

**2018
ANNUAL
REPORT**

IACP

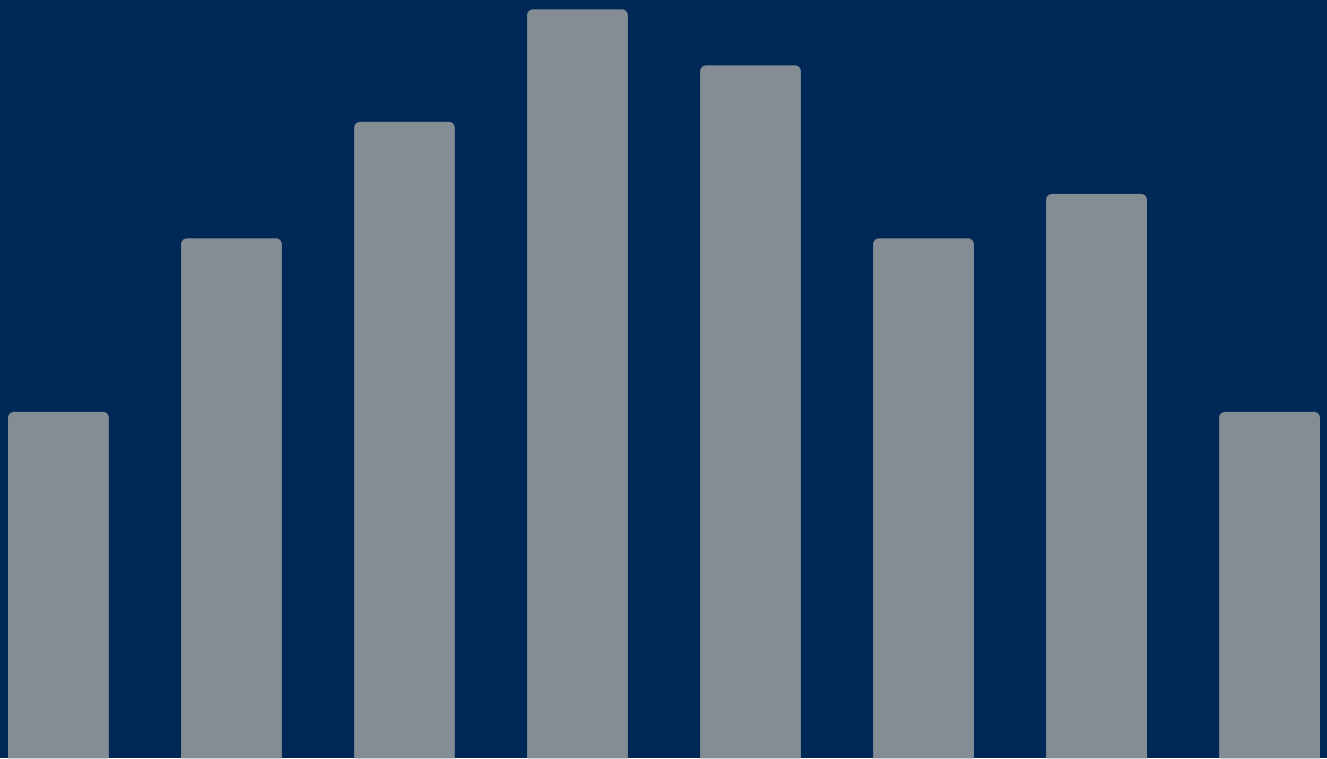
**DRUG
EVALUATION &
CLASSIFICATION
PROGRAM
(DECP)**



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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 over 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 Program (DECP), often referred to as the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Training Program. Initially developed by the Los Angeles, California, Police Department in the 1970s, 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 DECP, 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 remains critical. The DECP is at the forefront of equipping law enforcement officers with the tools necessary to identify drug-impaired drivers and make our roadways safer.

2018 Drug Evaluation and Classification Program Notable Accomplishments

According to data from the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) National Tracking System (NTS), in 2018, twenty-three DREs in the United States conducted over 50 enforcement evaluations, which is ten more than 2017. Those DREs were:

Trooper Christopher Robbins, 88 evaluations,
Pennsylvania State Police

Officer Gerry Verpooten, 76 evaluations,
Anaheim Police Department, California

Officer Mark Mara, 73 evaluations,
McMinnville Police Department, Tennessee

Officer Michael Ritter, 64 evaluations,
California Highway Patrol

Officer Dan Gillespie, 62 evaluations,
Ashtabula Police Department, Ohio

Officer Jeffrey Ford, 60 evaluations,
Upper Moreland Police Department, Pennsylvania

Deputy Colin Reagan, 59 evaluations,
Wyoming County Sheriff's Office, New York

Officer Nicholas Knoll, 57 evaluations, Coeur d'Alene
Police Department, Idaho

Deputy Scott Frey, 56 evaluations,
Elkhart County Sheriff's Office, Indiana

Officer Matthew Ellis, 55 evaluations,
Anaheim Police Department, California

Officer Chad Albanesi, 53 evaluations,
Adams Village Police Department, New York

Officer Anthony Trovato, 52 evaluations,
Los Angeles Police Department, California

Officer Matt Iturria, 82 evaluations,
California Highway Patrol

Trooper Lewis Pakovics, 74 evaluations,
New Jersey State Police

Trooper Robert Keller, 69 evaluations,
New Jersey State Police

Officer Joseph Abrusci, 62 evaluations,
Morris County Police Department, New Jersey

Officer Grant Hasselbach, 61 evaluations,
Huntington Beach Police Department, California

Officer Johnny Fisher, 59 evaluations,
California Highway Patrol

Deputy Jason Redden, 58 evaluations,
Raleigh County Sheriff's Department, West Virginia

Trooper Thomas Dubovi, 56 evaluations,
Pennsylvania State Police

Deputy Aaron Chase, 55 evaluations,
Wyoming County Sheriff's Office, New York

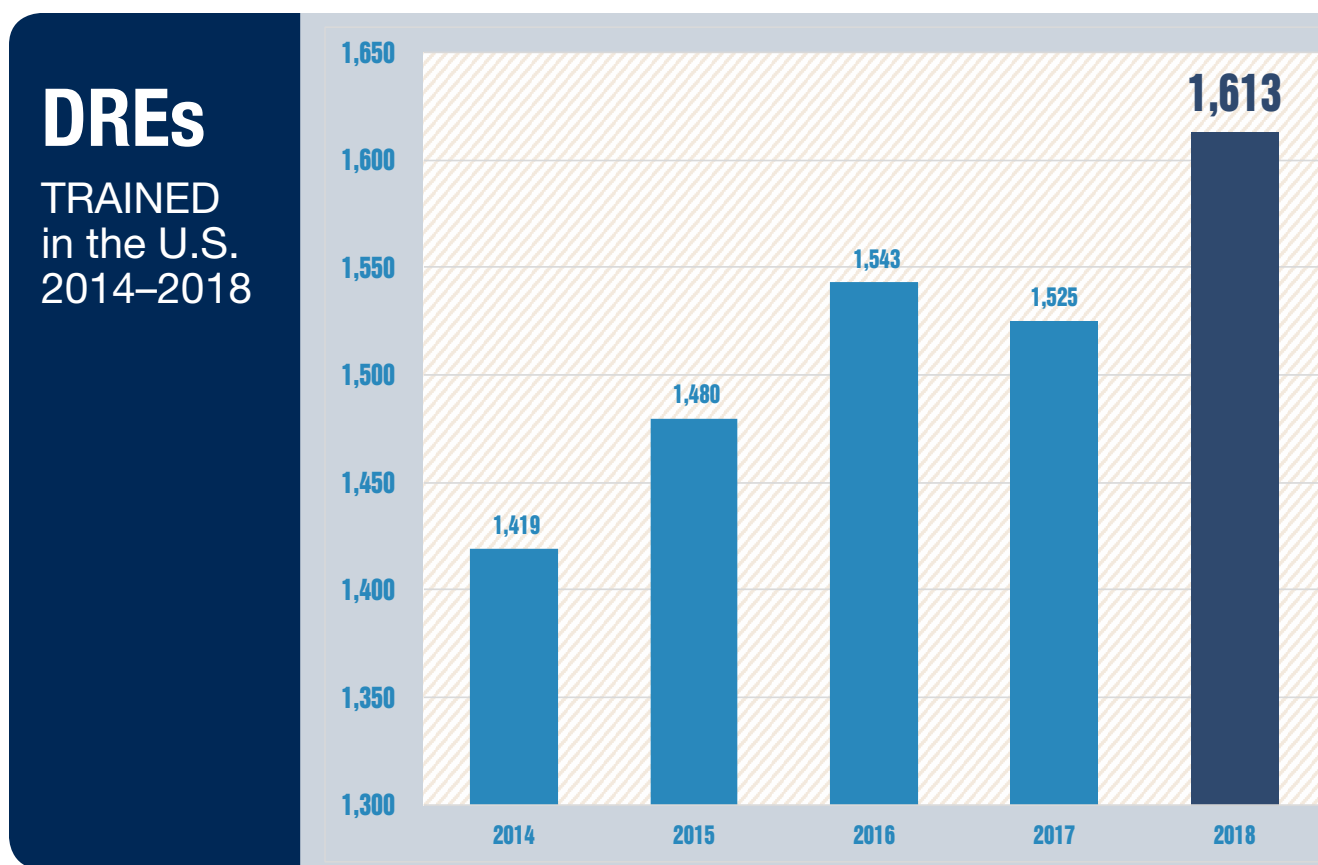
Officer Tim Hughes, 55 evaluations,
Beckley Police Department, West Virginia

Officer Jeremy Tietz, 52 evaluations,
California Highway Patrol

Executive Summary

Per the DECP state coordinator reports, there were 9,116 DREs in the United States through December 31, 2018. Of those, 2,608 DREs were employed by state police or highway patrol agencies, 4,627 were affiliated with city police or municipal agencies, 1,401 were with sheriff's departments, and 412 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 9,116 DREs in the United States, 1,550 were also DRE instructors. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were an additional 1,088 DREs in Canada and 3 DREs in the United Kingdom. State coordinators also reported that 2,873 law enforcement agencies in the United States had DREs assigned to their organizations in 2018.

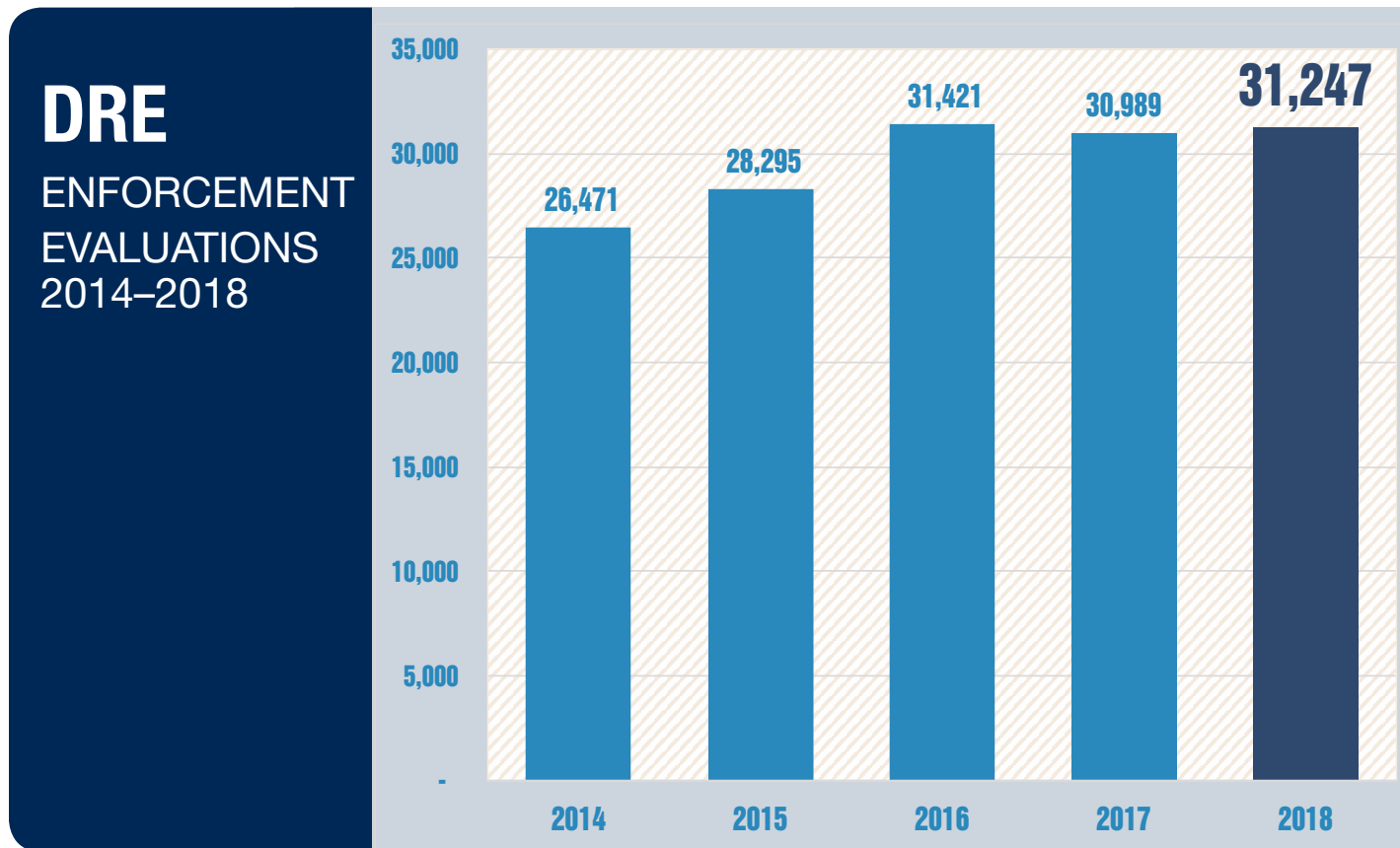
There were 95 DRE schools conducted in 2018, training 1,613 officers as DREs. These results represented three more schools and 88 more students than 2017. Additionally, there were 28 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 152 DRE instructors in the United States, a slight decrease of two schools and 21 fewer students than the previous year. Since 2010, 780 DRE schools have been conducted in the United States.



