The 2011 Annual Report

The Drug Recognition Expert Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police



515 North Washington Street Alexandria, Virginia 22314 <u>www.theiacp.org</u> Section Web Site: <u>www.decp.org</u>

The 2011 Annual Report of the IACP Drug Recognition Section

A summary of activities January 1-December 31, 2011 by U.S. states and Canadian provinces who participate in the IACP/NHTSA International Drug Evaluation and Classification Program

Contents

Letter from the Chair of the Drug Recognition Section	2
Description of the Drug Recognition Expert Insignia	3
The Drug Evaluation and Classification	
Program: IACP/NHTSA Coordination and Support	4
About the IACP DRE Section: Its Mission and Structure DRE Section Strategic Plan 2006	7
DRE Section Officers, Former Chairs, IACP DECP Staff	
The DRE Section's Annual Training Conference	14
About the DECP Technical Advisory Panel	15
Reports from the DECP States and Canada	16
Appendix	
DECP State Coordinators, IACP Staff and NHTSA Contact Information	161
Members of IACP DECP Technical Advisory Panel	167
DRE Section and TAP Regional Representatives	169



International Association of Chiefs of Police

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September 7, 2012

Dear DRE Colleagues and Highway Safety Advocates,

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

The information included in this report reflects the overview and activities of the DECP in the United States and Canada for the calendar year 2011. The DRE state coordinators—representing the states that participate in the DEC Program—provided the information contained in this report. The Canadian coordinator provided the report from that country.

This report is intended to be a resource for all DREs, DRE Section members, DRE state coordinators, agency administrators, and others with an interest in traffic safety.

Significant achievements in 2011 included the addition of Connecticut to the DEC Program, as well as the varied uses of our DREs beyond the 12-step evaluation. The DRE truly is a well recognized asset to improving both highway safety and the knowledge our citizens have of the signs, symptoms and effects of drug use.

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

maisano

Jim Maisano Chair 2011-2012 Drug Recognition Expert Section



Description of the Drug Recognition Expert Insignia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2011 IACP/NHTSA Coordination and Support

The number of DREs and DRE instructors in the IACP database for 2011 was approximately 6,679 and 1,401 respectively. Connecticut became the 49th state to join the IACP Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP), after approval by the IACP DECP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) in October 2011.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) continues to provide funding to the IACP to employ a program manager, a national impaired driving coordinator, a regional impaired driving coordinator, and a technical assistant. The funding also supports the certification and re-certification of DREs, the resources of expert witnesses, and support to the TAP. The IACP staff act as a liaison with NHTSA and with the DECP state training coordinators. They provide technical assistance to individual state coordinators and serve as a resource to those states that do not yet have a DEC Program in place. The following is a summary of the noteworthy activities and programs involving IACP and NHTSA during 2011:

New DECP States

Connecticut's first DRE class will be held in the spring 2012

Non-DECP State

West Virginia remains the only state that is not part of the DECP. Communication continues with the West Virginia Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor. The state's legislation is an obstacle to the state's acceptance into the DECP.

Existing DECP States with Challenges

In Virginia, SFST Training Standards for Basic Law Enforcement students will have been brought into compliance effective January 1, 2012. With the help of out-of-state instructors, the state has conducted training in Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE).

The District of Columbia is making slow progress and has had a change in the training coordinator.

Illinois conducted ARIDE Training as well as a DRE school was in July 2011, which was their first school in the past five years.

Rhode Island recertified its DREs, conducted ARIDE training and a DRE School.

DRE School Visits and Training

IACP monitored 16 classes for PRE-School, DRE, Instructor, DRE Recertification, Course Managers, SFST and ARIDE at the following sites: Valhalla, NY; Albany, NY; Suffolk County, NY; Bronx, NY; Bergen County, NJ; Wayne, NJ; Ocean County, NJ; Sayreville, NJ; Concord, NH; Providence, RI; Columbus, OH; Burlington, VT; Hawaii; Illinois; Oregon; and Lansing, MI. At each of these schools, the national coordinator and the regional operations coordinator met with the state coordinator and gave an presentation on the roles of NHTSA, the IACP, the IACP Drug Recognition Expert Section, the IACP Highway Safety Committee and the TAP. In addition DRE instructors were interviewed for their recommended revisions to the DRE curriculum.

Support

During 2011, DECP states conducted 68 DRE schools and trained approximately 1,306 officers. IACP credentialed approximately 1,164 new DREs. The IACP staff reviewed course managers' reports and forwarded recommended manual revisions through the TAP's Curriculum Subcommittee for approval and incorporation into future manual updates.

Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP)

Although funding for this innovative program ceased in 2007, DITEP is supported by some states, of which approximately 34 are conducting the training. Pennsylvania, for example, has trained over 1,000 school nurses. Their 2011 class enrolled 118 students. Besides fielding requests from individuals about DITEP, the IACP staff also received an inquiry from the White House Office on National Drug Control Policy.

DRE Manual Updates

Work continued during the majority of 2010 to update the DRE training manuals. This was finally completed in December and with the assistance of NHTSA and the Transportation Safety Institute (TSI), the manuals were completed and made ready for a March 2011 release.

Technical Advisory Panel (TAP)

The annual TAP meeting was held on October 21, 2011, during the IACP annual conference in Chicago, Illinois. The IACP DECP staff developed the agenda for these meetings as well as briefed issues to be submitted by panel members. Follow-up from the meeting required the IACP staff to report on the actions taken by the panel on various decisions. The minutes for the meeting are posted on the www.DECP.org Web site.

DRE Section

The Annual DRE Section Meeting was held on October 22, 2011, in Chicago, Illinois. The IACP staff assisted the section chair in developing agenda items and following up on issues discussed during the meeting. The midyear DRE Section meeting will be held in Seattle, WA, on August 18, 2012, during the section's 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving.

Data Collection

By the end of 2011, a total of 273,454 evaluations, representing those conducted in both enforcement and training environments, were entered into the data system. The total evaluations entered for 2011 was 25,515 of which 85.7 percent, or 21,865, were enforcement evaluations. Within the 45 of the 49 states who should be entering data, 3,783 DREs recorded their evaluations. Of the 22,220 evaluations with toxicology submitted in 2011 80 percent were supported by toxicology. Our goals are to continue to ensure that 100 percent of all of the DEC program states are utilizing this data system. For 2011 the following states, as well has the District of Columbia, have no entries in the system: Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, Rhode Island, Virginia and Washington. Maryland and Washington have submitted their data but are facing challenges with downloading it into the database. Virginia has no certified DREs.

IACP Staff Activities

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

- 1. The New York Governor's Traffic Safety Committee quarterly meetings (as facilitator)
- 2. Site visits and planning meetings for the 17th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving
- 3. The 17th Law Enforcement Recognition Luncheon and Awards Ceremony, Dutchess County New York
- 4. Various Prosecution (TSRP) meetings and training
- 5. The Mid-Hudson Region STOP-DWI Conference
- 6. The TAP Annual Meeting
- 7. Quarterly meetings of the New Jersey DRE Association
- 8. The Dutchess County STOP-DWI Planning Committee meetings (as chair)
- 9. Meetings with NHTSA Region II personnel
- 10. Meetings with NHTSA headquarters personnel
- 11. The Depressants and Driving Impairment Webinar
- 12. DRE Section midyear and annual meetings (as facilitators)
- 13. The 2011 Annual Meeting of the DECP State Coordinators (as facilitators)
- 14. DRE In-Service and Recertification Training, Arizona, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee and Wyoming
- 15. The Oregon Transportation Safety Conference, Salem, Oregon (as presenter)
- 16. The Oregon Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII (as chair)
- 17. The Oregon DUII Multi-Disciplinary Training Task Force annual Impaired Driving Conference (as presenter)
- 18. Monthly meetings of the Oregon Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII, Salem, OR (as facilitator)
- 19. Meeting of the Society of Forensic Toxicologists (SOFT) Drugged Driving Sub-Committee
- 20. The Hawaii, Illinois and Oregon DRE Schools (as instructor)
- 21. The Oregon and Wyoming Prosecuting the Drugged Driver courses (as instructor)
- 22. The Oregon Transportation Safety Conference and Workshop, Salem, OR (as presenter)
- 23. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) region conference in Austin, TX (as presenter)
- 24. The National Lifesavers Conference, Phoenix, AZ (as presenter)
- 25. NHTSA SFST and ARIDE curriculum workgroups, Oklahoma City, OK
- 26. DRE Field Certification training, Portland, OR
- 27. The IACP annual conference in Chicago, IL
- 28. ARIDE training, Laramie, WY
- 29. Region I DEC State Coordinators meeting in Laramie, WY
- 30. The Oregon Patrol Supervisors Conference, Lincoln City, OR (as presenter)
- 31. The site visit in Seattle, WA, for the 18th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving
- 32. The Tennessee Lifesavers Conference (as instructor)
- 33. SFST webinar training for the American Bar Association.
- 34. NHTSA review of the Impaired Driving Assessment process, Washington DC.
- 35. ARIDE On-Line training workshop, Oklahoma City, OK
- 36. Several DRE curriculum revisions conference calls with NHTSA and the M. Davis Group.

About the IACP DRE Section

The IACP Mission

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

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

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

Mission of the DRE Section

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

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

DRE Section Eligibility

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

IACP Membership Eligibility

- A. **Active** membership in the IACP is open to chiefs and superintendents of police, as well as command and administrative-level police officers in public law enforcement police agencies. Active members have the right to vote and determine official IACP policy and to elect association officers at the annual conference. The annual dues are \$120.
- B. **Associate** membership is open to police officers employed by police agencies below the rank of lieutenant, prosecuting attorneys, their deputies, and deputy sheriffs. Associate members have the same privileges as active members except those of holding office and voting. The annual dues are \$120.

