow, thanks in part to the support we receive from the NH Highway Safety Agency and to New Hampshire's commitment to combat both alcohol-impaired driving and drug-impaired driving.

In 2014, New Hampshire conducted two DRE Candidate Schools, three ARIDE Schools and nine SFST Classes. New Hampshire has seen a decline in instructors, due to retirements or promotions. For that reason in early spring 2015, New Hampshire will host its first DRE Instructor School in Concord.

Several years ago, New Hampshire made ARIDE (2 Day-16 Hour) mandatory training/pre-requisite for anyone wishing to be considered eligible for a DRE Candidate School. With the launch of the online ARIDE module, several DRE/SFST instructors in our state have traveled to municipal and county law enforcement agencies to provide an SFST Refresher Training block as well as facilitating the SFST Proficiency lab in order for officers to be eligible to participate in the online ARIDE module.

New Hampshire works closely with members of the Department of Safety, Forensic Laboratory-Toxicology Group and the Attorney General's Office to enhance their knowledge of the DRE program by allowing them to audit the DRE Candidate Schools. In addition, we are working closely with several doctors, pharmacists, prosecutors, clinicians, and prevention groups in our state to understand further one another's role and to collaborate on ways at improving highway safety and issues associated with impaired driving.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Christopher M. Hutchins, New Hampshire DRE Coordinator

New Jersey

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	387
Number of DRE Instructors in your state:	70
Number of agencies that have DREs:	165

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	1,224
Number of training evaluations:	262
Total number of evaluations:	1,486

1. Drug Category (DRE Opinion)

• Stimulant:	234
• Depressant:	447
• Hallucinogen:	5
• Dissociative:	30
• Narcotic Analgesic:	634
• Inhalant:	3
• Cannabis:	379

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	456
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Out:	4
• Medical Rule Out:	19
• No Opinion of Impairment:	110
• Results Pending:	102
• Tox Found No Drugs:	?
• Refused:	92

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>64</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>64</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8 Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>30</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>30</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>30</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>739</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1</u>

Other Training

Driving Impaired Subject Trained – 80 students

Interesting Cases

State v. Verpent

Narrative

We continue to hold two DRE classes a year and strive to better the program in any way possible. We developed a new Driving Impaired Subject Training for the prosecutors, along with the Attorney General's Office so that we can give them the knowledge and tools they need to obtain convictions for DWI involving drugs. We have also opened our Phase III training sites to other states to come to New Jersey and perform the field evaluations needed to complete the DRE training.

Report Submitted By SFC Roberto Tormo, New Jersey DRE Coordinator

New Mexico

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>72</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>11</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>23</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>300</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>132</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>432</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>99</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>68</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>45</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>86</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>91</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>9</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>16</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>34</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>43</u>
• Refused:	<u>11</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>22</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>15</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>To R.I.</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>1</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>28</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>118</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

Other Issues

New Mexico does not allow for officers to be our own phlebotomists; therefore, we have no classes conducted in our state. A private company is tasked with SFST duties and I do not obtain information from them on classes throughout the year.

Our labs still do not have the capability to test for inhalants. I am waiting for an updated list of the drugs for which they are capable of testing. We are still having the problem of confirmation of DRE opinions with most synthetics and some hallucinogens due to the lack of testing at our labs. This is the large number you see where no drugs were detected in the system.

Due to the current climate in law enforcement, we are seeing a noticeable increase in officers leaving patrol and law enforcement in general in our state. It is becoming harder to keep DREs certified with the added duties and pressures on patrol officers. Our focus is ARIDE and continues into 2015.

Public education through classes and media are beginning with the assistance of our traffic safety bureau. Funding was secured at the end of 2014 for a drugged driving campaign, which was initiated in 2015. Many classes were taught around the state to civilians on signs and symptoms as well as the dangers of driving on drugs.

We still do not have a traffic safety resource prosecutor and, therefore, education of assistant district attorneys on all impaired driving topics has suffered.

A company (Edit House) has been secured as an advertising means for educating the public. A proposal was written and will be fulfilled in early 2015 once funding is available. This will include TV, radio and internet. I taught at the IALEP conference (International Association of Law Enforcement Professionals) on drug trends as well as CALEA. Two court compliance trainings were conducted in Rio Rancho and one in Santa Fe. An abbreviated DITEP (Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals) was conducted in southern New Mexico. Presentations were given in Rio Rancho and ABQ for the New Mexico School Nurses Association.

Report Submitted by Christine Frank, New Mexico DRE Coordinator

New York

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>197</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>24</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>97</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>640</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u> </u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u> </u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>49</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>36</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>2</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>45</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>80</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>60</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>32</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>5</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>399</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>6</u>
• Refused:	<u>60</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>174</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>13</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>289</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u> </u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u> </u>
• Number of SROs:	<u> </u>
• Other Students:	<u> </u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u> </u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>63</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1063</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>10</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>50</u>

Other Training

Thirty-one SFST overview classes were held for prosecutors and state and local police.