There were 175 DRE recertification courses conducted in 37 states during 2018, up from 151 courses in 2017.

DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training in 2018. At least 1,225 SFST practitioner courses were conducted in the U.S. in 2018, training over 25,300 police officers. In addition, there were 78 SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) in the U.S. providing 929 new SFST instructors. Two states that stood out for the amount of SFST training in 2018 were Michigan, where 119 SFST practitioner courses were held to train 1,971 officers, and North Carolina, where 151 SFST practitioner courses were held to train 1,781 officers.

In 2018, 40,749 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing the enforcement and training environments, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 31,247 were enforcement evaluations and 9,603 were training evaluations. The 31,247 enforcement evaluations represents a slight increase of 258 evaluations from 2017.



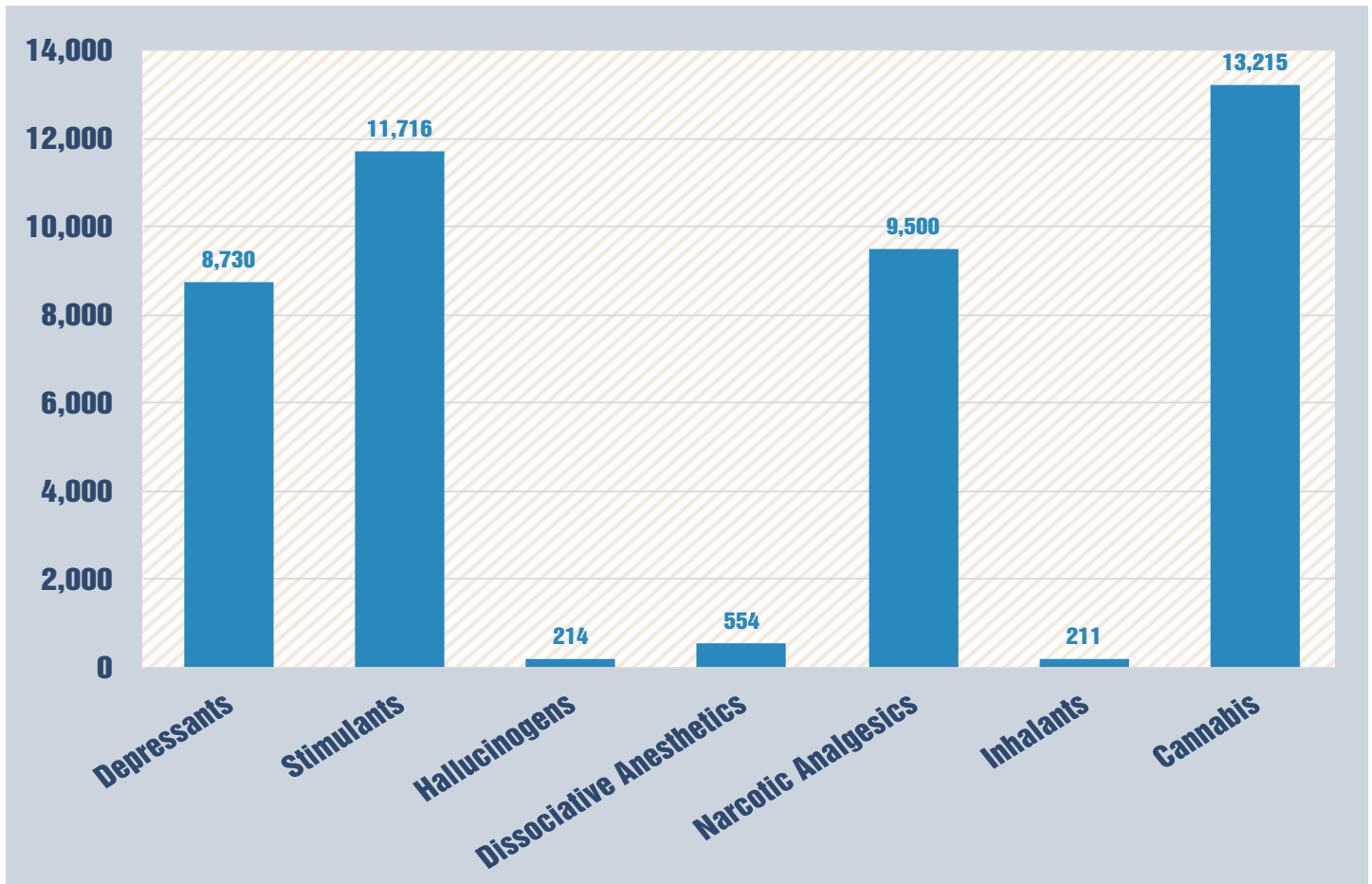
In the U.S., Cannabis was the most frequently identified drug category in 2018 with 13,215 opinions made by DREs. Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants were the second most with 11,716 opinions, followed by Narcotic Analgesics (opioids) with 9,500 opinions, and then CNS Depressants at 8,730 opinions. The two drug categories making the most significant increases from previous years were CNS Stimulants and Narcotic Analgesics.

Other notable DRE related statistics for 2018 included evaluation toxicology refusals 3,055 (7.5% of all evaluations); blood toxicology samples were the most frequently obtained: 13,179 (41.63%); followed by urine toxicology samples obtained: 12,556 (37.7%); and the least frequent collected sample type was oral fluid: 224 (0.71%). DREs determined alcohol was the sole impairing factor in 415 cases (1.02%); medical impairment was the source in 581 cases (1.43%); and no impairment was present in 2,383 evaluations (5.85%). According to the toxicology reports, no drugs were detected in 1,072 cases (2.63%); and poly-drugs (ingesting two or more drugs simultaneously) were detected through forensic toxicology in 13,230 evaluations (32.47%).

UNITED STATES DRE TRACKING SYSTEM DATA

Efforts continued in 2018 to encourage DREs to use the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) DRE National Tracking System (NTS). Data collected from the NTS indicated 362,942 total drug influence evaluations (training, enforcement, other) have been entered since the system went operational in 2001.

2018 DRE Enforcement Evaluation Opinions BY DRUG CATEGORY



USE OF DRES FOR SPECIAL EMPHASIS PATROL OPERATIONS

The use of DREs to assist with special emphasis patrol operations is highly encouraged and supported by the IACP and NHTSA. It is well known that having these highly trained drug-impaired detection officers on the roadways during holidays or other special events is extremely valuable. One such special event was during the “420” period that occurred on April 20, 2018. “420” is considered the unofficial “National Weed Day” within the pro-marijuana culture. Observances based on the number 420 include smoking cannabis around the time 4:20 p.m., as well as smoking and celebrating cannabis on April 20th.

Numerous states throughout the U.S. conducted special impaired driving emphasis patrols during the April 20th time frame. Special operations were conducted in the states of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. During the special 24-hour operation, DRE officers in these six states accounted for 431 DWI arrests, 114 of which were suspected of marijuana impairment. DREs in the six states also conducted 71 drug influence evaluations. In Washington, approximately 100 DREs were utilized in special patrol operations statewide. DRE officers also accounted for 21 DUI-alcohol arrests and 21 DUI-drug arrests, with many of those suspected of marijuana impairment. DREs in Washington also accounted for 7 DRE evaluations during the 24-hour period.

2018 DECP Coordination and Support

NHTSA continued to provide funding to the IACP for a DECP manager, two regional DECP 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 DECP 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 2018:

DRE SCHOOL VISITS AND TRAINING

IACP monitored, instructed or assisted at SFST and DRE Instructor Development Courses, DRE preliminary 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 project manager met with the DECP state coordinator or his/her designee and provided information on the roles of the IACP, NHTSA, and the IACP DRE section. In addition, regional project managers 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; these recommendations were recorded for future curriculum revision workshops.

SUPPORT

In July, 2018, a third regional project manager joined the IACP staff in the administration of the DECP. This facilitated greater access to states for technical assistance for their programs. The IACP staff reviewed ARIDE and DRE course managers' reports and recorded recommended manual revisions for possible incorporation into the next curricula updates. The IACP staff also assisted in ensuring that all DECP state coordinators received the latest SFST, ARIDE, and DRE training materials, which included updated and revised quizzes and exams. The materials were also posted on the IACP DECP website for state coordinator access.

IMPAIRED DRIVING CURRICULUM UPDATES

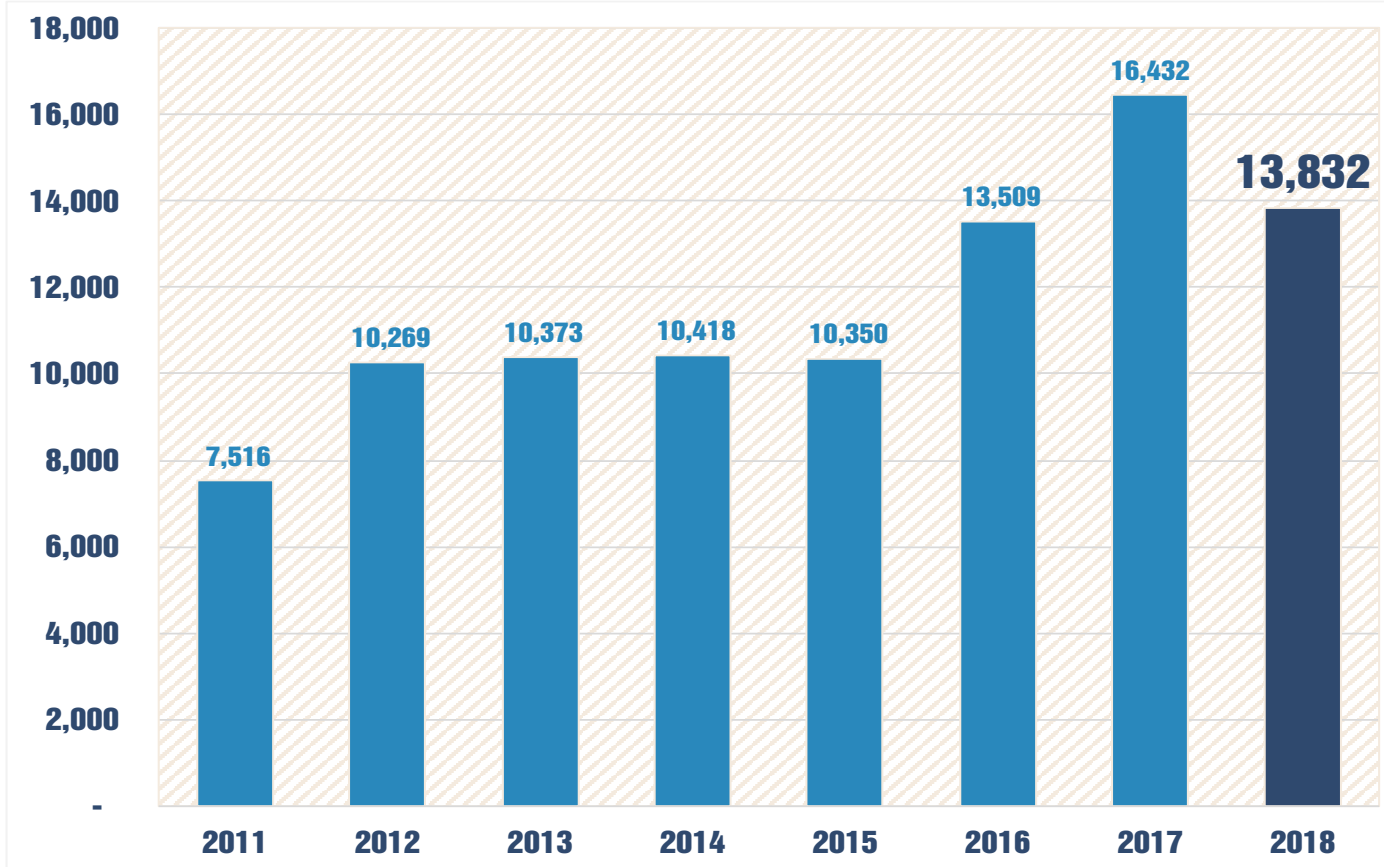
IACP collected feedback from all of the states regarding the February 2018 SFST, ARIDE, and DRE curricula. The IACP staff continue to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports for possible curriculum revisions or discrepancies. These issues are provided to the Curriculum Working Group of TAP and the NHTSA/IACP curriculum workshop participants.