2011 Activities

The section meets once a year at the IACP annual conference in the fall to discuss the agenda for the annual impaired driving training conference, update its strategic plan, vote on the section's awards, and to conduct other pertinent business. The 2011 annual meeting was held on October 22, in Chicago, IL. Discussion items included the section's *Annual Report;* the proposed agenda for the section's upcoming 2012 training conference in Seattle, Washington; privacy issues with the NHTSA DRE Tracking/data collection the DRE Emeritus and Ambassador awards; the Karen Tarney Bookstaff Award; strategies for increasing membership; the creation of a Lifetime Achievement Award; MADD announcement of focus on drugged driving; and the election of a third vice chair for the section.

The section also held a midyear lunch and meeting on July 21, 2011, at the 17th Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

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

Section Awards

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

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

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

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

The DRE Section Strategic Plan

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

Mission of the DRE Section

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

Strategic Intents

#1 – International Programs and Activities

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

#2 – Annual Conference

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

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

#3 – Education and Training

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

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

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

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

#4 – Technology

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

#5 - Communication and Legislative Affairs

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

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

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

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

#6 - Ethics and Public Trust

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

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

#7 - Diversity in Policing

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

#8 – Community Safety

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

The knowledge base of each DRE and DRE Instructor help these law enforcement officers contribute to the safety of their communities. By sharing their knowledge with many different aspects of the

communities they serve, DREs can significantly contribute to a reduction in drug and alcohol related problems.

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

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

#9 – Academic and Law Enforcement Partnerships

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

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

2011 DRE Section Officers, Former Chairs and IACP DECP Staff

Chair: Sergeant Don Marose, Minnesota State Patrol

Sergeant Marose has been with the Minnesota State Patrol since August 1988. He currently is the patrol's impaired driving specialist and coordinator for the Minnesota's Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. Sergeant Marose directs and oversees all of the Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST), Advanced Field Sobriety Testing (Drugs that Impair Driving), and Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) training in Minnesota. He is responsible for the training, certification, and continuing education of the DREs in Minnesota. Sergeant Marose is a certified instructor in SFST, Advanced FST, and the DEC Program. He is a recognized expert in horizontal gaze nystagmus and DECP procedures in Minnesota.

First Vice-Chair: Major Jim Maisano, Norman, Oklahoma, Police Department

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

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

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

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

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

Former Chairs of the DRE Section

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

IACP DRE Section Staff

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

Carolyn Cockroft has served for 14 years as the program manager for the IACP Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP), the NHTSA-funded project that develops the international DECP standards, coordinates training for the certification of DREs, and maintains a database for certified DREs. As staff liaison for the IACP DRE Section, Ms. Cockroft oversees the section budget, gives guidance on IACP policy, coordinates the planning for the section's annual training conference on impaired driving, and assists the chair in other projects, such as the section's annual report, and the section's awards. She also maintains the DECP Web site and serves as the IACP staff liaison to the Technical Advisory Panel to the DECP. Her other responsibilities include serving as staff liaison to the Arson and Explosives Committee and the Police Administration Committee, for which she oversees the judging of the Annual Volunteers in Police Services (VIPS) Awards. She is also a member of the IACP Tuition Reimbursement Policy Committee. An IACP staff member for 25 years, Ms. Cockroft works in the Division of State and Provincial Police.

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

While still with the New York State Police, Mr. Floegel was on detached duty to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). His specific assignment dealt with the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) program. Upon his retirement from the New York State Police, he joined the IACP DEC program team, where he serves as the staff coordinator for the Technical Advisory Program (TAP). He also coordinates all DEC program training, including the maintenance of the training agenda. Mr. Floegel also assists Ms. Cockroft with coordinating the DRE Section's Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving, including the agenda development, speaker identification, participant invitations and summaries of meetings. In addition, he assists the state DRE coordinators, including training and implementing the DEC program. He coordinates DEC program activities and technology transfer between NHTSA, IACP, and the states. He handles the day-to-day operations and inquiries about the SFST or DEC program for NHTSA (headquarters/regional offices) and the IACP.

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

In September 2003, Chuck Hayes joined the project team for the IACP/NHTSA DEC program. Mr. Hayes retired as a captain with the Oregon State Police after serving 29 years. He was also the DRE state coordinator for Oregon and has served on the IACP Technical Advisory Panel since 1997. He spearheaded the planning for the 4th Annual DRE Impaired Driving Training Conference held in Portland, Oregon, and served as the chair of the IACP DRE Section in 1999. Mr. Hayes provides additional program support and assists with the expansion and development of the DEC program and the Drug Impaired Training for Education Professionals (DITEP). He also assists with planning the section's annual training conference and meetings conducted each year by the four DRE regions. He also serves as the chair for the Oregon Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII.

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

Shirley Mackey currently serves as the project assistant to the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program. Her responsibilities include maintaining the DECP certification database, processing DRE credentials and responding to inquiries from the field. Shirley started her career at the IACP in 1996 and has worked not only in the S&P Division but also served as training coordinator in the Training Division from 2002-2009, where she processed registrations, invoices and confirmations for 150 to 200 regularly scheduled IACP courses. In addition to maintaining both the credentials and physical records for more than 19,000 active and inactive DREs, she also lends support to the staff at the DRE Section's annual training conference.

The IACP 17th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving

The IACP 17th Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving convened on July 19 - 21, 2011, at the Fairmont Queen Elizabeth Hotel, in Montreal, Quebec Canada. Over the course of three days, approximately 580 members of the impaired driving enforcement and highway safety community participated in morning general sessions and afternoon workshops. Professionals from the fields of DRE training, toxicology, prosecution, research and medicine were among the speakers.

Among the topics addressed were

The U.S. Response to Drugged Driving Overview of Drugs and Driving, World Wide Cannabis and Driving Medical Marihuana Random Drug Testing History of the DEC Program Current Designs in Designer Drugs Presenting DRE Evidence Excitatory Delirium Expert Witnesses: Tips for Trial Preparations Prescription Drug Abuse – Driving in the Danger Zone Oral Fluids Alcohol

The conference was co-hosted by the IACP Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Section, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Canadian Center for Substance Abuse, and Transport Canada. Sergeant Don Marose, Minnesota State Police and the DRE Section's chair, presided over the three-day event.

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

About the IACP Technical Advisory Panel

The IACP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) provides the IACP Highway Safety Committee (HSC) with information and advice as requested concerning the IACP/NHTSA DEC Program and areas of concern dealing with impaired driving.

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

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

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

The TAP has 20 members: the Highway Safety Committee chair, who also chairs TAP; the IACP DEC program manager; the IACP drug programs coordinator; the IACP coordinator of DEC program regional programs; four DRE regional representatives; a representative of Police Officer Standards and Training (POST); one member from the medical field; a NHTSA staff member; a police training representative; a prosecutor; a state DRE coordinator; a toxicologist; a police administrator; a governor's highway safety representative; two at-large members, one of whom is the chair of the DRE Section and serves for one year; and one international at-large member.

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

Reports from the DECP States

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

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

Key Terms Used in These Reports

ARIDE: Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement

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

DITEP: Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals

DUID: Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

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

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

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

OWI: Operating while intoxicated

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

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

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

TSRP: Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor

Alabama Year End State's Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	16
Number of DRE Instructors in your state:	4
Number of agencies that have DREs:	4

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	28
Number of training evaluations:	0
Total number of evaluations:	28

Drug Category (DRE Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	4
•	Depressant:	13
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	DA:	0
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	14
٠	Inhalant:	0
•	Cannabis:	8

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 10

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 1 •
- Medical Rule Out: 1 0
- No Opinion of Impairment: 0
- Results Pending:
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: •

DRE Training

• Number of DRE S	chools:	0
Number of Stude	nts:	0
Number of DREs	Certified:	0

0

5

Number of DRE/SFST Instructor Schools:Number of Students:	0
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
Number of 8 Hour Recertification Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	*
Number of Students:	*
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	*
Number of Students:	*

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

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

Alaska DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	28
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	9
Number of agencies that have DREs:	10

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	165
Number of training evaluations:	2
Total number of evaluations:	167

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	28
٠	Depressant:	53
٠	Hallucinogen:	1
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	0
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	36
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	47

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 51

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 4 7
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending:
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: •

DRE Training

٠	Number of DRE Schools:	0
•	Number of Students:	0

0

0

4

4

• Number of DREs Certified:	1		
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0		
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
ARIDE Training			
• Number of ARIDE Schools:	7		
Number of Students:	120		
DITEP Training			
Number of Classes:	1		
Number of School Nurses:	0		
Number of SROs:	0		
Other Students:	25		
Total Number of Students:	25		
Phlebotomy Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
SFST Training			
• Number of SFST Classes:	9		
Number of Students:	131		
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		

Other Training

Thirteen DREs from Alaska attended the IACP 17th Annual Training Conference on Impaired Driving, held in Montreal, Canada.

Report Submitted by Lt. Arthur Dunn DRE Coordinator

Arizona DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	460
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	115
Number of agencies that have DREs:	68

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	1,657
Number of training evaluations:	177
Total number of evaluations:	1,838

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	179
•	Depressant:	270
•	Hallucinogen:	2
•	PCP:	12
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	204
•	Inhalant:	1
•	Cannabis:	401

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 283

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 12 • Medical Rule Out: 33
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 777 • Tox Found No Drugs: NR 3 Refused: •

2

DRE Training

 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 	5 71 57 1 16 17
Number of Students:	178
ARIDE TrainingNumber of ARIDE Schools:Number of Students:	28 580
DITEP Training	
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: 	10 0 0 0 138
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:Number of Students:	26 392
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:Number of Students:	15 172
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	<u>1</u> 8

Other Training

The Phoenix Police Department hosted a Course Manager School for eight DRE instructors.

Narrative

Arizona continues to facilitate DRE certification nights for DRE candidates from other states and other countries. The Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office provide funding and facilities as well as DRE instructors upon request to ensure the opportunity to certify quickly with highly proficient DRE instructors from Arizona agencies. The MCSO accommodated approximately 1,440 DRE candidates from nine states and one country, Canada, during 103 DRE certification nights. The Arizona Department of Public Safety mandated ARIDE for all sworn law enforcement officers, thereby increasing the number of classes and attendees. The Arizona DRE and Arizona HGN/SFST standards.

