

IACP

**DRUG
EVALUATION &
CLASSIFICATION
PROGRAM**

2017

Annual Report



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A summary of the activities by U.S. states and Canadian provinces who participate in the IACP/NHTSA International Drug Evaluation and Classification Program

Background

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world's largest and most influential professional association for police leaders. With more than 30,000 members in 150 countries, the IACP is a recognized leader in global policing. The IACP is known for its commitment to shaping the future of the police profession. Through timely research, programming, and unparalleled training opportunities, the IACP is preparing current and emerging police leaders — and the agencies and communities they serve — to succeed in addressing the most pressing issues, threats, and challenges of the day. IACP membership is open to law enforcement professionals of all ranks, as well as non-sworn leaders across the criminal justice system. Learn more about the IACP at www.theIACP.org.

Since 1984, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has supported the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program, often referred to as the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Training Program. Initially developed by the Los Angeles, California, Police Department in the 1970s, Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training has been validated through both laboratory and field studies. In 1987, the Highway Safety Committee of the IACP was requested by NHTSA to participate in the development and national expansion of the DEC Program, as well as to oversee the credentialing of certified DREs. Since that time, the program has grown both nationally and internationally. Additionally, IACP's role in coordinating and overseeing the program has also expanded. With the proliferation of drugged driving, the need for DREs is at an all time high. The importance of coordinating the DEC Program is at the forefront of equipping police officers with the tools necessary to identify drug-impaired drivers and make our roadways safer.



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 permission.

2017 DEC Program Notable Accomplishments

According to data from the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) National Tracking System (NTS), in 2017, one DRE in the United States conducted over 100 enforcement evaluations. This DRE was

Officer Joseph Abrusci (DRE #7729), Mount Olive, New Jersey Police Department – 117 evaluations

In addition, thirteen other U.S. DREs conducted between 50 and 100 evaluations according to the NTS. Those DREs were:

Officer Jeffrey Ford (DRE #22607) 80 evaluations
Upper Moreland Police, Pennsylvania

Officer Matt Iturria (DRE #11766) 77 evaluations
California Highway Patrol

Officer Anthony Trovato (DRE #4807) 71 evaluations
Los Angeles Police Department, California

Trooper Michael Tromblee (DRE #23338) 64 evaluations
New York State Police

Officer Oscar Chavez (DRE #17016) 58 evaluations
California Highway Patrol

Trooper Brian Elensky (DRE #24383) 53 evaluations
Pennsylvania State Police

Deputy Colin Reagan (DRE #21756) 52 evaluations
Wyoming County Sheriff's Office, New York

Deputy Aaron Chase (DRE #25141) 79 evaluations
Wyoming County Sheriff's Office, New York

Trooper Lewis Pakovics (DRE #22988) 75 evaluations
New Jersey State Police

Officer Thomas Alaksa (DRE #12590) 66 evaluations
Reno Police Department, Nevada

Deputy Kevin Yarborough (DRE #23460) 59 evaluations
Glenn County Sheriff's Office, Georgia

Officer Joseph Burke (DRE #26735) 56 evaluations
Springfield Police Department, Oregon

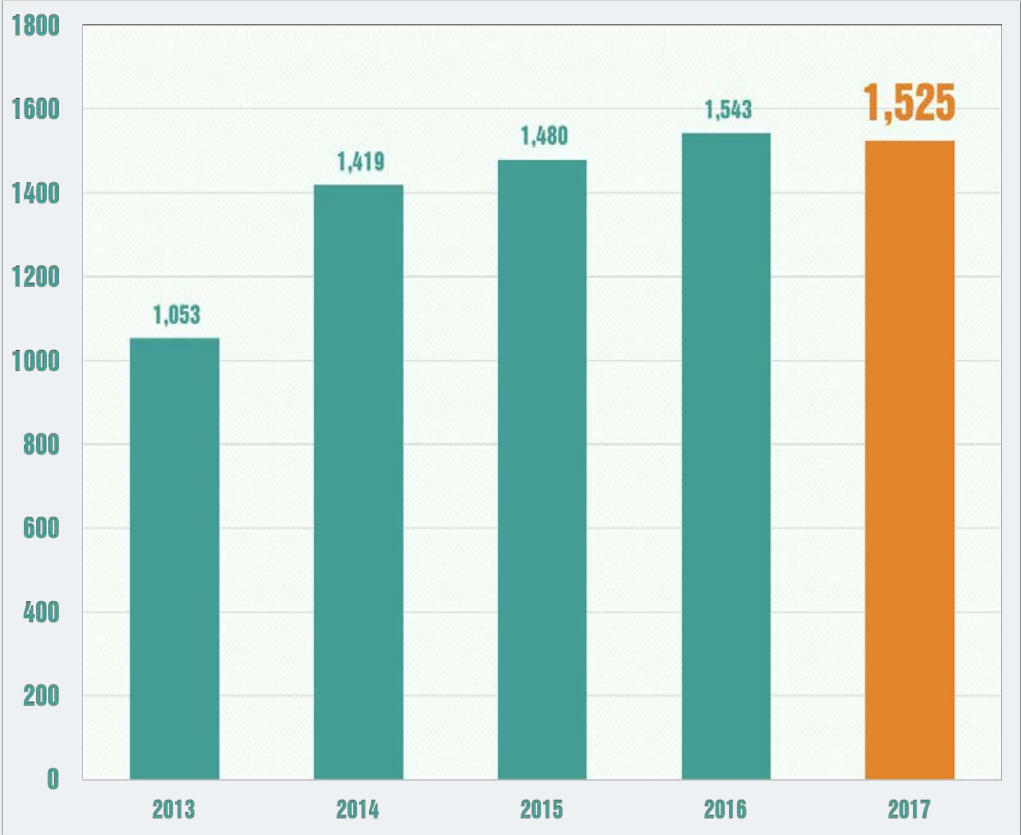
Officer Nicholas Knoll (DRE #16667) 53 evaluations
Coeur d' Alene Police Department, Idaho

Executive Summary

Per the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program state coordinator reporting, there were 8,606 Drug Recognition Experts (DREs) in the United States through December 31, 2017. Of those, 2,343 DREs were employed by state police or highway patrol agencies, 4,351 were affiliated with city police or municipal agencies, 1,283 were with sheriff's departments, and 357 were with other agencies such as U.S. Park Police, U.S. Military Police, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, motor carrier, etc. Of the 8,606 DREs in the United States, 1,526 were also DRE instructors. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were an additional 643 DREs in Canada and 4 DREs in the United Kingdom. State coordinators also reported that 2,836 law enforcement agencies in the United States had DREs assigned to their organizations in 2017.

There were 92 DRE Schools conducted in 2017, training 1,525 officers as DREs. Additionally, there were 30 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 173 DRE instructors in the United States. Since 2010, 685 DRE Schools have been conducted in the United States.

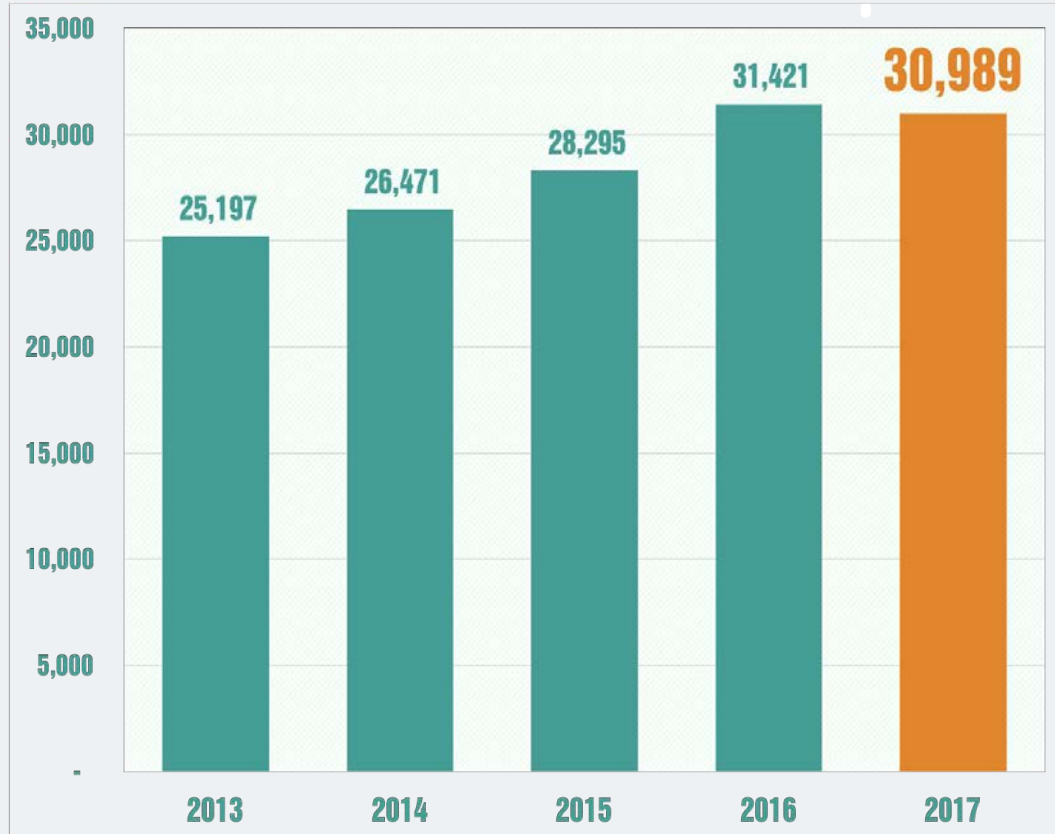
DREs
TRAINED
in the U.S.
2013–2017



There were 151 DRE recertification courses conducted in 40 states during the year.

In 2017, 38,409 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing both the enforcement and training environments, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 30,989 were enforcement evaluations and 7,420 were training evaluations. The 30,989 enforcement evaluations represents a slight decrease of 432 evaluations from 2016.

DRE ENFORCEMENT EVALUATIONS 2013–2017



Cannabis was the most frequently identified drug category in 2017 with 13,435 opinions made by DREs in the U.S. Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants were the second most with 10,879 opinions, followed by CNS Depressants at 9,656 opinions, and then Narcotic Analgesics (opioids) with 9,641 opinions. The two drug categories making the most significant increases from previous years were CNS Stimulants and Narcotic Analgesics.

Other notable DRE related statistics for 2017 included evaluation toxicology refusals 2,850 (7.5%); blood toxicology samples obtained: 13,182 (40.72%); urine toxicology samples obtained: 13,149 (40.62%); oral toxicology samples obtained: 212 (0.65%); alcohol impairment rule-outs: 506 (1.33%); medical impairment opinions: 585 (1.54%); no impairment detected: 2,186 (5.75%); toxicology/no drugs detected by laboratories: 894 (2.35%); poly-drugs detected through forensic toxicology: 11,953 (36.9%).

Numerous DEC Program states saw notable increases in DRE enforcement evaluations in 2017 compared to 2016. The most notable was in Virginia which increased from 1 enforcement evaluation in 2016 to 132 evaluations in 2017. Other states with increases of 20% or more included Connecticut (+20%), New York (+25%), New Jersey (+25%), Minnesota (+25%), Maine (+32%), Utah (+33%), Massachusetts (+35%), Nevada (+77%), and Delaware (+102%).

In 2017, two more states began deploying tablets to their DRE officers for the purpose of documenting the results of drug influence evaluations. Connecticut and Massachusetts joined Kansas, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and West Virginia as states that have implemented this new technology in the field. Many of these states saw an increase in their reported evaluations when compared to previous years before tablets were used. This additional data appears to be the result of automating the entry of evaluation information into the database rather than an actual increase in enforcement evaluations. Further, the data is available closer to the time of the driving incidents and therefore more relevant in developing appropriate strategies to effectively allocate resources to help reduce the harm caused by drugged driving.

2017 DRE Enforcement Evaluation Opinions

BY DRUG CATEGORY



DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training in 2017. Approximately 2,015 SFST practitioner courses were conducted in the U.S. in 2017 training over 19,500 police officers. In addition, there were 73 SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) provided in the U.S. training 912 new SFST instructors. Two states that stood out for their SFST training in 2017 were Michigan, where 100 SFST practitioner courses were held training 2,906 officers, and North Carolina, where 198 SFST practitioner courses were held training 2,468 officers.