Narrative

The NYS - DRE program has adopted the concept of DRE immersion. We teach a combined school pre/seven-day with the redundancies removed, from noon on Monday to noon on Friday, both weeks. By retaining all the students and instructors at one location the student DREs are surrounded by DRE information.

NYS has implemented a tablet-based evaluation process. The tablets contain an application that allows the DREs to record evaluation information directly on the tablet. When the evaluation is completed, the "face sheet" can be printed and the data is transmitted to a central database. Approximately 156 of the state's DREs are currently using tablets. All DREs will be switched to tablet based evaluations by end of 2015.

Since all DREs have been changing over to the tablet based evaluations, all information has not been loaded to provide accurate numbers for the 2014 year.

Report Submitted by Renée Borden, New York DRE Coordinator

North Carolina

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>162</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>24</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>114</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>608</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>164</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>780</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>379</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>81</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>14</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>252</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>298</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>333</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>11</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>96</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>152</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>16</u>
• Refused:	<u>5</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>28</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>23</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>6</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>4</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>98</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>35</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>386</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>15</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>16</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>31</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>150</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1,921</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>59</u>

Interesting Cases

We had two reported cases involving Kratom (*mitragyna speciosa*). The DRE stated he saw indicators related to both CNS Stimulants and Narcotic Analgesics. The DRE reported seeing a nystagmus, but he stated it did not appear as Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus; he also reported

horizontal movement of the eyes while checking Vertical Gaze Nystagmus. Other indicators reported by the DRE in each of these evaluations were constricted pupils, droopy eyelids or ptosis, tachycardia, slightly elevated blood pressure, slowed internal clock, restlessness, talkativeness, elevated body temperature, and muscle tone was normal to flaccid. One of the subjects admitted to taking 5-HTP in addition to Kratom.

Narrative

The statistical data regarding drug recognition experts and evaluations was obtained from the National Drug Recognition Expert Data System.

In addition to the classes aforementioned, we did training for the North Carolina Magistrate's conferences and the Conference of District Attorneys. We did a total of four training sessions, which included SFST and DRE informative presentations.

Upon request, we sent two DRE instructors to West Virginia to instruct ARIDE courses four instructors to Virginia to instruct ARIDE courses.

Our two newest Breath Alcohol Testing mobile units have an area for DRE evaluations. The inclusion of these areas allow for DRE evaluations to be conducted roadside in a controlled environment.

We have a backlog in our state's forensic laboratory, but strides have been made to rectify this, as well as local and regional labs are being planned to assist in future testing. It is hoped this will lower the number of pending toxicology results. We are working with our state's forensic laboratory personnel to establish training regarding the DRE program so they can utilize the DRE's face sheet as part of their process; the laboratory and DRE programs can work with each other to make the process more efficient and effective.

Report Submitted by Kenny Benfield, North Carolina DRE Coordinator

North Dakota

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>53</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>5</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>17</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>225</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>86</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>312</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>61</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>74</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>40</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>5</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>73</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>110</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>5</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>10</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>50</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>13</u>
• Refused:	<u>30</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>14</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>14</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>27</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>45</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>84</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>Unable</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>To</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>Track</u>
• Number of Students:	<u></u>

Report Submitted by Sgt. Travis Skar, North Dakota DRE Coordinator

Ohio

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>104</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>15</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>44</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>572</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>122</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>654</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>215</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>127</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>15</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>219</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>3</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>178</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>198</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>11</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>54</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>76</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>34</u>
• Refused:	<u>91</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>23</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>22</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>57</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>25</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>665</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

- Prosecuting the Drugged Driver Classes: 10
- Number of Students: 196
- Cops in Court: 18
- Number of Students: 654

Interesting Cases

Ohio has no controlling case law concerning the Drug Evaluation Classification Program. The Ohio Appellant Courts have made several rulings that have stated that determining impairment of an individual is not enough to determine guilt and that the state must prove the impairment observed was the result of a drug of abuse. None of these cases contained testimony or involvement of a drug recognition expert (DRE) or toxicologist.

Narrative

Ohio continues to increase our number of certified DREs. During 2014 we completed 25 Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) courses and trained 665 officers. The ARIDE course has provided us with continued support for the DRE program and a platform to obtain additional qualified DRE applicants so we can continue to grow the program.

We have also received support from our prosecutors and judges across Ohio. Many prosecutors and judges have attended the ARIDE course. In addition, we continued the “Prosecuting the Drugged Driver” course in 2014 to educate prosecutors and judges further on how to handle a drug impaired driving case. During 2014 we completed 10 courses instructing 196 judges and prosecutors throughout the state. The one day course consisted of general information about the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. TSRP Christina Haselberger implemented a “Cops in Court” course, a one-day course focused on the officer’s testimony concerning impaired driver arrests. The course was very well received by the officers who attended. Christina instructed 18 courses training 654 officers.

The DREs in Ohio continue to work hard promoting the program and completing evaluations. We had a total of 572 enforcement evaluations in 2014.

