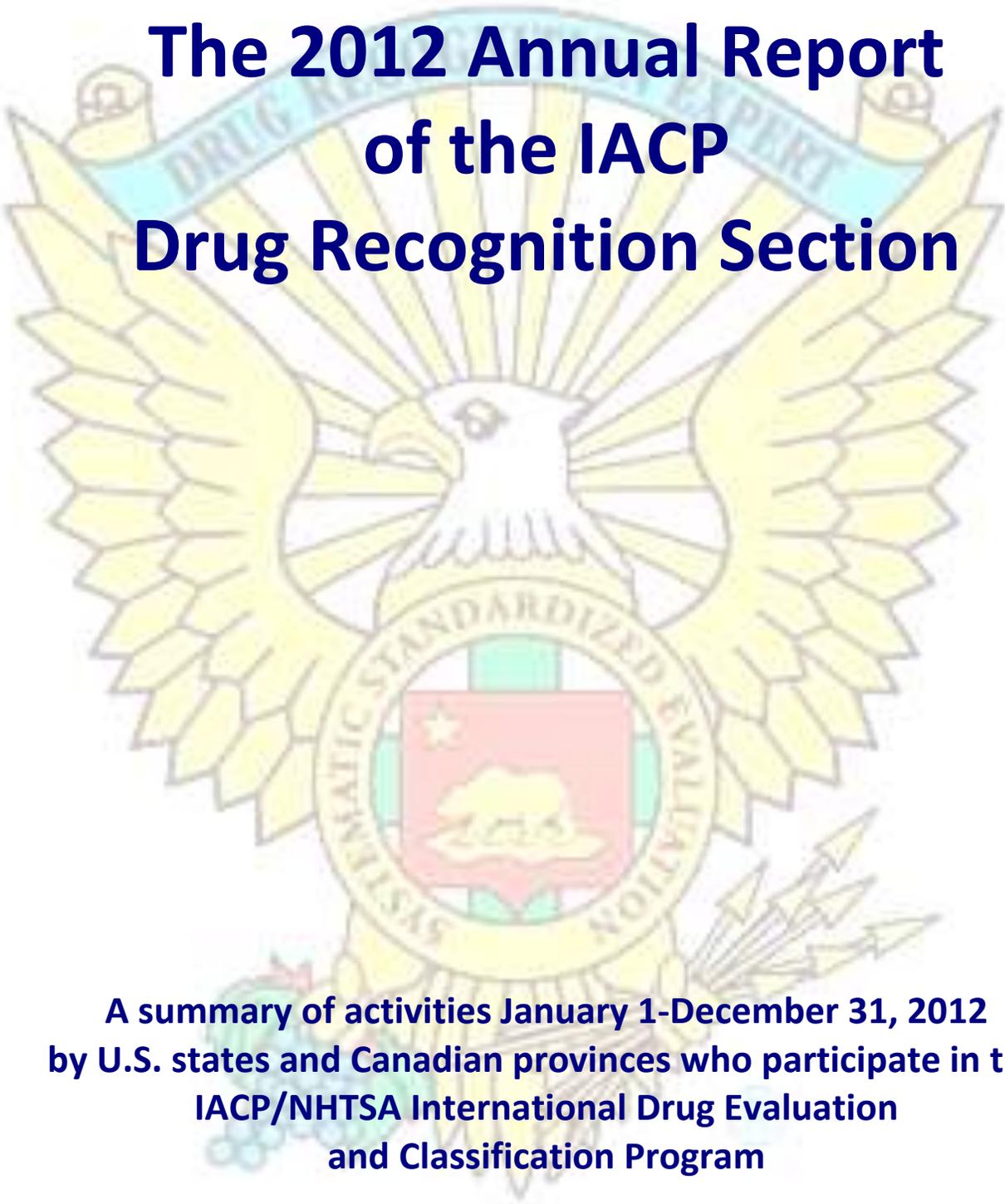


The 2012 Annual Report of the Drug Recognition Expert Section



October 2013



The 2012 Annual Report of the IACP Drug Recognition Section

**A summary of activities January 1-December 31, 2012
by U.S. states and Canadian provinces who participate in the
IACP/NHTSA International Drug Evaluation
and Classification Program**

Contents

Letter from the Chair of the Drug Recognition Section	3
Description of the Drug Recognition Expert Insignia	4
The Drug Evaluation and Classification Program: IACP/NHTSA Coordination and Support	5
About the IACP DRE Section: Its Mission and Structure	8
DRE Section Strategic Plan 2006	
DRE Section Officers, Former Chairs	
IACP DECP Staff	
The DRE Section's Annual Training Conference	
About the DECP Technical Advisory Panel	16
Reports from the DECP States and Canada	17
Appendix	
DECP State Coordinators, IACP Staff and NHTSA Contact Information	161
Members of IACP DECP Technical Advisory Panel	167
DRE Section and TAP Regional Representatives	170



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October 3, 2013

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 information included in this report reflects the overview and activities of the DECP in the United States and Canada for the calendar year 2012. The DRE state coordinators—representing the states that participate in the DEC Program—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.

Significant achievements in 2012 included the expansion of the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training, Connecticut's first DRE training class, as well as the varied uses of our DREs beyond the 12-step evaluation. In August 2012, the DRE Section held its 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Seattle, Wash. The attendance of 750 was the highest we have had in five years. 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.

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 also go to the IACP staff members who assisted in the preparation of this report. Their often behind-the-scenes work is what helps this international program succeed.

Joe Abrusci
Chair 2012-2013
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.

2012 IACP/NHTSA Coordination and Support

At the end of December 2012 the number of drug recognition experts (DREs) in the IACP database was 6,940, 1,424 of whom 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 liaisons with NHTSA and with the DECP state training coordinators. They provide technical assistance to state coordinators and serve as a resource to states that do not yet have a Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program in place or to states facing challenges within their DEC Programs. They assist with the training curricula updates and manual revisions, not only for DRE training but also for the curricula for the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) and the Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST). They facilitate the meetings of the IACP Highway Safety Committee's Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) to the DEC Program and provide other assistance as needed. As staff liaisons to the IACP DRE Section, the staff coordinate the annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving.

The following summarizes noteworthy activities and programs involving IACP and NHTSA during 2012:

New DECP States

Connecticut having been approved as the 49th DECP State at the end of 2011, held their first DRE class in the spring of 2012.

Non-DECP State

West Virginia remains the only state that is not part of the national DEC Program. Communication between the IACP, NHTSA Region 3 and the West Virginia Office of Highway Safety continue. Legislation is being considered that will make implementing a DEC Program easier.

Existing DECP States with Challenges

In Virginia, SFST Training Standards for Basic Law Enforcement students was scheduled to have been brought into compliance effective January 1, 2012. Because of internal issues, this mandate was moved back until January 1, 2014. With the help of out-of-state instructors, the state has conducted training in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE).

The District of Columbia continues to make slow progress.

Illinois conducted three (3) ARIDE Training classes as well as a DRE school in 2012.

Rhode Island continues to improve. A DRE school was completed in 2012 and certified 17 officers.

DRE School Visits and Training

IACP monitored 13 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; Pearl City, HI; and Phoenix, AZ. At each of these schools, 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, the IACP Highway Safety Committee and the TAP. In addition DRE instructors were interviewed for their recommended revisions to the DRE curriculum.

Support

During 2012, DECP states conducted 58 DRE schools and trained approximately 1,241 officers. IACP credentialed approximately 1,258 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 2012, 485 ARIDE classes were conducted, with approximately 10,074 students being trained. The state of Ohio conducted the highest number of classes (52), training 1,282 officers, and California conducted 50 classes, training 1,462 officers.

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 2012 nineteen states conducted 108 classes with 3460 students being trained. The IACP staff upon receiving request about DITEP and the training direct the enquiries to the individual states.

DRE Manual Updates

The Synchronization Project, which is the standardization of the language in the SFST, ARIDE and DRE manuals continued throughout 2012. The IACP staff in conjunction with NHTSA and the TAP curriculum committee, participated in meetings, and conference calls concerning this project and specifically with the DRE Manuals.

Technical Advisory Panel (TAP)

The annual TAP meeting was held on September 28, 2012, during the IACP annual conference in San Diego, CA. 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 Annual DRE Section Meeting was held on September 29, 2012, in San Diego, CA. The IACP staff assisted the section chair in developing agenda items and following up on issues discussed during the meeting. The midyear DRE Section meeting was held in Seattle, WA, on August 18, 2012, during the section's 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving.

Data Collection

By the end of 2012 a total of 305,163 evaluations, representing those conducted in both enforcement and training environments were entered into the data system. The total evaluations entered for 2012 was 26,331 of

which 87 percent, or 22,899, were enforcement evaluations. Within the 45 of the 49 states who should be entering data, 3,979 DREs recorded their evaluations. Our goals are to continue to ensure that 100 percent of all of the DEC program states are utilizing this data system. For 2012, the following state had no entries in the system: Arizona, Illinois, Maryland, Virginia (which no longer has DREs) and Washington. Arizona, Maryland and Washington have their own databases but have submitted their data to the national database; however, there have been challenges with these attempts to download this data.

IACP Staff Activities

Additionally, the national and regional coordinators participated in the following events:

1. The Dutchess County, NY, STOP-DWI Planning Committee meetings (as chair)
2. New York State / Governors Traffic safety Committee TAP Committee Meeting
3. The TAP Annual Meeting
4. Quarterly meetings of the New Jersey DRE Association
5. Site visits and planning meetings for the 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving
6. Connecticut Chiefs of Police Regional Meetings
7. The New York Governors Highway Safety Committee meeting on expanded Crackdowns.
8. The 18th Law Enforcement Recognition Luncheon and Awards Ceremony, Dutchess County New York
9. Various Prosecution (TSRP) meetings and training
10. The Mid-Hudson Region STOP-DWI Enforcement / Prosecution Conference
11. Meetings with NHTSA Region II & Region X personnel
12. Meetings with NHTSA headquarters personnel
13. The Increasing Diversity of Chemicals in Synthetic Stimulants and Cathinone Cases Webinar
14. DRE Section midyear and annual meetings (as facilitators)
15. The 2012 Annual Meeting of the DECP State Coordinators (as facilitators)
16. The TAP and Highway Safety Committee Meetings
17. DRE In-Service and Recertification Training, Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island
18. PRE/DRE Schools attended, Arizona, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania,
19. ARIDE Schools attended, Connecticut, New York, Wyoming
20. SFST Training Attended, New York
21. Consensus Meeting on the development of Standards for Toxicology Testing
22. NYSP Conference on Synthetic Drugs and Excited Delirium
23. Connecticut 2012 Traffic Safety Law Enforcement Summit
24. National Traffic Law Center / IACP / NHTSA conferences calls on DRE related cases
25. The Oregon Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII (as chair)
26. The Oregon DUII Multi-Disciplinary Training Task Force annual Impaired Driving Conference
27. The Oregon Transportation Safety Conference, Salem, Oregon
28. Monthly meetings of the Oregon Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII, Salem, OR (as facilitator)
29. The National Lifesavers Conference, Orlando, FL(as presenter)
30. NHTSA SFST and ARIDE curriculum workgroups, Oklahoma City, OK
31. The Oregon Legislative DUI Health / Care Judicial Committee meeting
32. DRE curriculum revisions conference calls with NHTSA and the M. Davis Group.

About the IACP DRE 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.

DRE Section Eligibility

Membership in this section is 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 \$120.
- 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 \$120.

2012 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 2012 annual meeting was held on September 29, in San Diego, CA. Discussion items included the section's *Annual Report*; the proposed agenda for the section's upcoming 2013 training conference in Oklahoma City, OK; privacy issues with the NHTSA DRE Tracking/data collection the DRE Emeritus and Ambassador awards; the Karen Tarney Bookstaff Award; strategies for increasing membership; the creation of a Lifetime Achievement Award; MADD announcement of focus on drugged driving; and the election of a third vice chair for the section.

The section also held a midyear lunch and meeting on August 18, 2012, at the 18th Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Seattle, WA.

An update on the section's annual training conference is included in this report under "The DRE Section's Annual Training Conference".

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.

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 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.

Strategic Intents

#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.