UNITED STATES DRE TRACKING SYSTEM DATA

Efforts continued in 2017 to encourage DREs to use the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) DRE National Tracking System (NTS). The overall usage rate dropped to approximately 62 percent in the U.S. from 2016 to 2017. The decrease may be due partially to the lag time in some DREs entering their evaluations into the NHTSA database, and the timing of data transfers into the NHTSA database from states collecting evaluations using DRE tablets. Data collected from the NTS indicated 498,718 total drug influence evaluations (training, enforcement, other) have been entered since the system went operational in 2001.

2017 DEC Program Coordination and Support

NHTSA continued to provide funding to the IACP for a DEC Program manager, two regional DEC Regional Project Managers, and a technical assistant. The funding also supported the credentialing of DREs, travel funding for expert witnesses, support to the IACP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), and support for the IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID). The IACP staff act as liaisons with NHTSA and the DEC Program state coordinators. Staff also provide technical assistance to individual state coordinators upon request. The following is a summary of many of the noteworthy activities and programs involving IACP staff during calendar year 2017:

DRE SCHOOL VISITS AND TRAINING

IACP staff monitored, instructed or assisted at SFST and DRE Instructor Development Courses, DRE Pre-Schools, DRE 7-Day Schools, DRE Recertification courses, DRE In-Service trainings, SFST practitioner training courses, and ARIDE training courses.

At each of these training visits, the regional coordinator met with the DEC Program state coordinator or his or her designee and provided information on the roles of the IACP, NHTSA, and the IACP DRE Section. In addition, regional coordinators stressed the importance of DREs using the DRE National Tracking System (NTS). During the visits, IACP staff interviewed DRE instructors and course managers for recommended revisions to the SFST, ARIDE, and DRE curricula, and these recommendations were delivered during curriculum revision workshops.

SUPPORT

The IACP staff reviewed ARIDE and DRE course managers' reports and forwarded recommended manual revisions through the TAP's Curriculum Working Group for approval and incorporation into the February 2018 curriculum updates. The IACP staff also assisted in ensuring that all DEC Program state coordinators received the latest SFST, ARIDE, and DRE training materials, which included the updated and revised quizzes and exams. The materials were also posted on the IACP DEC Program website for state coordinator access.

IMPAIRED DRIVING CURRICULUM UPDATES

The IACP staff, working in conjunction with NHTSA and the IACP TAP Curriculum Working Group, participated in several curriculum workshops and conference call meetings in 2017. The Working Group assisted in updating the 2015 DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing course, DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Refresher course, , Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement course, the Drug Recognition Expert Preliminary School, and the Drug Recognition Expert course. These curricula were released in February 2018. The TAP Curriculum Working Group, also working in conjunction with NHTSA, assisted in piloting the 2018 curricula in several states. The IACP staff continue to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports for possible curriculum revisions or discrepancies and report those to the Curriculum Working Group and the curriculum workshop participants.

DRUG IMPAIRMENT TRAINING FOR EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONALS (DITEP)

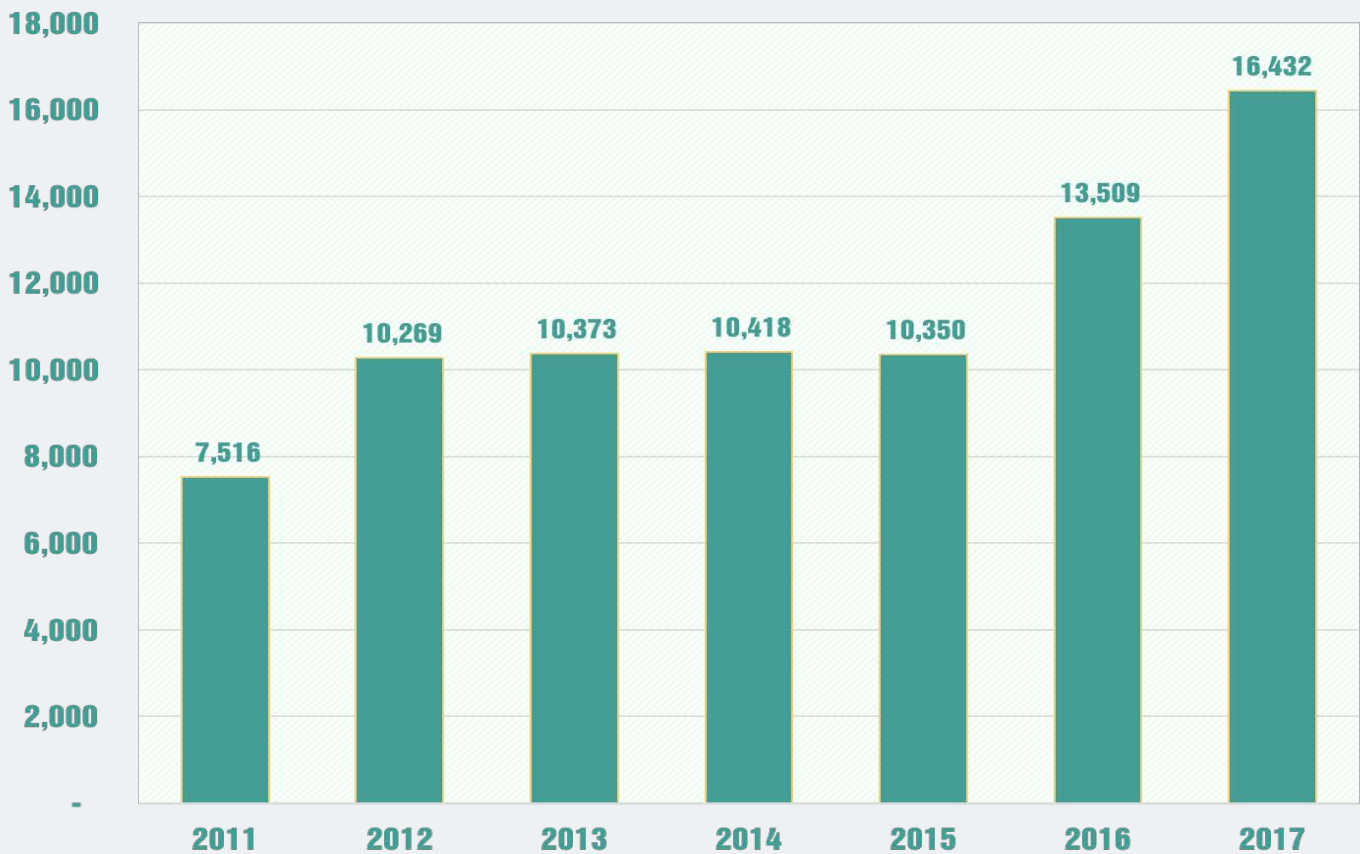
Although funding for this innovative drug intervention program for schools and other educational settings ceased in 2007, DITEP was supported by numerous states. In 2017, 17 states conducted 71 DITEP training classes, training approximately 2,015 school administrators, teachers, nurses, and school resource officers. The IACP staff supported this initiative by updating the curriculum and making it available to the states and continued to direct DITEP inquiries to the individual states.

ADVANCED ROADSIDE IMPAIRED DRIVING ENFORCEMENT (ARIDE)

In 2017, ARIDE training continued to increase across the United States, and training was conducted in all 50 states. A total of 967 ARIDE classes were held in the U.S. in 2017, an increase of 194 classes from the previous year, resulting in the training of 16,432 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists, an increase of 2,923 from 2016. ARIDE continues to be an effective means of referring suspected drug-impaired driving cases to DREs. An excellent example of this occurred in Oregon in 2017, where approximately 44 percent of the DRE enforcement evaluations conducted in the U.S. were cases generated from ARIDE-trained officers. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 87,411 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists have received the training.

ARIDE Training

2011 – 2017



2017 DRE SECTION ACTIVITIES

The IACP DRE Section meets once a year at the IACP Annual Conference and Exposition to discuss the agenda for the Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving, vote on the section's awards, and to conduct other pertinent business. The 2017 annual meeting was held on October 21, 2017 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Discussion items included the DEC Program's *Annual Report*; the 2018 training conference in Nashville, Tennessee; nominations for DRE Emeritus and Ambassador Awards; the Karen Tarney-Bookstaff DRE of-the-Year Award; strategies for increasing membership; and the election of a third vice chair. During this year's annual meeting, the membership voted to align its annual meeting to occur in conjunction with the Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving.

The section also held a mid-year meeting on August 14, 2017 during the 23rd Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving in National Harbor, Maryland.

ANNUAL IACP TRAINING CONFERENCE ON DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND IMPAIRED DRIVING

The 23rd Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID) was held at the Gaylord Hotel and Convention Center in National Harbor, Maryland. The annual training conference attracted a record number: over 1,000 attendees. The goal of the DAID Conference is to better prepare our partners for their mission of reducing impaired driving on our roadways and ultimately, save lives. This is accomplished by providing conference attendees with a variety of informative and current issue-related presentations. The conference allows attendee's to return to their communities better able to make a difference in improving the quality of life for the citizens they serve.

The 2017 DAID Conference included the traditional showing of the DRE Roll Call that pays tribute and honors those who lost their lives since the last year's conference. The Roll Call featured a PowerPoint tribute and a display that remained up throughout the conference. Three additions to the Roll Call were featured at the conference; Sergeant Shawn Miller, formerly with the West Des Moines, Iowa, Police Department; Officer Paul Fleischauer, formerly with the Madison, Wisconsin, Police Department; and Corporal Jeff Hust, formerly with the Arkansas State Patrol.

The conference welcoming speakers included Dr. Elizabeth Baker, the Regional Administrator for NHTSA Region 3, and Mr. Thomas Gianni, Chief of the Maryland Department of Transportation's Highway Safety Office. The conference was honored to have Chief of Police Donald De Lucca of the Doral, Florida, Police Department, President of the IACP 2016-2017, as the keynote speaker. Chief De Lucca addressed the issues of drugged driving and praised the attendees on their dedicated work in helping to deter impaired driving and problems associated with drugged driving.

The conference featured five plenary sessions, which included training on roadside oral testing devices and prescription drug impairment. There were a total of 18 workshops, which included information on fentanyl, effective courtroom testimony, and detecting marijuana impairment.

The 2018 DAID Conference will be held August 13–15, 2018, in Nashville, Tennessee.

DRE SECTION RECOGNITIONS

Each year at the DAID conference, the IACP DRE Section recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions to the development, support, and improvement of the DEC Program.

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

In 2017, this honor was awarded to

Ryan Mechaley, South Dakota

Thomas Reagan, Maine

William (Bill) Morrison, Maryland

Dr. Jack Richman, Massachusetts

Charlie Smith, Maryland

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.

In 2017, this honor was awarded to

Carolyn Cockroft, Virginia

Dr. Barry Logan, Pennsylvania

Karen Tarney-Bookstaff DRE-of-the-Year Award: This is presented annually by the DRE Section to a certified drug recognition expert who demonstrated an outstanding contribution to the DEC Program for the previous calendar year.