Some areas in Ohio still lack information and understanding of the DRE program. Continuing to promote the ARIDE and Prosecuting the Drugged Driver has been our most successful avenue to bring attention to drugged driving and the utilization of DREs. Ohio had one of its safest years in 2014 with only 29 percent of fatalities due to impaired drivers. We will continue an aggressive training regiment in 2015 so we can continue to move the program forward and reduce impaired driver fatalities.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Wesley S. Stought, Ohio DRE Coordinator

Oklahoma

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>214</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>74</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>53</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>299</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>219</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>528</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>213</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>137</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>7</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>14</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>161</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>13</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>221</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>243</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>15</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>61</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>11</u>
• Refused:	<u>60</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>47</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>36</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>13</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>57</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>22</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>469</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u> </u>
• Number of SROs:	<u> </u>
• Other Students:	<u> </u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u> </u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>1*</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>7</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

Other Training

*SFST Training: SFST training is now part of the Basic Police Training required in Oklahoma. All new officers receive SFST training in either the state academy or in local department academies, if the department qualifies to host its own Basic Police Training. One SFST class was conducted in-house for older officers who had never had SFST training and for some of their reserve officers.

Interesting Cases

In September 2013 a motor vehicle traveled left of center on State Highway 9 and a collision occurred, in which an eight year old girl died. The driver was arrested for DUI and a DRE evaluation was conducted. The driver admitted to taking xanax, ultram, lortab, and phentermine. She said she takes xanax three times a day. The DRE evaluation was critical in the trial and showed the level of impairment the driver had. She was found guilty of manslaughter and three other charges stemming from the incident. The judge sentenced the driver to 23 years in prison for the manslaughter charge. Some felt the sentence to be "cruel and unusual punishment" for the crime; however, District Court Judge Tracy Schumacher said she has encountered many other manslaughter cases and the jury's recommended sentence seems consistent with the community standard.

Narrative

Oklahoma continues to see prescription drug abuse as a leading factor in DUI cases. The primary drug category is CNS Depressants. About 50 percent of our DRE evaluations are for poly-drug use.

The Governor's Office is continuing to push for changes in our state's interaction on DUI offenders. The governor has put together a group in the governors Impaired Driving Prevention Advisory Council. The council was tasked with developing, implementing and overseeing a plan for addressing identified gaps in the state's impaired driving system; and providing a network of communication and cooperation among the various stakeholders to coordinate and integrate state and local efforts. This group is bring together leaders and stakeholders in the areas of law enforcement, highway safety, prosecution, judicial, corrections and treatment.

Report Submitted by Deputy Chief Jim Maisano, Oklahoma DRE Coordinator

Oregon

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>188</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>43</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>67</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1,226</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>111</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1,337</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>352</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>332</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>4</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>4</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>364</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>13</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>571</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>655</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>40</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>49</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>53</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>4</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>89</u>
• Refused:	<u>43</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>16</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>1</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>11</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>161</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>1</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>19</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>20</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>62</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>Unk</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

Other Training

Presentations were given to dozens of community groups, government organizations, and schools throughout the year, totaling hundreds of audience members. Topics were general drug trends and paraphernalia, drug symptomology, and cannabis-specific topics.

Narrative

In 2014 Oregon's Drug Evaluation and Classification Program was managed by Oregon State Police Sergeant Michael Iwai, who stepped down in December after serving our program with distinction for six years. In November 2014 Oregon voters passed Measure 91, which generally legalizes marijuana and marijuana products. While we can't accurately predict the impact of this legislation on drugged-driving rates or the prevalence of cannabis in drug evaluations, we are preparing for increases in both. Training requests from law enforcement agencies, government human resources, and community groups are increasing exponentially. Interest in ARIDE and DRE classes is increasing.

To better track the impact of legalization, we are modifying our DRE face sheet to track cannabis-specific data for later reporting to the Oregon Legislature. We are also incorporating short sessions on marijuana impairment during all future SFST refresher courses.

The 2015 Annual Report will detail the first year impact of legalization.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Evan Sether, Oregon DRE Coordinator

Pennsylvania

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>139</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>31</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>40</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1,386</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>150</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1,536</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>569</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>174</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>4</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>36</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>508</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>12</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>557</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>535</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>48</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>30</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>151</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>65</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>80</u>
• Refused:	<u>80</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>29</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>29</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>5</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>5</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>64</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>15</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>425</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u> </u>
• Number of SROs:	<u> </u>
• Other Students:	<u> </u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>107</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>350</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u> </u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

Other Training

During 2014 the following DRE-related training was conducted in Pennsylvania:

- Pennsylvania DRE School XI began on February 2014, at the Pennsylvania State Police Academy and concluded with the final knowledge examination on March 2014. A total of 15 students successfully completed the training. Assistant District Attorney Andrew Gonzalez from Lancaster County audited the course.
- A DRE Instructor School was conducted in February. A total of five DREs successfully completed the DRE Instructor training.
- Pennsylvania DRE School XII began in September 2014, at the state police academy and concluded with 14 students successfully completed the training.
- A Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) training class was conducted at West Branch High School in Centre County. A total of 107 nurses and administrators successfully completed the program.
- A total of 15 Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training classes were conducted throughout the Commonwealth. All students—425 officers—successfully complete training.
- The 2014 Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving was held in Phoenix, Arizona July 28 – 30, 2014. A total of 6 Pennsylvania DREs attended the conference.
- Pennsylvania DREs participated in on Protecting Lives, Saving Futures Programs in 2014, attended by 25 students.
- Pennsylvania DREs participated in 1 DUI boot camp programs in 2014 with 30 students