DRUG IMPAIRMENT TRAINING FOR EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS (DITEP)

Although funding for this innovative drug intervention program for schools and other educational settings ceased in 2007, DITEP continued to be supported by numerous states. In 2018, 16 states conducted 87 DITEP classes, training 2,568 school administrators, teachers, nurses, and school resource officers. The IACP staff supported this initiative by making the curriculum available to the states and continuing to direct DITEP inquiries to the individual states.

ARIDE Training

2011 – 2018



ADVANCED ROADSIDE IMPAIRED DRIVING ENFORCEMENT (ARIDE)

In 2018, ARIDE training spanned across the United States, and training was conducted in 49 states. A total of 734 ARIDE classes were held in the U.S. in 2018, a decrease of 253 classes from the previous year, resulting in the training of 13,832 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists, a decrease of 2,600 from 2017. ARIDE continues to be an effective means of referring suspected drug-impaired driving cases to DREs. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 101,243 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists have received the training.

DRUG CATEGORY OPINIONS/PREDICTIONS BY DRES

Drug categories varied by state and region. Cannabis was the top predicted drug category in 26 states (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming). CNS Stimulants was the top drug category predicted by DREs in six states (California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Rhode Island, and South Dakota). CNS Depressants was the top drug category predicted by DREs in seven states (Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Utah). Narcotic Analgesics was the top drug category predicted in nine states (Alaska, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and West Virginia). North Dakota's top predicted categories were tied for CNS Stimulants and Cannabis. Tennessee's top predicted categories were tied for CNS Depressants and CNS Stimulants.

DRE TRAINING

The 95 DRE schools conducted in 2018 was three more than the amount of classes held in 2017. The 95 schools trained 1,613 officers as DREs in 2018. Additionally, there were 28 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 152 DRE instructors in the United States. Since 2010, 780 DRE schools have been conducted in the U.S. Thirty-seven states conducted DRE recertification training in 2018.

OTHER TRAINING

Forty-nine states conducted 16-hour classroom ARIDE training in 2018. A total of 734 ARIDE 16-hour classroom training courses were held in 2018, training 13,832 students. Since the inception of the ARIDE training in 2009, 101,243 students have attended the training in the United States. California led the country with 80 ARIDE classroom courses in 2018.

DITEP was conducted in 16 states in 2018, with 87 classes being conducted, training over 2,500 school nurses, administrators, and resource officers. Texas conducted the most DITEP courses with 17 classes in 2018.

U.S. DECP States Totals

CURRENT DRES

Number of certified DREs	9,116
Number of DRE instructors	1,550
Number of state police/HP DREs.....	2,608
Number of city police department DREs	4,627
Number of sheriff's department DREs.....	1,401
Number of other agency DREs.....	412
Number of LE agencies with certified DREs	2,873

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	31,247
Number of training evaluations	9,603
Total number of evaluations	40,749

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants	8,730
Stimulants.....	11,716
Hallucinogens.....	214
Dissociative Anesthetics	554
Narcotic Analgesics	9,500
Inhalants	211
Cannabis	3,215

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number	13,230
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	415
Medical impairment.....	581
Opinion of not Impaired	2,383
Tox found no drugs	1,072
Toxicology refused	3,055

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools.....	95
Number of students.....	1,613
Number of DRE instructor schools.....	28
Number of students.....	152
Number of DRE recertification classes	175

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE schools	734
Number of students.....	13,832

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes	87
Total number of students	2,568

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes	19
Number of students.....	182

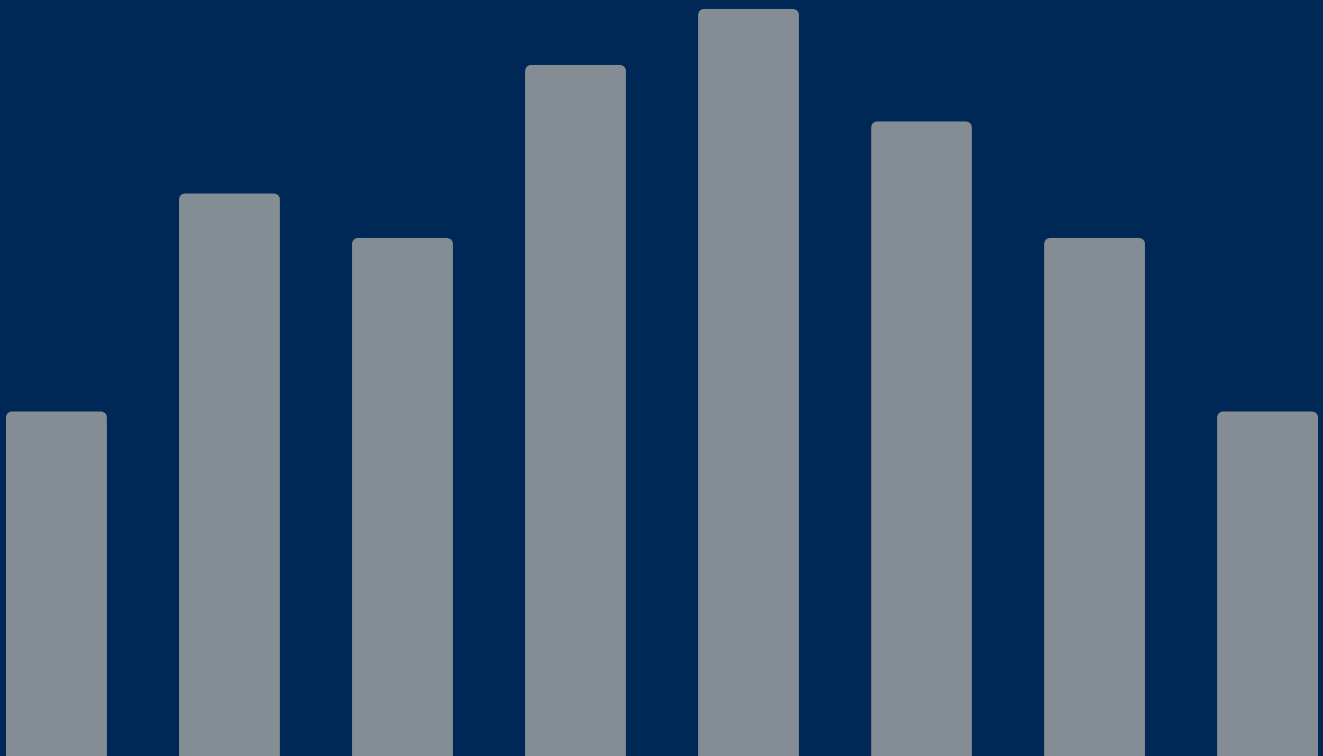
SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	1,225
Number of students trained	25,316
Number of SFST Instructor classes	78
Number of students.....	929

DECP States

The following information is an overview of each state. Each report was prepared and submitted by the DRE state coordinator or the state coordinator's representative.

A report on the DECP in Canada is also included.



U.S. DECP State Totals for 2018

		STATE																									
		AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	GM	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS
Current DREs	Certified DREs	63	41	275	193	1,835	197	53	NR	34	317	325	3	59	116	137	203	129	88	62	140	103	168	148	111	239	26
	DRE Instructors	13	9	50	31	213	36	7	NR	5	67	50	0	23	29	22	41	16	14	14	17	21	42	20	12	68	5
	State Police/HPatrol DREs	20	12	49	35	767	56	14	NR	17	56	87	3	3	38	23	35	28	21	11	68	16	29	32	24	46	3
	City Police Department DREs	34	29	186	136	809	108	39	NR	11	138	86	0	54	58	115	109	56	44	41	18	75	27	111	59	137	17
	Sheriff's Department DREs	8	0	37	18	230	25	0	NR	3	114	52	0	3	20	20	53	37	23	8	26	11	37	0	27	49	5
	Other Agency DREs	1	0	3	4	29	2	0	NR	3	9	16	0	2	0	3	6	8	0	3	28	1	75	5	1	7	1
	LE Agencies w/ Certified DREs	28	13	NR	56	185	69	32	NR	12	87	133	1	6	35	77	77	63	39	27	28	61	40	79	84	100	19
Evaluations	Enforcement	184	115	320	257	7,585	313	192	NR	167	516	420	0	86	615	294	381	910	413	48	229	526	863	378	656	698	52
	Training	57	37	13	71	353	134	75	NR	182	332	169	7	105	2	286	336	260	265	11	486	94	564	227	211	233	52
	Total	241	152	333	333	7,938	447	267	NR	349	848	589	7	191	617	580	717	1,014	678	59	715	620	1,427	605	868	931	104
Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	Depressants	91	31	57	129	1,240	88	16	NR	58	275	168	0	18	192	102	108	165	58	25	125	230	315	146	218	200	43
	Stimulants	86	56	74	55	4,480	114	4	NR	74	224	166	2	30	233	39	74	311	164	12	230	127	120	44	259	416	25
	Hallucinogens	2	1	1	0	58	1	0	NR	0	6	6	0	0	1	1	1	6	1	0	1	5	3	2	5	3	1
	Disassociative Anesthetics	2	1	2	6	87	5	1	NR	12	8	5	0	0	3	2	4	6	1	0	12	4	62	9	2	19	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	88	60	75	55	2,137	86	9	NR	141	241	131	1	7	176	50	79	102	39	14	138	250	345	165	209	219	27
	Inhalants	0	1	0	4	72	1	0	NR	1	4	3	0	0	3	2	3	8	2	0	2	4	4	2	6	7	0
	Cannabis	96	53	179	66	3,086	179	12	NR	77	353	287	2	53	211	72	155	572	170	19	369	229	186	120	358	288	62
Poly Drug Use	Total Number	132	60	88	53	3,514	118	22	NR	128	328	219	1	23	246	80	81	246	212	14	321	267	426	144	254	332	58
	Alcohol Only Impairment	5	0	1	2	31	1	2	NR	4	13	30	0	1	0	2	68	5	8	0	11	3	4	24	2	10	0
	Medical Impairment	2	2	5	10	53	14	0	NR	3	16	17	0	1	15	13	8	17	9	0	3	22	26	4	10	7	1
	Opinion of Not Impaired	11	6	15	65	356	65	3	NR	12	78	28	2	3	46	11	86	58	50	1	23	52	102	20	51	47	6
	Toxicology Results - No Drugs	3	4	15	16	128	22	0	NR	9	43	11	2	4	0	10	93	30	18	0	7	13	51	0	25	30	0
	Toxicology - Refused	11	1	0	19	151	42	28	NR	0	54	106	0	4	23	38	35	185	35	11	35	34	303	194	1	41	6
DRE Training	DRE Schools	2	1	4	1	18	0	1	NR	1	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	4	2
	Students	22	5	34	17	495	0	15	NR	15	42	27	0	7	28	34	28	12	16	0	28	15	47	23	22	62	10
	DRE Instructor Schools	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	Students	3	0	0	0	20	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	7	2	8	0	0	3	4	3	3	9	0	9	17	1
	DRE Recertification courses	0	0	7	0	54	6	0	NR	0	3	4	3	1	0	1	1	5	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0
ARIDE Training	ARIDE Schools	14	0	26	16	80	9	4	NR	2	7	15	1	3	9	11	20	11	7	9	9	5	29	12	28	22	6
	Students	182	0	243	219	1,384	139	87	NR	34	137	291	45	21	156	269	268	226	172	248	177	93	617	317	894	351	80
DITEP Training	Classes	2	1	10	0	11	0	0	NR	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Students	42	8	140	0	227	0	0	NR	16	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phlebotomy Training	Number of classes	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
	Students	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	23	0
SFST Training	SFST classes	20	0	27	18	83	11	1	NR	4	15	33	2	8	13	39	7	0	27	17	10	6	Uk	Uk	119	22	18
	Students	669	0	534	601	1,514	98	21	NR	98	151	748	36	118	262	1,227	480	0	676	519	182	134	Uk	Uk	1,971	412	274
	SFST Instructor Schools	2	0	7	1	4	3	0	NR	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	1	1	0	Uk	1	1	1	1
	Students	34	0	18	7	37	61	0	NR	0	6	9	45	0	11	69	42	0	12	4	7	0	Uk	12	21	8	20

*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.



MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY	STATE		
174	65	101	108	86	491	67	284	182	58	211	208	212	168	68	126	59	183	418	99	60	26	187	47	291	72	Certified DREs	Current DREs	
32	11	20	31	23	69	9	31	25	9	23	76	38	42	11	33	10	20	45	33	5	4	49	6	40	30	DRE Instructors		
50	22	26	23	27	130	12	72	46	8	81	37	48	86	19	44	23	75	126	20	25	6	77	12	6	14	State Police/HPatrol DREs		
93	27	56	50	59	348	39	132	98	43	101	144	113	18	49	46	24	60	222	60	24	10	76	15	189	34	City Police Department DREs		
26	12	17	28	1	3	9	77	23	7	29	17	50	0	N/A	19	10	41	42	11	2	3	34	20	93	21	Sheriff's Department DREs		
5	4	2	7	0	10	7	3	15	0	0	10	1	68	0	17	2	5	28	8	4	3	0	0	3	3	Other Agency DREs		
67	24	35	27	35	238	22	119	62	20	89	49	64	78	28	48	22	71	100	41	25	12	57	24	135	30	LE Agencies w/ certified DREs		
570	178	444	131	110	1,791	211	2,400	425	177	540	264	1,501	1,650	65	229	198	333	784	117	361	166	764	606	929	85	Enforcement	Evaluations	
181	66	2	75	169	511	13	408	127	80	212	140	268	333	130	132	81	623	665	47	44	42	67	138	319	168	Training		
757	245	447	206	279	2,302	224	2,808	552	258	752	404	1,769	1,983	195	363	279	956	1,468	164	405	222	831	744	1,253	253	Total		
267	52	124	28	30	740	61	393	238	44	55	102	348	458	26	107	57	45	543	61	87	68	219	158	306	15	Depressants	Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	
178	107	103	54	61	591	56	265	79	95	50	70	496	363	83	101	121	45	391	59	80	37	258	195	320	39	Stimulants		
1	1	1	1	0	11	2	10	2	2	1	0	11	9	0	3	0	0	12	3	0	0	15	3	19	2	Hallucinogens		
15	3	14	2	1	55	2	28	14	2	2	6	10	34	0	3	2	1	73	2	3	7	3	0	15	2	Dissociative Anesthetics		
198	33	40	37	72	1,166	35	389	146	41	58	74	287	516	46	91	41	28	355	46	144	43	215	227	310	18	Narcotic Analgesics		
4	0	10	1	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	4	7	7	0	3	3	0	12	0	2	1	5	0	7	0	Inhalants		
328	91	230	86	38	516	74	565	78	95	95	95	750	683	69	141	119	35	551	59	151	76	283	203	510	40	Cannabis		
259	62	122	51	52	978	44	746	187	65	126	104	301	602	61	137	88	55	600	70	125	69	387	204	337	31	Total Number	Poly Drug Use	
0	0	1	0	3	5	1	20	0	0	3	1	10	28	9	3	0	32	3	0	22	0	40	2	4	1	Alcohol Only Impairment	Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	
12	8	12	1	3	23	6	36	9	5	17	6	54	41	2	3	2	5	21	7	7	3	14	2	20	4	Medical Impairment		
33	12	41	37	12	228	16	142	70	19	18	16	88	164	4	26	20	15	73	5	23	10	44	15	32	23	No Opinion of Impairment		
20	13	10	8	5	23	8	87	12	21	31	2	34	113	1	9	12	21	23	5	10	3	8	-	46	13	Toxicology Results - No Drugs		
53	19	38	0	11	464	41	263	11	18	97	28	24	197	26	20	2	19	26	2	54	4	7	223	49	2	Toxicology - Refused		
1	0	0	3	2	4	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	DRE Schools		DRE Training
12	0	0	19	17	105	15	46	29	15	29	19	21	24	8	17	15	37	72	27	9	4	0	12	43	14	Students		
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	DRE Instructor Schools		
3	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	12	4	0	7	0	6	0	3	0	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	Students		
1	5	3	1	1	19	3	9	2	1	10	1	0	2	1	0	1	5	6	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	DRE Recertification courses		
15	7	5	16	3	13	18	16	20	3	34	12	11	46	4	12	6	16	25	6	6	3	25	12	40	5	ARIDE Schools	ARIDE Training	
250	113	68	160	106	384	237	491	208	53	787	198	222	930	60	164	84	324	623	165	98	68	352	247	714	76	Students		
8	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	N/A	2	0	2	1	0	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	Classes	DITEP Training	
72	0	0	0	29	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	175	0	93	50	0	537	0	40	0	0	0	0	421	0	Students		
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Number of classes	Phlebotomy Training	
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	Students		
47	5	3+	0	6	31	UK	55	151	10	4	7	74	71	2	28	3	12	0	40	3	N/A	130	4	34	8	SFST classes	SFST Training	
632	220	129+	721	238	1,045	UK	1,270	1,781	218	173	425	1,032	1,692	119	1,017	124	205	0	1,500	90	N/A	1,054	174	689	172	Students		
1	0	0	1	0	0	UK	9	2	1	0	3	1	7	0	8	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	SFST Instructor Schools		
16	0	0	9	0	0	UK	45	26	20	0	36	16	98	0	86	12	32	0	0	13	15	16	0	66	0	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

The Alabama DECP assisted the state's Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) in conducting Alabama's first Prosecuting the Drugged Driver training course. The training was attended by over 70 DUI officers and prosecutors with instructors from Arizona, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama.

During the year, the state's SFST training program was reorganized, and the program was brought into the training academies. The state and international standards for the SFST practitioner and instructor training were also incorporated into training. During the year, the Alabama DECP assisted Mississippi with DRE training and field certifications.

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

Alaska

Alaska hosted a three-day DRE in-service training in April where 32 DREs and 11 attorneys attended, along with several members of the statewide drug unit on day one. Additionally, Alaska sent 26 DREs, one attorney, and the DECP State Coordinator to the IACP DAID Conference in Nashville, Tennessee.

During the year, one municipal DRE officer attended an instructor development course in Nevada. The officer then completed his DRE instructor certification in California.

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

Arizona

The Maricopa County Sheriff's Office continued to provide a valuable service by hosting numerous states for their DRE field certification training. In 2018, Arizona hosted twenty states for field certification training, resulting in the training of 286 DRE candidates.

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

Arkansas

In September 2018, the Arkansas DECP partnered with the Office of Alcohol Testing and the Arkansas Highway Safety Office in hosting a day and a half Highway Safety Conference and Awards Luncheon. Topics included medical marijuana enforcement in Arkansas, ignition interlock devices, drug interdiction, and legal and Office of Alcohol Testing Updates. Over 50 DREs and 15 DRE instructors were in attendance and an evaluation night was held after hours for those needing an instructor-observed evaluation. The Highway Safety Awards Ceremony honored Select Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) agencies and BAC operators for their years of service as well as twenty DREs for service over ten years in the Arkansas DECP. Awards were also presented to the top DREs, DRE instructors, and SFST instructors.

ARIDE courses in Arkansas continue to be in high demand in anticipation of traffic safety issues brought on by the legalization of medical marijuana.

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

California

California's DECP instructors assisted with instruction at the California prosecutors colleges in Southern and Northern California. Instructors taught at the District Attorney's Association's New Prosecutors College, the California Criminalist Institute, the National Judicial College, and the state mandated SB 94 Impaired Driving Task Force meeting. Instructors also conducted training and DUI/DRE presentations at the Santa Barbara and Monterey County Police Chief's Associations, Santa Barbara District Attorney's (DA) office, Sacramento County Bar Association, California Department of Transportation, California Association of Toxicologists, El Dorado County first responders, and Davis Police Department Youth Academy.

California DRE instructors conducted multiple drug evaluations for the ongoing University of California at San Diego cannabis study. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) began an oral fluid testing pilot program at two DRE field certification sites in Sacramento.

In 2018, the CHP Impaired Driving Section (IDS) increased training courses offered statewide and trained numerous local, county, and state law enforcement officers in ARIDE, DITEP, and SFST. The IDS worked with CHP field divisions and allied agencies to provide increased training on identifying drug-impaired drivers. During the year, the CHP also continued the efforts towards an internal goal to have all rank and file officers trained in ARIDE. By the end of 2018, 98 percent had been trained. In addition, CHP worked with allied agency coordinators and assisted with providing instructors and training materials to conduct ARIDE classes within their agencies.

The California DECP conducted DUI/DRE presentations at a Real DUI Court Presentation which is a live court sentencing of a DUI offender at several local high schools. This brings the real-life consequences of impaired driving convictions to students and gives them the opportunity to interact with all levels of the DUI process.

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

Colorado

When Colorado ended the prohibition of the sale of recreational cannabis in 2014, the Department of Transportation, Highway Safety Office (HSO) recognized the opportunity to enhance, promote and grow the Colorado DECP. Representatives from the HSO's DECP have presented nationally and internationally about the state's approach to legalized recreational cannabis and the effects on traffic safety. The HSO used these opportunities to relay to audiences the importance of a vibrant and robust SFST, ARIDE, and DECP as effective countermeasures to address recreational cannabis' impact on impaired driving.

In 2018, the HSO conceptualized a follow-up training for new DRE's to reinforce skills in detecting and identifying persons under the influence of drugs and in identifying the categories of drugs that cause impairment. Born from this concept, the HSO developed and hosted the first DRE One-Year-Later Conference held in Breckenridge. The HSO received positive feedback from attendees and plans to develop and host the conference as an annual event.

In conjunction with the DRE One-Year-Later Conference, the HSO implemented the state's first DRE mentoring program. New DRE's were paired with instructors at the DRE One-Year-Later Conference in order to facilitate monthly communication and mentoring opportunities as well as establishing a work flow for reviewing evaluations.

In 2018, the Colorado DECP increased the frequency of its newsletter from quarterly to monthly. This newsletter includes convenient links to facilitate greater ease in registering for in-service training classes and monthly certification nights.

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

Delaware

Delaware sent 15 DREs to the 2018 DAID Conference in Nashville, Tennessee. In addition, the Director of the Delaware State Police Crime Lab also attended.

In January 2018, Delaware added an additional 15 DREs after the completion of a DRE school. DRE instructors from Maryland, New Jersey, and Connecticut assisted with the school. The Chief Forensic Toxicologist for the State of Delaware audited the entire school and observed the field certifications.

For the first time, Delaware held a 16-hour DITEP class for 16 high school driver's education teachers from across the state. The class was well received, and the training may be continued in the future. Based upon the positive response to the DITEP class, DREs across the state went into multiple high school driver's education classes and gave presentations to the students about the dangers of drug-impaired driving.

In 2018, Delaware implemented a tablet-based reporting system using the Institute for Traffic Safety Management and Research (ITSMR) program. Grant funding was received from the state's Special Law Enforcement Assistance Fund for the initial start-up costs to provide tablets to 24 DREs. As funding allows, additional tablets may be issued to the remaining DREs in the state.

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

Florida

Medical Foundations for Visual Systems Testing was presented three times during the year and 93 officers were trained. Approximately 25 Florida DRE's were able to attend the 2018 DAID Conference in Nashville, Tennessee.

During the year, Florida DRE's identified 16 different medical impairment cases and were able to get the drivers to the proper medical care. The Florida DECP, despite attrition and retirements, maintained more than 300 DRE's throughout the year.

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

Georgia

The Georgia Police Academy participated in two teen driving camps in which a lecture on drug impaired driving was presented. During prom season, the Georgia Public Safety Training Center, along with Strong Rock Christian Academy produced a video of a public service announcement entitled "Milestones to Headstones." The video addressed alcohol and drug impaired driving awareness as well as distracted driving. The Georgia Governor's Office of Highway Safety, Georgia Mothers Against Drunk Driving and the Department of Education contributed to the project.

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

Guam

During 2018, the Guam Highway Patrol Division acquired seven Intoximeter FST preliminary alcohol screeners, and 100 Alcolock Drugwipe S Saliva screeners. The devices were obtained through donations from private businesses on Guam. Additionally, Guam hosted and attended an SFST Instructor Development Course, which was also attended by 45 U.S. Navy, Air Force, and Department of Defense police personnel. The training was provided by instructors from the Gilbert, Arizona Police Department, Arizona DPS, and the Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety. Also, during the year, Guam DREs and HSO personnel participated in an Arizona state multi-agency DUI enforcement program.