In 2017, this honor was awarded to

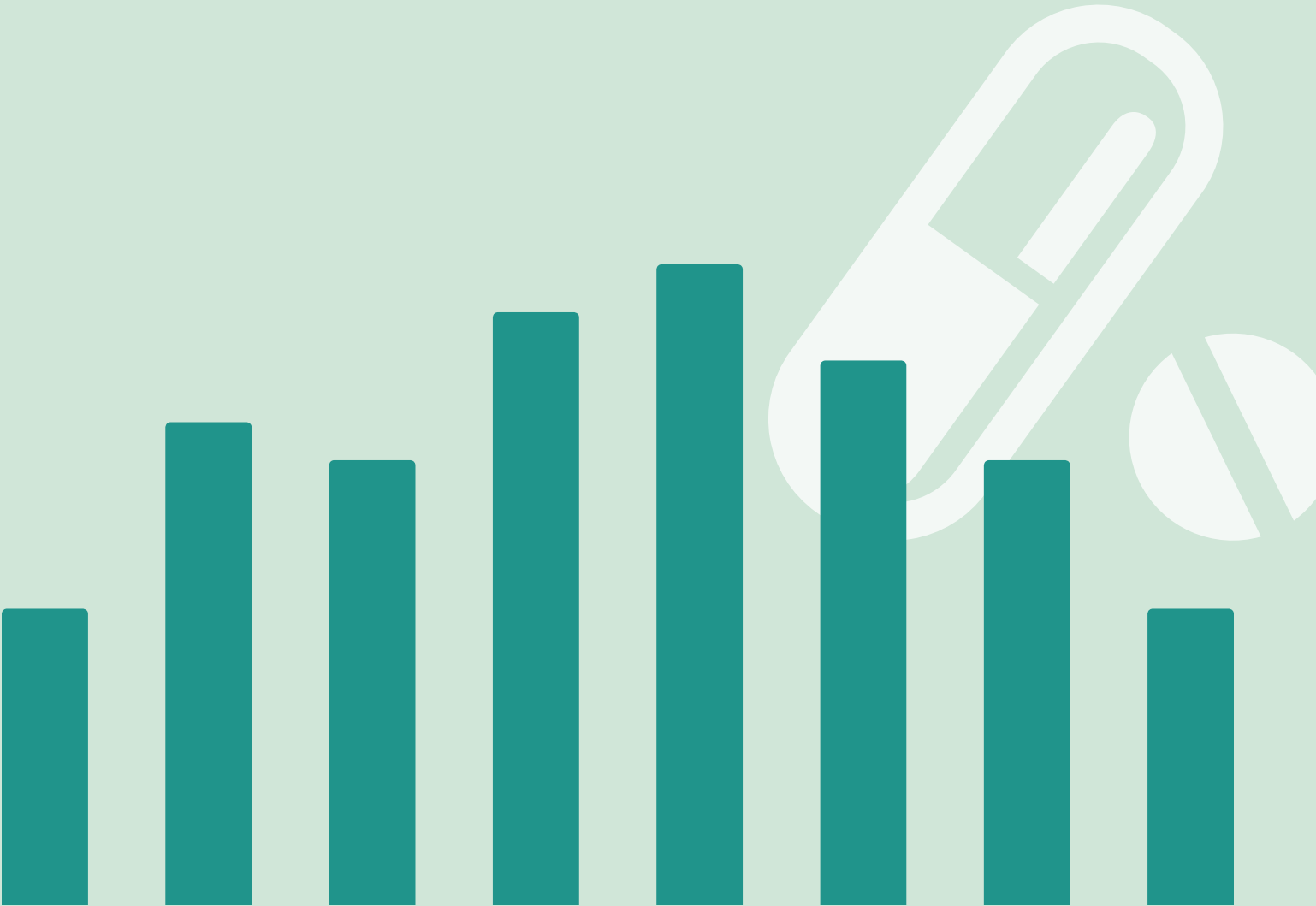
Steve Krejci, Wisconsin

Additional information on these recognitions, such as nomination forms, deadlines, and other submission requirements, can be accessed at <http://www.decp.org/experts/awards.htm>.

Reports from the DEC Program States

The following information is an overview of each state with an established IACP-approved and recognized DEC Program. Each report was prepared and submitted by the DRE state coordinator or the state coordinator’s representative.

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



U.S. DEC Program State Totals for 2017

		STATE																											
		AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	
Current DREs	Certified DREs	54	40	266	173	1,579	211	38	9	21	318	318	69	100	110	177	152	78	80	114	98	155	133	97	224	18	197	56	
	DRE Instructors	13	10	84	32	201	40	4	2	5	61	50	23	30	20	33	16	14	11	18	18	43	20	12	54	6	36	8	
	State Police/HPatrol DREs	14	10	46	38	610	62	11	0	13	48	78	0	31	18	26	36	1	18	56	13	28	33	25	44	0	52	17	
	City Police Department DREs	31	30	88	113	736	114	27	0	7	137	78	60	54	70	97	64	26	51	15	74	25	96	56	135	12	111	25	
	Sheriff's Department DREs	7	0	41	17	201	31	0	0	0	119	44	7	15	19	48	41	5	9	26	10	31	0	23	40	5	30	14	
	Other Agency DREs	2	0	7	5	32	4	0	9	1	14	16	2	0	3	6	10	0	2	17	1	71	4	3	5	1	4	0	
	LE Agencies w/ Certified DREs	21	13	39	54	203	80	23	2	7	87	127	6	32	65	70	67	32	29	28	52	39	71	78	112	14	73	21	
Evaluations	Enforcement	206	108	626	292	6,836	321	147	16	165	578	371	154	433	233	502	998	167	117	235	542	695	510	636	852	73	732	195	
	Training	132	60	26	94	259	107	20	9	0	397	247	128	27	296	127	112	237	21	111	51	**	353	175	81	39	290	12	
	Total	338	168	652	386	7,095	428	167	25	165	975	618	282	460	529	629	1,110	404	138	346	593	695	863	811	933	112	1,022	207	
Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	Depressants	92	26	150	64	1,193	108	43	3	55	349	170	67	186	43	156	200	133	12	66	127	287	170	237	223	30	334	36	
	Stimulants	108	60	176	134	3,831	98	26	1	34	264	182	52	121	38	130	388	104	36	87	45	88	63	178	453	24	330	59	
	Hallucinogens	1	2	4	0	40	3	2	1	2	5	4	4	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	2	2	7	2	6	1	10	0	
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	0	1	5	66	5	11	2	13	8	3	2	3	6	3	5	7	0	1	2	61	18	5	8	0	22	1	
	Narcotic Analgesics	86	61	144	74	1,724	127	68	1	74	299	164	26	129	28	139	109	58	18	84	149	255	198	240	206	23	272	29	
	Inhalants	5	0	3	1	107	2	1	0	1	3	4	0	3	0	3	11	5	0	0	1	6	2	11	3	1	8	1	
	Cannabis	145	52	340	76	2,645	181	62	2	64	376	344	138	131	53	243	616	155	30	163	175	134	168	322	309	56	425	60	
Poly Drug Use	Total Number	130	85	213	64	UK	125	39	6	76	411	267	82	185	61	114	319	140	57	125	254	292	165	256	366	41	392	36	
	Alcohol Only Impairment	3	1	1	2	13	1	2	0	0	6	22	7	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	5	9	8	2	1	2	7	0	
	Medical Impairment	3	1	7	10	58	10	1	0	1	3	10	13	25	8	6	23	0	0	2	26	18	5	7	15	1	27	6	
	Opinion of Not Impaired	19	6	29	37	320	44	0	0	10	71	20	13	25	18	45	49	1	0	10	56	76	27	40	37	13	32	39	
	Toxicology Results - No Drugs	12	2	32	12	142	20	3	0	7	37	17	8	9	10	9	44	2	2	2	10	37	2	18	22	1	13	8	
	Toxicology - Refused	40	2	0	37	180	29	25	2	1	43	71	23	8	34	25	238	13	17	21	37	235	200	2	29	13	58	25	
DRE Training	DRE Schools	2	0	6	2	14	1	1	0	0	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	
	Students	22	-	55	29	416	23	9	-	-	54	60	19	13	22	30	12	16	10	22	19	27	38	20	9	5	23	12	
	DRE Instructor Schools	1	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	
	Students	4	-	18	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	3	6	8	-	-	2	4	7	
	DRE Recertification courses	1	0	5	0	57	1	1	0	0	3	3	6	1	1	1	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	
ARIDE Training	ARIDE Schools	18	6	19	23	327	7	3	0	3	19	11	7	7	33	10	11	8	10	14	18	10	7	23	32	7	13	8	
	Students	394	43	189	481	5,013	160	80	0	71	338	213	37	126	496	116	214	208	178	298	229	174	184	595	654	83	209	117	
DITEP Training	Classes	0	3	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	N/A	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Students	-	22	147	-	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	N/A	13	-	20	N/A	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	
Phlebotomy Training	Number of classes	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	Students	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	
SFST Training	SFST classes	18	0	25	21	79	6	3	2	4	1*	13	8	14	8	12	4	19	16	13	10	UK	UK	100	25	24	43	6	
	Students	522	-	476	532	1,370	110	75	57	116	26*	320	157	264	136	571	254	447	510	270	123	UK	UK	2,906	545	320	535	218	
	SFST Instructor Schools	1	0	6	1	4	3	0	0	0	1*	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	UK	0	1	0	0	1	1	
	Students	28	-	23	24	50	61	-	-	-	22*	17	17	-	18	24	33	-	-	39	9	UK	-	30	-	-	10	23	

*Florida and Nebraska do not track all SFST classes sponsored across the state.

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



STATE

NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY		
115	113	84	465	68	240	156	50	206	213	213	169	75	134	55	161	431	117	53	23	202	38	264	76	Certified DREs	Current DREs
21	35	23	75	8	28	22	4	23	71	43	38	10	34	11	11	48	34	5	1	52	6	35	24	DRE Instructors	
32	21	32	122	15	62	49	7	78	42	41	95	18	58	19	62	105	27	20	5	82	7	4	12	State Police/HPatrol DREs	
60	50	51	330	38	106	79	38	101	147	123	74	57	44	25	59	263	77	26	12	36	13	174	36	City Police Department DREs	
21	32	1	2	5	54	17	4	27	16	48	0	0	24	9	38	47	11	3	2	19	18	83	19	Sheriff's Department DREs	
2	10	0	11	10	18	11	1	0	8	1	0	0	8	2	2	16	15	4	4	3	0	3	9	Other Agency DREs	
35	27	37	210	21	102	57	18	94	53	70	66	30	46	22	71	109	40	25	12	59	26	128	33	LE Agencies w/ certified DREs	
419	222	125	2,001	211	2,344	498	123	657	265	1,781	1,673	89	225	212	248	774	193	263	132	391	268	955	180	Enforcement	Evaluations
96	46	108	390	27	336	106	0	252	76	285	272	193	107	37	246	508	48	103	228	84	155	298	8	Training	
515	268	233	2,391	238	2,680	604	123	909	341	2,066	1,945	282	332	249	494	1,282	241	366	360	475	423	1,253	188	Total	
174	27	39	805	43	858	273	25	186	140	427	581	37	54	83	48	518	58	109	60	50	83	382	36	Depressants	Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)
118	73	53	494	65	440	89	33	120	87	542	346	115	79	48	36	314	132	110	27	44	76	261	67	Stimulants	
2	0	3	14	2	13	2	1	2	1	14	8	0	1	1	0	12	1	1	0	1	0	10	1	Hallucinogens	
11	1	3	65	3	47	7	3	10	4	5	78	1	0	3	0	51	1	5	1	1	2	22	2	Dissociative Anesthetics	
58	42	43	1,112	37	893	156	12	193	79	406	678	59	46	32	24	256	73	104	36	1	120	358	38	Narcotic Analgesics	
9	1	2	6	4	9	6	3	3	8	10	25	0	1	2	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	Inhalants	
255	133	6	581	54	945	226	50	239	133	918	646	86	99	90	23	430	111	158	61	59	104	499	64	Cannabis	
135	50	43	913	44	440	240	25	162	141	645	754	82	133	66	42	493	92	147	56	240	104	370	56	Total Number	Poly Drug Use
1	0	2	4	3	21	2	2	3	3	262	59	1	1	1	16	5	3	13	1	0	0	2	0	Alcohol Only Impairment	
9	1	2	31	6	51	8	3	15	3	57	47	1	3	5	4	19	2	7	3	8	0	13	1	Medical Impairment	
20	30	12	209	15	135	92	6	12	13	119	168	1	6	17	7	161	7	22	4	42	4	27	20	No Opinion of Impairment	
13	4	2	36	8	67	14	5	33	1	41	47	2	8	10	10	43	9	8	N/A	5	0	27	20	Toxicology Results - No Drugs	
24	0	15	481	33	278	11	7	108	44	39	154	33	27	3	7	25	0	91	11	0	UK	48	3	Toxicology - Refused	
1	3	1	3	1	2	2	0	4	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	DRE Schools	DRE Training
16	32	9	68	16	40	19	-	43	23	23	21	13	15	9	19	55	24	15	19	28	9	43	1	Students	
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	DRE Instructor Schools	
7	6	-	12	-	10	-	-	8	6	5	6	-	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Students	
1	0	1	7	2	8	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	4	6	1	2	0	1	1	5	0	DRE Recertification courses	
12	11	1	10	10	12	21	4	35	5	7	32	2	15	3	17	20	11	6	3	23	13	34	6	ARIDE Schools	ARIDE Training
159	183	23	174	134	265	216	94	739	73	142	736	36	180	41	340	419	250	99	61	258	229	612	69	Students	
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	4	0	13	0	3	0	1	0	7	0	Classes	DITEP Training
-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	134	-	19	150	-	518	-	68	-	30	-	179	-	Students	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	Number of classes	Phlebotomy Training
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	Students	
3*	Uk	8	31	Uk	34	198	5	0	4	42	23	2	30	0	10	0	0	3	N/A	23	4	32	3	SFST classes	SFST Training
144*	641	268	720	Uk	473	2,468	68	-	55	482	613	104	1,118	0	194	-	-	89	N/A	618	162	555	102	Students	
1	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	1	1	6	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	SFST Instructor Schools	
12	-	-	-	-	77	16	-	-	10	20	94	8	132	-	60	-	-	-	38	21	-	18	-	Students	

*Florida and Nebraska do not track all SFST classes sponsored across the state.