2014 PENNSYLVANIA DRE RECERTIFICATION TRAINING

All Pennsylvania DREs met in Harrisburg in January to attend 2014 Recertification Training. The training was held at Radisson Penn Harris Convention Center. In addition to the training conducted, a luncheon was held, commemorating the program's 10-year anniversary. During the luncheon, awards and recognition letters were presented to those who had made significant contributions to the Pennsylvania DRE program.

2014 DRE DRUG INFLUENCE EVALUATIONS SUMMARY

- As of December 31, 2014, the state had 139 certified DREs, 89 of whom are members of the state police and 50 municipal police officers. Additionally, 31 Pennsylvania DREs have been certified as DRE Instructors.
- The 139 DREs conducted 1,386 drug influence evaluations in 2014.
- A total of 310 (21 percent) evaluations were conducted as a result of crashes.
- A total of 453 (31.2 percent) evaluations also resulted in criminal drug charges.
- In 1,267 (87.5 percent) evaluations, the DRE opined the subject was impaired.

- In 535 (36.9 percent) evaluations, the DRE opined the subject was impaired by more than one drug category (poly drug).
- In 151 (10.4 percent) evaluations, the DRE opined the subject was not impaired.
- In 30 (2 percent) of the evaluations, the DRE opined the subject was suffering from a medical condition.

EVALUATIONS BY MONTH

JANUARY	96	JULY	124
FEBRUARY	90	AUGUST	137
MARCH	133	SEPTEMBER	91
APRIL	135	OCTOBER	68
MAY	156	NOVEMBER	109
JUNE	115	DECEMBER	120

Report Submitted by Corporal Scott Davis, Pennsylvania DRE Coordinator

Rhode Island

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>55</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>12</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>31</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>113</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>120</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>233</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>35</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>67</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>83</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>99</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>75</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>17</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>24</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>68</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>10</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>56</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>11</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>52</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>45</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>25</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>6</u>
• Other Students:	<u>45</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>79</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>65</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Report Submitted by Richard T. Sullivan, Rhode Island DRE Coordinator

South Carolina

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>119</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>19</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>53</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>224</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>157</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>381</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>118</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>137</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>10</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>164</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>132</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>187</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>35</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>114</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>150</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>80</u>
• Refused:	<u>2</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>29</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>29</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>4</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>4</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>26</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>310</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>2</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>2</u>
• Other Students:	<u>8</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>12</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>29</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1219</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>64</u>

Narrative

South Carolina continues to work with the Department of Public Safety to ensure all highway patrol troopers are ARIDE-trained. During 2014 16 new agencies became involved in the DRE program. All regions in the state, including the rural ones, have a DRE. We continue to seek funding and utilize all available monies to ensure our DREs have the necessary equipment and training to succeed. Overall, 2014 was a quiet year.

Report Submitted by Michael Brantley, South Carolina DRE Coordinator

South Dakota

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>52</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>5</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>20</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>233</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>0</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>233</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>65</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>56</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>6</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>29</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>4</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>96</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>68</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>13</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>30</u>
• Refused:	<u>0</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>9</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>9</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>Unk</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>Unk</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
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Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>9</u>

Narrative

During the reporting period, the state coordinator retired and a new state coordinator was appointed. The transition is gradually taking place.

One SFST Instructor Course was conducted during 2014 and taught by the Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM) with 19 officers attending the training.

Report Submitted by Rick Olauson, South Dakota DRE State Coordinator

Tennessee

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>137</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>11</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>74</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>173</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>220</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>393</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>96</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>130</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>6</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>133</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>3</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>144</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>160</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>12</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>21</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u> </u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u> </u>
• Refused:	<u>1</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>51</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>51</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u> </u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u> </u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>63</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>11</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>207</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>19</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>306</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Texas

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>414</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>51</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>101</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1132</u>	
Number of training evaluations:	<u>547</u>	
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1680</u>	(*1 – Other)

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressant:	<u>790</u>
• Stimulant:	<u>280</u>
• Hallucinogen:	<u>8</u>
• Disassociate Anesthetic:	<u>107</u>
• Narcotic Analgesic:	<u>378</u>
• Inhalant:	<u>12</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>531</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	<u>602</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Out:	<u>23</u>
• Medical Rule Out:	<u>38</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>195</u>
• Results Pending:	<u>186</u>
• Tox Found No Drugs:	<u>52</u>
• Refused:	<u>65</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>64</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>61</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>135</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>18</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>398</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>13*</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>214</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>5</u>
• Other Students:	<u>266</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>485</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

Other Training:

*Four-hour DITEP training in Midway ISD with 35 participants including seven nurses.