2012 DRE Section Officers, Former Chairs and IACP DECP Staff

Chair: Major Jim Maisano, Norman, Oklahoma, Police Department

Major Jim Maisano is a 28-year veteran with the Norman Police Department, where he currently serves as the bureau commander of Staff Services Operations. He previously served as the bureau commander of Patrol Operations and as division commander of the Narcotics Division. Major Maisano has been a Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) instructor since 1989. He attended the first DRE class conducted in Oklahoma in 1991 and later attended DRE instructor training in Texas. Major Maisano assumed the duties of the state DRE coordinator in 1994 and continues to serve in that position today. In 2006 he was appointed to the IACP Technical Advisory Panel to the DEC Program where he represents Region IV (Southern). He is currently serving his second term. In 2008 he was elected as a vice chair of the DRE Section. Major Maisano is a graduate of Northeastern State University with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice and a graduate of Oklahoma City University with a master's degree in criminal justice administration. He is a graduate of the 207th Session of the FBI National Academy conducted at Quantico, Virginia in 2001. Major Maisano is an adjunct faculty for the University of Phoenix. He has worked as the project director with the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police to coordinate the training programs they offer in SFST and impaired driving classes. He has been a guest presenter at numerous events relating to impaired driving and continues to take an active teaching role in classes throughout the state.

First Vice-Chair: Officer Joe Abrusci, Mt. Olive, New Jersey, Police Department

Joseph Abrusci has been a member of the Mt Olive Police Department since 1981. He has received numerous awards and citations for DWI and drug arrests. He has led his department in these areas for most of his career. He was certified as an instructor in the SFST battery in 1987 and was involved with helping to establish the New Jersey DRE Program in 1991. He is a DRE instructor and has served as president of the New Jersey DRE Association since 2006.

Second Vice 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.

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

Elizabeth Earleywine joined the Illinois Department of Transportation's Division of Traffic Safety in May 2006, where she serves as Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor for Illinois. Ms. Earleywine is responsible for the creation and development of this program in Illinois. In this position, she provides training, research, technical assistance and support to Illinois prosecutors, law enforcement and other traffic safety partners. She has also acts as SFST/DRE Program Coordinator for the State. Prior to joining IDOT-DTS, Ms. Earleywine served 1 ½ years as senior attorney with the National Traffic Law Center in Alexandria, Virginia. The NTLC benefits prosecutors and their traffic safety partners by increasing the awareness of highway safety issues through the compilation, creation and distribution of legal and technical information and by providing training and reference services. Ms. Earleywine was an Assistant State's Attorney in the Winnebago County, Illinois State's Attorney's Office for over 8 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.

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
2003 - 2004	Joseph Turner, Indiana Law Enforcement Academy
2004 - 2005	Assistant Commander Dan Webb, Texas Department of Public Safety
2005 - 2006	William Morrison, Montgomery County Police Department, Maryland
2006 - 2007	Corporal Evan Graham, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
2007 - 2008	Lt. Colonel Darrell Fisher, Nebraska State Patrol
2008 - 2009	Master Officer Robert Jenkins, Miami Beach Police Department, Florida
2009 - 2010	Lieutenant Thomas H. Woodward, Maryland State Police
2010 – 2011	Trooper Timothy Plummer, Oregon State Police
2011 – 2012	Sergeant Don Marose, Minnesota State Patrol

IACP DRE Section Staff

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

Carolyn Cockroft has served for 15 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 26 years, Ms. Cockroft works in the Division of State and Provincial Police.

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. Upon his retirement 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). He also coordinates all DEC program training, including the maintenance of the training agenda. 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 DRE Section in 1999. Mr. Hayes provides additional program support and assists with the expansion and development of the DEC program and the Drug Impaired Training for Education Professionals (DITEP). He also assists with planning the 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 and has worked not only in the S&P Division but also 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 19,000 active and inactive DREs, she also lends support to the staff at the DRE Section's annual training conference.

The IACP 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving

The IACP 18th Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving convened on August 16 - 18, 2012, at the Westin Hotel Downtown, in Seattle, WA. Over the course of three days, approximately 750 members of the impaired driving enforcement and highway safety community participated in morning general sessions and afternoon workshops. Professionals from the fields of DRE training, toxicology, prosecution, research and medicine were among the speakers.

Among the topics addressed were

The U.S. Response to Drugged Driving – U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy
Physiological and Psychophysical Effects of Cannabis Intoxication

DUI and Speed Fatality
Medical Conditions That Sometimes Mimic Drug Impairment
Anatomy of Field Certifications
Narcotic Analgesics and Other New Opiates
DRE Vital Signs
Bath Salts 101
Speed and Alcohol
Coping With the Challenges: Surviving the Defense Attacks
History of DRE
Current Alcohol and Drug Trends
Spice and Synthetic Cannabinoids
Medical Marijuana
NHTSA/IACP Updates
Surviving the Job
Course Manager Training

The conference was co-hosted by the IACP Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Section, the Washington State Patrol, the Washington Traffic Safety Commission, and the National Traffic Safety Administration. Deputy Chief Jim Maisano, Norman Oklahoma Police Department, and the DRE section's chair, presided over the three-day event.

Attendee critiques of the session were extremely positive. For a report summary of the evaluations, contact Carolyn Cockroft at cockroftc@theiacp.org

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 and 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

Year End State's Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>16</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>14</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>0</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>14</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE Opinion)

• Stimulant:	<u>2</u>
• Depressant:	<u>5</u>
• Hallucinogen:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesic:	<u>3</u>
• Inhalant:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>1</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	<u>2</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Out:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Out:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>3</u>
• Results Pending:	<u>6</u>
• Tox Found No Drugs:	<u>1</u>
• Refused:	<u>2</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/SFST 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>

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>

*These trainings are not done through this office. SFST and SFST instructor training is done at various locations and through different agencies throughout the state.

Report Submitted by Brandon Hughes, Alabama Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor and DRE Coordinator

Alaska

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>27</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>7</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>10</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>103</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>7</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>110</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>33</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>17</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>2</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>28</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>35</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>46</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>10</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>Unk</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>9</u>
• Refused:	<u>0</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>24</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>30</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>30</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>30</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>60</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>110</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Two DREs attended the IACP 18th Annual IACP DRE Conference on Impaired Driving.

Narrative

Alaska has seen a significant increase in DUID cases involving synthetic narcotics.

Report Submitted by: Lt. Arthur Dunn, Alaska State DRE Coordinator

Arizona

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>416</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>133</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>58</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>2234</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>396</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>2633</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>544</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>498</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>8</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>20</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>412</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>859</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>654</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>23</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>56</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>895</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>-</u>
• Refused:	<u>1</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>52</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>44</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>10</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>207</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>27</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>345</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>10</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>28</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>6</u>
• Other Students:	<u>196</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>230</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>23</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>288</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>19</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>214</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>

Other Training

The Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS) facilitated General Instructor training for 15 individuals as a prerequisite to Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) Instructor School. Additionally, GOHS collaborated with the National Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors (TSRP) to facilitate a national impaired driver training opportunity. Hensley was the local host. Approximately 50 officers attended the training at two locations (Phoenix and Tucson).

Narrative

The GOHS supports the continued collaboration of Arizona's law enforcement community in the removal of impaired drivers from our roadways. In addition to the funding provided for impaired driver recognition training, the GOHS also provides overtime funding to support drug recognition expert certification nights hosted by the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office and Sheriff Joe Arpaio. Sheriff Arpaio welcomes law enforcement personnel from states and countries outside of Arizona to "DRE Cert Nights" at the Maricopa County 4th Avenue Jail facility. Law enforcement personnel from Arizona and 15 other states attended DRE Cert Nights over the course of 2012 completing more than 2,800 training evaluations in 94 DRE Cert Nights.

Arizona continues to work toward developing an online DRE In-Service as well as a DRE webinar database.

Report Submitted by Bridget Reutter, Arizona DRE Coordinator

Arkansas

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>186</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>45</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>53</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>521</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>201</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>734</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>77</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>204</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>6</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>134</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>113</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>127</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>9</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>14</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>51</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>490</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>13</u>
• Refused:	<u>34</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>30</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>24 (est)</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>NA</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>NA</u>

ARIDE Training

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

DITEP Training

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

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>22</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>513</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>14</u>

Other Training

The Arkansas Drug Recognition Annual Conference was held in Hot Springs Arkansas on July 26-27. The topics addressed synthetic cannabinoids and other designer drugs trends. Also information was provided on toxicology, testing and prescription medications.

The 8-hours DUI program was provided to 73 officers during the year. This course is designed to bridge the gap between SFST and DRE course information.

Report submitted by Jon Waldrip, State DRE Coordinator for Arkansas

California

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>1260</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>161</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>118</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>4,395</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>235</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>4,634</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Stimulant:	<u>2,302</u>
• Depressant:	<u>953</u>
• Hallucinogen:	<u>51</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>62</u>
• Narcotic Analgesic:	<u>1,371</u>
• Inhalant:	<u>31</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>1,762</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	<u>1,898</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Out:	<u>26</u>
• Medical Rule Out:	<u>32</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>156</u>
• Results Pending:	<u>1,610</u>
• Tox Found No Drugs:	<u>114</u>
• Refused:	<u>108</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>360</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>346</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>40</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>30</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>39</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>367</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>50</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1,462</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>10</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>16</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>N/A</u>
• Other Students:	<u>313</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>329</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>27</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>498</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>79</u>

Other Training

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) - Impaired Driving/DRE Unit continued to receive numerous requests from California law enforcement agencies to attend the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driver Enforcement (ARIDE) courses statewide, as indicated in a 227 percent increase in the number of classes hosted and a 313 percent increase in students attending between 2011 and 2012. Two Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) schools, which were planned by outside entities (California Narcotics Officer Association and American River College) were cancelled this year due to lack of enrollment. Nonetheless, California trained 360 students and 346 were certified as DREs. The variance of DRE students to certified DREs accounts for a total of nine non-sworn personnel from the following: various district attorney's offices, Department of Justice, county toxicologists and criminalists, and traffic safety resource prosecutors.

Interesting Cases

Two DRE cases from 2012 stand out. The first case occurred in the San Geronio Pass CHP Area. On October 27, 2012 at approximately 0310 hours, CHP officers responded to a call of a Greyhound bus driving erratically on Interstate 10, near the Whitewater rest area. Officers located the Greyhound bus driving erratic and initiated a traffic stop. CHP officers contacted the bus driver and observed objective signs of drug use. The officers observed the bus driver exhibit unsteady gait, fidgety fingers, retracted eyelids, and his speech was thick and rapid, and bruxism. The officer conducted a DUI investigation and administered SFSTs and concluded that the bus driver was under the influence of drugs and arrested him for DUI, (23152(a) VC.). The bus driver was transported to the CHP office where a DRE evaluation was conducted by a certified DRE. The DRE concluded that the bus driver was under the influence of a CNS Stimulant and Narcotic Analgesic. The bus driver was booked into the county jail. The toxicological sample (blood) results returned positive for methamphetamine. The case was filed by the local district attorney. The bus driver failed to appear in court and a warrant for his arrest has been issued. The original call for this incident came from a passenger aboard the Greyhound bus who reported to CHP dispatch that the bus driver was driving erratically and made several unscheduled stops at truck stops and rest areas. The caller reported there were several passengers who complained to the bus driver, and he was belligerent towards them.

The second case occurred in Ventura on September 26, 2012. CHP officers were called by the Ventura Police Department to respond to a fatal collision involving a school bus. A female school bus driver was driving in a residential area near three schools, one elementary, one junior high, and one high school. As the driver of the bus was making a left turn, she hit an elderly pedestrian crossing the street in a crosswalk. The pedestrian suffered serious injuries as a result of the collision and was transported to a nearby hospital. An experienced CHP DRE responded to the scene and was asked to evaluate the bus driver. The DRE contacted the bus driver and observed that she was nervous, fidgety, and had constricted pupils. Her speech was thick. The DRE conducted a DUI investigation and administered SFSTs. During the investigation, the bus driver admitted to taking the prescription Vicodin the night before. The bus driver also complained of back pain and seemed incoherent at times. The DRE concluded that the driver was under the influence of a controlled substance and arrested the bus driver for DUI, (23153(a) VC.). The bus driver was transported to the Ventura Area CHP office to conduct a DRE evaluation. A DRE evaluation was completed and the officer concluded that the bus driver was under the combined influence of a CNS Depressant and a CNS Stimulant. The toxicological sample (blood) returned positive for four separate CNS Depressants. The bus driver was booked into the county jail and is being charged by the district attorney for Felony DUI and Vehicular Manslaughter, as a result of the pedestrian succumbing to the injuries.