Note: The DRE evaluation totals listed in this chart were collected using the DRE National Tracking System and accessed on May 1, 2018. The totals may have changed based on entries made after that date. In addition, some state's data was collected using their own data collection systems.

Alabama

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, Alabama sponsored a DRE to attend the The Robert F. Borkenstein Course on the Effects of Drugs on Human Performance and Behavior October 9-13, 2017, in Austin, Texas.

Submitted by Corporal Joseph Benton, Alabama State Police, AL DRE State Coordinator

Alaska

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

Lieutenant David Hanson, Alaska State Troopers, AK DRE State Coordinator

Arizona

OTHER TRAINING

One DRE Course Manager course was held, training seven DREs in 2017. During this year, 11 Phlebotomy recertification courses were offered, training 223 people.

Submitted by Officer Eric Riley, Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety, AZ DRE State Coordinator

Arkansas

OTHER TRAINING

Thirty-six SFST Refresher classes were held during the year, and 307 students attended. A Law Enforcement and Prosecuting Attorney Impaired Driving Conference was held and provided 65 DREs with their mandatory eight-hour refresher training requirement.

Submitted by Tara Amuimuia, Arkansas Criminal Justice Commission, AR DRE State Coordinator

California

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, the IACP approved the California Highway Patrol's DEC Program impaired driving training video, which will be utilized in SFST classes and DRE Schools. The training video includes enforcement scenarios, SFST demonstrations, updated case law, etc. In addition, the CHP DEC Program provided SFST overview training for the California District Attorney's Association, including two alcohol workshops demonstrating the SFSTs. The DEC Program also conducted an alcohol workshop at the Office of Traffic Safety Vehicular Homicide Seminar in Sacramento.

NARRATIVE

The CHP DEC Program increased training courses offered and trained numerous local, county, and state law enforcement officers in ARIDE, DITEP, and SFST. All of the state's DRE grant goals and objectives were accomplished and eight of the objectives were exceeded. In addition to accomplishing the goals and objectives of the grant, the CHP set an internal goal of training 100 percent of rank and file uniformed staff in ARIDE by December 2017. At the conclusion of the year, 96 percent of CHP personnel were ARIDE trained.

The DEC Program worked with local agencies in order to provide DRE-related training in their geographical locations, including the Los Angeles PD, Riverside PD, Ventura PD, Fullerton PD, Glendale PD, Santa Rosa PD, and San Ramon PD. The California DEC Program also assisted with the certification of 56 DREs from other states, including New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Minnesota, and Washington.

Submitted by Sergeant Glen Glaser, California Highway Patrol, CA DRE State Coordinator

Colorado

NARRATIVE

The Colorado DEC Program is housed within the Colorado Department of Transportation, Highway Safety Office (HSO). The HSO continued to enhance the DEC Program throughout 2017 and continued to provide education and awareness on drug-impaired driving through enhanced enforcement, training, and education efforts.

When Colorado ended the prohibition on the sale of recreational cannabis in 2014, the HSO recognized the opportunity to enhance, promote, and grow the Colorado DEC Program. Representatives from the HSO's DEC Program have presented nationally and internationally about the state's approach to legalized recreational cannabis and the effects on traffic safety. The HSO uses these opportunities to relay to audiences the importance of vibrant and robust SFST, ARIDE, and DEC Programs as countermeasures to address recreational cannabis' impact on impaired driving.

In 2017, the HSO created a contract position for a dedicated DRE Project Coordinator. This position works closely with the State DRE Coordinator to implement the vision for the State DEC Program including DRE School oversight, DRE training, and DRE Advisory Committee coordination as well as coordinating and conducting DRE certification nights.

A DRE School was conducted in Loveland, Colorado and hosted by Loveland Police Department, July 24–August 4, 2017. Twenty-three DRE candidates from seventeen agencies were enrolled in the training. All DRE candidates successfully completed the DRE School. As of December 31, 2017, five of the DRE candidates were certified and the remaining candidates continued progress toward certification. The 2017 DRE School was the first school that utilized an enhanced vetting selection process and the DRE Advisory Committee to make candidate selections.

In 2017, CDOT once again utilized marijuana tax funds for the marijuana-impaired driving awareness campaign: Drive High Get a DUI. During the campaign CDOT introduced the "320 Movement," a movement to plan ahead before you're high. Whether it's March 20, 3:20 p.m., or just a symbolic reminder—the 320 Movement was a movement toward greater safety on Colorado roadways. To spark behavior change, CDOT partnered with Lyft to deploy 17 320 Movement-branded Lyft vehicles throughout the streets of Denver, and Lyft provided discount codes to encourage the target market to plan ahead for a ride. The campaign reached its peak during the week of April 20 (420) through a heavy social and events presence. The 17 vehicles represented the 17 percent of CSP DUI arrests that involve marijuana.

Submitted by Carol Gould, Colorado Department of Transportation, CO DRE State Coordinator

Connecticut

OTHER TRAINING

In 2017, the Connecticut Highway Safety Office provided funding for troopers and officers to attend DRE training held in Connecticut with the neighboring state of Rhode Island. All Connecticut DRE's attended an eight-hour recertification training at the POSTC Academy.

NARRATIVE

Connecticut continued to grow with the help of neighboring states throughout New England. Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire provided seats for Connecticut DRE candidates in 2017. Connecticut has grown to 38 DRE's

statewide in both state and local agencies. Connecticut will host a combined Connecticut and Rhode Island DRE class in March 2018, and a Connecticut-only class in August 2018. This will increase the DREs to more than 55 statewide. It is becoming a common practice for state and local agencies to call out a DRE in a fatal or serious crash. The HSO is in the process of formulating an extended plan to reimburse municipalities for callout services in the next fiscal year.

Submitted by Edmund M. Hedge, Jr., Connecticut DOT, CT DRE State Coordinator

District of Columbia

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

Sergeant Adam Zielinski, District of Columbia, US Park Police, DC DRE Coordinator

Delaware

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, 19 of Delaware's DRE's attended the Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID) in National Harbor, Maryland.

NARRATIVE

In 2017, Delaware received a grant from the State of Delaware Special Law Enforcement Assistance fund to implement a tablet-based reporting system. The equipment was purchased, and the system was expected to go live for approximately half of the DREs on January 1, 2018. Additional DREs will be brought on board with the system in 2018.

Delaware DREs continued to give presentations to high school students in their driver's education classes on the dangers of drug use and drug-impaired driving. This program originally began in Sussex County, but has now been expanded statewide.

Submitted by Lieutenant Andrew Rubin, Newark Police Department, DE DRE State Coordinator

Florida

OTHER TRAINING

Five Medical Foundations of Visual System Testing courses were offered, and 126 students successfully completed these courses in 2017.

NARRATIVE

Florida attained its goal of reaching 300 DREs in 2017.

Submitted by Darrell Edmonds, Institute of Police Technology and Management, Jacksonville, Florida, FL DRE State Coordinator

Georgia

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

A DRE assisted with prosecuting a case where the at-fault driver was on the downside of methamphetamine, and not initially identified as impaired. A blood specimen was gained voluntarily from the driver after the crash, and a DRE assisted with a “DRE Reconstruction” based on an examination of the crash evidence and blood test results. The driver was later convicted of first-degree vehicular homicide, DUI, and other charges. She was sentenced to five years in jail and five years of subsequent probation.

A DRE was able to quickly recognize and remedy an opioid overdose in October 2017. During this instance, the DRE quickly evaluated an unresponsive patient and recognized an opioid overdose. He administered Naloxone, and the patient became responsive and survived the overdose.

A DRE began a drug evaluation on an arrestee and noticed the subject had a dazed appearance. When asked if he was a diabetic he said that he was and his pulse was normal. EMS was summoned to the station and checked the driver’s blood sugar level, which was low. EMS gave him a sugar solution to swallow and within a few minutes, he started acting normal. EMS transported the driver to the hospital for further treatment.

Submitted by Larry Mooney, Georgia Public Safety Training Center, GA DRE State Coordinator

Hawaii

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, the Hawaii Department of Transportation coordinated a two-day, statewide DRE in-service training. Sessions included updates on marijuana and opioid trends; updates on Hawaii’s medical marijuana dispensary system and registry program; prosecution and defense of impaired driving cases; and a highlight of the Judiciary Driver Education Program. Attendees, comprising DREs and county prosecutors, also took part in mock evaluations and were part of small and large group discussions about the DEC Program in Hawaii, challenges that are faced, concerns about the program and prosecution of cases, and how to overcome these issues to move the program forward.

HDOT and DRE instructors also provided presentations and trainings to other government agencies and community organizations, including Drug Impairment Signs Training for City & County of Honolulu Managers and Supervisors; and presentations to MADD Hawaii’s Board of Directors, Kapolei community coalition, and the judiciary.

Hawaii County’s Office of the Prosecuting Attorney (OPA) continued to tackle the issue of impaired driving by coordinating an annual, statewide “Alcohol and Drugged Driving Training” for more than 60 deputy prosecutors, police officers, and HDOT representatives.

Submitted by Karen Kahikina, Hawaii Department of Transportation, HI DRE State Coordinator

Idaho

OTHER TRAINING

DREs from around the state conducted numerous drug impairment introduction classes to community groups, businesses and Boy Scout groups in 2017.

Biennial DRE Refresher training was conducted, and 91 of the Idaho 100 DREs attended.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

Idaho had its first confirmed Krokodil evaluation conducted in 2017.

NARRATIVE

Idaho is expanding the law enforcement Phlebotomy program. Departments throughout the state are participating with more growth expected in 2018.

Submitted by Sergeant Chris W. Glenn, Idaho State Police, ID DRE State Coordinator

Illinois

OTHER TRAINING

In 2017, AAA hosted a two-day drug summit (for department administration on day one and for DRE training on day two). Several nationally known speakers presented, and a course update was given.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In September, the DRE from the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office was utilized to assist with a death investigation. A student fell to his death from a college dormitory, and it was believed drugs were involved. The DRE assisted detectives by conducting an evaluation on one of three friends at the scene. One friend gave a statement that they had smoked cannabis and taken LSD a few hours earlier. This confirmed the statements made by the others involved and led to the conclusion the deceased was likely having a "bad trip." The evaluation aided detectives by confirming their suspicions and allowed them to focus on the supplying source of the LSD. A few months before the incident, the same DRE had given a two-hour presentation about the DRE evaluation process to officers and detectives of the university police department.

NARRATIVE

During the year, efforts were made to reengage the Illinois State Police, which resulted in the reinstatement/recertification of seven troopers whose DRE certifications had expired.

Submitted by Tom Turek, Illinois Highway Safety Office, IL DRE State Coordinator

Indiana

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, the Indiana Judicial College was responsible for the continuing education of elected judges receiving in-service training about the DEC Program and the qualifications of DRE officers and the information obtained during DRE evaluations.

The Indiana School Safety Academy annually hosts education for school teachers and administrators who are tasked with building awareness and safety for their buildings. During this annual event information was provided regarding the DEC Program and available DITEP trainings.