Report Submitted by Bridget Reutter, Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety

Arkansas DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	180
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	45
Number of agencies that have DREs:	53

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	541
Number of training evaluations:	117
Total number of evaluations:	665

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	41
٠	Depressant:	229
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	1
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	165
٠	Inhalant:	3
٠	Cannabis:	175

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 139

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 17 • Medical Rule Out: 38
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 449 • Tox Found No Drugs: 17 Refused: 27 •

2

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	2
Number of Students:	38
Number of DREs Certified:	32
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1
Number of Students:	6
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	6
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	N/A
 Number of Students: 	N/A
ARIDE Training	
• Number of ARIDE Schools:	N/A
Number of Students:	N/A
DITEP Training	
• Number of Classes:	N/A
Number of School Nurses:	N/A
Number of SROs:	N/A
Other Students:	N/A
Total Number of Students:	N/A
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	N/A
Number of Students:	N/A
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	17
Number of Students:	444
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1

Number of Students:
 13

Other Training

The Arkansas Drug Recognition Expert Conference was held August 18-19, 2011, in Little Rock. Topics presented at this conference included synthetic cannabinoids and other designer drug trends; the Arkansas BAT mobile and benefits for the DRE Program; toxicology, testing, and emerging drugs; DRE in Arkansas; prescription medications update; and focus under fire. Approximately 100 Arkansas DREs were present at this conference.

The new 8-hour impaired driving program, "Drug Use Identification (DUI) for the Patrol Officer", was presented four times during 2011 with 78 law enforcement officers attending. This course was designed to bridge the gap between SFST and DRE with an emphasis on emerging drug trends found in the state and those that may be encountered outside of the normal illicit substances.

Narrative

The Arkansas DRE Program has seen expansive growth in its program in the last couple of years. This is a trend that is hoped to continue.

Report Submitted by Pam Mays, Criminal Justice Institute, Arkansas Interim DRE Coordinator

California DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	960
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	203
Number of agencies that have DREs:	283

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	4409
Number of training evaluations:	366
Total number of evaluations:	4780

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	2224
•	Depressant:	556
•	Hallucinogen:	19
•	PCP:	11
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	892
٠	Inhalant:	1
•	Cannabis:	1771

Poly Drug Use

•	Total Number:	1956
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Other

•	Alcohol Rule Out:	15
-	Madian Dula Quiti	Γ.4

•	Medical Rule Out:	54
•	No Opinion of Impairment:	152
٠	Results Pending:	290

- Tox Found No Drugs: 766
- Refused: **72**

DRE Training

	0	
Number of DRE Schools:	9	
Number of Students:	276	
Number of DREs Certified:	272	
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	17	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	17	
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	40	
Number of Students:	294	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	22	
Number of Students:	466	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	10	
Number of School Nurses:	N/A	
Number of SROs:	N/A	
Other Students:	403	
Total Number of Students:	403	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	36	
Number of Students:	660	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	2	
Number of Students:	61	

Other Training

Besides instructing, the California Highway Patrol has focused on working with allied agencies within the California to provide instructor training for DREs, ARIDE, DITEP and SFST. As a result, there has been an increase in opportunities for classes to be scheduled in 2012.

Narrative

During the last quarter of 2011, the CHP experienced a significant turnover with DRE training staff due to promotions and transfers. As a result, all of the DRE training coordinators are new to the program, including the state DRE coordinator, Sergeant Jarod Primicerio.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Jarod Primicerio, California, State DRE Coordinator

Canada DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	628
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	101
Number of agencies that have DREs:	84

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	1047
Number of training evaluations:	1299
Total number of evaluations:	2346

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	524
٠	Depressant:	33484
٠	Hallucinogen:	19
٠	PCP:	40
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	514
٠	Inhalant:	3
٠	Cannabis:	817

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 685

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 41
 No Opinion of Impairment: 147
- Results Pending: 137
 Tox Found No Drugs: 56
 Refused: 80

34

DRE Training

Number of DRE Schools:	7	
Number of Students:	162	
• Number of DREs Certified:	158	
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	2	
Number of Students:	20	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	20	
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	10	
Number of Students:	412	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
DITEP Training		
	•	
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of School Nurses:	0	
Number of SROs:	0	
Other Students:	0	
Total Number of Students:	0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	14	
Number of Students:	356	
-		
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	3	
Number of Students:	30	

Other Training

A workshop for crown prosecutors was held in Toronto, Ontario. The purpose of the workshop was to provide the prosecutors with the proper way for an evaluation to be conducted and to discuss prosecution issues that are being encountered as the number of DRE cases increase in the court system. This workshop was attended by over 60 prosecutors.

Interesting Cases

In Montreal, an accused (who has prior drug history) ran into a 29-year-old garbage man at 7:45pm. The victim was thrown into the garbage truck and feared being crushed by the container's compressor until his driver-colleague came and got him out of the vehicle. The victim has since had 11 surgeries. His left leg was amputated, he incurred some fractures, and by the wonders of modern medicine, his arm was reattached. The driver of the garbage truck still suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder. The DRE evaluation and toxicology report revealed intoxication by ketamine.

Also in Montreal, a repeat-offender (convicted in 2004 for DUI and acquitted in 2009 of another DUI on a technicality) ran over an elderly couple just meters away from their front door as they were taking an evening stroll, just as they did every night. He killed the lady instantly, and the man is left with severe brain damage, still in the hospital since the collision. Although the driver exhibited some traditional alcohol symptoms, his BAC was only 62mg/100ml. Furthermore, his severe back problems would likely neutralize the impact of his losses of balance as a symptom at the eventual trial, a likelihood that made the evaluation crucial. The DRE evaluation concluded impairment by a depressant (Seroquel), an opinion that was confirmed by toxicology.

Narrative

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in conjunction with Transport Canada, Société de l'assurance automobile Québec, Davtech Analytical Services and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration hosted the IACP 17th Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving. The conference was attended by over 450 delegates from Australia, Canada, China, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Nigeria and the United States.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Evan Graham, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, National DRE Training Coordinator

Colorado DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	176
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	36
Number of agencies that have DREs:	53

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	440
Number of training evaluations:	70
Total number of evaluations:	510

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	46
٠	Depressant:	77
•	Hallucinogen:	4
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	0
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	42
٠	Inhalant:	0
•	Cannabis:	267

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 118

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 17 • Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 0 • Tox Found No Drugs: 29 35
- Refused: •

0

46

DRE Training

 Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of Students: Number of BRE Instructors Certified: Number of BRE Instructors Certified: Number of Students: Number of Students: Number of Students: Number of ARIDE Schools: Number of Students: 	Number of DRE Schools:	1		
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools: 0 • Number of Students: 0 • Number of DRE Instructors Certified: 0 • Number of S-Hour Recertification Classes: 2 • Number of Students: 260 ARIDE Training 260 • Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 • Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training 146 • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Number of Students: 1/a SFST Training n/a • Number of SFST Classes: 2 • Number of Students: 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1	Number of Students:	20		
• Number of Students: 0 • Number of DRE Instructors Certified: 0 • Number of SHour Recertification Classes: 2 • Number of Students: 260 ARIDE Training 13 • Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 • Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training 146 DITEP Training 0 • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Total Number of Students: 0 • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: 1/a • Number of Students: 1/a SFST Training . • Number of SFST Classes: 2 • Number of Students: 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1	Number of DREs Certified:	20		
• Number of Students: 0 • Number of DRE Instructors Certified: 0 • Number of SHour Recertification Classes: 2 • Number of Students: 260 ARIDE Training 13 • Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 • Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training 146 DITEP Training 0 • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Total Number of Students: 0 • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: 1/a • Number of Students: 1/a SFST Training . • Number of SFST Classes: 2 • Number of Students: 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1				
 Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students: 260 ARIDE Training Number of ARIDE Schools: Number of Students: DITEP Training Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Other Students: Other Students: Other Students: Other Students: O Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: 1 		0		
 Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 2 Number of Students: 260 ARIDE Training Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training Number of Classes: 0 Number of School Nurses: 0 Number of SROS: 0 Other Students: 0 Other Students: 0 Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: n/a Number of Students: 1/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	Number of Students:	0		
• Number of Students: 260 ARIDE Training 13 • Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 • Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training 146 DITEP Training 0 • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Total Number of Students: 0 Phlebotomy Training n/a • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1	Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0		
ARIDE Training • Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 • Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Other Students: 0 Phlebotomy Training n/a • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: n/a SFST Training 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1	• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	2		
• Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 • Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training 0 • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Total Number of Students: 0 Phlebotomy Training 1/a • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: 1/a SFST Training 2 • Number of SFST Classes: 2 • Number of SFST Classes: 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1	Number of Students:	260		
• Number of ARIDE Schools: 13 • Number of Students: 146 DITEP Training 0 • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Total Number of Students: 0 Phlebotomy Training 1/a • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: 1/a SFST Training 2 • Number of SFST Classes: 2 • Number of SFST Classes: 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1				
 Number of Students: DITEP Training Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: O Other Students: Total Number of Students: O Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 2 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	ARIDE Training			
DITEP Training • Number of Classes: 0 • Number of School Nurses: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Number of SROs: 0 • Other Students: 0 • Total Number of Students: 0 • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: n/a SFST Training 1 • Number of SFST Classes: 2 • Number of Students: 34 • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1	Number of ARIDE Schools:	13		
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: O ther Students: Total Number of Students: Total Number of Students: Number of Classes: Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 2 Number of Students: 34 	Number of Students:	146		
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: O ther Students: Total Number of Students: Total Number of Students: Number of Classes: Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 2 Number of Students: 34 				
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Total Number of Students: Number of Classes: Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	DITEP Training			
 Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Total Number of Students: Number of Classes: Number of Students: Number of Students: Number of Students: Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: S4 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	Number of Classes:	0		
 Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	Number of School Nurses:	0		
 Total Number of Students: 0 Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: n/a Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	• Number of SROs:	0		
Phlebotomy Training • Number of Classes: n/a • Number of Students: n/a SFST Training	Other Students:	0		
 Number of Classes: n/a Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	Total Number of Students:	0		
 Number of Students: n/a SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	Phlebotomy Training			
SFST Training • Number of SFST Classes: • Number of Students: • Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1	Number of Classes:	n/a		
 Number of SFST Classes: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	Number of Students:	n/a		
 Number of SFST Classes: 2 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 				
 Number of Students: 34 Number of SFST Instructor Classes: 1 	SFST Training			
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	• Number of SFST Classes:	2		
	Number of Students:	34		
Number of Students: 21		1		
	Number of Students:	21		

Narrative

Colorado State Patrol Trooper Jerald G. Wolff was named the recipient of the 2011 Colorado Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Centennial Award by the Colorado Impaired Driving Steering Committee. The DRE Centennial Award is given for significant contributions to Colorado's Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP).