Narrative

In 2012, the CHP Impaired Driving/DRE Unit increased the training courses offered and certified numerous local, county, and state law enforcement officers in ARIDE, DRE, and SFST, surpassing the goals and objectives set forth by the California Office of Traffic Safety. The CHP Impaired Driving/DRE Unit established relations with several district attorneys' offices throughout the state and instructed the ARIDE course to new prosecutors. The training courses have received numerous accolades and positive critiques as the information relayed will help prosecute drugged driving cases. The CHP Impaired Driving/DRE Unit established partnerships with allied law enforcement agencies by starting several new DRE field certification sites. On the legislative front, an amendment bill to the DUI laws, (23152 & 23153 VC.), was passed that will differentiate between DUI alcohol and DUI drugs, including the combination of the two. The bill is scheduled to take effect in January 2014. The CHP Impaired Driving/DRE Unit has increased its efforts to expand the DRE program by establishing partnerships with law enforcement agencies in a collaborative effort to combat the ongoing issues associated with drug-impaired drivers.

Submitted by CHP Sergeant Jarod Primicerio, California DRE Coordinator

Canada

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>480</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>101</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>92</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1380</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>258</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1638</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>346</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>240</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>14</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>28</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>259</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>8</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>391</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>376</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>59</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>50</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>197</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>240</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>6</u>
• Refused:	<u>35</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>40</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>40</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>30</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>135</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u></u>

DITEP Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>32</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1868</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>28</u>

Interesting Cases

In 2012, we noted the presence of bath salts throughout the province of Quebec as five toxicological results came back positive for MDPV. These cases are still pending trial.

Narrative

Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) training is now given to all recruits who come through initial police training at the provincial police school, École nationale de Police du Québec (ÉNPQ). The recruits first learn SFST in college and then complete their training and certification at the ÉNPQ. A total of 135 SFST instructors are also disseminated through all the police forces in the province. These instructors were certified at the ÉNPQ during a course that included two alcohol workshops. They are recognized by the ÉNPQ to teach within their police force. The total of classes taught is not confirmed, but a total of 1287 SFST users were certified in 2012.

In the summer of 2012, Durham Regional Police, Ontario, partnered with Toronto, York and Peel and conducted a DRE “mini course” consisting of six officers. This was an attempt to (1) reduce the possible costs that will be downloaded by the RCMP to those agencies participating DRE program; and (2) supplement the RCMP courses with additional opportunities to certify new DRE officers.

Report Submitted by Mireille Moore, National DRE Coordinator

Colorado

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>184</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>35</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>62</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>834</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>94</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>928</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>73</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>105</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>65</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>267</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>246</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>27</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>53</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>418</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>90</u>
• Refused:	<u>40</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</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>258</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>22</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>422</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>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>16</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>

Other Training

Prosecuting the Drug Impaired Driver is a one-day course provided by the Colorado District Attorneys' Council designed to provide prosecutors and law enforcement with the most up-to-date information and the tools needed to process and prosecute drug impaired driving cases. The training addresses Driving under the Influence Drugs (DUID) investigations, including application of the SFSTs; Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) investigations; non-DRE investigations;

and an overview of the indicators of the seven drug classifications. The training includes a section on toxicology and instruction on how to interpret results correctly so that prosecutors can discern whether the results sustain that a driver was impaired or if it reflects non-impairing historical use. Lastly, the course addresses the legal issues and defenses commonly used in attacking DUID cases and how to respond appropriately to those challenges.

Interesting Cases

A subject was stopped as a Report Every Drunk Driver Immediately (REDDI) call by Colorado State Patrol (CSP) recruit and the recruit's Field Training Officer (FTO). The subject had extreme difficulty walking when they reached the processing area. Subject was on the nod, and almost fell out of her chair. CSP DRE Corporal Salberg was preparing to start the evaluation when the subject began to eat an imaginary item and proceeded to throw the imaginary wrapper on the floor. The subject was asked what she was doing and she responded "I ate a Snickers and I'm sorry." The subject then reached down and acted like she picked up the imaginary wrapper and placed it in a trash can. The subject was so impaired that Salberg had to discontinue the evaluation and called for medical evaluation. The subject admitted to the Salberg that she ate a Fentanyl patch because she was in so much pain.

Narrative

Colorado Springs Police Sergeant and DRE Craig Simpson was named the recipient of the 2012 Colorado Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Centennial Award by the Colorado Impaired Driving Steering Committee. The DRE Centennial Award is given for the significant contributions to Colorado's DECP Program.

Simpson gave testimony on the impairing effects of cannabis, salvia divinorum, and K2/spice, to the Colorado House and Senate Committees. This was the first time a Colorado DRE testified before the Colorado State House of Representatives Judiciary Committee and the Colorado Senate Judiciary Committee in support of a THC *per se* law.

In January 2012, Simpson presented "New Drug Trends" for the International Symposium on Addictive Disorders, Behavioral Health, and Mental Health in Colorado Springs. In September 2012, Simpson along with Lakewood Agent and DRE Alan Ma gave a presentation titled "Development and Effectiveness of the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program" at the 2012 Colorado Judicial Conference in Vail.

The Colorado DEC program hosted a DRE school in June 2012 in Alamosa. Nineteen students attended from the following agencies: Adams County Sheriff's Office, Alamosa Police Department, Aurora Police Department, Black Hawk Police Department, Boulder Police Department, Colorado State Patrol, Colorado Springs Police, Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and Pueblo County Sheriff's Office. The 19 DRE students have completed the certification process and are now certified DREs.



DRE Class of 2012

Three of Colorado's DREs were recognized at the Mothers Against Drunk Driving Award Ceremony: Officer Mark Ashby, Thornton Police; and Trooper Lucas Johnson and Sergeant Rodney Noga, both of the Colorado State Patrol.

Twelve of Colorado DREs were acknowledged by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) as Traffic Safety Champions the Law Enforcement Recognition: Deputy Beau Baggett, Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office; Agent Jason Bush, Lakewood Police; Corporal Michael Carr and Officer Rodney Sanchez Westminster Police; Officer Casey Cashman, Parker Police; and Troopers Brett Hilling, Lucas Johnson, Brendan Simmons and Michael Tafoya, Colorado State Patrol.

CDOT recognizes Colorado DREs who have retired from law enforcement. These law enforcement officers were involved in the DRE program for 10 years or more. Below is the plaque that is presented to the recipients:



Colorado DREs completed over 900 evaluations in the DRE National Tracking System System; 547 toxicology results were reported.

Report Submitted by Robin Rocke, Colorado DRE Coordinator

Connecticut

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>17</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>2</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>10</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>42</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>81</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>123</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>19</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>18</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>19</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>35</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>23</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>1</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>2</u>
• Refused:	<u>8</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>2</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>82</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>163</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>29</u>

Other Training

Connecticut held one DRE School; four students attending were from another state. Two Connecticut DREs attended Instructor training out-of-state.

Report Submitted by Edmund M. Hedge, Connecticut DRE Coordinator

Delaware

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>3</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>2</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>2</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>12</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>0</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>12</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>4</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>0</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>5</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>3</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>4</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>3</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>4</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>0</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>10</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>83</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Six Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Refresher Classes: 33 Students

Report Submitted by Lisa M. Shaw, DRE Coordinator

District of Columbia

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

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>3</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>12</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>6</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>18</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

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

2. Poly Drug Use

- Poly Drugs: _____

3. Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: _____
- Medical Rule Outs: _____
- No Opinion of Impairment: _____
- Tox Results: Pending: _____
- Tox Found: No Drugs: _____
- Refused: _____

DRE Training

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

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</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>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>75</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

Report Submitted by Lieutenant Russ Fennelly, DRE Coordinator

Florida

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>222</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>49</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>74</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>466</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>165</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>631</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>266</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>122</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>4</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>250</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>223</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>292</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>10</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>10</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>54</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>322</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>31</u>
• Refused:	<u>35</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>13</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>N/A</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>94</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>155</u>

DITEP Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>23</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>11</u>

Other Training

Two Medical Foundations for Visual Systems Testing classes were conducted in 2012 and 56 students attended. In addition, the 24th Annual Symposium on Alcohol and Drug Impaired Driving Enforcement was attended by 231 students.

Narrative

Florida continued to experience a decline in drug influence evaluations in 2012, partly because of the re-distribution of patrol personnel within departments and the decrease in DUI arrests. As the economy improves, we expect to see more emphasis placed upon DUI enforcement and an increase of DUI violations that will lead to the detection of more drug-impaired drivers and a subsequent increase in drug-impaired driving investigations.

Report Submitted by Kyle J. Clark, Florida DRE Coordinator

Georgia

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>163</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>39</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>71</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>71</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>38</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>114</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>49</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>20</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>31</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>49</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>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>4</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>4</u>
• Refused:	<u>13</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>26</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>23</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>10</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>10</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>48</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>151</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>15</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>354</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

Other Training

Other courses offered by the Georgia Police Academy Traffic Section

Advanced Traffic Law: 12 classes, 273 students

DUI Case Preparation and Case Presentation: 1 class, 21 students

Radar Operator: 6 classes, 148 students

Radar Instructor: 1 class, 22 students

Lidar Operator: 6 classes, 143 students

Lidar Instructor: 1 class, 20 students

Drug Identification & Effect: 4 classes, 93 students

Basic Mandate/ Impaired Driving: 7 Sessions, 213 students

Prosecuting Attorney's Council Conferences: 2

Narrative

The Impaired Driving Section of the Georgia Police Academy has continued to offer a full line of Impaired Driving and Speed detection related courses for the 2012 calendar year. Additionally, the DRE Program continues to grow and produce some of the nations best and highly qualified DREs and DRE instructors. Reporting has been a big focus for the program over the past year. Getting over this obstacle has been difficult, but we are slowly working with agency heads and state solicitors in resolving these issues. We have developed an awards program, which runs in conjunction with M.A.D.D., to recognize some of the state's top DREs and DRE instructors. Georgia DREs offer support to the Prosecuting Attorney's Council and they offer agency-hosted SFST/DUI Detection updates for officers and prosecutors alike. The Traffic Enforcement Networks of Georgia also continue to receive support at meetings and multi-jurisdictional safety checkpoints throughout the state.

Report Submitted by James Harper, Georgia DRE Coordinator

Hawaii

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>31*</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>16**</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>5</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>15</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>11</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>26</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>7</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>11</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>7</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>12</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>10</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>1</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>6</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>4</u>
• Refused:	<u>1</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>27</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>16***</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>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>70</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> </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>213</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>8</u>

Other Training

ARIDE and DITEP Train-the-Trainer was provided by Chuck Hayes, IACP

Narrative

- Hawaii held its first ARIDE trainings in 2012. Chuck Hayes, IACP, conducted an ARIDE and DITEP Train-the-Trainer for select DRE instructors at the start of the year. Following that training, two ARIDE classes were held on Oahu, one on Maui, one on the Big Island and one on Kauai. Statewide, 70 officers passed and six county prosecutors attended these trainings.
- In Hawaii, key traffic safety partners meet quarterly for a two-day traffic commanders meeting. On the second day of the meetings, we've dedicated a majority of the day to discussing DRE issues. Just having the state co-coordinators, agency coordinators, traffic commanders, county prosecutors and toxicologist all in the same room at the same time is invaluable for addressing issues, planning training, asking questions, and addressing other concerns.

Along with these meetings, communication has increased because of an e-mail distribution list we've established.

- When Hawaii's Ignition Interlock law went into effect on January 1, 2011, only first-time offenders were eligible to obtain the ignition interlock system. During the 2012 legislative session, the law was amended to allow repeat offenders to install the system in their vehicles as well. The law also allows individuals with a lifetime revocation to apply for reinstatement of license and privilege to operate a motor vehicle without an ignition interlock after five years with an ignition interlock permit.

* According to www.sobrietytesting.org, Hawaii has 6 "Evaluators Within" the state from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012, and 81 "Evaluators Within" the state when no date range is entered. These counts are inaccurate. Our records and IACP's records indicate that our state actually had 31 certified DREs by the end of 2012.

** There were 10 DRE instructors at the start of the year. By the end of the year, there were 16 DRE instructors.

*** At the DRE School in July/August 2012, 13 DREs were certified. Three DREs from the January/February 2011 DRE School completed their requirements and were certified in 2012.

Report Submitted by Karen Kahikina, Hawaii DRE Coordinator

Idaho

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>108</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>23</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>25</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>298</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>21</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>319</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>140</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>77</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>5</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>94</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>6</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>82</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>118</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>13</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>18</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>25</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>15</u>
• Refused:	<u>3</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>1Cond.</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>2</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>2</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>N/A</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>35</u>

DITEP Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>100</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>

Other Training

In-service training was held November 5-6, 2012. Approximately 80 DREs and 15 prosecutors attended. Amy Miles and Chuck Hayes, IACP, provided training. An SFST assessment was conducted by NHTSA June 26-28, 2012.