NARRATIVE

During the year, Indiana completed the largest class in recent history with thirty officers attending training and twenty-eight officers completing certification. ARIDE courses were again provided on a regional level throughout the state with over 150 attendees. DRE and SFST Instructor Refresher trainings were completed with over 85 percent of each group in attendance. Beginning in 2018, Indiana will be live with tablet-recorded DRE evaluations, which will allow officers to be more timely and efficient entering evaluations to the DRE database.

Submitted by Robert Duckworth, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, IN DRE State Coordinator

Iowa

OTHER TRAINING

In 2017, with the help of the Attorney General's office, the DEC program was able to offer a presentation on the DRE process at the judges conference. This program was well received by the judges, and many good comments were received.

NARRATIVE

As in previous years, the UCS Healthcare was contacted and assistance was requested in supplying substance abuse counselors for in state certification events involving drug-impaired people evaluated for certification purposes. After completing the evaluation, subjects spoke with abuse counselors prior to them being transported home. Some of the offenders were tracked after they left the certification training. Follow-up communications indicated that 25 participants were willing to talk to a counselor during the event and many benefited from the counseling services by reengaging in a treatment program.

Submitted by Jim Meyerdirk, Iowa Highway Safety Office, IA DRE State Coordinator

Kansas

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, work continued with Kansas parole and probation officers, as well as social welfare inspectors, to train them to recognize indicators of drug use while conducting home visits. Training included information on various paraphernalia as well as signs and symptoms of drug use. The training continues to be very popular with requests for ongoing training.

NARRATIVE

Kansas held several events, partnered with advocates against impaired driving across Kansas. AAA of Kansas partnered to conduct a drugged driving symposium. In addition, an opioid conference was conducted as well as a state-wide ignition interlock device training. Kansas continues to require officers to attend SFST Refresher training on a biennial basis. Kansas conducted 46 SFST Refresher classes, with four of those also conducting a wet lab. The Kansas Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor also provided additional SFST Training with Kansas case law review.

Submitted by Jeff Collier, Kansas Highway Patrol, KS DRE State Coordinator

Kentucky

NARRATIVE

Kentucky's DEC Program had a successful year training almost 200 law enforcement officers in ARIDE. Kentucky also added 10 additional DRE's and trained over 500 officers in SFST. Kentucky also continues to include prosecuting attorneys in all the impaired driving enforcement training conducted throughout the State.

At the end of 2017, DEC Program State Coordinator Terry Mosser retired and Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) Bob Stokes promoted within the States Attorney General's Office. In January, the Kentucky Office of Highway Safety appointed Law Enforcement Liaison (LEL) Robert Richardson to be Kentucky's DEC Program State Coordinator and hired Tom Lockridge to fill the state's TSRP position.

Mr. Richardson has more than 23 years' experience in law enforcement and more than two decades of service in community policing, law enforcement training, and administration. With assistance of the Ohio DEC Program Coordinator, Rob was able to complete DRE training and became a certified DRE in February 2018.

Submitted by Rob Richardson, Kentucky Office of Highway Safety, KY DRE State Coordinator

Louisiana

OTHER TRAINING

Two SFST Instructor Update courses were held, training 110 officers. Also, 17 SFST Refresher courses were offered and 884 officers completed the training.

NARRATIVE

Louisiana continues to move forward and increase the number of active DREs in the state. Current efforts include making DRE callouts a requirement for all fatal and serious-injury crashes, developing a statewide callout system, and continuing to partner with other highway safety stakeholders to improve the program and get more use of DREs.

Submitted by Lieutenant Michael Edgar, Louisiana Highway Patrol, LA DRE State Coordinator

Maine

NARRATIVE

Maine continues to offer SFST training to all cadets undergoing the Basic Law Enforcement Training Program (BLETP) at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy (MCJA).

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

Maine has completed the second year of Breath Testing Device (BTD) recertifications. Operators may complete an on-line training course followed by an instructor led practical. Approximately 80% of the 500 recertifications this year were completed using the online process and the program continues to grow in popularity.

Maine has begun work with the same vendor (Justice Planning and Management Associates) to create an online SFST Refresher training course, which is expected to be operational in the Summer of 2018.

In November 2016, Maine residents voted to legalize recreational use of marijuana. Maine has not yet established a process to regulate retail sales and social clubs. Maine has begun increasing the number of DRE schools and ARIDE classes in an effort to meet the expected increase in the number of drug-impaired drivers.

Submitted by James A. Lyman, Maine Criminal Justice Academy, ME DRE State Coordinator

Maryland

NARRATIVE

At the beginning of 2017, the Maryland DEC Program published a new website—mddre.maryland.gov—and a new database to capture drug evaluation data.

The 23rd Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID) was held in National Harbor, Maryland, from August 12 through 14, 2017. With significant support from the Maryland Highway Safety Office, 76 Maryland DREs attended the conference.

With funding assistance from the Maryland Highway Safety Office and the Maryland State Police, the Forensic Sciences Division has been able to acquire equipment and contractual staff reducing the time it takes to receive DRE blood specimen test results from what was about nine months down to about eight to ten weeks for most cases.

From 2014 through 2016, there was a gradual increase in the percentage of cases where a DRE opined a narcotic analgesic but no narcotic analgesic was detected during laboratory testing of blood. During 2017 there was a significant

increase in this type of opinion and finding. An inquiry determined that while the lab tests for a number of opioids, they did not test for fentanyl or its analogs. News reports and an inquiry of the State Toxicologist's Office revealed that a great number of opioid overdose deaths in Maryland involved fentanyl. As a result of these findings, the laboratory used for testing blood specimens is developing testing protocols for fentanyl and hope to have those in place during the first half of 2018.

Submitted by Tom Woodward, Maryland State Police, MD DRE State Coordinator

Massachusetts

OTHER TRAINING

None reported

Donald Decker, Nahant Police Department, MA DRE State Coordinator

Michigan

OTHER TRAINING

In 2017, Michigan conducted its first ever three-day DRE Continuing Education training that focused on courtroom testimony. This training was offered to all DREs in the state. Real courtrooms, (Cooley Law School), real judges, and DRE-trained prosecutors were used. All officers testified and were cross-examined on numerous matters related to DRE. The officers were videotaped during testimony. All officers were critiqued after their testimony by prosecutors, judges, and DRE instructors in the courtroom. DREs were then taken to a separate room where their video testimony was reviewed by a prosecutor and DRE instructor and critiqued. The evaluations from the DREs were very positive, and they thought the training was excellent.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

A DRE was called to a welfare check on a patient, who is a senior citizen living in an assisted care facility. The DRE located the caregiver and, from his training and experience as a DRE, noted signs and symptoms of drug impairment on the caregiver. The caregiver denied taking more than her normal dose of medication. Further investigation by the DRE determined the caregiver needed medical attention and was incapable of caring for the senior citizen who had been entrusted to her care. The caregiver then admitted to the DRE officer she had been depressed and had taken four times the amount of muscle relaxers that she had been prescribed. Due to the training and experience of the DRE, a potential overdose situation was avoided and a vulnerable senior citizen was saved from a dangerous situation.

NARRATIVE

Michigan had an excellent year, having conducted the most ARIDE classes to date. Michigan had seven prosecutors attend both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of DRE School in 2017. To date, Michigan has had 32 prosecutors attend the full two weeks of Phase 1 and 2 of DRE School. This was Michigan's seventh consecutive year conducting a rather large DRE school. Having accomplished this with a small group of DRE instructors and only two dedicated TSRPs is, in and of itself, quite an accomplishment.

Submitted by Michael P. Harris, Michigan Office of Highway Safety, MI DRE State Coordinator

Minnesota

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

Submitted by Lieutenant Don Marose, Minnesota State Patrol, MN DRE State Coordinator

Mississippi

OTHER TRAINING

Three Mississippi DREs attended the annual DAID Conference in National Harbor, Maryland, August 12–14, 2017.

NARRATIVE

Mississippi restarted the full-time DRE training program in May 2017.

Submitted by Officer Rob Banks, Oxford Police Department, MS DRE State Coordinator

Missouri

NARRATIVE

A new state tracking system was fully functional for 2017, and Missouri's DRE enforcement evaluations increased by 51 more evaluations than the total in the 2016 calendar year.

Submitted by Tracey Durbin, Missouri Safety Center, MO DRE State Coordinator

Montana

OTHER TRAINING

During 2017, the Montana State University Nursing Program reached out to the Montana DEC Program regarding reasonable suspicion drug testing for students. Per Montana law, any entity that adopts a reasonable suspicion drug testing program for employees or students must receive drug impairment detection training. Several training sessions were conducted for the faculty of the Montana State University Nursing Program. These training sessions have been two to four hours in length and focus on the symptomatology of drug impairment.

NARRATIVE

Montana was down to eight DRE instructors statewide in 2017. A DRE Instructor School was conducted in November, and this increased the number to twelve. Two DRE Instructor candidates from New Mexico attended the Montana DRE Instructor School. A DRE School was conducted in December, made possible by a grant from the Governors Highway Safety Association. Without the grant, this DRE School would not have been possible. Continued budget shortfalls are affecting the maintenance of the DEC Program in Montana, and, at this time, there are no known agencies in Montana that can afford to send officers through DRE training.

Montana is currently working on a DUI law rewrite, and the DEC Program has been the cornerstone for the rewrite. Due to the level of training and the success of the program, it is well respected in Montana's legal system. The hope is that this respect can carry the proposed legislation through the House and Senate legislatures.

Submitted by Sergeant Kurt Sager, Montana Highway Patrol, MT DRE State Coordinator

Nebraska

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

Becky Stinson, Nebraska Office of Highway Safety, NE DRE State Coordinator

Nevada

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In Las Vegas, Nevada, a female driver failed to stop for a red signal light and struck a motorcycle in the intersection, killing the operator of the motorcycle. A DRE officer on scene noticed that although the female driver appeared shaken up, she showed distinct signs of impairment. During the investigation it was discovered the driver had a traumatic brain injury in the past and still has lingering effects from it. The driver was medically cleared and agreed to a DRE evaluation. The DRE's opinion was that the driver was under the influence of CNS Depressants and was unable to safely operate a motor vehicle. After initially denying the use of any drugs or medications, the driver later admitted to taking prescription antidepressants. Toxicology revealed the driver had nearly 250 nanograms of alprazolam in her system. The driver in this case pled guilty to felony DUI and is facing a 5- to 20-year prison sentence. This shows the importance of having DRE trained officers at the scene of critical incidents. The observed impairment could have easily been written off as effects of the prior brain injury rather than the effects of the CNS Depressant use.

NARRATIVE

After more than 24 years as the state DRE coordinator for Nevada, Scott Johnston stepped down in 2017. Due to increased responsibilities and workload at Nevada POST, it was decided that the state coordinator position be moved back to the Nevada Office of Traffic Safety. As of December 2017, the position of state coordinator is held by Law Enforcement Liaisons Scott Swain (Northern Nevada) and Robert Honea (Southern Nevada). Officer Thomas Alaksa (DRE #12590), of the Reno Police Department, conducted 66 enforcement evaluations during 2017.

Submitted by Scott Swain and Rob Honea, Nevada Department of Public Safety, NV DRE State Co-Coordinators

New Hampshire

OTHER TRAINING

DRE/SFST-related presentations and training opportunities were made available at several venues during the year, which include New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Council (Academy), municipal police agencies' Citizen Police Academies, armed forces substance abuse training venues, and agency/DRE in-service trainings.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

State of New Hampshire v. Jonathan So; 9th Circuit District Division-Milford NH: The defendant was arrested and charged with one count of Driving While Intoxicated while Under the Influence of Controlled Drug(s). Defense counsel has submitted a motion with the court of jurisdiction requiring the state to establish scientific reliability of drug recognition evaluator protocol and training per New Hampshire Rule of Evidence 702 (*Daubert* hearing). The State has submitted an objection to the defense motion citing the defendant's motion making egregious factual misrepresentations. The court of jurisdiction has taken the matter under advisement and has yet to rule on the matter.

NARRATIVE

The DEC Program in the State of New Hampshire continued to grow in many ways thanks in part to the support received from the NH Highway Safety Agency and to New Hampshire's commitment to combat both alcohol-impaired driving and drug-impaired driving. New Hampshire continues to actively participate in the NHTSA National Impaired Driving Crackdowns. One of the greatest areas of growth has been community outreach initiatives. DRE instructors are actively involved in educating community partners.