The Colorado DECP hosted a DRE school in June 2011 in Loveland. Twenty law enforcement officers attended from the following agencies: Clear Creek and Pitkin County Sheriff's Offices, Colorado State Patrol, Colorado Springs, Commerce City, Grand Junction, Lakewood, Loveland, Northglenn, Rifle, Thornton and Westminster Police. The 20 DRE students have completed the certification process and are now certified DRE. Currently, Colorado has a total of 176 DREs.

Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), Office of Transportation, Highway Safety Office hosted the first Impaired Driving Enforcement Conference. Over 300 Colorado law enforcement officers attended.

Colorado Springs Sergeant and DRE Craig Simpson gave presentations on "New Trends in Drug Use of Salvia, Spice and Bath Salts" at the following events in 2011: Cedar Springs Hospital, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), El Paso and Teller Counties Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Mini-Forum, and the CDOT Impaired Driving Conference.

Sgt. Simpson testified in front of the Colorado State Senate Judiciary Committee, as a DRE regarding Spice/Salvia. Sgt. Simpson testified also as a DRE regarding Driving Under the Influence Marijuana Investigations for Per Se THC Level in front of the Colorado State House of Representatives Judiciary Committee.



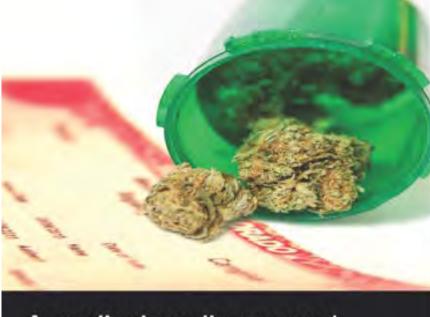
Glenn Davis (pictured left), manager of Impaired Driving Program, CDOT/HSO, spoke at a press conference in Grand Junction at the Mesa County Sheriff's Office to kick off Colorado's Impaired Driving Enforcement campaign "100 days of Heat". In the background is the Mesa County Sheriff's Breath/Blood alcohol testing van. The van features the logo of the Colorado DRE program, Mesa County Sheriff's Office, Colorado State Patrol and the Palisade, Fruita and Grand Junction Police Departments.

Colorado has entered into a unique partnership with the Colorado Medical Marijuana Group (MMIG) on drug impaired driving. The DRE program and MMIG

worked in partnership to create posters to distribute to all medical marijuana distributors. The poster expounded on the consequences of drugged driving. Colorado currently has 89,000 medical marijuana

cardholders. The partnership included a news conference with speakers from (CDOT/HSO), a pharmacist and a representative from the medical marijuana industry.

During the 2011 legislative session, the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) endorsed a 5 nanogram/ml "per se" limit for drivers. After that bill was defeated, the Drug Policy Task Force (part of the CCJJ) created a workgroup to revisit the issue and study ways to improve public safety.



A medical marijuana card isn't a license to drive under the influence.

DRUGGED DRIVING IS IMPAIRED DRIVING. www.HeatisOnColorado.com



Report Submitted by Robin Rocke, DECP State Coordinator

Connecticut DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	7
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	0
Number of agencies that have DREs:	4

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	7
Number of training evaluations:	14
Total number of evaluations:	21

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	1
٠	Depressant:	3
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	1
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	1
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	6

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 10

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 0
- Medical Rule Out: 0

0

- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 0 • Tox Found No Drugs: 0
- Refused:

Number of DRE Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
• Number of DREs Certified:	0	
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0	
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of School Nurses:	0	
Number of SROs:	0	
Other Students:	0	
Total Number of Students:	0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	6	
Number of Students:	170	
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	31	

Narrative

Connecticut was accepted into the DECP in October 2011. The data in this report references only 2011 statistics. All seven certified DREs were trained out of state.

The state DRE coordinator provided DRE presentations and DECP updates at regional police chiefs meetings, on a monthly basis. Several DREs conducted informational talks to police administrative staff as well as MADD victim impact panels.

During the 2012 calendar year, two ARIDE trainings, three SFST trainings as well as a DRE school are scheduled at POSTC to be conducted.

The DREs will also instruct a four-hour block of "Introduction to Drugged Driving" as part of each SFST curriculum.

Report Submitted by Edmund M. Hedge and Kathryn Barnabei, Connecticut State DRE Coordinators

Delaware DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

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

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	22
Number of training evaluations:	0
Total number of evaluations:	22

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	3
٠	Depressant:	11
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	PCP:	0
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	16
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	4

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 13

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:

0

0

5

- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 4 0
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: •

Number of DRE Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
Number of DREs Certified:	0	
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0	
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	20	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of School Nurses:	0	
Number of SROs:	0	
Other Students:	0	
Total Number of Students:	0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	30	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	

Report Submitted by Lisa Shaw, DRE Coordinator

District of Columbia DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	4
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	0
Number of agencies that have DREs:	3

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	17
Number of training evaluations:	Unk
Total number of evaluations:	17

1. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	3
•	Depressant:	4
•	Hallucinogen:	1
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	13
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	2
•	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	6

2. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: Unk

3. Other

•	Alcohol Rule Out:	Unk
٠	Medical Rule Out:	Unk
•	No Opinion of Impairment:	Unk
•	Results Pending:	Unk
•	Tox Found No Drugs:	Unk
٠	Refused:	Unk

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

ARIDE Training

•	Number of ARIDE Schools:	Unk
•	Number of Students:	Unk

DITEP Training

•	Number of Classes:	0
٠	Number of School Nurses:	0
٠	Number of SROs:	0
•	Other Students:	0
•	Total Number of Students:	0

Phlebotomy Training

•	Number of Classes:	N/A
•	Number of Students:	N/A

SFST Training

•	Number of SFST Classes:	3
•	Number of Students:	60
•	Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	Unk
•	Number of Students:	Unk

Report Submitted by Lt. Russ Fennelly, DRE Coordinator

Florida DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	244
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	56
Number of agencies that have DREs:	88

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	666
Number of training evaluations:	233
Total number of evaluations:	899

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	195
•	Depressant:	395
٠	Hallucinogen:	3
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	6
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	422
•	Inhalant:	3
•	Cannabis:	225

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 405

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 13
- 16 • Medical Rule Out: • No Opinion of Impairment: 46 • Results Pending: UK • Tox Found No Drugs: 33 42
- Refused: •

DRE Training

٠	Number of DRE Schools:	2
٠	Number of Students:	38
٠	Number of DREs Certified:	37

• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	N/A
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	N/A
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	2
Number of Students:	96
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	6
Number of Students:	173
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	N/A
Number of SROs:	N/A
Other Students:	N/A
 Total Number of Students: 	N/A
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	N/A
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	3
Number of Students:	42
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	3
Number of Students:	37

Other Training

Two" Medical Foundations for Visual Systems Testing" courses were conducted in 2011, at which 62 students were trained.

Narrative

In addition to the above, the five prosecutor training sessions were conducted throughout the state to enhance the prosecution's knowledge of DRE Training, DRE evaluation procedures, and courtroom strategies. Approximately 150-200 prosecutors attended one of these sessions. Florida DREs also participated in all NHTSA impaired driving crackdowns during 2011.

Report Submitted by Kyle J. Clark, Florida DRE Coordinator

Georgia DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	79
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	21
Number of agencies that have DREs:	43

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	77
Number of training evaluations:	56
Total number of evaluations:	134

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	22
٠	Depressant:	41
٠	Hallucinogen:	13
٠	PCP:	1
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	23
٠	Inhalant:	0
•	Cannabis:	61

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 38

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 2
- Medical Rule Out: 1 • No Opinion of Impairment: 2 • Results Pending: 0 5 • Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused:
- •

DRE Training

•	Number of DRE Schools:	2
٠	Number of Students:	29
•	Number of DREs Certified:	23

 Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students: 	1 4 4 4 27	
ARIDE Training		
 Number of ARIDE Schools: Number of Students: 	<u>8</u> 171	
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: 	0 0 0 0 0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:Number of Students:	14 340	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	1 13	

Other Training

The following are other courses offered by the Georgia Police Academy Traffic Section:

Advanced Traffic Law: 12 classes, 286 students

DUI Case Preparation and Case Presentation: 1 class, 18 students

Radar Operator: 6 classes, 151 students

Radar Re Certification: 3 classes, 62 students

Radar Instructor: 1 class, 16 students

Lidar Operator: 6 classes, 137 students

Lidar Instructor: 1 class, 23 students

Narrative:

The Traffic Section of the Georgia Police Academy continued to offer a full line of traffic-related courses for the 2011 calendar year, accumulating over 1308 podium hours. Additionally the DRE Section continues to offer support to the Prosecuting Attorney's Council as they offer agency hosted SFST/DUI Detection updates for officers and prosecutors alike. The Traffic Enforcement Networks of Georgia also continue to receive support at meetings and multi-jurisdictional safety checkpoints through out the state.