A DRE Instructor Update training was held January 30 in Austin with 51 Texas DRE instructors attending. Chuck Hayes and Dick Studdard were the presenters.

Drug Impairment Training for Texas Employers (DITTE)

During 2014, 587 (17 courses) supervisors/managers received training for the Drug Impairment Training for Texas Employers (DITTE). Currently six DRE Instructors (supervisory experience – Sgt., Lt.) administer the DITTE training on a statewide basis. Funding for this training initiative is provided through the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). This was the fourth year of funding. The continuation of this training will continue through 2015 through the provision of TxDOT grant funds.

Drug Impairment Training for Texas Community Supervision and Parole Officers

In 2014 Texas received grant funds for the development of a 6-hour impaired driving training course for Texas Probation and Parole officers. An advisory committee provided expertise and guidance in curriculum development. Course materials generated were an instructor manual, participant manual and a PowerPoint. Two pilot courses were held in Conroe and Beaumont with a total of 75 officers receiving training credit. The continuation of this training will continue through 2015 with the provision of TxDOT grant funds.

Narrative:

Thirty-nine of 51 Texas DRE instructors were utilized in providing, DRE, DRE Recertification, ARIDE, DITEP, DITTE and the Drug Impairment Training for Texas Community Supervision and Parole Officers. One DRE instructor reinstated during 2014.

A Current Drug Trends Module developed by Texas DRE instructors continues to be revised and implemented into each of the curricula (DRE, DRE recert, ARIDE, and DITEP as well as DITTE).

On September 30, 2014, a DRE agency coordinator meeting was held in Houston.

Report Submitted by Cecelia P Marquart, Texas DRE Coordinator

Utah

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>111</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>36</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>46</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>298</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>106</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>404</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>98</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>100</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>90</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>71</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>87</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>20</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>40</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>21</u>
• Refused:	<u>2</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>25</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>10</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>202</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Report Submitted by Jason Marshall, Utah DRE Coordinator

Vermont

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>36</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>3</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>17</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>217</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>69</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>286</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>86</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>49</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>101</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>106</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>92</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>6</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>27</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>14</u>
• Refused:	<u>53</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>13</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>68</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>55</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>11</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>12</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>2</u>
• Other Students:	<u>160</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>178</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>89</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Several DREs did an alcohol workshop for state prosecutors and an overview of SFSTs and DRE related matters during their annual training.

Two of our DREs with Vermont State Police, who are military veterans, have done several trainings with various National Guard units on drug impairment issues to help them in awareness and prevention in substance abuse for returning veterans.

Interesting Cases

In one particular case in which a DRE was contacted to conduct an evaluation, the operator had a significant undiagnosed concussion from a MV crash a day earlier. The DRE was able to determine this medical condition early on and the operator was taken to a local hospital for medical care.

Narrative

Vermont's DEC Program grew from 29 to 36 DREs with a regional class in Burlington, VT. One student attended a DRE school in Massachusetts. During the Burlington class, two prosecutors and a toxicologist attended the entire school. Five students from other New England states also attended the Burlington class.

Our overall enforcement evaluations increased in by six percent in 2014 from 2013.

Vermont continues to see a large number of opinions and toxicology results in the CNS Depressant, Narcotic Analgesics and Cannabis categories. Poly-drug use is present in nearly half of all cases.

2015 is expected to bring an increase in the number of regional ARIDE classes offered throughout the state.

Report Submitted by Lt. John Flannigan, Vermont DRE Coordinator

Virginia

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>2</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>1</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>1</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>2</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>14</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>14</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion) – Data not reported

- Depressants: _____
- Stimulants: _____
- Hallucinogens: _____
- Dissociative Anesthetics: _____
- Narcotic Analgesics: _____
- Inhalants: _____
- Cannabis: _____

2. Poly Drug Use

- Poly Drugs: _____ Data not reported

3. Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: _____ Data not reported
- Medical Rule Outs: _____
- No Opinion of Impairment: _____
- Tox Results: Pending: _____
- Tox Found: No Drugs: _____
- Refused: _____

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u> </u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u> </u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>59</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>14</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>354</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>65</u>

Report Submitted by Butch Letteer, Virginia DRE Coordinator

Washington State

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>202</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>63</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>69</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>826</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>304</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1,130</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>291</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>303</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>8</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>12</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>398</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>292</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>281</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>22</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>45</u>
• Refused/No sample	<u>13</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>22</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>19</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>152</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>14</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>166</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>50</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>13</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>289</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

• SFST Refresher	131
• Number of Students	716

Interesting Cases

Legalized recreational cannabis has been the number one most inquired topic to date. Since late 2012, when the state legalized recreational cannabis, there is a profound interest on what impact this would have on the number of DUIs.

In Washington, cannabis has historically made up from 28-40 percent of our DRE enforcement evaluations. In the year following the passage of legalized cannabis (2013) the percentage increased from 9 to 44 percent of our total enforcement evaluations and then decreased in 2014 to 34 percent.