Submitted by Cecilia Javier, Guam Highway Safety Office, Guam DRE Coordinator

Hawaii

Hawaii conducted an annual DRE in-service training in 2018. The training incorporated many varied topics. Nationally recognized experts Chuck Hayes from the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); Keith Graves from Graves & Associates; Clay Abbott from the Texas District and County Attorneys Association; and D.R. "Ike" Iketani from the Training, Research and Education for Driving Safety shared their expertise and knowledge, and presented on updated drug trends; the DRE as an Expert Witness; cognitive impairment; curricula and national updates; and recent drugged driving research. Karen Coyle, Deputy Regional Administrator for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Region 9 Office, provided a national and regional perspective on drugged driving, as well as current and future NHTSA initiatives.

As part of the in-service, representatives from the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Honolulu Police Department's Narcotics/Vice Division and a certified substance abuse counselor (CSAC) served on a panel to provide insight on the drugs that are infiltrating Hawaii. Another panel of county prosecutors and DREs updated attendees on local drugged driving arrests, prosecution and the challenges each agency and county encounters.

During the year, 76 officers from the Kauai Police Department completed SFST Refresher training using their department's computer-based training system.

Throughout federal fiscal year 2018, the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) maintained existing relationships with traffic safety partners who recognized the need to address the growing drugged driving problem by proactively meeting regularly to discuss DRE issues. These strong partnerships, which included the four county police departments, the Hawaii Sheriff Division, county prosecutors, Department of Health (DOH), Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), and Clinical Labs of Hawaii's forensic toxicologist and community coalitions, yielded incredible results that helped to combat drugged driving and contributed to Hawaii's Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) Blueprint. This document was shared widely to traffic-related and other non-traditional partners. The blueprint, which incorporated many different strategies from local and national sources, is a dynamic, "living" document that will adapt to changing drug trends and DUID challenges. It will serve as a guide for DUID-related initiatives in Hawaii for all traffic safety partners, community coalitions, and "out-of-the-box" stakeholders.

In addition, HDOT strived to develop new partnerships with such agencies and organizations as the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas' Hawaii Opioid Initiative Working Group. Some successful partnerships in 2018 included; 1) Providing presentations as part of the Judiciary Driver Education and DOH's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division's efforts to educate, reinvigorate and secure more involvement from Certified Substance Abuse Counselors (CSACs) who work with drivers convicted of impaired driving; 2) Assisting in coordinating the MADD Hawaii Drugs and Driving Youth Conference, which

brought together representatives from many different fields to “start the conversations” regarding drugged driving amongst youth; and 3) As a member of the Hawaii Partnership to Prevent Underage Drinking Advisory Board, providing input and receiving feedback from community coalitions regarding impaired driving.

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

Idaho

During the year, the Idaho DECP provided *Drugs that Impair/Drug Recognition* to different organizations and coalitions. A total of 18 classes were conducted with 726 attendees.

Interest in the DECP has risen throughout the state and the number of DREs continues to increase. The total number of DREs in Idaho reached just over 120 before a slight decline occurred due to DRE retirements.

Also, in 2018, another milestone was reached when two law enforcement phlebotomy classes were held. Interest continues to increase in the phlebotomy program statewide. Idaho currently has the highest number of officers trained as phlebotomists and the most departments participating in the program in the U.S.

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

Illinois

During 2018, major accomplishments were made when several of the larger counties began conducting ARIDE training classes. In addition to the law enforcement officers receiving the training, over 50 students were assistant state attorneys. This action will assist prosecution of drug-impaired driving cases because of the knowledge and understanding prosecutors have of the officer’s investigation.

A second accomplishment, mainly assisting TSRPs, included several counties implementing electronic search warrants. The electronic search warrants are being highly utilized in refusal cases.

Five DREs were trained as phlebotomists in 2018 in Arizona and have already conducted 29 blood draws since being trained.

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

Indiana

In 2018, Indiana completed a goal to have over 200 certified DRE officers for the first time in state history. Adding a new Judicial Outreach Liaison position allows for educational opportunities within the judicial branch in Indiana. Indiana has made the need for drug-impaired driving education and enforcement a priority. DRE tablet reporting deployment commenced in February 2018 where all DRE evaluations were entered via tablet and necessary data fields were reported to the national database. All DRE officers were additionally equipped with a new Portable Breath Test (PBT) unit to assist in an expedited completion of breath alcohol screening. Both of these items were added to the standard equipment package for DRE candidates.

ARIDE courses continued to increase both in number and attendees, driving the number of DRE candidates higher. In 2016, Indiana began an aggressive ARIDE training program; following this change from 2016 to 2018, the Indiana State Department of Toxicology saw the number of blood samples submitted increase 10.2

percent from 10,394 to 11,578 in 2018. ARIDE training has increased the awareness of drug-impaired driving throughout Indiana, and it raised the number of candidates for DRE training to expand to two schools in 2019 and potentially another 50 DRE officers.

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

Iowa

The Iowa DECP was asked for customized training to educate professionals in identifying the signs and symptoms of drug/alcohol impairment. The training included: jail certification classes - recognizing and documenting signs of impairment and overdose at intake and in jail population; vehicular homicide workshop - presentation requested by the Iowa Attorney General's Office educating Iowa's county attorneys on the DRE process, signs and symptoms of impairment, thoroughly investigating serious injury and fatal crashes, and the need to work together for effective prosecution; "The Opioid Crisis" - presented to nurses throughout Iowa to educate them on better recognizing the signs and symptoms of drug impairment, specifically opioids, and learning the pitfalls of an addict trying to use the system to obtain prescription opioids and "Signs and Symptoms of Drug Abuse" - presented to probation/parole officers to better recognize signs and symptoms of drug use and abuse.

The Iowa DECP prides itself on offering a full service to law enforcement, educators, prosecutors, and professionals interested in learning the signs, symptoms, and dangers of people who are impaired by any substance. Iowa continued to focus training specifically to the needs of the state as the classes pertained to drug and alcohol abuse. Iowa's overall goal continued to be reducing instances of impaired drivers and making safer communities.

During 2018, the Iowa DECP conducted 910 enforcement drug influence evaluations, which averaged out to be 7.05 evaluations per DRE in the state.

Submitted by Todd Olmstead, Iowa Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau, IA DRE State Coordinator

Kansas

During 2018, a two-day Kansas Prosecutor / LEO Conference was conducted which had 200 attendees. Nationally recognized speakers presented topics on case law and new legislation to prosecutors from across the state.

Local DREs assisted by presenting at an opioid conference conducted in Kansas. Attendees included doctors and abuse and treatment professionals. The program was created to help prevent some of the opioid crisis that has been occurring.

The Kansas Highway Patrol's Drug and Alcohol Unit assisted with the Kansas Teen Safety Conference presenting on topics about drugs, alcohol and DUI offenses.

There were 10 miscellaneous courses presented for Kansas law enforcement officers. Most classes were about drugs and alcohol, and two classes were about conducting checkpoints. A total of 250 law enforcement officers attended the classes.

Kansas Highway Patrol started an Ignition Interlock Device (IID) unit within their Drug and Alcohol Evaluation Unit. The goal of this new unit is to begin the enforcement of IID laws in Kansas.

The Kansas DECP was asked to participate in Project ECHO. ECHO is a program administered through Kansas University Medical Center with funding from the Federal Drug Administration. The training is to assist health care professionals in the recognition of persons under the influence of drugs, and to assist physicians with the administration of medical prescriptions.

Submitted by Lt. Matt Payne, Kansas Highway Patrol, KS DRE State Coordinator

Kentucky

The Kentucky DECP formally instructed in three Police Executive Command Courses on the DECP.

During 2018, a total of 10 ARIDE courses were conducted throughout the state. These classes trained almost 250 law enforcement officers. The DECP partnered with the Kentucky State Police Academy on all DECP curricula. Presentations covering an overview and purpose of the DECP were delivered at over a half dozen training sessions and conferences for law enforcement leaders.

During the year, the Kentucky DECP was able to increase the number of DRE instructors in the state from nine to fourteen.

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

Louisiana

The Louisiana DECP co-presented the *Prosecuting the Drugged Driver* course with the Louisiana District Attorney's Association (LDAA) and Louisiana TSRP. Presentations were also delivered at the Annual LDAA Conference, the Southwest Louisiana DWI Task Force/LDAA Impaired Driving Symposium, the Louisiana School Nurses Conference (modified DITEP), Louisiana Drug Courts Symposium, and the Louisiana Professional in Pretrial Services Conference.

The Louisiana DECP leadership continued to expand the state's DECP as quickly as possible in 2018. In addition, a Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program (LEPP) was researched and proposed to the Louisiana State Patrol's administration.

Louisiana continued to increase the use of DREs by proposing to law enforcement administrations to support a DRE to be called-out on all serious injury and fatal crashes, or any time the impairment level of the arrested subject obviously does not match the BAC level.

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

Maine

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

Maine continued to offer on-line Breath Testing Device (BTD) recertification classes. Operators may complete an on-line training course followed by an instructor led practical. Approximately 90 percent of the 500 recertifications were completed using the online process, and the program continued to grow in popularity during the year.

Maine also launched the new SFST Refresher Training program based on the NHTSA 2018 curriculum revisions. With the assistance from the Maine Highway Safety Office and the AAA Northern New England, the online course was made available to all officers at no cost.

During the year, Maine DRE's experienced a 7-month backlog in the processing of urine samples at the state's health laboratory. Progress is being made in the reduction of the backlog, and in 2019, there may be a transition to blood testing for drugs.

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

In November 2016, Maine residents voted to legalize the recreational use of marijuana. As of December 31, 2018, Maine had not yet established a process to regulate retail sales and social clubs. Maine has begun increasing the number of DRE schools and ARIDE classes 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

For the first time since the Maryland DECP started to keep drug category statistics, narcotic analgesics were most frequently identified by DREs as causing driver impairment, being identified in 50.4 percent of enforcement evaluations. CNS depressants, which have traditionally been the most frequently identified category of drugs, was the second most identified drug category, being identified in 46.1 percent of evaluations.

During the year, ARIDE training classes increased by 190 percent which resulted in a 255 percent increase in the number of officers trained. The training certainly contributed to the 33 percent increase in DRE enforcement evaluations conducted and an 18 percent increase in evidential blood specimens obtained during 2018. The number of DRE evaluations conducted as a result of an arrest made by an ARIDE-trained officer increased from 30.2 percent in 2017 to 42.8 percent in 2018.

Maryland is still plagued by DUID suspects refusing to provide a blood specimen, occurring 42 percent of the time. The Maryland lab is also still unable to confirm Fentanyl compounds or Carisoprodol in blood.

To help law enforcement officers identify the signs of impairment associated with cannabis use, a marijuana lab was organized and hosted by the Montgomery County, Maryland police department. Working with a local medical marijuana dispensary, they were able to get volunteer medical marijuana users to participate in a controlled workshop. The police department paid for the marijuana with asset forfeiture funds. Eighteen law enforcement officers participated in the training. The success resulted in the Montgomery County Police planning additional workshops for 2019 and several other Maryland law enforcement agencies expressing interest in possibly conducting similar training.

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

Massachusetts

In 2018, adult recreational marijuana was legalized in Massachusetts, and dispensaries started opening in July. A record numbers of adults purchased marijuana at the few dispensaries available. More dispensaries are planned to open in the next year, and it is expected that marijuana impaired driving will see a substantial increase.

Massachusetts was legislatively mandated to create a Special Commission on Impaired Driving. This commission was tasked with looking at all aspects of impaired driving in the state, particularly from marijuana. Over the course of the year, the commission researched numerous areas germane to their task. At the end of the year, they made various recommendations to the Highway Safety Division (HSD) and the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS). Some of the major recommendations were: 1) Changing the current Implied Consent Statute to include drugs (currently Massachusetts has only Implied Consent for Alcohol); 2) Increasing the number of DREs to at least 351 officers; 3) Training all sworn law enforcement personnel in ARIDE; and 4) Statutorily allowing DREs to testify in court.

Massachusetts also requested a NHTSA Impaired Driving Assessment, which was conducted in December. Some of the panel's recommendations mirrored the commission's, particularly with the training of all sworn law enforcement officers in ARIDE and substantially increasing the number of DREs statewide. The panel recommended more DREs than the commission, at approximately 400 officers.