In 2017, New Hampshire conducted one ARIDE School with 23 Participants; one DRE school (April 10–20, 2017) with nine candidates. All nine candidates completed Phase III Certification in Phoenix, Arizona. Additionally, New Hampshire conducted a total of eight SFST/HGN classes with a total of 268 students trained.

New Hampshire DRE evaluations in 2017 yielded the following rates of accuracy (completed toxicology): 100 percent Stimulants, 100 percent Depressants, 100 percent Narcotic Analgesics and 100 percent Cannabis.

Despite mandatory reporting requirements in the state, only 19 of the 37 agencies (44 of 84 certified DREs) involved in the state's DEC Program reported data. The data entry requirements have been addressed; failure to adhere to mandatory reporting requirements in 2017 will result in progressive discipline within the DEC Program to include decertification. Due to reassignments, promotions, retirements, and law enforcement employment separations, New Hampshire experienced a reduction in certified DREs and DRE instructors in 2017.

Several years ago, New Hampshire made ARIDE (two day, 16-hour) a pre-requisite for anyone wishing to be considered eligible for a DRE School. With the launch of the online ARIDE module, several DRE/SFST instructors have traveled to municipal and county law enforcement agencies to provide an SFST Refresher training as well as facilitating the SFST Proficiency lab in order to be eligible to participate in the online ARIDE module. With the name change for what was previously the online ARIDE course, SFST proficiency will no longer be a prerequisite for participants.

New Hampshire continued to work closely with members of the State Department of Safety, Forensic Laboratory-Toxicology Group, Department of Safety Prosecutors, and the Department of Safety Division of Motor Vehicles Examiners in an effort to enhance their knowledge of the DEC Program by allowing them to audit the DRE Schools. In addition, work continued with several doctors, pharmacists, prosecutors, clinicians, prevention groups, and the Attorney General's Office TSRP to further understand one another's role and to hopefully collaborate on ways at improving highway safety and issues associated with impaired driving.

New Hampshire's annual in-service training held in October 2017 featured keynote presentations from the New Hampshire Attorney General's Office TSRP, Portsmouth Hospitals Director of Emergency Services, and the New Hampshire Department of Safety Forensic Laboratory-Toxicology Group. Other training blocks were facilitated by senior DRE instructors.

Submitted by Sergeant Christopher M. Hutchins, New Hampshire State Police, NH DRE State Coordinator

New Jersey

NARRATIVE

Enforcement evaluations have continued to increase every year, and this was no different in 2017, as DREs completed just over 2,000 evaluations. The number of DRE officers trained also increased to meet the demand given the possibility of the legalization of marijuana in New Jersey. Ten ARIDE classes were also conducted, which is a record high for New Jersey. An even greater number is anticipated for 2018.

Submitted by Sergeant Mike Gibson, New Jersey State Police, NJ DRE State Coordinator

New Mexico

OTHER TRAINING

New Mexico conducted a training at a district attorney's conference explaining the role and importance of the DRE in DUID cases. A similar presentation on the same topic was provided for the municipal judges at the Municipal Judges Conference.

NARRATIVE

The state DRE grant was not finalized until spring 2017. However, once the grant was finalized, scheduling and conducting ARIDE courses began. In addition, a DRE School was scheduled resulting in the certification of 16 new Drug Recognition Experts in various areas of the state. The former DEC Program state coordinator accepted a position with the IACP, and the end-of-the-year focus was on a smooth transition of the state coordinator, while still completing ARIDE trainings.

New Mexico started a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/NewMexicoDRE) and also revamped the state's DRE website (www.nmdre.org), now allowing officers to register for classes online.

Submitted by Charlie Files, New Mexico Highway Safety Office, NM DRE State Coordinator

New York

NARRATIVE

New York is training 10 more instructors to increase its instructor pool and allow for more DRE classes in the future.

Submitted by Renée Borden, New York Department of Motor Vehicles, NY DRE State Coordinator

North Carolina

OTHER TRAINING

In 2017, revised grant funding was obtained allowing North Carolina to host the Medical Foundations of Visual Systems annually instead of biennially. Due to the close proximity of the DAID Conference, the NC DEC Program was able to use ground transportation instead of air, which allowed for sending 13 DREs to the conference. The NC DEC Program expanded its annual in-service training into a conference setting to include vendors, a lunch and learn session, as well as an ignition interlock training vehicle and two of the North Carolina Forensic Testing for Alcohol mobile Breath Alcohol Testing units. One was a smaller vehicle and the other was a 45-foot vehicle, which includes a room for DRE evaluations to be done in a roadside or checkpoint environment as well as a dark room.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

The following article is regarding a medical rule-out made by one of the North Carolina DREs in Gaston County:

Confrontations with police don't often lead to lifelong friends between an officer and a suspect, but it did for a Gastonia man who said the exchange led to a diagnosis of cancer and saved his life. Andrew Michalak had a seizure while driving home from on Jan. 18. He hit a car in the Franklin Square parking lot. "I don't remember it," Michalak said. "Next thing I knew, I was on the ground in handcuffs."

Michalak didn't know that the seizure happened because he had lung cancer that had spread through his blood to his brain. Gastonia police drug recognition officer Jarod Ewers didn't know it, either. "He was incoherent," Ewers said. Ewers said it appeared that Michalak was under the influence of synthetic marijuana.

During the exchange, Michalak, a cook at Hooters, reached for an ice scraper under his seat. "I had no idea what I was doing," Michalak told Channel 9. Ewers and another officer feared he was reaching for a weapon. They tackled Michalak and took him into custody. "I don't blame them. They were doing what they had to do," Michalak said.

The symptoms suddenly went away at the Gaston County Jail. Michalak pleaded with Ewers to call his work manager to confirm that he had a similar seizure on the job. After the call, Ewers reexamined Michalak. He said his training also includes detection of physical illnesses. Ewers said he told Michalak, "Something is not right. If I were you, I would see a doctor."

Ewers had the DWI and assault charges dropped, then drove Michalak to the hospital. Doctors diagnosed the 40-year old cook two weeks later with stage four cancer. He had four cancerous spots in his brain, including one golf ball-sized tumor that caused the seizures. "I love that guy," Michalak said about officer Ewers. "He saved my life. He gave me a fighting chance." Michalak wrote letters to the Gastonia Police Department asking to thank Ewers in person. When the two met, they formed a bond.

"He has so much faith," Ewers said.

Ewers gave Michalak a dog tag with a cross cut in the center. The officer said he used to wear the dog tag at work. "It has taken me through a lot of trouble and hard times," Ewers said. Michalak keeps that dog tag and the prayer blanket that members of Ewers church made for him. The former suspect and officer still keep in close contact. Ewers said he will do all he can to support the man he once tackled and arrested.

NARRATIVE

In 2017, the North Carolina DEC Program developed a callout system, which was approved with implementation date scheduled for May 2018.

Submitted by Kenny Benfield, North Carolina Forensic Testing for Alcohol, NC DRE State Coordinator

North Dakota

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

Sergeant Travis Skar, North Dakota Highway Patrol, ND DRE State Coordinator

Ohio

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

Sergeant Sam Criswell, Ohio State Highway Patrol, OH DRE State Coordinator

Oklahoma

OTHER TRAINING

The Oklahoma DEC Program received support from the AAA Insurance company of Oklahoma. AAA providing funding to allow us to host a one-and-a-half day DRE conference/in-service. Over 100 DREs in the state were able to attend the training sessions. AAA has indicated that they will continue to assist the Oklahoma DEC Program to provide training for local DREs since departments cannot afford to send each DRE to the Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID).

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In a tragic event from Stillwater, Oklahoma, a lady drove her car into a crowd of people at the Oklahoma State University homecoming parade killing several people. The driver was suspected of being impaired and a DRE was called to conduct a drug evaluation. The DRE obtained evidence of intoxication, probably caused by substances other than alcohol. This case is still working its way through the legal system, but it is clear that the DRE's part in the investigation could play a very important role in the cases.

NARRATIVE

The Oklahoma DEC Program is continuing to get support from the Oklahoma Highway Safety Office, who is supporting additional DRE classes and encouraging more DRE officers to help cover the rural areas of the state and to have more DREs available during various work hours in each day. Oklahoma continues to hold steady with the overall number of DREs, replacing those that leave the program due to promotions, change of duty assignments, or retirements.

Submitted by Deputy Chief Jim Maisano, Norman Police Department, OK DRE State Coordinator

Oregon

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, three Medical Foundations of Visual System Testing classes were offered in the state by the Institute of Police Technology and Management, training 74 officers and five prosecutors.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

During the December impaired-driving crackdown period, Oregon had two interesting cases.

In one case, a DRE (who is also a crisis negotiator) stopped to assist a vehicle stationary in the middle of a highway. The DRE discovered the driver had taken three grams of "Molly," in an attempt to intentionally overdose, but was impatient and was planning to shoot himself. The DRE successfully negotiated the driver out of the vehicle, after which he was transported to the hospital for treatment and a medical evaluation.

In the second case, a DRE officer returning from the county jail after a DUII arrest observed a vehicle weaving in front of him. The DRE stopped the vehicle and subsequently arrested the driver for DUI. Upon retrieving the driver's phone from the dashboard, the phone lit up with a paused video depicting child pornography. Subsequent investigation revealed additional child pornography and additional charges were filed.

NARRATIVE

In addition to certifying 23 new DRE officers in Oregon, DRE field certification training was also conducted for 12 Idaho officers and six Alaska officers.

Substantial improvements and consolidation of the statewide DRE callout system improved the response rate to requests from approximately 50 to 55 percent up to 70 to 75 percent of the time. In 2017, the DEC Program received at least 472 callouts across the state, responding to over 300 of the requests. Callout data on the day, time, county, requesting agency, and so forth will be collected to better identify deficiencies and facilitate targeted recruitment for future DRE Schools. The Oregon DEC Program is utilizing DOT-funded DRE overtime monies in an attempt to overcome barriers to using DREs in DUID investigations.

Activity in the state's blood testing grant is also accelerating in every quarter. While Oregon is still traditionally a urine-based state for DUID toxicology, in 2017, the grant paid for the testing of 348 blood samples stemming from 320 different traffic stops, property collisions, injury collisions, or fatal collisions. CNS Stimulants and Cannabis continue to dominate the blood toxicology present in approximately 40 percent of all blood samples tested.

Oregon continues to explore options to improve DRE data collection and eliminate time-consuming administrative data entry. One such option is the DRE tablet system, which is being evaluated. Other in-state solutions are also being identified, in order to streamline report submissions and the flexibility and versatility of the in-state database to respond to a variety of public, media, and law enforcement inquiries. This is part of a larger push to overhaul the DUI and collision databases maintained across a variety of state agencies.

Submitted by Sergeant Evan Sether, Oregon State Police, OR DRE State Coordinator

Pennsylvania

OTHER TRAINING

There were two drug trend courses presented in 2017 to 45 students. Additionally, the Pennsylvania State Police agency coordinator participated in six opiate discussions attended by more than 500 people.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

A DRE, while on patrol, noticed a driver next to him at a stop light who appeared impaired and put eye drops in his eyes when he noticed the officer next to him. A traffic stop resulted in a DUI-drug arrest as well as seizure of 287 grams of methamphetamine, 31 grams of cocaine, assorted pills, and \$7,240 cash.

NARRATIVE

During the year, there was a reorganization in the program administration in Pennsylvania, and the state coordinator is now employed by the Pennsylvania DUI Association. There are now two municipal department regional coordinators as well as a Pennsylvania State Police agency coordinator and three Pennsylvania State Police regional coordinators.

Submitted by Dave Andrascik, Pennsylvania DUI Association, PA DRE State Coordinator

Rhode Island

NARRATIVE

Rhode Island was able to participate in the Massachusetts and Connecticut DRE Schools, but not being able to recruit sufficient officers to warrant hosting a school in-state.