Report Submitted by Sgt. Dean L. Matlock, Idaho DRE Coordinator

Illinois

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>24</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>1</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>16</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>49</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>45</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>94</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>13</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>9</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>12</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>32</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>18</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>4</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>7</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>1</u>
• Refused:	<u>9</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>23</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>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>102</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>0</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>?*</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>49</u>

Narrative

Twelve DREs reported enforcement evaluations. One DRE, Tony Ikis, had his certification for the full year. All other DREs now certified received their certifications on or after June 1, 2012.

In the one medical rule-out case, the subject had an inner ear disturbance.

Poly-Drug Use Opinions included the following:

Alcohol/Cannabis: 3

Alcohol/Depressant: 2

Alcohol/Cannabis/Stimulant: 2

Cannabis/Narcotic: 1

Cannabis/Depressant: 1

Cannabis/Stimulant: 1

Cannabis/Narcotic/Stimulant: 1

Cannabis/Depressant/Narcotic/Stimulant: 1

*SFST Training is handled by many agencies in Illinois. There are five academies and 16 mobile training units. Additionally, the 24-hour SFST course may be conducted in-house as well. Illinois has no effective means of tracking all these courses. This is being researched to be addressed in the future.

In June 2012, the Illinois TSRP Program, along with the University of Illinois Springfield, held the Prosecuting the Drug Impaired Driver. Nearly 50 prosecutors and law enforcement, including many of the newly certified DREs, attended this three day training.

Elizabeth Earleywine, Illinois SFST/DRE Program Coordinator

Indiana

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>147*</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>29</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>76**</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>417</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>27</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>451</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>54</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>154</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>113</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>186</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>110</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>13</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>26</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u> </u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>20</u>
• Refused:	<u>20</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>28</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>19</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>NA</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>NA</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>NA</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>100</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>107</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>427</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>26</u>

Other Training

Seventeen officers from Indiana were sent to the IACP Annual Impaired Driving Conference in Seattle, WA.

Interesting Cases

While we have seen a large increase in the number of people using synthetic drugs, the most interesting case involved one of our officers who was sent a Christmas card. This DRE had been called for an evaluation following a crash and the individual was released from ER. During the evaluation the individual's impairment continued to worsen. The DRE transported the subject back to ER and spoke to three nurses until one would readmit the person. He wrote it up as a medical rule-out and had forgotten about it.

Later the DRE reported that he received a card from the person he had taken back and pressed to get treatment. Apparently he had been on the leading edge of a stroke, possibly what also caused the crash. They diagnosed him and got him the necessary treatment. The effects of the stroke had been mitigated by identifying it early.

The DRE received a Christmas card from the person saying, "I am only alive to spend Christmas with my family today because of your attention to duty. Thank you and Merry Christmas

Narrative

The Indiana DRE program continues to move forward. The Indiana State Police, which in the past has opted out of the program, has changed superintendents and they are moving back toward inclusion. There are currently five certified DREs and one in the process. Next year, 2013 we plan to train several more troopers in the fight in drug impaired driving.

We are seeing a problem with reporting the evaluations to the national DRE Tracking System Web site. Officers are encouraged to go to the site and report when they first finish the evaluation. Apparently if it is more than 90 days the DRE's password is locked out. This has caused consternation among the DREs.

Of the 147 DREs we have certified, we show 84 as reporting any activity. We use the DRE Tracking Web site as an incentive to DREs for possible registration for the IACP Impaired Driving Conference and for recertification. Some DREs apparently wait until they finally have to enter their evaluations. We are working on ways to encourage them to use the site more frequently.

Report Submitted by Joseph Turner, Indiana DRE Coordinator

Iowa

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>139</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>20</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>78</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>956</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>90</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1046</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Stimulant:	<u>185</u>
• Depressant:	<u>242</u>
• Hallucinogen:	<u>02</u>
• PCP:	<u>20</u>
• Narcotic Analgesic:	<u>132</u>
• Inhalant:	<u>12</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>596</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	<u>278</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Out:	<u>06</u>
• Medical Rule Out:	<u>37</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>92</u>
• Results Pending:	<u>87</u>
• Tox Found No Drugs:	<u>29</u>
• Refused:	<u>152</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>01</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>16</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>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>04</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>48</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>09</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>238</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>08</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>01</u>
• Other Students:	<u>51</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>60</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>00</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>00</u>

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>20</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>537</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>02</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>38</u>

Report Submitted by Jim Meyerdirk, Iowa DRE Coordinator

Kansas

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>78</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>9</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>27</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>202</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>25</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>227</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>119</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>32</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>17</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>59</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>52</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>67</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>13</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>167</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>9</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>2</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>2</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>29</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>35</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>24</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>3</u>
• Other Students:	<u>160</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>187</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>33</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>512</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training: Kansas conducts one 16-hour joint LEO/Prosecutor training seminar on impaired driving issues annually. These year's two-day event was attended by 127 students divided equally between prosecutor and law enforcement officers.

Narrative: As with every state, Kansas struggles to maintain its DRE numbers. Obviously, due to the quality of individuals we strive to attract, many DREs continue to promote out of the field. Our budget is such that we schedule one DRE class biennially. We do occasionally get students into other states' training on our off years. Kansas sent one instructor to Michigan for their DRE School in the latter part of 2012. Our Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Credentialing program continues to improve. In 2012 we conducted 95 courses which credentialed 1,193 students. This is over and above the basic courses reported on the previous pages. We currently have a compliment of 64 credentialed instructors who are approved to instruct the basic and refresher curriculum in Kansas. The SFST Advisor Panel continues to be a viable and valuable asset to the SFST Program.

Report Submitted by Jeffrey L. Collier, Kansas DRE/SFST Coordinator

Kentucky

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>78</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>13</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>27</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>330</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>49</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>379</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>124</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>140</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>14</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>152</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>113</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>150</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>169</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>9</u>
• Refused:	<u>28</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>25</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>21</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>10</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>178</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>3</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>1</u>
• Other Students:	<u>14</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>17</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>365</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Breath Test Operator Training: 12 classes that trained 340 basic recruit officers; 5 in-service classes that trained 120 officers.

Breath Test Recertification Classes: 15 classes that trained 368 officers

Protecting Lives, Saving Futures Conferences: 140 prosecutors and officers trained.

We did 1 DITEP class with 3 nurses, 1 SRO and had a total of 17 in the class

Narrative

Kentucky plans on reinstating the Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) Program in 2013. This training was done at one time but most of the instructors quit the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP) and lost their certification as drug recognition expert (DRE) instructor. Kentucky plans on conducting DITEP training in March 2013, when we cannot only train the school personnel but also increase our cadre of instructors in this area. The Kentucky state coordinator of the DECP has decided it is much more logical to train fewer officers per DRE class (10) and have them perform the job they were trained to do rather than train many more who leave the program in a few years or don't utilize the skills they learned during the training sessions.

Report Submitted by Terry L. Mosser, Kentucky DRE Coordinator

Louisiana

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>4</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u> </u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>3</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>84</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>0</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>84</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>36</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>13</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>12</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>51</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>31</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>4</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>Unk</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>2</u>
• Refused:	<u>1</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>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>145</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>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>87</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>Unk</u>

Narrative

Two SFST instructor courses were held in Louisiana conducted by Northwestern; however, we do not have the total number of students trained.

Report Submitted by Doussan D. Rando, Louisiana DRE Coordinator

Maine

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>71</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>17</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>60</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>236</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>5</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>241</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>117</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>38</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>111</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>80</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>118</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>26</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>4</u>
• Refused:	<u>9</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>48</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>39</u>

DITEP Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>10</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>107</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>11</u>

Other Training

Twelve SFST Refresher classes were attended by 60 students. We worked with senior DRE instructors to develop a lesson plan for drug recognition and impairment, which will be required training for all Maine law enforcement in 2013. We are working with a business to develop the curriculum for on-line training.

Report Submitted by James A. Lyman, Maine DRE Coordinator

Maryland

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>148</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>35</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>23</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>553</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>212</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>765</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>254</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>42</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>73</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>212</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>95</u>

Only enforcement opinions are captured here. Training opinions are not reported. Training evaluations are so heavily weighted toward narcotic analgesics that reporting them in this area would misrepresent the prevalence of narcotic analgesics in our driving population.

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>192</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>17</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>47</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>20</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>36</u>
• Refused:	<u>184</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>33</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>11</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>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>99</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>35</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>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>

Maryland has no statewide SFST coordinator; thus, the number of classes and students are not tracked.

Other Training

Officer Bill Morrison of the Montgomery County Police Department obtained a grant from the Maryland Highway Safety Officer to provide training to prosecutors concerning SFSTs, chemical testing and DRE. With the assistance of other DREs and personnel from the Maryland State

Police, Chemical Test for Alcohol Unit 5 classes were held with over 400 prosecutors in attendance.

Interesting Cases

On February 10, 2012, Maryland State Police DRE Jason Langenfelder was called to conduct a drug influence evaluation on a female driver arrested for impaired driving after her involvement in a minor motor vehicle crash. During the evaluation Trooper First Class Langenfelder noted the defendant's having droopy eyelids, trouble speaking, delayed responses and difficulty understanding simple questions. Based upon the information he received during the interview of the arresting trooper, TFC Langenfelder noted a considerable change in the defendant's condition from the time of arrest to the time of his observations.

Due to his prior police and DRE training, TFC Langenfelder suspected the defendant was suffering from a medical condition and called for a medic unit. She was transported to a local hospital; a thorough exam, including an MRI, revealed signs of a stroke.

TFC Langenfelder used his training as a DRE to recognize a medical condition and get appropriate assistance for this person who had been arrested. This action not only led to more rapid medical assistance but also to a more appropriate and expeditious handling of the case of a person suspected of driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs.

Narrative

In March 2012 a decision was handed down by Circuit Court Judge Michael Galloway of Carroll County from a Frye/Reed hearing on the DRE program. This hearing began in October 2010 and concluded in February 2011. Judge Galloway ruled the "DRE protocol fails to produce an accurate and reliable determination of whether a suspect is impaired by drugs and by what specific drug he is impaired." He determined the DRE program "does not survive a Frye/Reed challenge." Unfortunately in Maryland this decision cannot be appealed by the state.

Another Frye/Reed hearing was scheduled to be held in the Circuit Court of Montgomery County in early 2013. (Note: The decision in *State vs. Crampton* rendered in March 2013 that DRE is not new and novel and thereby not subject to Frye/Reed. The decision discredited defense expert testimony—the same experts and testimony provided in the Carroll County decision.)

On November 16, 2012, a Frye/Reed hearing was held in the District Court of Calvert County. Experts Jack Richman, O.D., and Tom Page testified. The hearing was scheduled for additional testimony on February 25, 2013. The decision still pending at the time this report was prepared.

Report Submitted by Lt. Tom Woodward, Maryland DRE Coordinator

Massachusetts

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>72</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>21</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>34</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>324</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>80</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>404</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressant:	<u>96</u>
• Stimulant:	<u>30</u>
• Hallucinogen:	<u>6</u>
• Disassociate Anesthetic:	<u>8</u>
• Narcotic Analgesic:	<u>112</u>
• Inhalant:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>74</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:	<u>100</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Out:	<u>58</u>
• Medical Rule Out:	<u>8</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>22</u>
• Results Pending:	<u>Unk</u>
• Tox Found No Drugs:	<u>4</u>
• Refused:	<u>149</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>0</u>	
• Number of Students:	<u>5</u>	(sent to out-of-state schools)
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>4</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>39</u>	

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>111</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>48</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>2</u>
• Other Students:	<u>21</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>71</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>Unk</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Drug Training for Health Care Professionals: Five Classes
Number of EMTs trained: 57
Number of paramedics trained: 42

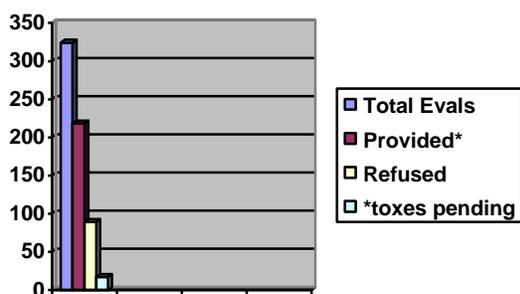
Interesting Cases

One particular case involved a subject charged with homicide by boat and OUI boating. The defendant was operating a boat that struck a kayak on a lake, injured a father and killed an eight-year-old boy. The defendant exhibited impairment indicators at the scene and was charged. The prosecution called upon a DRE instructor to testify as to the effects of cannabis and alcohol. The field tests at the scene were meager and a preliminary breath test recorded a score just below the legal limit. The defendant admitted later that he had smoked marijuana and drunk beer earlier in the day. The Superior Court qualified the DRE instructor as an expert, and he was able to testify as to the signs and symptoms of cannabis influence, alcohol influence and the combination of both, including the length of time of cannabis impairment. Although the jury found the defendant not guilty of the OUI charge, they did find him guilty of homicide by boat and negligent operation, in part due to the consumption of alcohol and cannabis. The prosecution later stated that most of the information about the impairment and consumption of alcohol and cannabis issues would not have gone to the jury without the testimony of the DRE.