Massachusetts' governor announced full support of the recommendations and will be filing new legislation at the beginning of 2019 to address them. The governor also fully supported the increased training for police officers for impaired driving and the DECP. The commission also expressed interest in training medical personnel in the area of drug impairment. The DECP has already developed a curriculum for this and has been training EMTs, paramedics, and nurses for several years. They are now looking to expand this program and make it available for many more medical professionals as soon as possible.

Massachusetts is currently using the ITSMR software system for DRE data entry. Approximately half of all DREs have been issued Android tablets for evaluations and data entry. The remainder will enter their evaluations through the ITSMR web portal. All data will be sent to NHTSA from ITSMR on a quarterly basis.

Submitted by Donald Decker, Nahant Police Department, MA DRE State Coordinator

Michigan

Michigan conducted two DRE continuing education trainings in 2018. The first was for the most recent DRE school graduates and focused on providing training on expert witness testimony. Michigan provides an 8-hour training consisting of classroom instruction along with a mock trial where every DRE gets an opportunity to be cross examined in the witness chair. DRE-trained prosecutors are utilized as both the defense and prosecution, and a retired judge presides over the mock trial. This training has proven to be beneficial in giving new DREs an opportunity to experience what they might expect in court when qualifying and or testifying as an expert.

The second continuing education training was offered to all Michigan DREs in the state. With recent legislation approving recreational marijuana, South Dakota DRE instructor Chuck Matson was invited to do his presentation entitled, "Understanding the Highway High." The presentation provided everyone with a good review of marijuana and its effects.

Michigan's two TSRPs were extremely busy in 2018, promoting both DRE and ARIDE. They also provided a variety of OWI training sessions to police officers and prosecutors around the state. Three examples of the training they provided were: 1) Implications of Field Sobriety Testing in Marijuana Impaired Driving Cases, which provided an overview of the 2017 Massachusetts Commonwealth vs. Thomas J. Gerhardt case, where the defense challenged the use of field sobriety test evidence in marijuana impaired driving cases; 2) Advanced OWI Prosecution, which is a one-day seminar covering the following topics: overview of toxicology in drugged driving cases, what negative toxicology results mean, how to prepare to cross examine a defense expert on an OWI trial, and how to handle OWI defense challenges; 3) Prosecuting the Drugged Driver, which

provides law enforcement and prosecutors with the tools and resources they need to effectively investigate and prosecute drugged driving cases and a review of the new Michigan recreational marijuana law to see how it will impact OWI investigations and prosecutions.

The Michigan TSRPs actively recruited and encouraged prosecutors to attend DRE and ARIDE training. They presented regularly to various groups and conducted other training, in addition to what is listed above, to law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges around the state.

A Michigan DRE initiated a traffic stop for suspected impaired driving. The PBT result was 0.04 percent, but the DRE suspected impairment from marijuana use as well. The suspect, who had a young female passenger, was arrested for DWI. Both occupants provided false information to the DRE about their identity. The investigation later determined the female was underage. After learning the girl's age, the DRE sought additional charges of child endangerment against the suspect. A subsequent search of the driver revealed hidden rolls of twenty dollar bills. The DRE continued the investigation and learned that the driver was out of jail on bond and had a pending trial for pandering obscenity, compelling minors to prostitution, and promoting prostitution in another state. An out-of-state agency was contacted and informed the DRE that the suspect is a known human trafficker and prostitutes underage girls after getting them hooked on heroin. The Michigan arrest information was provided to out-of-state authorities and his bond was revoked and additional holds were placed on the driver. The arrest information was also sent to the FBI for possible federal charges. Due to a DRE-involved traffic stop and due diligence by the DRE on the follow up investigation, not only was an impaired driver removed from the road, but a human trafficker was discovered and arrested.

In 2018, Michigan had a robust year conducting the state's 8th consecutive DRE school, graduating 22 officers as certified DREs. The Wisconsin DRE state coordinator offered three available slots in their 2018 DRE school to three Michigan officers residing in the Upper Peninsula area of the state. All three officers accepted the invitation and successfully completed the training. Due to Wisconsin's gracious offer, Michigan added the three additional DREs to the program in 2018. Michigan also had several DREs move into the state from other areas and join the program.

Five prosecutors attended Phase I and Phase II of the 2018 DRE school, bringing the total to 37 Michigan prosecutors who have attended the full two weeks of DRE school training. Having strong prosecutor support has been a tremendous benefit to the Michigan's DECP in promoting the need for DREs in the state. The Michigan DRE-trained prosecutors have also been instrumental in identifying good candidates for future DRE training.

In 2018, Michigan conducted the most ARIDE classes in one calendar year to date. Demand for ARIDE training steadily increased in expectation of the passage of the recreational marijuana legislation. The demand is expected to continue to increase now that the legislation has passed. Michigan's ARIDE/SFST program coordinator and Michigan's DRE instructors have done an excellent job rising to the challenge by providing ARIDE and DRE training to officers across the state.

Many agencies lack the resources to support paying DREs overtime to respond when off duty, and fewer have the resources to assist requests from other agencies. In 2018, Michigan offered up to four hours of overtime reimbursement to agencies that allow their off duty DREs to respond when requested and reimbursed 80 DRE overtime requests.

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

Minnesota

In 2018, the Minnesota DECP received some outstanding support through a Toward Zero Deaths (TZD) coalition meeting. At the meeting, one of the attendees provided the following praise for the program: “My coworker asked me to give thanks and kudos to those involved with supporting and becoming DREs within their agencies. Her brother was driving home after work two weeks ago when he was a suspected impaired driver due to swerving and erratic maneuvers. A deputy, who happened to be a trained DRE, pulled him over. After insisting he had no drugs or alcohol in his system, he was asked to step out of the vehicle and perform several checks, some including neurological components. The deputy immediately recognized something was wrong after her brother showed no signs of alcohol or drug impairment. A conversation followed that he had no choice but to visit the local ER. Approximately three hours later, her brother was unfortunately diagnosed with a brain tumor – a glioblastoma. Her brother and his wife had no inclination that anything was wrong as he typically drives alone to and from work, and they had not traveled together recently. Had he continued driving, something catastrophic could have occurred. My coworker and her family had never heard of the DRE program. They are so thankful that the state is providing this additional education to their officers. The deputy displayed additional awareness of neurological deficits that were causing these behaviors, ultimately saved time for her brother, and saved others who may have traveled on the same road as him.”

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

Mississippi

In 2018, a total of 10 new DREs were trained and certified with the assistance of the Alabama DECP. The 10 new DREs were trained in two sessions: five students in March and five in June. A new DRE instructor was certified for the state also. With the assistance provided by Alabama for the past two years, the Mississippi DECP now has the resources to conduct a full in-state DRE school.

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

Missouri

A Missouri DUI case was lost because a phlebotomist could not recall how an injection site was prepared prior to drawing an evidential blood sample. Missouri is again researching the plausibility of developing a law enforcement phlebotomy course.

“Operation 420,” in which Missouri participated, was a success with 15 enforcement evaluations conducted over that weekend. Operation 420 is planned again for 2019 with a two-day enforcement period. During 2018, the first steps were taken to begin a phlebotomist program. Five DREs were sent to Arizona to audit their phlebotomy class.

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

Montana

In 2018, an article was published in the Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA) newsletter regarding training being conducted at the Montana Highway Patrol Advanced Academy. The article highlighted two different kinds of scenario-based DUI trainings which are being utilized at the academy.

During 2018, two Montana officers were the first in the state to be trained in the new Law Enforcement Phlebotomy program. The state is still in the process of getting the necessary law changes so officers can

draw blood. As part of the legislative updates, all of Montana's DUI laws were completely rewritten to be presented for the 2019 legislative session. The majority of the work was completed by the Montana DRE state coordinator. The project will be the largest piece of legislation ever presented by the Montana Department of Justice.

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

Nebraska

Additional training conducted by Nebraska's DRE instructors in 2018 included one SFST Refresher Course trained 13 officers; one SFST Refresher with Introduction to Drug Driving trained 15 officers; two "Parent Drug/Youth Trends" presentations trained 130 parents; two "Drugs in Society" presentations trained 38 students; three "Emerging Drug Trends" presented to Nebraska Probation officers trained 50 and one class presented to "School Community Intervention and Prevention" trained 50 people; one Marijuana Awareness Training presented to Bryan Independence Center trained 75 people; and, one "Opiate Awareness Training" presented at the "Center for Preparedness 2018 Symposium" at University of Nebraska Medical Center & Creighton Medical trained 25 people.

During the year, one Nebraska DRE was able to utilize his training to assist the prosecutor where 13 individuals were arrested for conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine and marijuana. His training and utilization of the Drug ID Bible provided legitimacy to the slang terms being used during jail phone calls and assisted in the prosecution.

In another case, a Nebraska DRE instructor was brought into court to testify about the effects of dextromethorphan (DXM) and its use as a drug to facilitate sexual assaults. The DRE instructor's testimony and his knowledge of DXM and its effects helped to explain to the jury what the victim was experiencing at the time of the assault. The first degree sexual assault case resulted in a conviction of all five defendants.

Nebraska partnered with Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma to participate in a regional "420 Enforcement Campaign." The enforcement dates were April 20 – 22, 2018. The regional results included 431 DWI arrests, 682 drug arrests with 114 of those suspected of cannabis impairment, 71 DRE enforcement evaluations conducted, 11,942 traffic citations with 4,996 of those being citations for speed violations, 1,209 seat belt citations, 419 Commercial Motor Vehicle citations, 9 Commercial Motor Vehicle DWI arrests, 309 felony offense arrests, and 1,371 in-custody offense arrests. Plans are already being made for another 420 Enforcement Campaign effort in 2019.

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

Nevada

The Nevada POST requires all law enforcement officers be trained in SFST to be certified as Category 1 Peace Officers. The number of SFST students reported by Nevada POST showed that 721 newly commissioned Peace Officers were trained in SFST in 2018. In addition, there were six SFST refresher classes conducted statewide, which trained a total of 50 officers.

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

New Hampshire

In 2018, the New Hampshire Division of Liquor Enforcement and the DECP coordinator were able to offer a six-hour block of instruction entitled “Marijuana DUI Investigations.” The presenter for this block of instruction was offered by Maine’s TSRP. Due to the large venue selected for the training, and the New Hampshire legislature considering the legalization of recreational marijuana, available seats were offered to interested New Hampshire law enforcement agencies. At the conclusion of this training, a discussion was conducted with the DREs, which included a review of administrative procedures, expectations, requirements, and forecast of the future of the New Hampshire DECP.

In October 2018, New Hampshire had five DREs (4 of which were instructors) in attendance at the two-day, 8-hour DRE Courtroom/Prosecution Training held in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. The training was facilitated by AAA of Northern New England and featured the following presenters: TSRPs Jennifer Tibbets Knudsen (Colorado District Attorney’s Council), Jared Olsen (Idaho Prosecuting Attorney’s Association), and Ashley Schluck (Wyoming Highway Safety, City of Laramie).

One DRE case that carried over from 2017 involved a defendant arrested and charged with one count of Driving While Intoxicated while Under the Influence of Controlled Drug(s). Defense counsel submitted a motion with the court of jurisdiction requiring the state to establish scientific reliability of DRE protocol and training per NH Rule of Evidence 702 (Daubert Hearing).

The state submitted an objection to the defense motion citing the defendant’s motion making egregious factual misrepresentations. The court of jurisdiction had taken the matter under advisement and a Daubert Hearing is planned.

The DECP in New Hampshire continued to grow in many ways, thanks in part to the support received from the state Highway Safety Agency and the program’s recent partnership with AAA of Northern New England. New Hampshire continued its commitment to combat both alcohol- and drug-impaired driving. New Hampshire continued to actively participate in the NHTSA National Impaired Driving Crackdowns. One of the greatest areas of growth has been community outreach initiatives. New Hampshire’s DREs and DRE instructors were actively involved in educating officers within their respective agencies, school district educators/administrators, representatives from the medical profession, and various community partner/coalition groups.

Despite mandatory reporting requirements in the State of New Hampshire, only 19 of the 37 agencies (42 of 86 certified DREs) involved in the states DECP reported data. The data entry requirements were once again addressed, and failure to adhere to mandatory reporting requirements in 2019 will result in progressive discipline within the DECP to include decertification. Due to reassignments, promotions, retirements, and law enforcement employment separation, New Hampshire experienced a reduction in certified DREs and DRE instructors in 2018 despite offering one DRE IDC course.

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

New Jersey

State v. Olenowski – NJ Superior Court Appellate Division. In this case, the judge found DRE evidence “qualifies as scientific evidence subject to judicial gatekeeping” and stated that “because of the scientific background of many of the steps of the protocol, DRE evidence, taken as a whole, qualifies as being scientific enough to trigger a ruling under the Frye-Harvey standard.”