Submitted by Richard T. Sullivan, Law Enforcement HS Training Coordinator, RI DRE State Coordinator

South Carolina

OTHER TRAINING

The South Carolina DEC Program was able to sponsor 17 DREs to attend the IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving in National Harbor, Maryland, August 12–14, 2017.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

DREs in the Bluffton, South Carolina, Police Department arrested a subject for DUI but began seeing unusual behavior developing during the breath testing and drug influence evaluation. They assisted the subject with getting medical attention at the local hospital and found that the subject was suffering from a bone infection near the cerebellum. This led to the subject getting life-improving treatment and having the DUI charge appropriately dismissed.

NARRATIVE

South Carolina's Impaired Driving Program continued to successfully teach SFST Practitioner training as part of the state academy's Basic Law Enforcement training program. This included continuing to provide recertification in two-year cycle utilizing online video training and field instructor–proctored proficiency testing. South Carolina's DEC Program has also partnered with the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Maritime Law Enforcement Academy at FLETC-North Charleston in an effort to increase availability of DUI, ARIDE, and DRE training to the USCG in an effort to increase Boating Under the Influence (BUI) enforcement. In return, the USCG DREs are working with the local area law enforcement by conducting evaluations and assisting with their training.

The South Carolina Impaired Driving Program also provided ARIDE training to eight South Carolina solicitors and the South Carolina MADD program director. More state and local prosecutors will be invited in 2018 in an effort to catch them up with the large number of officers who are ARIDE trained in the state.

Submitted by Chris Kendall, South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, SC DRE State Coordinator

South Dakota

OTHER TRAINING

Three South Dakota DREs and a South Dakota Department of Public Safety Attorney attended the IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID) in National Harbor, Maryland, August 12–14, 2017.

In October, DRE recertification training was held in Pierre, South Dakota. One of the training topics was on vape pens and how they are used for more than just smoking tobacco. A few days after the training, a DRE made an arrest and through this training, discovered the subject was using the vape pen to smoke THC oil.

NARRATIVE

The South Dakota DEC Program continued to improve and expand in 2017, including the number of DRE's in the state. Nine new DRE's were added during 2017.

In 2017, South Dakota started conducting DITEP training and plans to continue this training in the years to come. Four classes were held with approximately 150 teachers attending the training.

At the DAID Conference held in National Harbor, Maryland, former South Dakota DRE State Coordinator Ryan Mechaley was presented with the Emeritus DRE Award for his work and accomplishments he made while being the South Dakota DECP coordinator.

Three DRE instructors became Narcan instructors. They conducted several classes on the administration of Narcan. Every South Dakota Highway Patrol Trooper received Narcan training.

Submitted by Sergeant Isaac Kurtz, South Dakota Highway Patrol, SD DRE State Coordinator

Tennessee

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

Tony Burnett, Tennessee Highway Safety Office, TN DRE State Coordinator

Texas

OTHER TRAINING

The six-hour Drug Impairment Training for Texas Employers (DITTE) training course utilizing DRE instructors provided 11 trainings around the state in 2017. The Sam Houston State University (SHSU) Online Division and the SHSU Impaired Driving Initiatives Program in partnership began the implementation of a four-hour online course; completion is scheduled for 2018. Funding for the Drug Impairment Training for Texas Community Supervision and Parole Officers (DITTCS-PO) was received in October 2017. Previous curriculum was reviewed and revised, and trainings are scheduled to begin in 2018.

NARRATIVE

Five DREs completed the requirements for DRE Instructor status. The partnership between SHSU, University of Texas at Dallas (UTD), and EyeTPlus continued with the enhancement of Individual Nystagmus Simulated Training Experience (INSITE). INSITE enhances SFST training by integrating new technology—a computer-based virtual impaired driver that teaches the HGN test. Through the submission of a grant in 2017, funding for the 2018 fiscal year was received, enabling additional enhancement to the tool and implementation into a limited number of ARIDE courses.

During the year, DRE Instructors provided an overview of the Role of a DRE to Texas County Judges at their three regional trainings.

Submitted by Cecelia P. Marquart, Sam Houston University, TX DRE State Coordinator

Utah

OTHER TRAINING

Utah completed a one-day annual re-certification training in May and nearly 100 of the Utah DRE officers attended. Training included a presentation on cannabis impairment and recent studies and trends. Local instructors also presented on the .05 per se law and current local drug trends. A DRE regional coordinator meeting was also held in Utah in Salt Lake City in May.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

It has been recommended that every administrative checkpoint have a Highway Safety Office-funded DRE officer present to complete evaluations. This resulted in 11 checkpoints netting 50 DUI arrests, consisting of 26 drug arrests and 24 alcohol arrests. Utah checkpoints are netting more drug DUIs than alcohol, and a need for DREs is obvious. The last checkpoint of the year held on November 17, 2017, netted 14 DUI-drug arrests and only one alcohol-impaired driver. Utah is encouraging more DRE officers be assigned to administrative checkpoints.

NARRATIVE

This year Utah was dealing with the passing of a .05 alcohol DUI law and the associated issues. In 2017, Utah had approximately 246 fatal crashes, and 28 involved alcohol while 93 involved impairment caused by drugs. This correlates to three times more drug-involved fatal crashes than alcohol.

Utah had a marked increase in ARIDE classes in 2017. Utah had 10 agency requests waiting for ARIDE training.

The UTAH DEC Program is working much closer with the Highway Safety Office, and together they planned a state-wide Drug Symposium for early 2018. This training is designed for regular patrol officers—not just for DRE officers. In addition, work started on a Highway Safety Office-funded callout system in an attempt to increase the utilization of DREs while shifting the financial burden from the agency to the Highway Safety Office. It is set to be implemented in 2018.

Submitted by Trooper Jason Marshall, Utah Highway Patrol, UT DRE State Coordinator

Vermont

OTHER TRAINING

In 2017, six DREs went to the Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID) August 12–14, 2017. Also, three DREs successfully completed the Robert F. Borkenstein course on the Effects of Drugs on Human Performance and Behavior, and two full days of in-state certification training were held in 2017.

NARRATIVE

Vermont's DEC Program increased from 42 to 53 DREs in 2017. Overall enforcement evaluations increased by over 12 percent in 2017 from 2016.

ARIDE trainings continued to be offered regionally across the state to all law enforcement agencies.

Submitted by Lieutenant John Flannigan, Vermont State Police, VT DRE State Coordinator

Virginia

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

The Roanoke area DREs completed a DRE evaluation on a driver who admitted to using Kratom. Toxicology results did confirm there was Kratom in the driver's system; however, tests to quantify were unavailable. Their regional toxicologist, who worked with the DREs in this case, later wrote a manuscript titled "Suspected Driving Under the Influence Case Involving Mitragnine 'Kratom.'" The manuscript will be published in the *Journal of Analytical Toxicology*.

NARRATIVE

The Virginia's DMV Highway Safety Office (VAHSO) worked closely with bordering states West Virginia and Maryland, to assist in training Virginia officers as DREs. In 2017, 19 officers were sent to DRE training and each of them successfully completed training and became certified. Officers represent the following counties and areas in Virginia: Accomack, Northampton, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Suffolk, Henrico, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Fairfax, Charlottesville, Fluvanna, Botetourt, Roanoke, Roanoke City, Montgomery, Wythe, Buchanan, and Dickenson.

In addition to training officers, educational sessions were provided to judges and commonwealth attorneys at various conferences across Virginia. The presentations provided an overview and history of the DEC Program, discussed the training officers receive, and also reviewed the battery of tests performed during an evaluation. The Commonwealth Attorney's Services Council worked with the VAHSO to develop a training program for prosecutors in Virginia. The training, *Rolling Stoned: DRE for Prosecutors*, was held September 2017 and received great review from attendees. The VAHSO will continue to expand the DEC Program and increase the number of officers being certified.

Submitted by Jessica Lambertson, Virginia Highway Safety Office, VA DRE State Coordinator

Washington

OTHER TRAINING

Washington State DREs participated in training other law enforcement officers and their communities in multiple training sessions in 2017. The Washington State DEC Program also managed the SFST instructors and were active in SFST and SFST Refresher training in 2017. There were 140 SFST Refresher classes provided, training 836 officers. Also, 13 DUI-drug training sessions trained 201 law enforcement officers, as well as DREs presenting at 60 community outreach events with 1,115 attendees.

Submitted by Sergeant Mark Crandall, Washington State Patrol, WA DRE State Coordinator

West Virginia

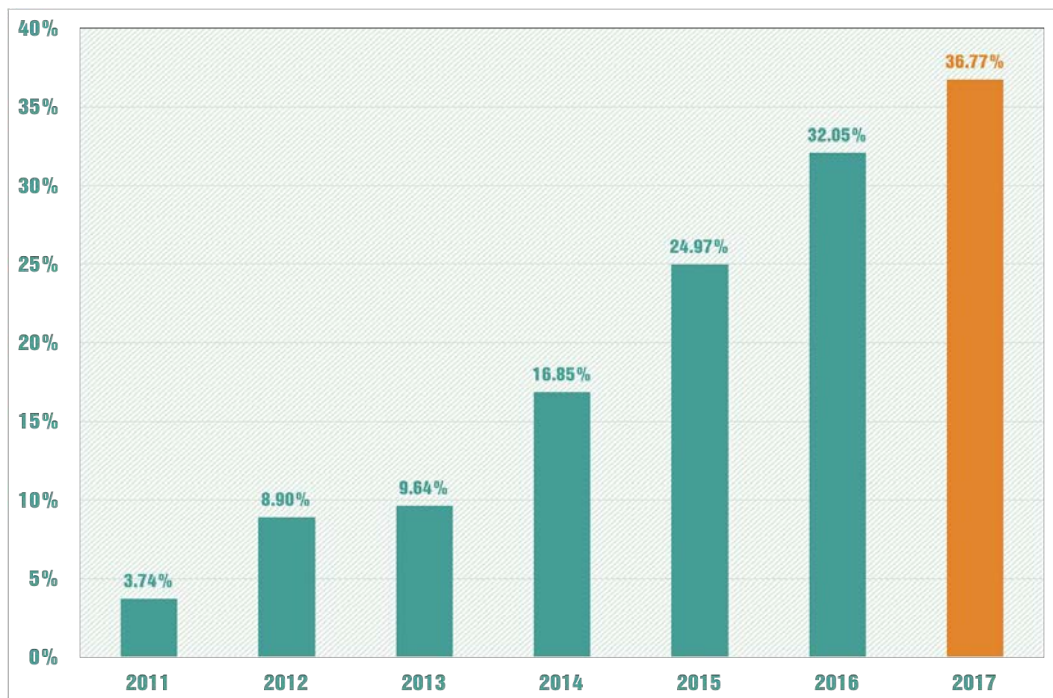
NARRATIVE

In 2014, West Virginia entered the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program following in the footsteps of the other 49 states. West Virginia Governor's Highway Safety Program (GHSP), along with the newly created West Virginia Drug Recognition Expert's Technical Advisory Panel, determined an emphasis on drug impaired driver detection training was necessary to enhance the state's impaired driving investigations. Through funding from the West Virginia GHSP, the West Virginia DEC Program aggressively ventured around the state providing SFST Refresher courses with the four-hour Drugs that Impair, and a few ARIDE courses and one DRE School were completed. In 2015, ARIDE became an emphasis, and this initiative continued into 2016 and 2017, with 21 ARIDE courses being completed around the state.

DRE Schools also became a point of emphasis in West Virginia. One DRE School has been held every year since 2014, finishing in 2017 with a total of 38 DREs statewide.

The data collected by the West Virginia GSHP indicate that statewide training initiatives were effective. According to the information collected, drug related DUI arrests increased from 3.74 percent in 2011 to 36.77 percent in 2017. Success on this front can largely be attributed to a focus on the training West Virginia law enforcement officers have received on drug-impaired driving.