Report Submitted by James Harper, Georgia DRE Coordinator

Hawaii DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	67*
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	18
Number of agencies that have DREs:	5

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	27
Number of training evaluations:	3
Total number of evaluations:	30

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	5
٠	Depressant:	11
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	0
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	5
٠	Inhalant:	0
•	Cannabis:	15

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:

8

1 1

1

1

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 5 5
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: •

 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 	1 17 3** 1 4 4 0	
Number of Students:	0	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:Number of Students:	0	
DITEP Training		
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: 	0 0 0 0 0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:Number of Students:	6 117	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	0	

Narrative

Hawaii's new Ignition Interlock Law went into effect on January 1, 2011.

According to Hawaii's Administrative Driver's License Revocation Office (ADLRO), from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011,

- 6,428 Operating a Vehicle Under the Influence of an Intoxicant (OVUII) cases were received by ADLRO, of which 5,247 were first-time offenders and, thus, eligible for Ignition Interlock (Hawaii's law allows only first-time offenders to obtain Ignition Interlock; we are working on correcting this flaw so that repeat offenders are allowed to obtain Ignition Interlock, as well).
- 1,190 Ignition Interlock Permit Applications were received
 - 1,018 were granted
 - 168 were denied
 - 4 were cancelled

According to our Ignition Interlock vendor, Smart Start, from January 1, 2011 through December 8, 2011, the following occurred:

- 983 ignition interlock devices installed statewide
- 3,748 prevented alcohol starts, of which
 - 3,282 blew 0.025-0.079
 - 200 blew 0.080-0.099
 - 194 blew 0.100-0.159
 - 72 blew over 0.160

Report Submitted by Karen Kahikina, Hawaii DRE Coordinator

- * According to sobrietytesting.org, Hawaii has 67 DREs, but this may not be an accurate count because some accounts may have been created for DRE School/training purposes. Our records and IACP's records indicate that our state actually had 45 certified DREs in 2011.
- ** Two DREs were certified in the DRE School in January/February 2011. To date, two others from that class are in the process of taking their Final Knowledge Exam. Taking the exam has been delayed because the two candidates are located on the island of Hawaii, where no DRE instructors are available to administer the test or witness their training evaluations (their only two DREs' certifications expired 12/1/2011 and were never available to assist with the certification requirements).

In addition, one DRE from a previous DRE School was certified in 2011.

Idaho DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	109
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	22
Number of agencies that have DREs:	27

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	286
Number of training evaluations:	4
Total number of evaluations:	290

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	55
٠	Depressant:	139
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	5
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	87
٠	Inhalant:	1
٠	Cannabis:	67

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 110

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 13 • Medical Rule Out: 32
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 190* • Tox Found No Drugs: 18 5 Refused: •

Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	22
Number of DREs Certified:	21
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
-	
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	7
Number of Students:	101
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	1
Number of Students:	6
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	4**
Number of Students:	?
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0

• Number of Students:

Interesting Cases/News

Idaho Motor Vehicle Fatalities Drop By Nearly One-Third Over Two Years. Idaho leads the nation with a 31 percent reduction in traffic fatalities over the past two years. While fewer people died in traffic crashes in Idaho in 2011 than in any year since 1956, the state's safety leaders remain concerned that any loss of life is unacceptable. Preliminary data indicate that in 2011, 168 people died on Idaho's roads, 41 fewer than in 2010 and 58 fewer than in 2009. Idaho drivers were credited with making better decisions and avoiding risky behaviors. Law enforcement, transportation and emergency response professionals, engineering improvements to highways and vehicles, and education campaigns for reducing traffic-related deaths were also credited. Fatalities attributed to driving under the influence and speeding both declined from 2010. In 2011, 70 people who died in traffic crashes were unrestrained. Safety experts estimate that approximately half of those people might have survived if they were wearing seat belts. Idaho's downward trend is not unique. The NHTSA reports nationwide traffic fatalities in 2010 fell to the lowest levels since 1949 despite a significant increase in the number of miles Americans drove during the year.

Narrative

As of July 1, 2011 Idaho created a full time position of state impaired driving coordinator (SDIC). The Idaho State Police joined with Idaho Office of Highway Safety to create this full time position. The SIDC is responsible for management of the Drug Recognition Expert Program, SFST Program and Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program.

*190 represents the total number of toxicology results pending and are not specifically for 2011. **4 represents the bare minimum number of SFST classes taught during 2011. In reality, the number is probably higher.

Report Submitted by Dean L. Matlock, Idaho Impaired Driving Coordinator

Illinois DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	1*
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	1
Number of agencies that have DREs:	1*

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	16
Number of training evaluations:	32
Total number of evaluations:	42

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	2
٠	Depressant:	6
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	0
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	12
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	16

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 8

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- 1** • Results Pending: 1
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: •

4

0

0

2**

	4
 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: 	<u> </u>
Number of DREs Certified:	0*
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
ARIDE Training Number of ARIDE Schools:	1
	42
Number of Students:	42
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	?***
Number of Students:	0
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1

• Number of Students:

Narrative

*Illinois conducted its first DRE School in 15 years in July 2011. As of the end of the calendar year, several finished the field evaluation phase of their certification and were preparing for the final knowledge exam to be administered in January 2012.

The Illinois DRE program would like to thank National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for providing the funding for instructor travel for this class. We would also like to thank the instructors—Joe Turner, Joe Arbrusci, Don Decker, Kelly Gregerson, Tony Ikis and Chuck Hayes—for their guidance and support. This class was hugely successful because of them.

Finally, the Illinois DRE program would like to thank Daniel Penrod and other DRE instructors from the Union, Missouri, Police Department for opening their doors to several of the DRE candidates, helping them achieve their needed certifications.

We have struggled to get agencies, organizations and locations to assist with conducting field evaluations. Illinois is unable to send candidates to distant locations, such as Phoenix, to obtain evaluations, so we must become self-sufficient in conducting this phase of the certification process. In the meantime, Officer Tony Ikis of the River Grove Police Department has become a one-man instructing "machine," having DRE candidates ride along with him to obtain many of their evaluations. We could not have gotten as far as we did without him.

**There were two toxicology refusals. One was called a stimulant and the other cannabis.

**The pending toxicology was called as a narcotic.

**SFST Training: We are not presently keeping this information. Law enforcement training is de-centralized in Illinois, for both basic academies and for continuing education. Providers are not required to report this information at this time.

Submitted by Elizabeth Earleywine, Illinois DRE State Coordinator

Indiana DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	177
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	35
Number of agencies that have DREs:	93

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	422
Number of training evaluations:	83
Total number of evaluations:	505

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	71
٠	Depressant:	144
٠	Hallucinogen:	2
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	5
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	120
٠	Inhalant:	2
٠	Cannabis:	161

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 122

Other

٠	Alcohol Rule Out:	1
•	AICOHOI RUIE OUL.	

•	Medical Rule Out:	13
٠	No Opinion of Impairment:	19
٠	Results Pending:	158

- Tox Found No Drugs: 24
- Refused: **22**

• Number of DRE Schools:	2	
Number of Students:	24	
Number of DREs Certified:	21	
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	5	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	5	
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	84	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	7	
Number of Students:	197	
- Humber of Students.		
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of School Nurses:	0	
Number of SROs:	0	
Other Students:	0	
Total Number of Students:	0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
• Number of SFST Classes:	18	
Number of Students:	418	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	35	

Other Training

Aside from the work done in Indiana, we have assisted in moving the programs forward in other region states. We have assisted teaching, certifying, and training prosecutors in Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan.

Most of our DRE instructors and some of our more productive DREs are sent through the Borkenstein Drug Course. DRE Instructors are also sent the Borkenstein Alcohol course on Highway Safety. These courses are rather expensive, but the cost is well worth the training level.

Several of our DREs have developed shorter programs than the DITEP training to fit into school calendars in their area. Most have used the same format and videos they are provided in our DRE course. This is done to help address the continuing drug problems we see coming out of our schools.

Interesting Cases

One of our cases involved an officer who followed up on an evaluation and the extra effort he went through to save an individual's life. Following a crash one of our DREs was called to perform an evaluation on an impaired subject. Following the preliminary exam and during the eye exam the DRE, Josh Harrell, noticed things did not seem to be indicating drug impairment. The subject was taken back to the hospital for further examination. Contact with several nurses was necessary before being convinced that the subject needed to be re-examined.

The subject was examined and later admitted. Officer Harrell left at that time. Just prior to Christmas he received a card from the individual who thanked the officer for his attention to his job. The individual had had a brain tumor that was identified due to Officer Harrell's insistence on the re-examination. The individual said that, because of Officer Harrell, he was alive to spend Christmas with his family.

Narrative

Indiana continues to move the DRE program forward. The state funds two classes per year and provides all the support for ARIDE and SFST to all agencies throughout the state. We have increased our training with prosecutors in an effort to better present impaired driving cases for successful prosecution.

A drawback to our program is some officers do not use a DRE in their DUID cases. To shortcut the system they simply request a warrant for a blood draw when they suspect impairment. The case certainly is not as strong, but the DUI takes less time.