Narrative

The DRE program in Massachusetts remained about the same as that in the previous year, with a slight drop in the number of DREs and DRE instructors. A DRE school was not conducted in 2012. Funding for the DEC Program has been stagnant; however, we are trying to keep the program active. Five candidates were sent to two DRE Schools in New Hampshire. Four of these officers successfully completed all the requirements and were certified as DREs. It should be noted that two of the DREs are from the Boston Police Department, the first officers from that department to attend a DRE school and be certified as DREs. The number of total DREs dropped slightly, even with adding four new DREs. Retirement, assignment change, and failure to recertify before the end of the calendar year contributed to this slight decline.

Note: The statistics are close estimates, as all evaluations have not been recorded/entered into the data tracking system. As the above statistics show, total enforcement evaluations were just slightly lower than those in the previous year. Training evaluations increased somewhat because five students conducted training evaluations and three DREs conducted training evaluation events for recertification purposes. We plan to have more ARIDE classes available so that street officers will be more knowledgeable in detecting drug impaired drivers and will call more often on DREs for evaluations.



The accuracy rate for the DREs increased this year, from 91.9 percent in 2011 to 95.16 percent this year.

The rate of refusals to submit to toxicology for evaluations decreased this year (27.5 percent) from last year (approximately 35 percent). Interestingly this refusal rate is less than the refusal rate for breath testing in OUI Alcohol

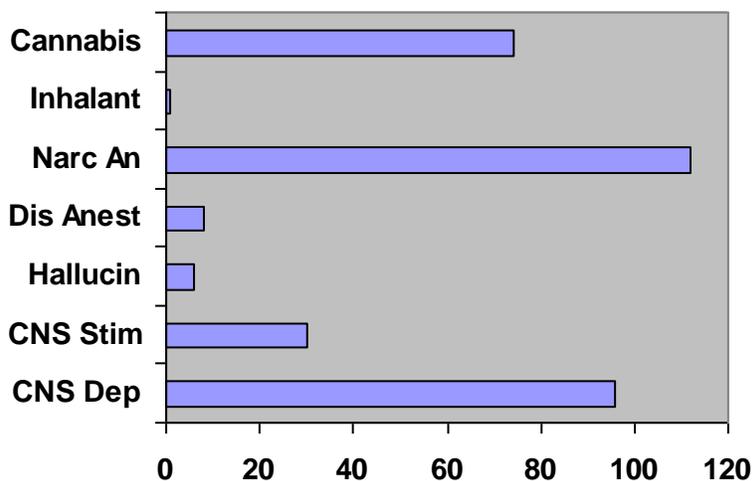
cases, which is approximately 40 percent, considering that there is an Implied Consent statute for OUI Alcohol with a potential lifetime loss of license for refusal yet there is NO Implied Consent statute for OUI Drugs. Also, there no administrative license sanctions or other penalties for refusing to provide a toxicology sample.

Eight medical rule-outs were conducted—approximately 2.5 percent of the total evaluations conducted. Although this may seem like a small number, it still represents eight people who may have died, or become seriously debilitated, if not for the DREs’ knowledge and skills and for the officers’ decision to remove them from the streets perhaps without knowing specifically what was wrong with the person—yet realizing a problem did exist.

This figure is about twice the national average for these types of evaluations. Twenty-two evaluations were opined as “no impairment”—approximately seven percent of evaluations conducted, which at face appears to be a significant amount. This figure, however, has decreased from last year’s data. Further research in this area reveals that some of those “non-impaired” persons were criminally charged, as the evidence suggested the individual was actually impaired at the time of operation but no longer impaired by the time the DRE conducted the evaluation.

Although the exact data is not available at this time, it is believed that the number of OUI Drugs arrests in our state remain at least the same as 2010-2011, and most likely has increased; however, the rate of DREs requested vs. the number of OUI Drugs arrests appears to be at about only 40 percent.

There may be multiple reasons for this, which are being determined; however, one most likely is the lack of available DREs. The DRE Program and the Municipal Police Training Committee are working on ways to obtain funding for more DRE schools, and more ARIDE schools.



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. CNS depressants were found in approximately 28 percent of evaluations, followed by cannabis in approximately 23 percent of evaluations. Interestingly, the figure for cannabis increased

from last year’s data. It is believed this is due, at least in part, to the decriminalization of marijuana in Massachusetts. It is expected that this figure will increase next year, and in future years, as Massachusetts has also legalized marijuana for medicinal purposes.

One Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) class was conducted in 2012, attended by 71 teachers, administrators, school resource officers and school nurses. Note that these DITEP classes were held without DEC Program funding and on the personal time of DRE instructors.

Six Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes were held in 2012. All students attending these classes are sworn police officers from municipal departments and the state police.

Numerous assistant district attorneys (ADAs) consulted DREs in OUI Drugs cases around the state. At this time, there is a lack of formal training in the state for ADAs. It was hoped that more trainings would be available for ADAs in Calendar Year 2012; however, none occurred. Training may be planned for the 2013 calendar year.

In 2012, a case was heard in Carroll County, Maryland, that ruled against the DRE Program. Although the case was a lower district court case, many defense attorneys from around the country have tried to use this case in their defense tactics, sometimes with success. Jack Richman, O.D., and a Massachusetts DRE instructor, has developed a course of instruction for ADAs on defending this type of challenge. Dr. Richman's tactics have helped to counter this type of defense successfully in many states around the country, including Massachusetts and he has lectured in several other states around the country regarding these defense challenges.

Many courts have been accepting of 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 previously mentioned, lack of funding on the state level seems to be one of the biggest challenges to the Massachusetts DRE Program; however, due to the diligence of the DREs, the program continues.

Submitted by Sgt. Don Decker (ret.), Massachusetts State DEC Coordinator

Michigan

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>34</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>4</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>24</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>287</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>196</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>393</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>37</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>9</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>55</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>224</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>98</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>12</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>272</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>5</u>
• Refused:	<u>1</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>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>47</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>11</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>266</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>52</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>692</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>64</u>

Other Training

Michigan conducted 259 SFST refresher classes, which trained 2,123 officers.

Interesting Cases

Case #1:

A toxicology report for a sentenced subject indicated 4ng of THC; 27 ng inactive THC-COOH. This subject was stopped for a speed violation, but the officer noticed slurred words, a thick tongue, watery eyes, and dilated pupils. DRE conducted an evaluation and the subject admitted to DRE he had smoked two-three days prior. The DRE's evaluation led to his opinion that the driver was under the influence of cannabis and impaired at the time of the stop. At sentencing, subject admitted to smoking 16 hours earlier in the day, and then changed his story again, admitting he smoked that morning. He was stopped around 9:54 p.m.

Case #2:

A DRE received a call of a "shirtless man with a lead pipe breaking out windows and beating people with it" in a mobile home community. When the DRE arrived, the shirtless man, drenched in sweat, was carrying a metal lawn chair, running at a van window and breaking the side window—the third vehicle subject damaged this way. The subject then ran to the other side of the van and stopped. After several commands to lie down, subject finally complied. The subject was not making any sense. When two backup cars arrived to assist the DRE, the subject began to rise with one of the officers on his back. Officers delivered two five-second drive stuns to his right shoulder blade. The subject went down after each one, but would immediately bounce back admitting it didn't hurt. He was very stiff and drenched in sweat.

The DRE initially thought it was a cocaine overdose. Wetness could have hampered the effectiveness of the Taser. The suspect told the DRE he was "high as (expletive)", but told the DRE to pound sand when asked how much rock he smoked.

The DRE later learned subject had just beaten his ex-father-in-law, ex-wife, and one of her friends viciously about the head and shoulders with fists, aluminum pipes, and a metal lawn chair, each one at different times. Victims had anywhere from missing teeth or bruises to concussions and amnesia (the father-in-law could not remember being hit).

The ex-wife admitted the subject had gone to Flint the previous night and spent time there smoking crack cocaine. Ex-wife admitted she refused to pick him up in Flint and told him she was leaving him and not putting up with his drug use. She stated the subject hitched a ride to her house where the assaults took place. She admitted she knew subject was high on crack when she saw him. She said that she had no doubt that he was on one of his crack binges, as he'd had many of them since he had been using it for about seven years.

Case #3:

A DRE responded to a crash in which the driver claimed he was trying to turn around but instead drove into a residential yard and up onto a line of boulders that the resident used to stop vehicles from driving through his corner lot. It worked. The subject had torn out the oil pan of his truck in the process. The boulder was not damaged.

When DRE arrived, the driver had a floor jack and was attempting to pull it to his truck to lift it off the rock and drive away (although his vehicle no longer had any motor oil). His staggering gait was the worst DRE had seen in years. The subject could barely stand up, and the DRE had

to have subject hold his hands to his face for HGN. The DRE noticed immediate angle of onset. During the walk-and-turn, the subject nearly fell. During the one-leg stand, he nearly fell and the testing was not completed. During Romberg (10 seconds) the DRE let the subject stand with feet apart to reduce risk of falling. The PBT was .000. The suspect admitted only to Motrin and one Ultram. He was arrested and a search uncovered three leftover 250mg Somas and one 1mg Klonopin found in the truck. The DRE concluded the use of depressants; he saw no narcotics even though the suspect said he took Ultram. The subject promised never to do it again if DRE would let him go. It was his second OWI. He stated his mother introduced him to drugs

Case #4:

A DRE received a “be-on-alert” of an erratic driver. Another officer located and stopped the vehicle, which nearly hit officer head on. The officer immediately called a DRE when he realized the driver was impaired by something other than alcohol. The driver admitted, and it was later confirmed, that she had been stopped by another agency earlier that morning after she had turned in front of a police car, nearly causing a crash. She was issued a warning and released. An hour before this final traffic stop, driver admitted, she was stopped by yet another police agency. She said the officers ran her through SFST, told her they knew she was “stoned” but didn’t know by what, and let her go. The DRE conducted an evaluation on the driver and called depressants and cannabis. The toxicology report indicates cannabis, and because cannabis is schedule 1, no further testing was conducted.

Case #5:

A DRE has found his DRE training has been very helpful within the police department’s youth and alcohol program and enforcement. He used his DRE training to teach fellow officers key indicators that point to drug use. In February 2012, the DRE encountered a young man with extremely dilated pupils at a rave party in the city. After several minutes of talking with him, the DRE was able to determine the young man had consumed a large amount of Psilocybin (mushrooms). Thanks to DRE training, officers were able to get this individual medical attention, which possibly prevented a fatality on our roadways.

Narrative

2012 was Michigan’s second year in the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. For many police departments, January and February are relatively slow compared to the warmer months, allowing for greater opportunities to send officers to training. As such, Michigan decided to conduct our second DRE School and Field Certification Training in during those months.

In keeping with our commitment to provide the best training possible, Michigan was fortunate to have a crew of well-seasoned, experienced, and knowledgeable DRE instructors for our second DRE School. Indiana’s DRE coordinator Joe Turner accepted the invitation to lead Michigan’s DRE School as the course manager. Michigan had the distinct pleasure of having DRE instructors Virgil Miller from Kansas City and Chuck Matson from Nebraska join Michigan’s three DRE instructors for the school. DRE Emeritus Tom Page, who remains very active in Michigan’s DRE Program, was also on hand to share his knowledge and expertise with the class.

Michigan began the DRE School with 14 law enforcement officers. Ken Stecker, Michigan’s traffic safety resource prosecutor, secured five Michigan prosecutors to attend the entire two

weeks of DRE School. One of our prosecutors obtained the highest score on the DRE School final exam. Michigan is fortunate now to have nine prosecutors who have attended the full two weeks of DRE School.