During 2018, impaired driver training in New Jersey was very successful. A total of four DRE schools were conducted, resulting in 105 new DREs being trained and certified. Also, a total of 13 ARIDE classes were conducted, which trained 384 law enforcement officers.

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

New Mexico

A DRE instructor from the Rio Rancho Police Department provided an overview on drug impairment to the Rio Rancho city nurses. He also provided a presentation to the court compliance officers. Other training presented in 2018 included overviews of the DECP to law enforcement administrators and prosecutors.

A court ruled that a judge cannot issue a search warrant for blood unless the DWI involved a felony. With recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions, officers will not be permitted to collect blood on misdemeanor DWIs. This has placed a greater value on the DRE evaluation, and has resulted in an increase of defense challenges.

In 2018, the New Mexico DRE website (www.nmdre.org) was revamped by adding an online registration for all ARIDE classes. In addition, applications for future DRE schools can be done through the website.

The 2018 DRE school was held in June with 20 officers selected to attend and 15 successfully completing the training and certification.

One of the primary goals in 2018 was to promote the importance of the DECP to impaired driving stakeholders around the state. Presentations were given at the Municipal Leagues Chiefs of Police Meeting, Prosecutors Conference, Magistrate Judges Conference, as well as every SFST Instructor/Instructor Update school.

A DRE committee has been established which will meet biannually. The first meeting is scheduled for March 25, 2019. The Committee includes the following representatives: DRE from each region, DRE instructor from each region, magistrate judge, defense community, State DOT, Scientific Laboratory, Assistant District Attorney, state TSRP, U.S. Attorneys Office, and an SFST training coordinator.

In 2018, New Mexico recognized two “DREs of the Year” (2017) and published an article about them on the DRE website, as well as sponsoring them to attend the IACP 24th Annual Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving.

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

New York

The case of a fatal car crash that occurred in Patterson, New York, in 2015 reached a conclusion in January 2018 with a guilty plea by the driver suspected of driving under the influence of drugs and causing the crash. The 45-year-old suspect was accused of driving under the influence of morphine, and he admitted his guilt in court by pleading guilty to one count of aggravated vehicular manslaughter. The investigation began on April 29, 2015, when New York State troopers responded to a two-car auto collision on Route 22, just north of Route 311. Investigators determined the suspect’s vehicle had crossed over the double yellow lines into the southbound lane and struck an on-coming vehicle, killing the driver. The offending driver was evaluated by a DRE following the crash and was suspected of being under the influence of a narcotic analgesic drug. A blood test confirmed the presence of morphine in his system.

During 2018, New York was able to utilize a field certification location in Patterson, New Jersey. The overall goal of using the new location was to get field certifications conducted closer to the state. The certification training site was a very successful training location.

New York conducted three DRE schools during 2018. The goal of the additional schools was to significantly increase the number of DREs within the state. The tentative schedule for 2019 is to have four DRE schools.

DREs within New York have been conducting a high number of evaluations, and all the evaluations are being entered into the state's DRE data tablet system.

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

North Carolina

During the year, North Carolina hosted a Medical Foundations of Visual Systems Testing Course with 30 attendees.

The North Carolina DECP contracted with EverBridge Mass Notification system and developed a call-out system for DREs in 2018. A partnership was also developed with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission for dispatch and messaging. The final approval of an MOU is pending.

A grant was submitted, and subsequently awarded by the North Carolina Governors Highway Office for funding a fulltime State DRE/SFST Programs Coordinator position. The North Carolina State Highway Patrol, in conjunction with the North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys, secured a grant for two regional DRE positions. These troopers will be assigned to designated areas in the state where there are not any DREs or where it is significantly understaffed with DREs. The troopers will also work with local law enforcement agencies regarding SFST and ARIDE training and assist in impaired driving enforcement efforts. Additionally, troopers will be regional resources for prosecutors and other court personnel in impaired driving cases. Once established, the hope is to build upon the success of this initiative by deploying troopers in other regions with significant need of DREs. These positions are slated to begin in the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2019.

Challenges have arisen in the implementation of the DRE Tablet and database system due to some state mandated IT requirements. However, progress is being made in the implementation of this program.

The North Carolina DECP began a more intense notification process for expiring DREs, which has resulted in a significant increase in recertification submissions prior to expiration. An in-state field certification site has been identified and secured. It appears this site will have greater efficiency and more positive aspects to its use. Use of this site for field certification evaluations will begin in April 2019. The annual DRE recertification training was changed to be more of a conference-type environment. The change appears to be successful with about a 20 percent increase in the number of attendees over past years.

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

North Dakota

North Dakota held its first annual DRE/State's Attorney Conference in Bismarck which helped to strengthen relationships between DREs and State Attorneys across the state. The conference also provided great training for both DREs and State's Attorneys.

During 2018, North Dakota conducted another successful DRE school. The DECP staff also participated and trained a high number of officers in SFST and ARIDE during the year. The state's instructor base was increased by adding 20 more officers as SFST instructors and four additional DRE instructors.

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

Ohio

During the year, the Ohio DECP provided a multitude of courses training hundreds of judges, prosecutors, and police officers. The DECP provided training to the Ohio Municipal League and the Ohio Driver Education Instructor Program. The training courses provided education on identifying impairment and the overall DRE evaluation process. Additionally, the DECP recognized that ARIDE-trained officers can be an effective means to remove impaired drivers from the roadway. During the year, the Ohio DECP trained 787 officers and prosecutors over the course of 34 ARIDE classes.

The Ohio DECP believes it is important that any program, organization, or team have a defined objective. The pursuit of this objective may take many paths, but the objective remains the same. The fundamental function of the Ohio DECP is to conduct drug evaluations which provide valuable information during criminal prosecution. In addition to conducting drug evaluations, it is important that a DRE not only arrest impaired drivers but also be a resource for others in the area of impaired driving enforcement. In 2018, the Ohio DECP strived to grow the influence in the realm of impaired driving enforcement. This is not an easy objective, but is a combination of personnel, education, and experience. This objective is being attained every day by DREs across the state of Ohio.

The Ohio DECP, now in the 9th year of existence, demonstrated that it is well established and considered to be among the top programs in the United States. Driving innovation with forward thinking projects and upholding strict standards remains the core of success. The organizational restructure that took place in 2018 proved to be an effective part of the program administration.

Ohio's 211 DREs consist of 101 municipal police officers, 81 troopers, and 29 sheriff's deputies. These DREs provided coverage for the entire state through an extensive call-out process utilizing the e-notify system maintained by the Ohio State Police HUB. Each DRE is entered into the e-notify system, and when a request for assistance is made, the HUB sends out an e-notify to all DREs assigned to the selected region. Additionally, if a request for service goes unanswered, an on-call list of regional coordinators is maintained. In 2018, Ohio DRE's responded to 213 calls for service through the e-notify system with a 93 percent response rate.

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

Oklahoma

In the summer of 2016, the Oklahoma DECP was invited to enter into a partnership with AAA Oklahoma to combat drug impaired driving in the state. Knowing that education of current drugs, drug paraphernalia, and marketing and distribution methods is important for DREs, AAA Oklahoma made an offer to help support funding for an in-state Oklahoma DRE Conference/In-service. The 2017 and 2018 events were very successful, and another in-state DRE Conference is planned for June 2019.

During 2018, the Oklahoma DECP went through a sustaining and re-organizational year. Beginning mid-year, the program began an overall review and re-organization effort. Work began in several areas to improve the DECP. Some of the most notable issues included: 1) The continued use and growth of a DRE Oversight Committee to oversee and guide the DECP agencies and how the DECP should effectively function; 2)

Regaining control of the SFST training provided throughout the state by working with the state's Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training to clarify the SFST program and establish state guidelines; 3) Review the DRE instructors in the DECP and establish how DRE instructors can be utilized throughout the state; 4) Reviewing the certification status of all DREs in the state and more closely evaluate the continued certification status as DREs for those officers assigned in administrative, investigative, supervisory, or other non-patrol positions; 5) Re-introduce DITEP training throughout the state with initial efforts beginning in early 2019.

Oklahoma continues to see prescription drugs as highly-abused drugs based on the data from DRE evaluations. Not only narcotics (opiate-based prescriptions), but the wide use of other CNS Depressant drugs is a notable issue. However, with the legalization of medical marijuana in Oklahoma, officers are reporting finding more THC products, such as edible products, waxes, and other processed cannabis products. The DECP will closely watch the recently implemented medical marijuana law to identify any future trends.

Submitted by Sergeant David Roberts, Oklahoma City Police Department, OK DRE State Coordinator

Oregon

The Oregon DECP presented information on cannabis and trial issues at the 2018 Circuit Court Judges Association Conference. In addition, the Oregon DECP presented information related to impaired driving topics at the 2018 CLEAR Alliance Conference, and to 37 teenagers at the American Legion Law Enforcement Career Camp.

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

Pennsylvania

During 2018, the Pennsylvania DECP underwent a significant reorganization which had begun at the end of 2017. As administrative position changes have taken place, the program's stability has strengthened. New agency and regional coordinators have improved communications with their DREs, and improvements in the overall operation of the program have taken place. Tablets were obtained and were issued to the DREs to improve their report documentation and success of submission of the evaluation data. In addition, a continuing education class was developed on the topic of courtroom testimony, and initial results show the class has been very effective.

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

Rhode Island

During 2018, Rhode Island continued a working partnership with Massachusetts and Connecticut for DRE candidates to attend DRE schools in their states.

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

South Carolina

The South Carolina DECP was able to sponsor 20 DREs to attend the IACP DAID Conference in Nashville, Tennessee. One DRE was able to attend the Borkenstein Drug School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The state's DECP also worked with North Carolina's DECP in assisting Alabama with DITEP training.

During 2018, the South Carolina DECP continued to work with the state's solicitors' offices to prepare prosecutors for addressing cases and to continue increasing the number of certified DREs and ARIDE-trained officers. Work is continuing with the South Carolina Highway Patrol on a goal to get all road troopers trained in ARIDE.

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

South Dakota

In 2018, numerous South Dakota DREs were involved in various special impaired driving enforcement efforts. One of those efforts was the Sturgis Motorcycle Rally. Data collected from the South Dakota Highway Patrol showed that 149 drivers were arrested for DWI during the rally. In addition, there were 175 misdemeanor drug arrests, 77 felony drug arrests, and 987 traffic citations issued. There were also eight DRE enforcement evaluations conducted in the state during the rally time period.

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

Tennessee

In 2018, Tennessee hosted the 2018 IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving. Tennessee also started offering DRE In-Service opportunities in each region of the state giving DREs more chances of doing evaluations to increase the re-certification rate.

During the year, the chief of Collegedale Police Department, a DRE instructor, testified in a six-person fatal vehicle homicide in Chattanooga, Tennessee, that involved a commercial vehicle. The chief was able to determine impairment of the offending commercial vehicle operator from both drugs found in the suspect's system. The chief was also able to determine a third drug in the suspect's system that was also acknowledged by the crime lab but could not testify due to their testing protocol. Due, in part, by the DRE evaluation by the chief, the case resulted in convictions for six counts of vehicular homicide by intoxication, four counts of aggravated reckless assault, DUI, and speeding. The trial included two suppression hearings, one for the DRE evaluation and another for a Daubert hearing on the DECP. Both hearings resulted in decisions in favor of the State. The chief's involvement proved the importance of having a DRE involved in fatal crash investigations and in commercial vehicle crashes.

During 2018, Tennessee conducted two DRE schools. In addition, one DRE Instructor Development Course was conducted and five DRE in-services classes. Tennessee plans to increase the number of DRE schools being offered each calendar year. The Tennessee DECP plans to expand the focus on re-certification opportunities.

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

Texas

During the year, Texas DRE instructors provided presentations on current drug trends to school bus drivers. They also presented at four judicial workshops explaining and discussing the role of a DRE. In addition, DRE instructors presented 17 six-hour training sessions to 448 probation and parole officers. Training topics included an overview of the effects of alcohol, a brief overview of the seven drug categories, current drug trends, and agency policy regarding drug impairment.

During the two-week break between the classroom portion and the field certifications of one of the state DRE schools, one of the Texas DRE candidates was involved in an incident that merits special recognition. The DRE student was working patrol and was dispatched to a reckless driver involving a commercial vehicle. The DRE candidate located the vehicle stopped in the roadway on an access road to a major interstate. The driver was extremely disoriented and appeared intoxicated. The DRE candidate began to assess the driver, and through his DRE training, he determined that the driver was suffering from some type of medical issue. After the driver was transported to a local hospital, the DRE candidate was talking to the physician that treated the subject, and he explained his training from the DRE school. The physician stated that if the officer had not received the training and had placed the subject in jail for being intoxicated, the subject would have likely died. The physician explained that the subject was suffering from a stroke and would not have survived the night without medical attention. Through the DRE candidate's training, he was able to save the life of a motorist in need. This incident reflects greatly on both the DECP as well as the DRE candidate.