West Virginia DUI Drug Arrests



Submitted by Officer Joey Koher, Huntington Police Department, WV DRE State Coordinator

Wisconsin

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, two DITEP Instructor courses were held that certified two new DITEP instructors. Twenty-six 8-hour Drugs that Impair Driving courses were offered and trained 541 officers. In addition, several DREs made presentations throughout Wisconsin to various community groups, district attorneys, judges, probation and parole agents, juvenile case workers, schools, and local businesses about drug abuse, impairment, and detection, ultimately educating more than 1,000 people.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In Green Bay, in October, a Green Bay Police Department DRE was requested to assist officers with a man who was involved in a traffic crash and was believed to be under the influence of drugs. The man was arrested for suspicion of OWI and transported to a local hospital. This DRE conducted an evaluation, which did not indicate drug impairment. The man had been stopped numerous times in the past and had been arrested for OWI, but the toxicology reports were negative. The DRE communicated his concerns to the medical staff. The doctor ordered a CT scan and when the results came back, the doctor determined the man had cerebral atrophy. The man consented to a blood draw during the arrest process and no drugs were detected, which corroborated the DRE's opinion. Training and experience as a DRE removed a dangerous operator from the road, and his evaluation gave a man the ability to get treatment for a serious medical issue that was obviously affecting the man's quality of life.

NARRATIVE

2017 was a productive year for the DEC Program in Wisconsin, but it was not without its challenges. Early in 2017, Sergeant Nate Thompson of the De Pere Police Department stepped down from his position as the Wisconsin DRE/SFST state coordinator for medical reasons after serving for eight years. Officer Steve Krejci of the Milwaukee Police Department agreed to fill in as an Acting State Coordinator in order to keep the program moving forward until the position could be filled. On October 1, 2017, the contract for the DRE/SFST state coordinator position was officially awarded to Officer Krejci. Sergeant Thompson will continue to be involved in the Wisconsin DEC Program as an instructor, course manager, regional coordinator, and member of the Oversight Committee.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WiBOTS) provides funding to hold one DRE School each year. In 2017, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) provided additional funding through a federal SFS II grant that additional funding allowed for two DRE Schools. The DHS-sponsored school was offered to 14 select counties (Ashland, Dane, Douglas, Columbia, Eau Claire, Forest, Florence, Kenosha, Marinette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Oneida, Rock, and Vilas). The successful completion of the DHS sponsored Spring DRE School certified 24 officers and was audited by a forensic toxicologist from the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene. The BOTS-sponsored Fall DRE School certified 19 officers. The field certification portions of the DRE Schools were held at the Milwaukee Police Department's Neighborhood Task Force in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and were once again a huge success. All 24 DRE candidates from the Spring DRE School completed field certifications in just eight days, where a total of 144 evaluations were conducted on 139 drug-impaired subjects. The 19 DRE candidates from the Fall School also completed field certifications in eight days with a total of 114 evaluations conducted on 114 drug-impaired subjects.

In addition to the DRE School, there were five separate DRE recertification/updates held across the state at various locations and dates. Proficiency skills checks were conducted. Legal updates, toxicology updates, and current drug trends were discussed.

A DRE from the Manitowoc Police Department, launched a Facebook page for Wisconsin DREs in October 2017 that is used to share state drug trends, make training announcements, and post and share relevant information and other DRE-related items. Any law enforcement officer may be given access and it can be used as a recruitment tool for those officers who are interested in becoming a DRE.

Submitted by Officer Steve Krejci, Milwaukee Police Department, WI DRE State Coordinator

Wyoming

OTHER TRAINING

The Wyoming DEC Program did not hold a DRE class in 2017, focusing instead on providing a regional training conference. The training conference was a resounding success with over 200 attendees populating the four separate training tracks. The majority of the officers attending were DRE certified. While most of the attendees were from Wyoming, representatives from Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota also attended. Instructors were brought in from across the U.S. and provided very useful information to the attendees.

Three DREs attended the IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving in Maryland.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

As with many states across the United States, Wyoming is starting to see some jurisdictions not relying on SFST results for drug only-impaired driving arrests. One specific court dismissed a DUI due to a DRE face sheet not being attached to the booking sheet. The officer had solid SFST results and called in a DRE for assistance. The DRE confirmed the officer's suspicions of drug use. The county prosecutor refiled the charges once the blood results were obtained.

During the year, there were several medical impairment opinions from DREs. One was from a crash where the driver appeared to be very intoxicated and became physically aggressive to officers. The DRE on scene recognized signs of diabetic shock and called EMS. The driver was restrained and was taken to the hospital. It was determined he had extremely low blood sugar and couldn't remember the events of the crash or fighting with officers.

NARRATIVE

In October of 2017, the Wyoming DEC Program went through an administration transition to the Wyoming Highway Patrol. Since the inception of the program, Wyoming DREs have entered a total of 1,055 training evaluations and 2,332 enforcement evaluations with an overall 64.23 percent of the evaluation opinions supported by toxicology. One area of concern remains with the Cannabis category: 1,205 of the 1,446 Cannabis-impaired suspects completed toxicology and 1,009 of these were confirmed Cannabis in their system, giving an overall 83.73 percent of opinions being supported by toxicology. In many other states, Cannabis is the highest category confirmed by toxicology with most states in the high 90s on their confirmation rate. It is suspected that the limitations of the state laboratory testing procedures have contributed to this low rate. These testing limitations are also believed to be responsible for the low confirmation rate for Depressants (315 of 547 for a 57.59% confirmation rate), Hallucinogens (3 of 28 for a 10.71% confirmation rate), Dissociative Anesthetics (6 of 28 for a 21.43% confirmation rate), and Inhalants (12 of 26 for a 46.15% confirmation rate). Chemical testing for impaired driving arrests is in the process of being moved to a different state agency in 2018. It is anticipated the start date for testing will be late in the year.

Submitted by Sergeant Duane Ellis, Wyoming Highway Patrol, WY DRE State Coordinator

U.S. DEC Program States Totals

CURRENT DRES

Number of certified DREs	8,606
Number of DRE instructors	1,526
Number of state police/HP DREs	2,343
Number of city police Department DREs	4,351
Number of sheriff's department DREs	1,283
Number of other agency DREs	357
Number of LE agencies with certified DREs	2,836

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	30,989
Number of training evaluations	7,420
Total number of evaluations	38,409

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants	9,656
Stimulants	10,879
Hallucinogens	200
Dissociative Anesthetics	587
Narcotic Analgesics	9,641
Inhalants	282
Cannabis	13,435

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number	9,774
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	506
Medical impairment	585
Opinion of not Impaired	2,186
Tox found no drugs	894
Toxicology refused	2,850

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE Schools	92
Number of students	1,525
Number of DRE Instructor Schools	30
Number of students	173
Number of DRE Recertification classes	151

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE Schools.....	987
Number of students	16,432

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes.....	71
Total number of students	2,015

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes.....	18
Number of students	158

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	925
Number of students trained	19,564
Number of SFST Instructor classes	73
Number of students	912

DRUG CATEGORY OPINIONS/PREDICTIONS BY DRES

Drug categories varied by state and region. Cannabis was the top predicted drug category in 29 states (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin). CNS Stimulants was the top drug category predicted by DREs in nine states (Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming). CNS Depressants was the top drug category predicted by DREs in six states (Idaho, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas) and in the District of Columbia. Narcotic Analgesics was the top drug category predicted in six states (Alaska, Delaware, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and West Virginia).

DRE TRAINING

The 92 DRE Schools conducted in 2017 was four more than the amount of classes held in 2016. The 92 schools trained 1,525 officers as DREs in 2017. Additionally, there were 24 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 173 DRE instructors in the United States. Since 2010, 685 DRE Schools have been conducted in the U.S. Forty states conducted DRE recertification training in 2017.

OTHER TRAINING

Every state, conducted 16-hour classroom ARIDE training in 2017. A total of 967 ARIDE 16-hour classroom training courses were held in 2017, training 16,432 students. Since the inception of the ARIDE training in 2009, 87,411 students have attended the training in the United States. California lead the country with 327 ARIDE classroom courses in 2017.

DITEP was conducted in 17 states in 2017, with 71 classes being conducted, training over 2,000 school nurses, school administrators, and school resource officers. Texas conducted the most DITEP courses with 13 classes in 2017.

Canadian DEC Program Totals

CURRENT DRES

Number of certified DREs	643
Number of DRE instructors	104

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	2,205
Number of training evaluations	1,023
Total number of evaluations	3,136

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants	660
Stimulants	571
Hallucinogens	12
Dissociative Anesthetics	28
Narcotic Analgesics	452
Inhalants	5
Cannabis	398

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number	633
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	89
Medical impairment	50
Opinion of not impaired.....	278
Tox found no drugs	28
Toxicology refused	72

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE Schools	13
Number of students	161
Number of DREs certified	161
Number of DRE Instructor Schools	4
Number of students	12
Number of DRE instructors certified	18
Number of DRE Recertification classes	19

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	41
Number of students trained	637
Number of SFST Instructor classes	8
Number of students	55

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

Nova Scotia officers encountered five subjects this year in the capacity as a DRE on multiple occasions. The first subject, Matthew Arenburg, was arrested February 5, 2017, and found to be impaired by a CNS Depressant. He was arrested again on October 6, 2017, but was found not to be impaired. Charges are pending.

A second subject, Nicholas Forrest was arrested on June 6, 2017, as the result of a traffic complaint, and was determined not to be impaired by a DRE. He was arrested two days later, as the result of a collision, and found to be impaired by a CNS Stimulant. He was arrested once again on July 23, 2017, as the result of a traffic stop, and found to be impaired by a Narcotic Analgesic and CNS Stimulant. Charges are pending.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

Nova Scotia officers encountered five subjects this year in the capacity as a DRE on multiple occasions. The first subject, Matthew Arenburg, was arrested February 5, 2017, and found to be impaired by a CNS Depressant. He was arrested again on October 6, 2017, but was found not to be impaired. Charges are pending.

A second subject, Nicholas Forrest was arrested on June 6, 2017, as the result of a traffic complaint, and was determined not to be impaired by a DRE. He was arrested two days later, as the result of a collision, and found to be impaired by a CNS Stimulant. He was arrested once again on July 23, 2017, as the result of a traffic stop, and found to be impaired by a Narcotic Analgesic and CNS Stimulant. Charges are pending.

Next, Andrew Blair was arrested on September 6, 2017, and was found to be impaired by Cannabis. He was arrested again on September 8, 2017, and a DRE determined he was not impaired. Charges are pending.

Then, Charles Reynolds was arrested on June 12, 2017 at 11:00 p.m. as the result of a traffic complaint. Due to his level of impairment, he was transported to the hospital, and was unable to submit to a DRE evaluation. The next day, at approximately 1:00 p.m., Reynolds was arrested again, as the result of a traffic complaint, and a DRE determined that he was impaired by Cannabis and a CNS Depressant. Charges are pending.

Finally, on December 27, 2017, Peter Klattenhoff drove to the Antigonish RCMP Detachment to speak with members about an ongoing investigation. Members determined that Klattenhoff was impaired by drugs, and, following a DRE evaluation, he was found to be impaired by Cannabis. Six days later, on January 2, 2018, Klattenhoff drove to the Antigonish Detachment again. He was met in the parking lot by the same officer, who observed Klattenhoff smoking marijuana. Klattenhoff was arrested again, and, following a DRE evaluation, he was found to be impaired by Cannabis.

Submitted by Sergeant Ray Moos, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canada DRE Coordinator

DRE Section and TAP Regional Representatives

REGION I

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming [Includes Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan]

TAP Representative: Jonlee Anderle, Wyoming Department of Transportation; Wyoming DRE State Coordinator; (307) 760-8453; jsanderle@aol.com

DRE Section Representative: Christine Frank, New Mexico DRE State Coordinator; (505) 720-9573; cmfrank99@gmail.com

REGION II

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

TAP Representative: Lieutenant Don Marose, Minnesota State Police; Minnesota DRE State Coordinator; (651) 297-7132; don.marose@state.mn.us

DRE Section Representative: Chuck Matson, South Dakota; (605) 939-9782; cmatson@radiks.net

REGION III

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia [Includes Canadian Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland]

TAP Representative: Sergeant Don Decker, Nahant, Massachusetts, Police Department; Massachusetts DRE State Coordinator; (781) 842-3422; djdecker57@verizon.net

DRE Section Chair and Section Representative: Sergeant Don Decker, Nahant, Massachusetts, Police Department; (781) 842-3422; djdecker57@comcast.net

REGION IV

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia

TAP Representative: Major Jim Maisano, Norman, Oklahoma, Police Department; Oklahoma DRE State Coordinator; (405) 366-5210; jmaisano@normanok.gov

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