Report Submitted by Joseph Turner, Indiana DRE Coordinator

IOWA DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	126
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	21
Number of agencies that have DREs:	55

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	924
Number of training evaluations:	110
Total number of evaluations:	1034

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	265
•	Depressant:	109
•	Hallucinogen:	01
٠	PCP:	01
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	92
٠	Inhalant:	05
٠	Cannabis:	419

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 245

Other

Alcohol Rule Out:	06
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- Medical Rule Out: 24
 No Opinion of Impairment: 65
- Results Pending: 00
 Tox Found No Drugs: 34
- Refused: **138**

Number of DRE Schools:	01
Number of Students:	14
Number of DREs Certified:	126
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	01
Number of Students:	08
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	21
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	04
Number of Students:	27
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	06
Number of Students:	180
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	00
Number of School Nurses:	00
Number of SROs:	00
Other Students:	00
Total Number of Students:	00
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	00
Number of Students:	00
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	05
Number of Students:	151
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	02
 Number of Students: 	43

Report Submitted by Jimmy Meyerdirk, Iowa DRE Coordinator

Kansas DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	93
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	10
Number of agencies that have DREs:	30

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	315
Number of training evaluations:	49
Total number of evaluations:	364

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	55
٠	Depressant:	131
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	2
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	49
٠	Inhalant:	3
٠	Cannabis:	68

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 81

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 4
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 195
 Tox Found No Drugs: 1
 Refused: 13

4

Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	7
Number of DREs Certified:	6
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	4
Number of Students:	66
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	4
Number of Students:	56
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	4
Number of School Nurses:	16
Number of SROs:	9
Other Students:	80
 Total Number of Students: 	
• Total Number of Students.	105
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	15
Number of Students:	362
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1
Number of Students:	11
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Number of Students:	11

Other Training

Medical Foundation of Visual System Testing for DREs & Prosecutors, IPTM, Dr. Karl Citek

Interesting Cases

City of Wichita v. William J. Molitor; Kansas Court of Appeals; Case No. 104,940; January 2012.

For years, Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN) has not been allowed in Kansas Courts due to the Witte Decision (1992) and Chastain (1998). These cases held that evidence regarding HGN testing was inadmissible pending a Frye Hearing. Through the evolution of cases, it became so restrictive that many courts wouldn't even allow the officer to mention administering an HGN test. Several attempts have been made to reverse the HGN ruling by the Kansas Supreme Court in the ensuing years, but thus far have been unsuccessful.

Under *Molitor*, the prosecutor presented the issue of whether or not HGN evidence may be considered as part of the totality of the circumstances in determining if a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion to believe a person has been operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Although the court did not address the testimony concerning HGN at trial, they did find that properly trained officers could use the results of the HGN test to determine reasonable suspicion of impaired driving. This seems to be a good first step at reversing Witte.

Narrative

The Kansas SFST Credentialing Program has completed its second cycle of training on December 31, 2011, for both practitioners and instructors. All practitioners must complete four-hour refresher training and successfully complete a proficiency test and written test. A score of 80 percent is required on the proficiency test to be considered credentialed for the current two-year period. Instructors attend a biennial six-hour inservice and must also pass a written test as well as a proficiency test in order to instruct either the core SFST or refresher SFST class for the current biennial period.

The IPTM sponsored training, "Medical Foundation of Visual System Testing for DREs and Prosecutors," was presented at the Kansas Highway Patrol Academy in May and attended by 30 prosecutors and DREs. The training was well received and may be repeated on a biennial basis.

In September, a Joint Prosecutor/Law Enforcement Impaired Driving Seminar was conducted in Wichita, Kansas. The two-day seminar featured many local experts in the field of impaired driving as well as chemical testing. The seminar also headlined two distinguished guests/presenters—Joanne Michaels of the National Traffic Law Center and Kimberly Overton of the North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys. It was attended by 132 prosecutors and officers.

Report Submitted by Jeffrey L. Collier, Kansas State DRE Coordinator

Kentucky DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	67
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	9
Number of agencies that have DREs:	26

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	238
Number of training evaluations:	25
Total number of evaluations:	263

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	77
٠	Depressant:	95
•	Hallucinogen:	1
•	PCP:	2
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	98
•	Inhalant:	1
٠	Cannabis:	103

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: **120**

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 3
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending:
 223

 Tox Found No Drugs:
 9

 Refused:
 21

1

Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	10
Number of DREs Certified:	10
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	2
Number of Students:	8
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	12
Number of Students:	232
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
• Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	14
Number of Students:	352
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0

Other Training:

The Dept of Criminal Justice Training has trained 417 officers as new breath test operators through 17 classes and recertified 4562 officers in the same field on both the 5000EN and 8000 Intoxilyzers. There were 105 recertification classes taught in order to provide training to all these officers. This agency also taught three DUI Update courses and trained 51 officers.

Interesting Cases:

Kentucky had a Daubert hearing in Jefferson County (Louisville) in which experts from across the country testified. The case was won, thereby giving our program new hope.

Narrative:

Keep officers certified as DREs has become increasingly difficult for multiple reasons. The state has trained 164 officers to date as DREs and have 67 certified as of this writing.

Report Submitted by Terry L. Mosser, Kentucky DRE Coordinator

Louisiana DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	13
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	7
Number of agencies that have DREs:	7

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	150
Number of training evaluations:	15
Total number of evaluations:	165

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	25
٠	Depressant:	67
•	Hallucinogen:	1
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	7
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	29
•	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	83

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 62

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 0 6
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: •

1 1

5

Number of DRE Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DREs Certified:	1
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
 Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 	1
Number of Students:	3
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	6
Number of Students:	145
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
• Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	5
Number of Students:	119
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	2

Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:

Other Training

Eleven Impaired Driver Workshops were conducted with several hundred prosecutors, police officers, and judges attending. The training consisted of drug and alcohol impairment awareness, toxicological testing, DWI prosecution, court room testimony, and a legal update. Louisiana conducted no DRE training in 2011.

Report Submitted by Lt. Jay Cripple, Louisiana State DRE Coordinator

Maine DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	83
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	21
Number of agencies that have DREs:	68

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	277
Number of training evaluations:	47
Total number of evaluations:	324

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	102
٠	Depressant:	210
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	4
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	211
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	123

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 157

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending:
 0

 Tox Found No Drugs:
 16
- Refused:

2

27

 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students: 	1 18 16 0 0 0 1 51	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:Number of Students:	0 0	
DITEP Training		
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: 	1 ? ? ? 80	
Phlebotomy Training		
 Number of Classes: Number of Students: 	0 0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:Number of Students:	11 112	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	<u>1</u> <u>11</u>	

Other Training

Maine ran one Drug Recognition Expert Class in February 2011 with 18 students of whom 16 completed the certification process and received their DRE credentials. We are researching a proposal to offer phlebotomy training for law enforcement officers in impaired driving cases. We continue to offer standardized field sobriety testing (SFST) training to all basic cadets going through our 18-week academy and also sponsor off-site classes. We conducted eight formal SFST refresher training classes during 2011 and held an SFST instructor development class with 11 students graduating. We continue to promote the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driver Enforcement (ARIDE) program and although we had no classes during 2011, we have several planned for 2012. We held one Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP) class during 2011 and have several more scheduled for 2012.

Report Submitted by James A. Lyman, Maine DRE Coordinator

Maryland DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	139
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	34
Number of agencies that have DREs:	23

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	662
Number of training evaluations:	197
Total number of evaluations:	859

60

330 1

72

254

3

85

132

7

16

52

Unk

44

236

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	
•	Doproscont	

•	Depressant:	

- Hallucinogen:Disassociate Anesthetic:
- Narcotic Analgesic:
- Inhalant:
- Cannabis:

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

Poly Drug Use

Total Number:

Other

•

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

• Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	19
Number of DREs Certified:	9
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	2
Number of Students:	65
• Number of students.	05
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0

- Other Students:
- Total Number of Students:

Phlebotomy Training

•	Number of Classes:	0
•	Number of Students:	0

SFST Training

:

- Number of Students:
- Number of SFST Instructor Classes: •
- Number of Students: •

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

Interesting Cases

On May 25, 2011, Baltimore County Police DRE Tom Morehouse was called to conduct a drug influence evaluation on a male suspect who had been arrested for impaired driving. The suspect had been coherent and talking with the arresting officer although his speech was thick and slurred. He had performed very poorly on field sobriety tests, was arrested and provided a breath test that revealed a .00 BrAC. After completing the interview of the arresting officer, Officer Morehouse went to the detention area to begin his evaluation of the defendant. He found the defendant lying on the floor with slow and labored breathing. The suspect was somewhat unresponsive. Upon further inspection Officer Morehouse found the defendant to have cold clammy skin, dilated pupils and a weak rapid pulse.

Based upon his DRE training Officer Morehouse suspected an overdose and called for a medic unit. The suspect was transported to the hospital and later found to have taken 35 Xanax pills shortly before his arrest.

Officer Morehouse's DRE training enabled him to recognize so quickly the signs of an overdose and take the steps that saved the suspect's life.

Narrative

In February 2011 a Frye-Reed hearing that began in October 2010 was concluded after 10 days of testimony in the Circuit Court of Carroll County, Maryland. As of the end of 2011 no decision has been rendered by the judge. (A decision was handed down in March, 2012)

The Maryland DRE program continues to grow and improve. Work with the Maryland State Police Forensic Sciences Division—the location for all blood testing related to drug impaired driving—has resulted in their now being able to test blood specimens for the presence of Suboxone. Testing limitations including confirmation levels are still yielding too many cases reported as "no drugs detected." Additionally, increased workload and demands for court appearances have caused an increase in the time required to have blood specimens tested—averaging 12 weeks for 2011 compared with 9 weeks for 2010. At a time when the court system has taken affirmative steps to shorten the time between charge and court appearance, increased specimen testing times are causing cases to be scheduled for trial before evidential specimens are tested.

DRE program coordinators continue to stress the three phases of the DRE process: is the person impaired, are there medical conditions that are causing the impairment, and what category of drug(s) is causing the impairment? With this emphasis Maryland DREs have a higher percentage of cases where the DRE makes a "medical rule out" than the national average—2.42 percent compared with 1.89 percent.