Michigan then traveled to Arizona's Maricopa County Jail for DRE Field Certification Training. As always, Sgt. Paul White and the Maricopa County Jail were excellent hosts and provided everything needed for a successful week of field certification training. All 14 DRE students successfully completed field certification and the final exam in Arizona and returned to Michigan as certified DREs.

Michigan's OWI statute allowed prosecution for operating while impaired by drugs only if the substance causing the impairment was on Michigan's schedule of controlled substances. Our DRE instructors were opposed to the law, and one DRE instructor contacted his local senator with this concern. The senator immediately worked on legislation to correct the deficiency in the law. After many meetings, discussions, and testimony before congress, Michigan's OWI statute was amended to include the words "other intoxicating substances." The vote taken at the end of 2012 was passed overwhelmingly by both houses of congress. As a result, as of March 31, 2013, drivers under the influence of substances not listed on Michigan's schedule of controlled substances will no longer be able to escape prosecution. This is a noteworthy accomplishment in helping Michigan remove drug impaired drivers from the roadway.

Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training remains popular in Michigan. Eleven ARIDE classes were conducted in 2012. To alleviate some of the financial burdens on law enforcement, we took the ARIDE training on the road. After a year of traveling around the state, we decided to bring the ARIDE training back to a central location in 2013 and travel to other locations only when special circumstances existed. Although we had well attended ARIDE training at some locations, at other sites the turnout was not as satisfactory. We will continue to evaluate our training programs to determine the best way to provide training while minimizing personnel and financial burdens on law enforcement agencies.

Michigan conducted two DRE continuing education classes in 2012, one for the most recent graduates of DRE School, the other for all of the DREs in the state. For a second year in a row, we have brought the graduating class of DREs back to provide training specifically on how to qualify as an expert in court. In addition we introduced them to the type of questions and or challenges they may face as DREs on the witness stand. We also conducted a mock trial using the DRE-trained prosecutors as both prosecutors and defense attorneys, and each DRE is given a brief turn in the witness chair. After the DRE testifies, a short critique is provided by DRE instructors and prosecutors. Evaluations from previous classes have indicated the new DREs appreciated the mock trial experience. The second DRE continuing education class was for all Michigan DREs to obtain their eight hours of continuing education credit, complete the DRE instructor-supervised evaluations, and meet the most recent DRE School graduates. We were fortunate to have Robert Forney, Jr., Ph.D., discuss the pharmacology of DRE drugs, Michael Wissel, R.Ph., to discuss the legal or illegal drugs of abuse, and Tom Page, DRE Emeritus, to provide an overview and review of the Maryland DRE court decision.

Report submitted by Michael P. Harris, Michigan DEC Program Coordinator

Minnesota

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>183</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>40</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>90</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>372</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>3</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>375</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>126</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>94</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>81</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>85</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>147</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>6</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>24</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>92</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>7</u>
• Refused:	<u>16</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>25</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>25</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>150</u>

ARIDE Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>24</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>517</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>-</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>-</u>

Report Submitted by Lieutenant Don Marose, Minnesota DRE Coordinator

Mississippi

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>43</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>7</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>30</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>56</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>185</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>241</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>110</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>61</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>102</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>67</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>93</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>12</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>13</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>6</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>0</u>
• Refused:	<u>7</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>18</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1</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>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>82</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>20</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>333</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>24</u>

Other Training

Three Complete Traffic Stops/Joint Tactical Control classes were conducted with a total attendance of 45 students.

Report Submitted by Melissa Harvey, on behalf of Tammy Moore, Mississippi DRE Coordinator

Missouri

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>212</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>40</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>76</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>753</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>138</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>891</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>79</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>316</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>19</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>189</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>324</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>217</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>11</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>15</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>unk</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>36</u>
• Refused:	<u>42</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>31</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>30</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>100</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>138</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>10</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>-</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>-</u>
• Other Students:	<u>-</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>279</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>59</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>27</u>

Report Submitted by Tracey Durbin, Missouri DRE Coordinator

Montana

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>57</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>9</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>16</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>200</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>6</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>206</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>61</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>36</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>45</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>6</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>60</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>50</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>22</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>32</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>10</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>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>120</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>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>230</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

A wet lab was conducted for several media groups this year just prior to the Labor Day holiday. Four reporters were dosed with alcohol and administered the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests. Each volunteer was also interviewed and asked about the experience after the testing was

completed. The footage aired on many television stations across the state before the Labor Day weekend. Radio stations and newspapers also covered the wet lab and spread the information across the state about the dangers of drinking and driving. The coverage was very well received and many positive comments were received regarding the wet lab. This put a personal and realistic perspective on Montana's drinking and driving problem. We will try to continue to conduct this type of educational program prior to several of the high traffic holidays.

Interesting Cases

Several cases appeared to be potential *Daubert* hearings regarding the DRE program in Montana. Each of those cases pleaded out prior to the hearing. We are having great success with the DRE program in the court system in Montana. We believe the credibility and thoroughness of the program makes it difficult for defense attorneys to fight cases involving DREs.

Narrative

Montana's DRE program lost 10 DREs in 2012 due to several reasons. Our biggest factor in attrition seems to be promotion and the inability to continue to conduct evaluations. We also continually lose DREs to other states and other professions due to a fairly low pay scale for law enforcement in Montana.

Over the past two years Montana has seen a significant population increase in the eastern portion of the state due to oil field expansions. With this growth has come an increase in drug problems and criminal activity, which has happened so quickly that law enforcement has been unable to keep up and expand rapidly enough to have a proactive approach. This portion of the state currently has only one certified DRE and he is currently deployed to Afghanistan. The DRE School conducted in March will be placing three additional DREs in that area in an attempt to curb the drugged driving problem we face there.

Montana was asked to assist Wyoming with a DRE School in May 2012. One DRE instructor and a course manager were sent to this school. Fourteen candidates successfully completed the classroom portion of the training. The use of out-of-state instructors and course managers is beneficial to the DRE Program. Because students witness the unity and standardization of the program nationwide, this collaboration bolsters the credibility of the program.

Report Submitted by Kurt Sager, Montana DRE Coordinator

Nebraska

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>95</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>13</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>36</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>421</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>32</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>453</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>196</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>244</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>17</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>104</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>335</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>114</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>12</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>15</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>34</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>16</u>
• Refused:	<u>32</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>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>82</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>105*</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

In 2012 the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety provided funding assistance for seven DRE instructors and 15 DREs to attend the IACP Annual Training Conference on Impaired Driving.

Narrative

In 2012 Nebraska DREs conducted 421 enforcement evaluations and 32 training evaluations. The 2012 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 Annual Training Conference on Impaired Driving 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 SFST instructor classes sponsored by this office.

Report Submitted by Becky Stinson, Nebraska State DRE Coordinator

Nevada

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>118</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>33</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>23</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>137</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>26</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>164</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>33</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>79</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>27</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>46</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>42</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>13</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>7</u>
• Refused:	<u>4</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</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>1</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>23</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>NA</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>NA</u>
• Other Students:	<u>17</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>17</u>

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>0</u>	Not Applicable
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>	

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u> </u>	See "Other Training"
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>	
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>	
• Number of Students:	<u>2</u>	

Other Training

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 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 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>110</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>28</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>51</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>135</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>48</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>189</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>31</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>68</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>1</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>52</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>64</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>52</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>6</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>11</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>4</u>
• Refused:	<u>10</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>26</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>25</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>140</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>29</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>5</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>208</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Basic Recruit Academy conducts SFST Training, SFST Instructors utilized are DRE Instructors.

Report submitted by Sgt. Christopher M. Hutchins, New Hampshire DRE Coordinator

New Jersey

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>319</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>49</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>148</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1008</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>98</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1106</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>365</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>164</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>7</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>44</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>417</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>5</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>388</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>388</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>18</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>94</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>810</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>36</u>
• Refused:	<u>56</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>59</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>59</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>18</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>108</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>141</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>30</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>679</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Alcotest four-day course trained 636 students
Alcotest recertification trained 4,246 students
SFST refresher trained 59 students

Report Submitted by A/SFC Roberto P. Tormo, New Jersey DRE Coordinator

New Mexico

DRE Year End Summary Report 2013

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>22</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>289</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>28</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>317</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>124</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>52</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>98</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>4</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>80</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>91</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>16</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>12</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>183</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>29</u>
• Refused:	<u>8</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>22</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>4</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>33</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>73</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 Training

Two New Mexico DREs were sent to Rhode Island to attend DRE instructor school and were subsequently certified. Sgt. Joel Holt was named as DRE of the year for 2012 for his outstanding work in impaired driving and going above and beyond for DRE in New Mexico. He was presented with a polo shirt, a plaque and an opportunity to attend the 2013 DRE conference.

Three classes were conducted for law enforcement and assistant district attorneys in 2012 in conjunction with our TSRP, Donna Bevaqua-Young. Approximately 30 attorneys and 50 law enforcement officers attended. DRE was an hour to two-hour block.

In Albuquerque I taught a class to Hope Christian schools to approximately 100 staff members and a class on new drug trends at two charter schools to approximately 50 staff members. An hour-long class on drug impairment was conducted in Rio Rancho for staff at Family Services for Children. I presented information on DRE to the Santa Fe DWI counsel in September. A four-hour presentation was provided for jail personnel in Farmington by a DRE instructor. In July, a DRE instructor taught a two-hour block on drug awareness in Las Cruces to 14 nurses. A Rio Rancho DRE instructor taught two court compliance trainings on drug impairment for approximately 15 people. A three-hour block was taught to school nurse in Las Cruces. Another class was taught to Albuquerque Public School nurses during their in-service training.

Interesting Cases

Numerous cases of spice have been seen, anecdotally showing signs of CNS stimulants, cannabis as well as hallucinogens. Many subjects arrested for drugged driving are committing the same offense repeatedly. We have also noticed an increase in ketamine and dextromethorphan cases.

Narrative

New Mexico strives to have more productive DREs by weeding out those who do not perform evaluations, as well as conducting more Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes. We recently constructed a New Mexico DRE Web site for announcements and information at www.nmdre.org. We continue to update the site and are also currently working on a Web site to which all DRE instructors around the world would have access for exchanging information.

I recently worked with Washington State University and the Canadian Organization on Substance Abuse providing data for continued research. I continue to work with Dr. Lovrich and Professor Brady Horn with the University of New Mexico on utilizing this data for various topics related to drugged driving.

Our challenges continue to be our court system as well as our labs. We are still unable, in most instances, to testify to HGN. Without a toxicology confirmation (i.e. Inhalants, Spice) it is also difficult to convince the Assistant District Attorney's Office to pursue charges. Our state labs do not test for inhalants as well as spice. This should be taken into account when noticing the lack

of confirmation with some of the toxicology results. As our “toxicology results pending” section shows, many cases still have pending blood results for the last few years. In cooperation with our state run labs, my goal in 2013 is to determine the status of these cases.

We continue to receive requests from around the state for drugged driving training, from school organizations, corrections, and school resource officers. As always, we continue to attempt to educate the public on the perils of drugged driving to keep our streets/highways safer.

Report Submitted by Christine Frank, N.M. DRE Coordinator

New York

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>169</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>24</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>80</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1121</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>144</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1265</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>273</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>157</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>30</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>249</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>345</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>528</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>11</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>15</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>62</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>349</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>36</u>
• Refused:	<u>77</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>45</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>43</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>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>123</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>9</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>234</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>15</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>NA</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>NA</u>
• Other Students:	<u>NA</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>499</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>59</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>632</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

Other Training

Several Drug Awareness/Current Drug Trends trainings were held across the state. Many of these classes were requested as a result of the increased media coverage of the “bath salts” craze.

Report Submitted by Craig L. Whitten, New York State DRE Coordinator

North Carolina

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>136</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>21</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>56</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>479</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>211</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>693</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>363</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>94</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>5</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>225</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>199</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>252</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>75</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>370</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>10</u>
• Refused:	<u>12</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>26</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>11</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>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>89</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>33</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>465</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>80</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1043</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>

Other Training

SFST Refresher Training: 66 classes and 633 students

SFST Instructor Refresher: 4 classes, 39 students.

Narrative

North Carolina instituted an eight-hour SFST instructor refresher requirement for all SFST instructors in 2011. Four classes were held in 2012 to allow those who previously were not able to attend the training. These updates are required for all SFST instructors to continue being recognized as instructors. Instructors from North Carolina also assisted Mississippi and Virginia with training needs in 2012 and continue to support cooperation with our neighboring states to enhance the effectiveness of our programs.