- 2008- 39 percent
- 2009- 28 percent
- 2010- 40 percent
- 2011- 40 percent
- 2012- 35 percent
- **2013- 44 percent (year after legalization)**
- 2014- 34 percent

While great interest and review is focused on Washington and the DUI picture, it's also important to focus on the toxicology review.

The Washington State Patrol state toxicologist reported the following information in DUI and DRE cases.

Year	Total # of impaired driving cases received for testing	Percentage of total cases testing positive for THC	Percentage of total cases testing positive for CARBOXY- THC
2009	4,809	18.2 %	26.3%
2010	5,012	19.4 %	28.2%
2011	5,132	20.2 %	28.4%
2012	5,298	18.6 %	28.6%
2013	5,468	24.9%	40.0%
2014	6,270	28.0%	36.3%

Note: Some of the reported cases can be duplicated in either THC or THC-carboxy columns.

Narrative

The Washington State DRE Program has focused on getting multiple officers trained in ARIDE in the years leading up to legalized recreational cannabis. As a result, 96 percent of the Washington State Patrol field force troopers have received ARIDE training.

ARIDE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Classes	0	0	2	20	27	9	31
Number of students	0	0	28	269	390	213	446

Report Submitted by Sergeant Mark Crandall, Washington State DRE Coordinator

West Virginia

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>19</u>	Certified 13 in December 2014
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>1</u>	
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>10</u>	

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>59</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>161</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>220</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>26</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>9</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>29</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>19</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>22</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>25</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>34</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>	
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>	
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>12</u>	1 did not complete final knowledge 1 certified in MD
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>	
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>	
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>1</u>	Participated in CA school, NC & MD

Participated in CA school. NC & MD facilitated certification process

• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>108</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u> </u>
• Number of SROs:	<u> </u>
• Other Students:	<u> </u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u> </u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>187</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>14</u>

Other Training

We held our first DRE School in Huntington, November 3-13, 2015. New Jersey was gracious in allowing us to go to their facility in Camden on December 1-5 for certification evaluations as well as our final knowledge examinations. We had 13 participants and two auditors in the class.

Twelve participants were certified and one student did not complete the final knowledge. The two auditors were the West Virginia State Police lab toxicologist and the West Virginia DMV senior attorney representative.

We had a list of excellent instructors and guest speakers for this class:

Don Decker (course manager)
Joe Turner (Indiana state coordinator)
Wes Stought (Ohio state coordinator)
Chuck Matson (Nebraska and South Dakota DRE instructor)
Bill Tower (NHTSA Region 3 Law Enforcement Liaison)
Stanley Boyd (Tennessee DRE instructor)
Ernie Floegel (IACP staff)

We sent one student to Maryland's DRE School in October. He was certified in December 2014.

New Jersey was a great location for the certification site. It offered excellent lodging options, and a vast amount of dining opportunities with reasonable pricing. The volunteers were absolutely wonderful and cooperative. We were able to see five of the seven drug categories during the evaluation process.

In addition to the above listed training, we held 71 SFST Refresher/Drugs that Impaired classes throughout the state. We trained 1937 state troopers, police officers and deputies across the state. We also conducted two Prosecuting the Drug Driver courses for the assistant attorney generals and West Virginia prosecutors. The assistant attorney generals prosecute the DUI in the administrative trials.

Maryland allowed us to send an additional 11 students to an ARIDE class in Cumberland.

Narrative

The numbers listed in the evaluation drug categories did not include the training evaluation numbers. I did not assume they needed to be included into the numbers. We are still experiencing issues with toxicology. We are currently working out logistics with the state police lab to accommodate testing at the local level; however, we will be working with NMS Lab, Corp. for additional testing options.

Report Submitted by Joey Koher, West Virginia DRE Coordinator

Wisconsin

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>193</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>19</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>124</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>861</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>738</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1618</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>488</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>408</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>6</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>5</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>298</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>608</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>349</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>10</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>38</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>N/A</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>29</u>
• Refused:	<u>48</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>42</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>41</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>192</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>24</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>578</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>Unk.</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>Unk.</u>
• Other Students:	<u>Unk.</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>124</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>31</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>708</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>54</u>

Other Training

• Number of Drugs That Impair Driving Classes:	<u>24</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>496</u>

Interesting Cases

Milwaukee: For his outstanding work as an advocate for the mentally ill, Milwaukee Police Officer Steve Krejci received the 2014 Friend of the Friendless Award from Wisconsin Community Services (WCS) at a recognition event on June 4, 2014. “He has always shown great respect to our clients and takes our concerns seriously,” said Colleen Dublinski, clinical director of the WCS Outpatient Mental Health Clinic. “We really believe he deserves the Friend of the Friendless award as he has been a champion in advocating for the needs of our clients.”

Officer Krejci first came in contact with the WCS Outpatient Mental Health Clinic in 2010 when he was answering a call for service at the location. Clinic workers remember how respectful he was with the client and that his assistance with the situation was greatly appreciated.