Report Submitted by Lt. Tom Woodward, Maryland DRE Coordinator

Massachusetts DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	79
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	26
Number of agencies that have DREs:	31

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	391
Number of training evaluations:	63
Total number of evaluations:	454

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Depressant:	149
٠	Stimulant:	49
٠	Hallucinogen:	3
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	5
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	209
٠	Inhalant:	1
٠	Cannabis:	79

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 147

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: Unk
 Tox Found No Drugs: 4
 Refused: 149

23 7

 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 	0 0 4 0 0 0 1		
Number of Students:	39		
ARIDE Training			
Number of ARIDE Schools:Number of Students:	7		
DITEP Training	DITEP Training		
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: 	1 48 2 21 71		
Phlebotomy Training			
Number of Classes:Number of Students:	0		
SFST Training			
Number of SFST Classes:Number of Students:	 Unk		
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	0		

Other Training

Drug Training for Health Care Professionals:	5 classes
Number of EMTs	57
Number of Paramedics	42

Interesting Cases

One particular case stands out this calendar year. The case involved an operator impaired by multiple drugs, driving on a main roadway about noontime. The operator struck and seriously injured a mother and her son. The defendant was subsequently arrested. A DRE was called in to evaluate the defendant and opined this person was under the influence of multiple drug categories. Although this case occurred the previous year, the trial took place in June of 2011. The case was heard in Superior Court. The court recognized three DREs as experts. The most notable part of this case was that the superior court judge ruled, over the objection of defense counsel, that the DRE Program and protocols do not need to meet the Daubert Standard for scientific evidence introduction. The court ruled along the lines of *U.S. vs. Everett* (Nevada) and other Massachusetts District court cases. Please note that in Massachusetts, HGN still has to follow the Daubert/Lanigan standard (*Comm. vs. Sands* 1998 SJC)

Even defense experts refuted the program, the jury found the defendant guilty on all counts, including the operating under the influence of drugs (OUID) charge, and was sentenced accordingly. This case should serve as a guideline for lower courts regarding the acceptance of the DRE protocol.

Narrative

The DRE program in Massachusetts remained about the same as the previous year. No DRE schools were conducted in 2011. Funding had been reduced dramatically; however, the program continued to move forward. Five candidates were sent to the DRE School in Rhode Island. Four of these officers successfully completed all the requirements and were certified as DREs.

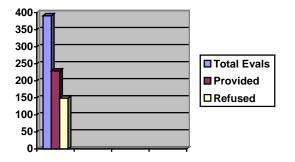
The number of total DREs dropped slightly, even with adding four new DREs. Retirement, assignment change and failure to recertify before the end of the calendar year contributed to this slight decline.

Please note that the statistics are close estimates, as all evaluations have not been recorded into the data tracking system.

As the above statistics show, total enforcement evaluations were just slightly lower than the previous year. Training evaluations dropped dramatically as there were only four students conducting training evaluations, and three DREs conducted training evaluations for recertification purposes.

The accuracy rate for the DREs remained approximately the same as last year, at 91.9 percent.

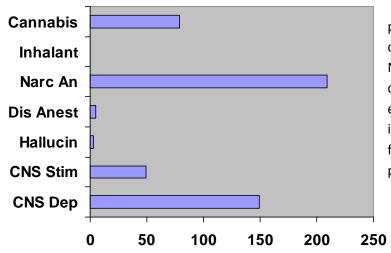
The rate of refusals to submit to toxicology for evaluations jumped noticeably this year from last year. The 2011 refusal rate is approximately 35 percent. The refusal rate for 2010 was 22 percent.



Still, interestingly enough, this refusal rate is less than the refusal rate for breath testing in OUI Alcohol cases, which is approximately 40 percent, considering that there *is* an implied consent statute for OUI alcohol with a potential lifetime loss of license for refusal, and that there is *no* implied consent statute for OUI drugs, and no administrative license sanctions or other penalties for refusing to provide a toxicology sample.

Twelve medical rule-outs, representing approximately three percent of the total evaluations, were conducted. This figure is about twice the national average for these types of evaluations.

There were 40 evaluations opined as "no impairment", approximately 10 percent of evaluations conducted, which on the surface appears to be a significant amount. Further research in this area reveals that some of those "non-impaired" persons were criminally charged, as the evidence suggested the individual was impaired at the time of operation, but was not by the time the DRE conducted the evaluation.



Narcotic analgesics continue to be a large problem statewide, and there is no difference in the evaluation categories. Narcotic analgesics were opined and detected in more than 50 percent of DRE evaluations. CNS Depressants were found in approximately 40 percent of evaluations, followed by CNS stimulants at nearly 15 percent of evaluations.

One Drug Impairment Training For Educational Professionals (DITEP) class conducted this year. Seventy-one teachers, administrators, school resource officers and school nurses attended.

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

Numerous assistant district attorneys (ADA) consulted DREs in OUI drugs cases around the state.

At this time, there is a lack of formal type training in the state for ADAs. It is planned to have more trainings available for ADAs in calendar year 2012.

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

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

Michigan DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	19
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	3
Number of agencies that have DREs:	13

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	149
Number of training evaluations:	127
Total number of evaluations:	276

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	86
٠	Depressant:	54
•	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	PCP:	2
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	72
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	151

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 103

Other

•

- Alcohol Rule Out:
 - Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: Unk
 Tox Found No Drugs: 0
- Refused:

1

1

6

 Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of B-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students: Number of Students: Number of Students: Number of ARIDE Schools: Number of Students: N/A Number of Students: N/A Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of Students: NyA 	Number of DRE Schools:	1
 Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: N/A Number of Students: 9 Number of ARIDE Schools: 9 Number of Students: 9 274 DITEP Training Number of Classes: N/A N/A Number of SROs: N/A N/A N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Students: N/A Number of Students: N/A N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 155 Number of Students: 	Number of Students:	25
 Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students: Number of Students: ARIDE Training Number of ARIDE Schools: Number of Students: DITEP Training Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Number of SROs: Other Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 155 Number of Students: 	Number of DREs Certified:	15
 Number of DRE Instructors Certified: N/A Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 1 Number of Students: 18 ARIDE Training Number of ARIDE Schools: 9 Number of Students: 274 DITEP Training Number of Classes: N/A Number of School Nurses: N/A Number of SROs: N/A Other Students: N/A Other Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: N/A Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 155 Number of Students: 1,988 	• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	N/A
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 1 • Number of Students: 18 ARIDE Training 9 • Number of ARIDE Schools: 9 • Number of Students: 274 DITEP Training 274 DITEP Training 1 • Number of Students: 9 • Number of Classes: N/A • Number of School Nurses: N/A • Number of SROs: N/A • Other Students: N/A • Total Number of Students: N/A • Number of Classes: N/A • Number of Students: N/A SFST Training . • Number of SFST Classes: 155 • Number of Students: 1,988	Number of Students:	N/A
• Number of Students: 18 ARIDE Training 9 • Number of ARIDE Schools: 9 • Number of Students: 274 DITEP Training 274 DITEP Training N/A • Number of Classes: N/A • Number of School Nurses: N/A • Number of SROs: N/A • Other Students: N/A • Other Students: N/A • Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training N/A • Number of Classes: N/A • Number of Students: N/A SFST Training . • Number of SFST Classes: 155 • Number of Students: 1,988	• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	
ARIDE Training • Number of ARIDE Schools: 9 • Number of Students: 274 DITEP Training 274 • Number of Students: 274 DITEP Training N/A • Number of Classes: N/A • Number of School Nurses: N/A • Number of SROs: N/A • Number of SROs: N/A • Other Students: N/A • Other Students: N/A • Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training N/A • Number of Classes: N/A • Number of Students: N/A SFST Training . • Number of SFST Classes: 155 • Number of Students: 1,988	• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1
• Number of ARIDE Schools: 9 • Number of Students: 274 DITEP Training	Number of Students:	18
 Number of Students: DITEP Training Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: N/A N/A Other Students: Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 1,988 	ARIDE Training	
DITEP Training• Number of Classes:N/A• Number of School Nurses:N/A• Number of SROs:N/A• Other Students:N/A• Other Students:N/A• Total Number of Students:N/APhlebotomy TrainingN/A• Number of Classes:N/A• Number of Students:N/ASFST TrainingN/A• Number of SFST Classes:155• Number of Students:1,988	• Number of ARIDE Schools:	9
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 1,988 	Number of Students:	274
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 	DITEP Training	
 Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 	Number of Classes:	N/A
 Other Students: N/A Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: N/A Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 155 Number of Students: 1,988 	Number of School Nurses:	N/A
 Total Number of Students: N/A Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: N/A Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 155 Number of Students: 1,988 	• Number of SROs:	N/A
Phlebotomy Training • Number of Classes: N/A • Number of Students: N/A SFST Training	Other Students:	N/A
 Number of Classes: N/A Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 155 Number of Students: 1,988 	Total Number of Students:	N/A
 Number of Students: N/A SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 155 Number of Students: 1,988 	Phlebotomy Training	
SFST Training • Number of SFST Classes: • Number of Students: 1,988	• Number of Classes:	N/A
 Number of SFST Classes: 155 Number of Students: 1,988 	Number of Students:	N/A
Number of Students: 1,988	SFST Training	
	• Number of SFST Classes:	155
• Number of SEST Instructor Classes: 0	Number of Students:	1,988
	• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0
Number of Students: N/A	Number of Students:	N/A

Interesting Cases

One DRE was assisting another officer with a 16-year old runaway. The DRE noticed the subject was exhibiting signs of impairment. The DRE had arrested the runaway's boyfriend for OUID a few weeks prior. The DRE conducted an evaluation on the runaway, observed fresh puncture wounds on her arms, and

learned that the girl had been a heroin addict for six months. The girl was subsequently lodged at Juvenile Hall and transferred to inpatient facility to get, it is hoped, the help she needs.

Some of Michigan's DREs are being used more frequently within their local school systems. A local high school and academy has seen an increase in students impaired by drugs. The school staff and SRO have been taking a proactive stance against impaired students. They commonly request the assistance of local DREs to evaluate consenting adult students or juvenile students with permission of the parents. These cases have proven to benefit the school as well as the student. The students found to be under the influence are given the opportunity for treatment and placed on a strict probation through the school and diversion program. It also sends a message to other students that officers are trained in the detection of drug impairment regardless of the myths circulating throughout the schools.