During 2018, Texas conducted four DRE schools instead of the three initially projected for the year. These schools added 72 new DREs in the Texas DRE cadre.

The Individual Nystagmus Simulated Training Experience (INSITE) received the 2018 Education/Human Performance Team Award for Outstanding Achievement in Modeling and Simulation at the National Training and Simulation Association's (NTSA) Annual Conference. The simulation is designed to help train law enforcement officers on how to correctly perform the Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus test by utilizing practice with a 3D virtual character. The training program is a collaboration between Sam Houston State University and the University of Texas at Dallas, with funding provided by the Texas Department of Transportation.

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

Utah

In 2018, Utah dropped the BAC limit for DUI to .05.

Submitted by Sergeant Jared Cornia, Utah Highway Patrol, UT DRE State Coordinator

Vermont

In 2018, ten DREs and two TSRPs attended the Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID) in August.

During 2018, the DECP was once again successful and increased the number of certified DREs in the state from 53 to 60. Data showed the number of enforcement evaluations increased by 39 percent from 2017 to 2018. Vermont has had tremendous success with its statewide call-out alert system. ARIDE training classes continued to be offered in regional locations across the state. The ARIDE training is available for all law enforcement agencies and their officers.

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

Virginia

The Judicial Transportation Safety Conference was held August 8-9, 2018 in Norfolk, Virginia. Approximately 100 General District Court (GDC) and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court (JDRC) judges attended. The conference provided a forum for GDC and JDRC judges across the state to receive valuable information on legislation, current issues, and successful programs that affect traffic safety in Virginia. The conference included a presentation by Chuck Matson on driving under the influence of marijuana.

During 2018, the Virginia Highway Safety Office worked closely with the bordering states of West Virginia and Maryland. Those states assisted with training Virginia officers as DREs. A total of seven officers were able to attend the DRE training. The officers represented the following jurisdictions: Salem, Amherst, Newport News, York, Loudon, Virginia Beach and Arlington. As part of the DECP expansion, four DREs attended a Maryland DRE Instructor Development Course and DRE School Course Manager training. The new instructors became Virginia's first certified DRE instructors since the rebuilding of the state's DECP began.

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

Washington

Washington's DRE data has been showing a trend for an increasing number of blood toxicology samples being collected, but a decline in the number of DRE enforcement evaluations. In 2018, steps were taken to analyze this trend. During the year, an emphasis was placed on getting Washington's DREs back to the basics and conducting more enforcement evaluations. As a result, an increase in the number of completed DRE evaluations was seen across all regions of the state. These successes were a result of clear expectations being presented to the DREs through constant messaging. The messages included topics such as a reminder of the necessity to complete evaluations to support the blood toxicology results. The state's DECP also acted and decertified several DREs who were not conducting any evaluations. In some of those decertification situations, it was found that the DREs had been transferred or promoted to a new job assignment where their duties would not allow them to conduct evaluations. There was also a slight reduction in the number of certified DREs through attrition because of not being able to conduct a DRE school in 2018. Evaluation of the Washington DECP will be continuing, and the goals established for 2019 look promising to improve the state's program.

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

West Virginia

2018 was another successful year for the West Virginia DECP. The program had one of the most successful years to date for the overall number of evaluations and individual DRE evaluation average. The program also maintained the goal of one DRE school a year, and it hopes to continue that trend moving forward. The total number of certified DREs increased to 47 in 2018.

Narcotic analgesic is still the most called category by West Virginia DREs in drug impaired driving cases. However, cannabis use remained a problem on the state's roadways. There was also a steady increase in drugged driving impairment caused by CNS stimulants. Methamphetamine has proven itself once again as a growing problem and is becoming increasingly available in West Virginia. Additionally, many of West Virginia's narcotic analgesic abusers confess to abusing opiates/opioids in conjunction with methamphetamine.

To monitor the establishment of possible drug trends, the time of DRE evaluations have been monitored. It was determined that a significant amount of the state's DUI drug arrests occurred during non-traditional

impaired driving hours, specifically between 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. DRE evaluations appear to mirror the same trend with approximately 51 percent of the state's DRE evaluations which occur between 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. This trend debunks the myth that impaired driving only occurs in the evening and night hours and brings light to the severity of the drugged driving issue in West Virginia during the daylight hours.

Some other areas that were noteworthy for the West Virginia DECP in 2018 include; 1) Two of the state's DREs exemplified excellence by finishing the year with more than 50 evaluations each; 2) A lieutenant with the Raleigh County Sheriff's Department finished as the top DRE in the state completing 58 DRE evaluations. In addition, he arrested 88 impaired drivers during the year; 3) A corporal with the Beckley Police Department finished the year with 55 DRE evaluations, which was accomplished in an 8-month period after being certified in May of 2018.

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

Wisconsin

In 2018, four DITEP instructor courses were held that certified seven new DITEP instructors. In addition, 25 8-hour Drug Blocks – Drugs That Impair Driving courses were held, training 588 officers. Two SFST Master Instructor Courses were taught that trained three new SFST Master Instructors. 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. Five separate DRE recertification classes were held across the state at various locations with 240 DREs attending. These provided DREs with an opportunity to gain valuable information regarding the latest drug trends and patterns, important DECP updates, and the chance to perform instructor-witnessed evaluations, as well as receive the required training to maintain certifications. Proficiency skills checks were conducted as part of the training. Legal updates, toxicology updates, and current drug trends were discussed.

In July 2018, a Manitowoc Police Department DRE was called upon to conduct a drug evaluation on a woman who had been transported to the hospital. The woman indicated she was using medications for depression and as a sleep aid; however, the DRE believed that the medications were not a contributing factor to her impairment. He continued the evaluation and determined that the signs and symptoms the woman displayed were not consistent with that of drug impairment and suspected it was a medical condition. The DRE had the woman evaluated by the emergency room staff. Medical personnel conducted various tests and determined she had a previously undiagnosed medical condition known as metabolic atrophy from a rare liver problem, in which if untreated results in death. The woman was subsequently admitted to the hospital. Had the DRE in this case not recognized that the signs and symptoms were related to a possible medical problem instead of drug impairment, the doctors believed the woman could have died in custody.

The Wisconsin Bureau of Transportation Safety (WiBOTS) provided funding to hold one DRE school each year. In 2018, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) provided additional funding through a federal grant that allowed for two DRE schools in 2018. The DHS-sponsored school was offered to 16 select counties in the state, resulting in the certification of 19 DREs. BOTS sponsored a Fall DRE school that certified 24 officers, including three from Michigan. The school was audited by a forensic toxicologist from the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene and an agent from Rock County Child Protective Services. The field certification portions of the DRE schools were held at two locations; the Milwaukee Police Department's Specialized Patrol Division and at the Milwaukee Police Training Academy. All 19 DRE candidates from the Spring DRE school completed field certifications in just eight days, where a total of 114 evaluations were conducted on 112 drug impaired subjects. The 24 DRE candidates from the Fall school also completed field certifications in eight days with a total of 144 evaluations conducted on 122 drug impaired subjects.

A DRE officer with the Jefferson Police Department worked a Drug Task Force from the fall of 2017 through Spring of 2018. During his assignment he was responsible for closing a major drug operation occurring in the City of Jefferson. He was also extremely active with DRE evaluations, including a complicated synthetic cannabinoid case that required multiple drug tests to identify the impairing substance. The skill set the officer developed through his DRE training was described by his chief as; “simply sensational,” and he has been recognized by his colleagues as a leader in his expertise. He used his skills to identify a drug overdose, and his subsequent actions saved a woman’s life. He was honored with the Officer of the Year award at the Jefferson County Chiefs and Sheriff Association Banquet.

Each year the Wisconsin DECP hosts an annual Graduation Ceremony and Awards Banquet to recognize the latest DRE school graduates, and to recognize Wisconsin’s DREs in several different categories for their performance throughout the past year. In addition, the Wisconsin DECP recognizes past DREs and non-DREs in two additional categories for their significant contribution to the program, which are based on the recognitions that are given out at the annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving each year.

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

Wyoming

Five of Wyoming DRE regional coordinators were able to attend the IACP DAID conference in Nashville, TN.

During 2018, one DRE school was conducted, which included 14 officers from various locations in the state. The officers represented police departments, sheriff’s departments, and the Wyoming Highway Patrol. The 14 officers attended field certifications in Phoenix, Arizona, at the Maricopa County Jail. All 14 successfully completed requirements of their DRE training and were certified in 2018.

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

Canadian DECP Totals

CURRENT DRES

Certified DREs.....	1,088
DRE instructors.....	130

EVALUATIONS

Enforcement evaluations.....	2,937
Training evaluations.....	1,850
Total evaluations.....	3,785

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants.....	492
Stimulants.....	1,015
Hallucinogens.....	8
Dissociative Anesthetics.....	49
Narcotic Analgesics.....	916
Inhalants.....	8
Cannabis.....	750

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number.....	1,266
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only.....	121
Medical impairment.....	65
Opinion of not impaired.....	417
Tox found no drugs.....	14
Toxicology refused.....	105

DRE TRAINING

DRE schools.....	22
Students.....	377
DREs certified.....	365
DRE instructor schools.....	9
Students.....	41
DRE instructors certified.....	34
DRE recertification classes.....	23

SFST TRAINING

SFST classes.....	204
Students trained.....	5,225
SFST instructor classes.....	16
Students.....	137

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

The day after Canada's marijuana legalization took effect, one of the first DUI cannabis cases occurred at 12:55 a.m. in Manitoba. RCMP officers were conducting a checkpoint operation in the city of Thompson and observed a vehicle approach the checkpoint, signal to turn onto the road where the checkpoint was being conducted, and then make a sudden turn in the opposite direction, heading away from the checkpoint. An officer was able to stop the vehicle and noticed the odor of cannabis coming from the vehicle and signs of impairment from the driver. The officer, who was trained in SFST and Drugs That Impair Driving, conducted roadside tests and determined the 20-year-old driver was impaired. The driver admitted using cannabis and was arrested for Impaired Operation of a Motor Vehicle by Drug. A blood demand was made, and the driver was transported to a local medical facility where a licensed technician drew blood. The suspect's license was suspended, but due to Canada's law, charges were pending until police received the results of the blood test.

NARRATIVE

There was a total of 2,937 operational evaluations done in 2018, and cases pursued for charges nationally is up at 2,386 cases from 1,811 in 2017. On October 17, 2018, marijuana use became legal in Canada. Laws were simultaneously enacted for marijuana legalization, and new laws were also enacted to prevent marijuana-impaired driving which included:

Oral Fluid Testing: Law enforcement is able to demand an oral fluid sample at the roadside if they suspect a driver has a drug in their body.

Drug Recognition Experts: Law enforcement can conduct a drug recognition expert evaluation or obtain a blood sample in cases when there are reasonable grounds to believe a driver is impaired.

THC per se levels: New offenses with per se levels for THC (psychoactive component in marijuana) were enacted that included:

- 2 ng but less than 5 ng per 1 mL of blood constitute a summary conviction offence with a fine up to \$1,000.
- 5 ng or more per 1 mL of blood is considered a hybrid offence with the same penalties as an alcohol-impaired driving conviction, including mandatory minimum penalties of a \$1,000 fine for a first offense, 30 days imprisonment for a second offense, and 120 days imprisonment for a third offense.
- Combination per se levels for marijuana and alcohol: 2.5 ng or more per 1 mL of blood combined with a .05 BAC, is also a hybrid offense with the same penalties as above.

Alcohol testing: Law enforcement are able to demand a breath sample from any driver they lawfully stop, even if they do not suspect that the driver has consumed alcohol. Drivers who refuse this test face a criminal charge with similar penalties to an impaired driving conviction. This will create a random roadside breath testing program like Australia's and programs in several European countries.

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

DRE Section and TAP Regional Representatives

WESTERN REGION

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming [Includes Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan]

TAP Representative: Captain Daven Byrd, Arizona Department of Public Safety; (602) 223-2603; dbyrd@azdps.gov

DRE Section Representative: Sergeant Glen Glaser, California Highway Patrol; California DRE State Coordinator; (916) 843-4360; Gglaser@chp.ca.gov

CENTRAL REGION

Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin [Includes Canadian Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario].

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

DRE Section Representative: Sergeant Paul Batcheller, Iowa City, Iowa, Police Department; (319) 356-5276; paul-batcheller@iowa-city.org

EASTERN REGION

Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia [Includes Canadian Provinces of 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 Representative: Lieutenant James Roy, Colchester, Vermont, Police Department; (802) 264-5549; james.roy@colchesterpdvt.org