In 2011, Officer Krejci asked the Clinic if clients could assist him in a training exercise for the Wisconsin Drug Recognition Expert Program Field Certifications. Officers were being trained on the effects medications may have on a field sobriety test. Many clients volunteered to join the study. The training exercise turned out to be a positive experience for both police officers and clients. The police got valuable firsthand experience as part of their training and the opportunity to interact with individuals who have a serious mental health diagnosis in a non-crisis situation. The clients enjoyed their positive interactions with law enforcement officers and felt they had something important to offer in the education of the police force.

According to Dublinski, when the WCS Outpatient Mental Health Clinic has experienced problem situations that require a little more attention, Officer Krejci has always been willing to accept calls and look into situations at the clinic or within the clients’ homes. She said that he truly deserves the Friend of the Friendless Award for his continual support and “so often going above and beyond the call of duty for the sake of our clinic clients.”

Other recipients of the 2014 Friend of the Friendless Award were John Maher, former executive director of the Irish Cultural and Heritage Center and current funeral director at Brett Funeral Home, for his willingness to help disenfranchised individuals in our community through his kindness and generosity; and Mary Briggs-Sedlacheck, former nurse at Aurora Family Care Clinic, for her many years of compassionate care and tireless advocacy for disenfranchised individuals.

Note: The term “Friend of the Friendless” refers to those special individuals who support, assist, encourage, empower and advocate for those who seem to be outcasts in our communities. In 1912 a small group of ministers founded the Wisconsin Chapter of the Society for the Friendless, which was the original name of WCS. The award was established by WCS in 2001 to recognize persons and/or agencies that have demonstrated a long-term commitment to meeting the needs of those considered ostracized from the mainstream of the community. This commitment may be practiced professionally or personally, locally or at a statewide level. Past awardees include Steve Swigart, Kit & Joel McNally; E. Michael McCann; Tyrone Dumas; Rev. Joseph Ellwanger; and Gwen Moore.

Narrative

2014 was a productive year for the DEC Program in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Department Health Services (DHS), through a federal SPF PFS II grant, has provided funding for a 2014 and 2015 Spring Wisconsin Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training program. The funding was offered exclusively to select counties in Wisconsin. In addition to the DHS-funded Spring DRE Schools, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WiDOT), Bureau of Transportation Safety (BOTS) has funded Fall Wisconsin Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training programs for 2014 and 2015 offered to officers statewide. With the additional Spring DRE School we were able to train more officers to become DREs in one year than we have ever been able to do in the past.

Besides the two DRE Schools, five separate DRE Re-Certification/Updates were held across the state at various locations and dates. These provided DREs with an opportunity to gain valuable information in regard to the latest drug trends and patterns, receive important program information, and perform instructor-witnessed evaluations as well as to receive the required training to maintain certifications.

Breaking away from the standard DRE Re-Certification/Update agenda that we've done in the past, we decided in 2014 to conduct the training around the "Back to the Basics" theme and focused on the fundamentals of the 12-step process and ensured all our DREs are conducting evaluations in a standardized and systematic process as outlined by the program. This included any updates and proficiency skills checks as well as current drug trends and legal updates.

Accomplishments for 2014 included the successful completion and certification of 41 officers who attended the DRE Pre-School and DRE School as well as two auditors from the Wisconsin State Crime Lab and one from the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene. The field certification portion of the DRE School was held in Milwaukee and was once again a huge success. With the continued success with this portion of the training we will plan to continue to utilize this as a training venue in the future.

Several other classes held throughout the year in DITEP, ARIDE, SFST, and Drugs That Impair Driving, and SFST Refreshers, training over 2000 officers in total.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Nate Thompson, Wisconsin DRE State Coordinator

Wyoming

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>86</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>26</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>38</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>285</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>126</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>411</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>87</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>136</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>5</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>8</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>78</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>4</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>168</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>145</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>10</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>60</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>36</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>45</u>
• Refused:	<u>6</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>23</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>21</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>11</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>10</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>11</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>210</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>25</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>57</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>72</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>108</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Interesting Cases

On May 31, 2014, a 34-year-old woman was driving a vehicle in Sheridan when she left the roadway and struck two bicyclists. The collision killed one bicyclist and seriously injured the second bicyclist. Although the initial responding officer recognized the driver as impaired, he did not believe the impairment was due to alcohol and called a DRE to assist with the

investigation. A Sheridan Police Department DRE responded and continued the investigation, subsequently determining that the driver was under the influence of prescription medications. The woman was charged with one count of vehicular homicide and one count of DUI causing serious bodily injury. She later pled guilty to both charges and was sentenced to 8-20 years in the Wyoming State Penitentiary for the homicide charge with ten years of supervised probation upon her release for the second charge.