Report Submitted by Brian D. Smith, North Carolina DRE Coordinator

North Dakota

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>47</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>7</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>16</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>233</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>43</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>276</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>105</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>101</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>41</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>136</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>70</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>7</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>14</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>20</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>12</u>
• Refused:	<u>32</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>3</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>30</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>164</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>20</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>310</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>

Report Submitted by Trooper Travis Skar, North Dakota DRE Coordinator

Ohio

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>59</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>9</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>25</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>566</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>142</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>708</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>143</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>161</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>7</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>183</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>4</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>231</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>210</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>26</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>68</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>40</u>
• Refused:	<u>54</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>26</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>26</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>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>52</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1282</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>132</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Narrative

Ohio continues to improve upon the program and increase our number of certified drug recognition experts (DREs). During 2012 we focused on the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training by completing 52 courses and training 1,282 officers. This training included certifying all sergeants and troopers from the Ohio State Highway Patrol. ARIDE was a huge success, and offered the DREs the opportunity to not only increase the observation and articulation skills of our officers, but to also educate our officers in the changes that have occurred in Ohio since we have implemented DREs across the state. The ARIDE course has also provided us with continued support for the DRE program and a platform to obtain additional qualified DRE applicants so we can continue to expand our program.

We have also received support from our prosecutors and judges across Ohio, many of whom have attended the ARIDE course. A few prosecutors attend one of the DRE Schools in 2011. This participation has aided the DRE program in working towards establishing positive case law and acceptance of the program in Ohio.

The DREs in Ohio continue to work hard promoting the program and completing evaluations. We had a total of 566 enforcement evaluations in 2012 which was 498 more evaluations than that reported in 2011. We have increased our average of evaluations completed per DRE from two in 2011 to ten in 2012.

There are still areas in Ohio that are still lacking information and understanding of the DRE program. Because of the success of the ARIDE program in disseminating the information, we will continue to be promoting the DRE program, OVI enforcement, and overall traffic safety by continuing an aggressive ARIDE program in 2013. To assist our prosecutors and judges who are struggling to understand this new program for Ohio, we will be implementing a one-day "Prosecuting the Drugged Driver" course in several different locations throughout Ohio.

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

Oklahoma

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>206</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>78</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>56</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>345</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>219</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>578</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>227</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>123</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>14</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>168</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>29</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>191</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>244</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>7</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>22</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>79</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>10</u>
• Refused:	<u>55</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>30</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>30</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>13</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>12</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>65</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>19</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>296</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>*350</u>	*Includes State Basic Academy
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>	
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>	

Other Training

The Oklahoma Highway Safety Office conducted a three-day impaired driving summit. They had a variety of speakers on topics associated with impaired driving—both enforcement and prosecution—and abuse prevention.

DRE instructors and a state toxicologist took part in multiple training sessions. Training was conducted for both a prosecutor seminar and for regional judicial training sessions. The response and the feedback from both groups was very positive.

Interesting Cases

There were no notable cases in the state this year; however, we are seeing more courts that are allowing DRE officers to testify more fully.

Narrative

Oklahoma continues to see widespread abuse of prescription drugs, and not limited to any age range or group. Local narcotics offices have begun working with state and federal agency and, in some cases, have gone back and charged the physicians with criminal acts for the dispersal of the drugs.

Methamphetamine is seeing an increase. Even with the precursor laws, departments are beginning to see more of the small “shake and bake” type labs, which produce small quantities of the drug.

The synthetic drugs are being found across the state. There have been several reports of young adults going to the emergency department for treatment, and it is suspected that they have been abusing some type of synthetic drugs.

Report Submitted by Deputy Chief Jim Maisano, Oklahoma DRE Coordinator

Oregon

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>196</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>39</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>70</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1464</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>135</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1599</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>433</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>288</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>5</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>396</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>6</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>612</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>681</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>47</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>50</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>49</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>127</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>122</u>
• Refused:	<u>69</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>18</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>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>125</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>7</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>221</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>221</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>*25</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>220</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>**1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>

Other Training

The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) coordinates all basic level SFST classes for police recruits. DPSST reported training 72 officers in the 24-hour Basic SFST class. DPSST Regional Training also provides SFST Refresher classes throughout the year and they reported training 427 officers.

*Oregon State Police Sponsored Classes

**Department of Public Safety Standards and Training – Regional Training Sponsored Class

Report Submitted by Sergeant Michael S. Iwai, Oregon DRE State Coordinator

Pennsylvania

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>103</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>25</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>27</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>2,257</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>109</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>2,366</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>888</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>299</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>7</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>45</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>812</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>12</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>898</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>890</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>62</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>38</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>223</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>50</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>96</u>
• Refused:	<u>102</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>20</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>19</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>83</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>22</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>770</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>3</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>162</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>34</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>196</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>97</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>22</u>

Other Training

Pennsylvania DRE Instructors provided the following training throughout the Commonwealth:

- DRE Program presentations were provided to attorneys attending the Pennsylvania Bar Institute Continuing Education in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and King of Prussia. Approximately 150 attorneys attended the training.
- A DRE Program presentation was provided during a Protecting Lives Saving Futures Training program conducted by the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association.
- A DRE Program presentation was provided during a DUI Boot Camp program conducted by the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association.
- DRE Program presentations were provided during three separate Prosecutor Impaired Driving Enforcement programs conducted by the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association.

Narrative

The number of drug impaired drivers removed from Pennsylvania highways continues to increase at a significant rate. Since the inception of the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program in 2004 in Pennsylvania, DUI drug arrests have increased 170 percent. The program and the officers and troopers certified as DREs are playing a vital role in the identification, removal, and prosecution of drug impaired drivers in Pennsylvania.

STATEWIDE DUI DRUG ARRESTS

YEAR	DUI DRUG ARRESTS	DRE EVALUATIONS	TRAINED DRE
2004	5,529	2	1
2005	6,515	55	9
2006	7,648	203	17
2007	8,162	434	36
2008	9,100	693	50
2009	10,517	1,118	65
2010	11,808	1,450	78
2011	13,907	1,839	88
2012	14,953	2,257	103

Report Submitted by Corporal David Andrascik, Pennsylvania DRE Coordinator

Rhode Island

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>46</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>16</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>27</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>61</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>72</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>252</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>62</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>16</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>38</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>74</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>75</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>11</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>8</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>3</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>16</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>1</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>6</u>
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>17</u>
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	<u>10</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>35</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>14</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>13</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>27</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>130</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 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>120</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>14</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>45</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>256</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>408</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>664</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>99</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>129</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>7</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>127</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>3</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>115</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>144</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>1</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>5</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>4</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>146</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>13</u>
• Refused:	<u>36</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>38</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>34</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>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>45</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>10</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>176</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>62</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>1198</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>66</u>

Other Training:

The 2012 calendar year included various training opportunities for DREs in South Carolina. Mark Gonzalez with Purdue Pharmaceuticals offered a class on pharmaceutical diversion to DREs in early 2012. In August the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy held its annual Traffic Safety Officer Conference in Columbia, which included various speakers who concentrated on impaired driving enforcement as well as the prosecution of impaired drivers.

Interesting Cases:

In December 2012 Officer Charles Moore, a DRE with the Spartanburg Department of Public Safety, was requested to perform a DRE evaluation on a driver involved in a fatal traffic collision. Officer Moore responded to the evaluation location and during his interview with the arresting officer, he learned the suspect had been in a collision that resulted in the death of an eight-year-old child as well as serious injury to three others. Officer Moore contacted DRE Officer Jeremy Byrd, also with the Spartanburg Department of Public Safety, to witness the evaluation. Officer Moore and Officer Byrd conducted a DRE evaluation on the suspect and determined she was under the influence of a CNS stimulant. As a result, the suspect was charged with several counts of Felony DUI. In April 2013 the suspect in this case was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years in prison. The prosecution stated that the verdict and sentence were a direct result of the DRE evidence included in the case.

Narrative:

The DRE program in South Carolina continues to grow. In early 2013, I was named the state DRE coordinator and am slowly settling into the position. In 2012 South Carolina reached a milestone by certifying the 100th DRE officer in the state. We are anxiously looking into the future and have great plans for the DEC Program and the officers involved. When this report was written, many of our DRE officers and instructors were prepared to attend the IACP Training Conference on Impaired Driving held in Oklahoma City in August 2013. Several DRE instructors will be attending the Borkenstein School at Indiana University in the upcoming month.

Report Submitted by James Michael Brantley, South Carolina DRE Coordinator

South Dakota

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>36</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>6</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>16</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>290</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>0</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>290</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

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

2. Poly Drug Use

- Poly Drugs: 34%

3. Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Rule Outs: 5
- No Opinion of Impairment: 12
- Tox Results: Pending: unk
- Tox Found: No Drugs: unk
- Refused: unk

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>16</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>0</u>
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>8</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>160</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>N/A</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>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>40</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Other Training

Dr. Carl Citek performed medical foundation training to South Dakota DREs.

Narrative

The South Dakota DRE program continues to grow and expand, with the addition of three new agencies in 2012. The growth of the program would not be possible without the assistance of the Office of Highway Safety and the South Dakota Highway Patrol. The South Dakota DRE candidates performed field certifications in conjunction with the California Highway Patrol. South Dakota DREs had valuable input in the criminalization of synthetic cannabis and other designer drugs.

The South Dakota Office of Highway Safety awarded grant money for the purchase of digital video cameras for South Dakota DREs. All DRE evaluations are recorded for training and court purposes. South Dakota will be implementing Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) in 2013. South Dakota DREs instructed at numerous (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement) ARIDE trainings throughout the state and piloted the online ARIDE training program.

South Dakota DREs attended the IACP DRE Section's Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving, held August 2012 in Seattle, Wash.

Report Submitted by Sgt. Ryan Mechaley, DRE Coordinator

Tennessee

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>78</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>7</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>35</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>137</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>47</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>184</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>17</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>33</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>24</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>31</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>66</u>
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3. Other

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

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>18</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>18</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>21</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>18</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>358</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>15</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>245</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>19</u>

Interesting Cases

In a suspected “Krokodill” case, an inmate had a portion of her nose missing flesh as well as her arm. The subject had ingested Levamisole with Cocaine.

Report Submitted by Richard M. Holt, Tennessee DRE State Coordinator

Texas

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>402</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>57</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>93</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>861</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>567</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1439</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>204</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>119</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>36</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>115</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>141</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>492</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>21</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>31</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>178</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>?</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>34</u>
• Refused:	<u>106</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>58</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>53</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>7</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>163</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>16</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>382</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>17</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>119</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>14</u>
• Other Students:	<u>584</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>717</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

Eleven Prosecutors attended ARIDE training during 2012.

Training was provided at the Texas Driver and Traffic Safety Education Association Conferences (Huntsville and Waco).

Texas provides only Day One of the DITEP (Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals). A Current Drug Trends Module developed by Texas DRE Instructors continues to be revised and implemented into each of the curricula for DRE, DRE recertification, ARIDE, DITEP, and Drug Impairment Training for Texas Employers (DITTE). In total of 15 courses during 2012, 459 supervisors/managers received training for DITTE. Currently six DRE instructors with supervisory experience, such as that of sergeant or lieutenant, administer the DITTE training. Funding for this training initiative is provided through the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). This is year two of a three-year funding.

Narrative

Thirty-nine of the 57 Texas DRE instructors were utilized in providing DRE, DRE recertification, ARIDE, DITEP and DITTE training. It was noted at the IACP Annual Training Conference on Impaired Driving that Harris County as an agency has the largest number of DREs than any county in the nation. Sgt. Susan Cotter is the DRE agency coordinator supervising a total of 27 DREs (28 total for the agency).

Report Submitted by Cecelia P Marquart, Texas DRE Coordinator

Utah

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>114</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>31</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>49</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>323</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>48</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>372</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>151</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>112</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>0</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>7</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>95</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>72</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>100</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>29</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>54</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>21</u>
• Refused:	<u>2</u>

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>41</u>
• Number of DREs Certified:	<u>25</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>96</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>115</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>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>26</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 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>28</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>3</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>15</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>160</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>19</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>179</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>80</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>13</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>2</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>0</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>41</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>0</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>37</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>58</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>0</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>5</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>20</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>21</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>1</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>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>28</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>2</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>56</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>2</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>10</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>1</u>
• Other Students:	<u>25</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>36</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>108</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>0</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>0</u>

Narrative

Vermont is comprised of fourteen counties. The Vermont State Police, county sheriffs and municipal/local police agencies provide law enforcement services for the 625,000 people residing in these territorial areas of responsibilities. Although the program has only 28 DREs, they have been recruited and selected to provide coverage to all corners of the state. The

recruitment process will continue and enhance the existing statewide coverage. During the 2012 calendar year, Vermont DREs participated in more than 50 percent more evaluations than were conducted during the 2011 timeframe. Depressants remain the most commonly encountered substance observed by DREs as well as other patrol officers.