On September 21, 2014, a 17-year-old woman who had just been released from jail was driving a vehicle in Casper while purposefully inhaling canned air duster. The duster contained an active ingredient, difluoroethane, which caused the woman to pass out while driving. The vehicle struck the side of the Wyoming Medical Center in excess of 70 mph, killing two adult passengers in the vehicle. There was no evidence of braking prior to the crash. After an investigation involving a Casper PD DRE, the driver survived the crash and was subsequently charged as an adult with two counts of vehicular homicide. The woman pled guilty to two counts of vehicular homicide and was sentenced to 12-16 years in prison.

Narrative

A DRE Instructor school was held in Laramie on April 21-25. Although the school had all 12 slots initially filled, one candidate had to withdraw due to unforeseen obligations with his agency. Of the remaining 11 students, 10 were able to complete their instructor certifications. The eleventh candidate had a family emergency and was unable to attend the field certifications but is still working to complete his certification.

On May 12-22, the seventh DRE Preliminary School and Basic school was completed in Laramie. Twenty-two Wyoming students from 18 agencies completed the classroom portion of the training. A twenty-third student from a nineteenth agency did not pass the Preliminary School and was not allowed to continue onto the 7-Day DRE School. The training included two alcohol workshops in which volunteers were dosed with alcohol to the point where they exhibited physiological effects of being under the influence of a central nervous system depressant.

Alcohol for these labs was provided at no charge by the Wyoming Liquor Commission. Of the 22 Wyoming students who started the training, 21 completed the field certification portion of the training. The senior instructor was from Wyoming and the course manager was from New Mexico. The remaining instructors were Wyoming instructors, one South Dakota instructor, and several Wyoming instructor candidates who were finishing their certification training. Upon the completion of the training, a graduation ceremony was held. All the administrators and contributors to the program were invited but none were able to attend.

The 21 students were divided into three groups for the field certifications in Fresno and Oakland, California. Students and Wyoming instructors flew to California where two rental vans were used to shuttle them around. The students were housed at the Hampton Inn in Fresno and the Courtyard by Marriott in Oakland. The actual evaluations were conducted at the local California Highway Patrol Field Offices in both locations with the assistance of CHP DRE instructors. All 21 students completed the necessary evaluations for certification.

Report Submitted by Jonlee S. Anderle, Wyoming DRE Coordinator

Canada

DRE Year End Summary Report 2014

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>585</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>101</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>96</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1,414</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>919</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>2,333</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>579</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>502</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>20</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>40</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>387</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>11</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>694</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>820</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>73</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>70</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>161</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>189</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>13</u>
• Refused:	<u>40</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>83</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>89</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>3</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>3</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>25</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>175</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>23</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>404</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>6</u>

Other Training

One SFST instructor was certified in 2014. He took his training in Fall 2013 but had a family emergency and could not attend the practical session of the course. He attended this in early 2014 and gained certification.

UV light training of the DREs been ongoing across the county.

Interesting Cases

In a Nova Scotia case (*R vs Fogarty*), the accused appealed his conviction of impaired driving causing death X2. This was the first trial involving DRE evidence in an impaired causing death matter in this province. His appeal was dismissed.

In the Yukon a couple of cases were evaluated with subjects showing strong signs of impairment. The DRE determined these as being medical rule-outs possibly related to seizures.

Narrative

The data provided on this report is incomplete as statistics were not available from a number of agencies to their coordinators and therefore are not reflected in this data. This has been exacerbated by the lack of administrative support for the National DEC Program and because the national coordinator's position has been vacant for approximately one year. The new national coordinator should be in position July 2015 full time and with the addition of the OIC National Training Standards position, this should no longer be an issue.

The RCMP, in partnership with the Ministry of Transport in Ontario, have funded a research project by the Drugs and Driving Committee of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science on the feasibility and required standards to introduce roadside oral fluid testing as an adjunct to the DECP to assist in dealing with drug impaired driving. Collection of oral fluid samples from impaired subjects was done in conjunction with DRE certification events held in Jacksonville, FL, and Phoenix, AZ. We would like to thank the other states who allowed our team to attend and collect samples while they were running their own events (Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana).

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(As of 10/16/2015)

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IACP TAP & DRE Section Representatives

(As of October 2015)

Region I

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. [Includes Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan]

TAP Representative – Lieutenant Jonlee Anderle, Wyoming Highway Safety Office; 307-760-8453; jsanderle@aol.com

DRE Section Representative – Detective Christine Frank, Albuquerque, NM, Police Department (505) 768-2115; cmfrank99@gmail.com

Region II

Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

TAP Representative – Joe Turner, Indiana Law Enforcement Academy, (317) 837-3297; jturner@ilea.in.gov

DRE Section Representative – Elizabeth Earleywine, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; (202) 366-2470; Elizabeth_Earleywine@yahoo.com

Region III

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. [Includes Canadian Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.]

TAP and DRE Section Representative – Sergeant Don Decker, Nahant, MA, PD; (781) 581-1212; djdecker57@verizon.net

Region IV

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia

TAP Representative – Deputy Chief Jim Maisano, Norman, OK, PD; (405) 366-5210; jmaisano@cox.net

DRE Section Representative – Kyle Clark, Florida State DRE Coordinator; (904) 620-4782; kyle.clark@unf.edu