Vermont is fortunate to have such a strong training reciprocity with the five other New England States. This partnership provides the opportunity to maximize each of the participating states individual training programs. We will host an in-state DRE school during spring 2014. We continue to provide ARIDE (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement) trainings as both an educational tool and a recruitment primer for future DREs.

DREs and other law enforcement officers continue to see the spread of heroin possession, use and sale. Federal, state, county and local agencies have come together with members of the judiciary, health department and other concerned partners to discuss aggressive strategies to combat the progression of this lethal threat.

As in some other states, the Vermont state legislature is currently considering the decriminalization of the possession of small amounts of marijuana. If this comes to pass, it could have an adverse effect on the ability of law enforcement to conduct further investigations of drivers who are stopped in a motor vehicle and possess an amount of marijuana small enough to warrant only a civil fine. Unlike federal constitutional law, the law in Vermont currently requires law enforcement to suspect reasonably that an additional crime has occurred before asking a driver to exit a vehicle for further investigation. If marijuana is decriminalized, absent very outward and obvious signs of impairment visible from the driver while seated, law enforcement officers will not have a basis to suspect additional criminality sufficient to request a driver to exit for field sobriety exercises. While the legislature has attempted to remedy this problem with language in the bill stating that decriminalization must not be construed to limit the investigative authority of law enforcement officers, a broad disagreement exists about the constitutionality of that specific provision.

The DRE Committee will continue to monitor these issues. The Vermont traffic safety resource prosecutor (TSRP) is a member of the DRE oversight committee and will develop training related to this and other related issues.

Report Submitted by Ted Minall, Vermont DRE Coordinator

Virginia

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>1</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>0</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>1</u>

Evaluations

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

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

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

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>0</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>0</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>3</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>40</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>12</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>240</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u> </u>

Narrative

Virginia is currently in the process of reinstating its DEC Program. We currently have one DRE who is in the process of getting recertified and we plan on establishing a DUI/DRE Task Force and identifying potential DRE sites.

Additionally, Virginia has establish a training standard that requires all basic law enforcement students to complete successfully an IACP/NHTSA SFST class as part of the basic law enforcement academy. This policy becomes effective January 1, 2014.

Report Submitted by Butch Letteer, Virginia DRE Coordinator

Washington

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>210</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>78</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>72</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>1,420</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>106</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>1,526</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>439</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>270</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>7</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>15</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>361</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>1</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>498</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>339</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>3</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>26</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>0</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>101</u>
• Refused:	<u>144</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>31</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>446</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>6</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>0</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>0</u>
• Other Students:	<u>0</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>193</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>13</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>236</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>15</u>

Other Training

- SFST Refresher Classes: 165
- Number of Students: 802
- Generalized Law Enforcement Training on Drugs or DUI Overview: 10,676

- Example(s)
 - 164 WA State DREs attended the IACP's 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Seattle
 - 51 officers received training at Seattle Police Department regarding legal updates and blood search warrants
 - 33 National Park Rangers received Drugs that Impair Driving training
- Public Training and Informational Talks: 4,687
 - Example(s)
 - 75 high school students in Lacey received Drugs and Impaired Driving Awareness training
 - Subjects arrested for DUI in Clark County were given a DUI diversion class on the effects of impaired driving, drugs, and alcohol on society
 - Members of the USS Ronald Regan invited a DRE Instructor to give a talk on the hazards of Spice to 3,300 sailors

Interesting Cases

As 2012 came to the end, Washington State voters passed Initiative 502, which made legal the recreational use of cannabis. Washington State Liquor Control Board will spend much of 2013 crafting rules on distribution and sales surrounding cannabis. The coming months and years have a prediction to impact the Washington State program. Regardless of that prediction we have prepared for the changes in the new law.

Washington State's DRE Program is unique because of the strong partnership established with the Washington Traffic Safety Commission. Their funding and support is vital to support an independent SFST Program in our state, as well as Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors and Ignition Interlock Programs. All systems are supportive of finding, evaluating, and prosecuting the drug impaired driver.

Narrative

Washington State DREs are in their communities every day. Our DREs are made up of state, county, city, tribal, and campus police officers. Our DREs are encouraged to work in their communities not only to arrest for DUID but also to find ways of prevention. Our training records demonstrate how DREs are committed to their communities and work at building their share of support.

In August 2012, Washington State was host to IACP's 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving. The event hosted 750 attendees in Seattle on some of the nicest days of the year.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Mark Crandall, Washington State DRE Coordinator

Wisconsin

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>150</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>23</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>65</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>680</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>85</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>766</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>91</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>42</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>1</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>3</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>47</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>2</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>168</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>172</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>9</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>31</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>Unk.</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>16</u>
• Refused:	<u>9</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>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>154</u>

ARIDE Training

• Number of ARIDE Schools:	<u>21</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>441</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>11</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>Unk</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>Unk</u>
• Other Students:	<u>Unk</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>264</u>

Phlebotomy Training

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

SFST Training

• Number of SFST Classes:	<u>93</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>894</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>4</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>47</u>

Other Training

Number of Drugs That Impair Driving Classes: 99

Number of Students: 1,089

Five Conferences:

- University of Wisconsin Law School - Resource Center on Impaired Driving Conference
- Governor's Conference on Highway Safety
- Ins and Outs of HGN with Dr. Karl Citek
- Conference on Designer Drugs with Amy Miles
- Prosecuting The Drugged Driver with Tara Jenswold-Schipper.

Interesting Cases

On March 14, 2012, Lt. Michael Polich, Manitowoc County Sheriff's Office, and another deputy responded to a single vehicle crash where a vehicle had driven off a "T" intersection and onto a rock pile. When he arrived, Lt. Polich's located a male sitting in the passenger's seat of the truck and wearing a long black shirt and underwear. The trucks wheels were suspended in the air as the vehicle rested on its frame.

The subject appeared to be asleep and opened his eyes when the driver's window was knocked. His speech was slurred and at times incoherent while making statements that were irrational. At one point the subject stated, "The cat just won't make it through." The subject's eyes were blood shot and pupils were equal at approximately 3.0mm. He was placed through the HGN test and six clues were noted. A PBT concluded the subject's BAC was .036 for the presence of ETOH. He then had to be helped to the squad by two officers where he would then be transported to Holy Family Medical Center for further testing. During the transport, Lt. Polich observed the subject appeared on the nod and when awake, he had a startled look on his face.

Lt. Polich contacted Deputy Joe Keil, Manitowoc County Sheriff's Office, who is a DRE instructor. Lt. Polich said he had a male in custody for a possible OWI violation; however, the subject's HGN test did not appear normal to him. The subject was also acting strangely and the lieutenant believed the subject may be a medical rule and requested Deputy Keil also respond to the medical facility to observe the subject and assist in the DRE evaluation.

At the hospital Deputy Keil conducted the HGN test on the subject and concurred his HGN did not appear normal. The subject indicated he did not have any medical problems and was not under a physician care for any reason. Deputy Keil contacted the subject's father and began questioning him regarding his son's medical history while Lt. Polich proceeded with the psychophysical tests. During the walk-and-turn test, the male subject had difficulty in understanding the instructions. The instructions were given again and the test was attempted by the subject; however, it was stopped shortly thereafter for safety reasons.

The subject's elderly father said he believed his son, who resides with him, was on medications—possibly sleep aides—but was unsure what exactly he was taking. Deputy Keil asked if he could check the labels on the prescription bottles. The father stated he was unsure where they were. Deputy Keil and Lt. Polich agreed that prior to continuing with the OWI procedure and the DRE evaluation, the subject should be checked into the emergency room and medically cleared.

The subject was admitted to the hospital and treated by the attending physician. Lt. Polich informed the emergency room staff of the incident and his concerns about the subject's wellbeing and how he believed the impairment observed was not consistent with the ETOH in the subject's system. The subject was provided a CT scan and was diagnosed with a fractured skull and bleeding on the brain. The subject was immediately transported to an intensive care unit where he spent several months in critical care. If it were not for the DRE training that both Deputy Keil and Lt. Polich received while attending the DRE School, this subject would have most likely been processed as a typical impaired driver and would have not received the emergency critical care that saved his life.

Narrative

2012 was a challenging year for the DEC Program in Wisconsin. There were many changes in leadership roles after the retirements of several Bureau Of Transportation Safety (BOTS) lead staff members. Other major changes included organizational changes and restructuring of personnel, roles, duties and responsibilities.

Five re-certifications/updates were held across the state at various locations and dates. The re-certifications/updates provided DREs with information on current drug trends, legal aspects, toxicology, and other DRE related affairs. The re-certifications/updates also allowed the DREs the opportunity to perform instructor-witnessed evaluations and receive their required training time to maintain certifications.

Report Submitted by Sgt. Nate Thompson, Wisconsin DRE/SFST State Coordinator

Wyoming

DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	<u>89</u>
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	<u>20</u>
Number of agencies that have DREs:	<u>35</u>

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	<u>168</u>
Number of training evaluations:	<u>91</u>
Total number of evaluations:	<u>259</u>

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

• Depressants:	<u>55</u>
• Stimulants:	<u>101</u>
• Hallucinogens:	<u>3</u>
• Dissociative Anesthetics:	<u>2</u>
• Narcotic Analgesics:	<u>52</u>
• Inhalants:	<u>3</u>
• Cannabis:	<u>116</u>

2. Poly Drug Use

• Poly Drugs:	<u>93</u>
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3. Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs:	<u>2</u>
• Medical Rule Outs:	<u>4</u>
• No Opinion of Impairment:	<u>25</u>
• Tox Results: Pending:	<u>23</u>
• Tox Found: No Drugs:	<u>17</u>
• Refused:	<u>4</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>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>6</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>90</u>

DITEP Training

• Number of Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of School Nurses:	<u>6</u>
• Number of SROs:	<u>2</u>
• Other Students:	<u>4</u>
• Total Number of Students:	<u>12</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>72</u>
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	<u>1</u>
• Number of Students:	<u>12</u>

Other Training

Three DREs attended the IACP 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Seattle, Washington.

Interesting Cases

On February 8, a University of Wyoming student was struck by a vehicle on his way back to the dorms. The student was 50 feet from the street when the car, travelling an estimated 50 mph in a posted 20 mph zone, left the roadway. The car hit a curb and went airborne, striking the student and causing multiple fractures and a closed head injury. A subsequent investigation by law enforcement revealed that the driver had inhaled “canned air” just prior to the crash and had blacked out behind the wheel. The driver later pled guilty to DUI causing serious bodily injury and aggravated assault and battery for his involvement in the crash and was sentenced to 16-20 years in prison. The sentence was suspended and the suspect was given a one-year split sentence in the county jail, after which he will be placed on ten years of supervised probation.

A fatal crash occurred on December 14 in Sweetwater County. The driver made a right-hand turn at the bottom of an off ramp then accelerated rapidly across a parking lot, crossing a traffic island, and finally crashing into a brick building and killing a passenger. There were no indications of any attempt to brake. A Sweetwater County DRE conducted an evaluation on the driver and determined the driver was impaired by drugs. The driver’s blood came back positive for amphetamines and his urine came back positive for cannabinoids. During a subsequent preliminary hearing, the driver suffered an anxiety attack and the proceedings were suspended until the driver could be evaluated at the state hospital.

Narrative

From May 7-17, the sixth Drug Recognition Expert Preliminary School and Basic school was completed in Laramie. Fourteen Wyoming students from eleven different agencies completed the classroom portion of the training. Of the fourteen Wyoming students who started the training, all completed the field certification portion of the training. The senior instructor was from Wyoming and our course manager was from Montana. The remaining instructors were Wyoming instructors, one Montana instructor, and several Wyoming instructor candidates who were finishing up their certification training.

Upon the completion of the training, a graduation ceremony was held. All the administrators and contributors to the program were invited. The fourteen students were divided into two separate groups for the field certifications in Phoenix, Arizona. The training evaluations were conducted at the Maricopa County Jail in downtown Phoenix with the assistance of DRE instructors from around the Phoenix area. All fourteen students completed the necessary evaluations for certification. Since the certifications were completed, the newest Wyoming DREs have already completed over 20 field evaluations on a variety of charges. The majority of the evaluations were performed on subjects who had been arrested for Driving under the Influence.

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