An officer had stopped a vehicle on a BOL for erratic driving. The officer was about to release driver when the DRE showed up and noticed the driver showing signs of drug impairment. The DRE's evaluation determined the driver was OWID (Xanax/Vicodin). During the interview, driver admitted to medications messing with his head and said he was involved in a crash in the recent past. After doing a google search of driver, the DRE discovered the driver is awaiting sentencing on a lower plea. involving a fatal crash in which the passenger (driver's girlfriend) was killed. The crash was downplayed as "accident" caused by medication. The DRE contacted the prosecutor involved in the fatal crash plea and informed him of the recent arrest and information.

Michigan DREs are coming in contact with unfamiliar substances on a regular basis. One subject came back with the presence of methylone, among other substances. He had confessed to using Ecstasy. Methylone, we learned, is related to methylcathinone and appears to be what some are calling "bath salts". It is also related to MDMA.

Another drug DREs have learned about is known as "dope on a rope". It is reported that if dip the rope is dipped into charcoal and then sprayed with insecticides and other chemicals, the rope can be lit on fire or sucked on the rope to get high. Joe Turner, the state coordinator for Indiana, provided information regarding "dope on a rope". Convicts have indicated to him they would soak ropes in the meth while being cooked. They would then hang the ropes, and the meth would crystallize with less impurities.

Reports received from DREs throughout Michigan's Upper and Lower Peninsulas indicate an increase in driving while under the influence of cannabis and prescription drugs. This may be because these officers are now trained to identify drivers under the influence of drugs and therefore are beginning to notice a problem that has been there all along.

Narrative

2011 was Michigan's first full year as a DECP state (the 47th). As such, we conducted our first-ever DRE School. Ohio became a DECP state (48th) at the same time, so an invitation was extended to attend Michigan's first DRE School. Ohio responded by sending seven of their officers to the school. Michigan's traffic safety resource prosecutor informed Michigan prosecutors about the school; as a result, four prosecutors attended as well. The totals for our first DRE School were 15 Michigan officers, seven Ohio officers and four prosecutors.

Along with the three DRE instructors Michigan had at the time, IACP assisted by providing DRE instructors from Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Ohio, and Indiana. We had a wealth of experienced DRE instructors, one of the main goals of the school. The DRE School experienced issues that any first-time school would have; however, the school overall, went very well. The Michigan officers travelled to Arizona for the field certification phase, where Sgt. Paul White and the Maricopa County Sheriff Office provided everything needed to complete the final phase of the training. In the end, Michigan brought back from Arizona 15 newly certified DREs eager and ready to apply their skills on the roadways of this state.

Knowing defense attorneys in Michigan are not going to sit idly by and let the DRE Program continue without challenge, we conducted a continuing education training class in October 2011. The main focus of the continuing education training was to prepare the DREs for court. A mock trial scenario was used, giving each DRE the opportunity to spend some time on the stand under direct and cross examination on issues related to DRE procedures. The newly trained DRE prosecutors were utilized as defense attorneys and judge for the trial. Mr. Tom Page and Ken Stecker were also in attendance to prepare the DREs for what they are likely to expect in court as DREs and offered insight and a critique of each DRE after testimony. From the evaluations received after the class, the mock trial was a well-received experience.

The DREs have been busy giving DRE presentations to the community and other law enforcement agencies and basically getting the information out about the program and what DREs can do, for them. It's a process that will take time; however we are beginning to see evidence of DREs in the field.

Submitted by Michael P. Harris, Michigan DECP Coordinator

Minnesota DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	211
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	38
Number of agencies that have DREs:	84

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	534
Number of training evaluations:	138
Total number of evaluations:	675

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	182
٠	Depressant:	220
•	Hallucinogen:	7
•	PCP:	6
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	153
٠	Inhalant:	8
٠	Cannabis:	197

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 199

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 8 • Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 6 • Tox Found No Drugs: 30 27
- Refused: •

6

Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	20
Number of DREs Certified:	20
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1
Number of Students:	11
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1
Number of Students:	150
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	21
Number of Students:	421
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1
Number of Students:	9
number of statents.	

Report Submitted by Sergeant Riccardo Munoz, Minnesota DRE Coordinator

Mississippi DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	19
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	6
Number of agencies that have DREs:	17

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	70
Number of training evaluations:	188
Total number of evaluations:	258

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	38
٠	Depressant:	85
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	PCP:	1
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	84
٠	Inhalant:	0
•	Cannabis:	85

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 96

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 5 • Medical Rule Out: • No Opinion of Impairment: 21 • Results Pending: 0 • Tox Found No Drugs: 0 0

5

Refused: •

• Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	19
Number of DREs Certified:	8
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1
Number of Students:	6
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	6
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1
Number of Students:	11
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	10
Number of Students:	96
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	19
Number of Students:	352
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1
Number of Students:	23

Other Training

Three complete traffic stops class were completed with 56 officers trained.

Narrative

Although the State of Mississippi is new to the DECP we feel that since 2008 that we have made great strides in training officers in ARIDE as well as in DRE. Our third DRE school is scheduled for March 25 - April 8 and we will have 21 DRE candidates attending the training.

Report Submitted by Tammy Moore, Mississippi DRE Coordinator

Missouri DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	212
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	40
Number of agencies that have DREs:	77

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	700
Number of training evaluations:	65
Total number of evaluations:	769

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	36
٠	Depressant:	98
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	6
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	51
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	85

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 243

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 14 23 • No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending:
- Unk • Tox Found No Drugs: 31 71 Refused: •

Number of DRE Schools:	2
Number of Students:	27
Number of DREs Certified:	20
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1
Number of Students:	6
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	6
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1
Number of Students:	120
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	7
Number of Students:	111
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	5
Number of School Nurses:	-
• Number of SROs:	-
Other Students:	-
Total Number of Students:	94
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	9
Number of Students:	84
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1
Number of Students:	21

Report Submitted by Randy Silvey, Missouri DRE Coordinator

Montana DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	63
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	12
Number of agencies that have DREs:	17

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	256
Number of training evaluations:	175
Total number of evaluations:	431

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	101
٠	Depressant:	98
•	Hallucinogen:	1
•	PCP:	3
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	78
•	Inhalant:	1
٠	Cannabis:	125

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 74

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 11 24
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 0 • Tox Found No Drugs: 12 26
- Refused: •

• Number of DRE Schools:	2		
Number of Students:	30		
Number of DREs Certified:	29		
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	6		
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	6		
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	3		
Number of Students:	12		
ARIDE Training			
Number of ARIDE Schools:	17		
Number of Students:	215		
DITEP Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of School Nurses:	0		
Number of SROs:	0		
Other Students:	0		
Total Number of Students:	0		
Phlebotomy Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
SFST Training			
• Number of SFST Classes:	7		
Number of Students:	250		
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		

Narrative

Montana completed two Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Schools in 2011, attended by 29 officers and one toxicologist. With the officers newly certified, Montana's number of certified DREs nearly doubled. The two toxicologists at the Montana State Crime Lab who examine blood submitted in driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) cases have both received DRE training. Our DREs are being used as expert witnesses in DUI

cases on a frequent basis. In some areas, this is creating problems as some DREs are receiving several subpoenas a week for DUI cases that are not theirs. We are also starting to see defense attorneys subpoena our DREs for cases in which the investigating officer did not conduct the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests correctly. This is creating issues between officers and prosecutors.

In 2011, the Montana Highway Patrol completed (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training for all sworn officers within the department, including the colonel and lieutenant colonel. With this training completed, our DREs are receiving more calls for evaluations. The number of DRE evaluations in Montana increased by 160 percent between 2010 and 2011.

Montana finally passed legislation in 2011 that gives officers the ability to apply for a search warrant for blood on second and subsequent DUIs. DREs across the state were used to help launch the new search warrant process and have been instrumental in making the process effective statewide.

Report Submitted by Kurt Sager, Montana DRE Coordinator

NEBRASKA DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	99
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	13
Number of agencies that have DREs:	38

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	400
Number of training evaluations:	72
Total number of evaluations:	473

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	30
٠	Depressant:	59
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	1
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	23
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	111

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 103

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
 4
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 21
 Tox Found No Drugs: 34
 Refused: 24

1

Number of DRE Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	21		
Number of DREs Certified:	20		
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0		
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1		
Number of Students:	93		
ARIDE Training			
Number of ARIDE Schools:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
DITEP Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of School Nurses:	0		
• Number of SROs:	0		
Other Students:	0		
Total Number of Students:	0		
Phlebotomy Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
SFST Training			
• Number of SFST Classes:	*		
Number of Students:	*		
	•		
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		

Other Training

In 2011, funding assistance was provided through the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety for four DRE instructors and five DREs to attend the 2011 IACP Impaired Driving Conference.

Narrative

In 2011, Nebraska DREs conducted 400 enforcement evaluations, 72 training evaluations and one other evaluation. The 2011 DRE activity reflected in this report was extracted from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's DRE data collection system. Nebraska DREs are required to be up-to-date on their entries into the DRE data collection system to be considered for funding assistance for the IACP impaired driving conference and prior to being recertified as a DRE.

*The Nebraska Office of Highway Safety does not track SFST classes sponsored across the state—only the SFST instructor training sponsored by this office.

Report Submitted by Becky Stinson, Nebraska State DRE Coordinator

NEVADA DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	147
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	25
Number of agencies that have DREs:	24

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	131
Number of training evaluations:	35
Total number of evaluations:	166

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

-	Ctingulant	25
•	Stimulant:	35
٠	Depressant:	60
٠	Hallucinogen:	13
٠	PCP:	13
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	42
٠	Inhalant:	10
•	Cannabis:	53

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 68

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 4 • Medical Rule Out: 7
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: N/A 6
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: •

DRE Training

•	Number of DRE Schools:	3
•	Number of Students:	44

1

• Number of DREs Certified:	42
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	2
Number of Students:	14
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	14
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
ARIDE Training	
• Number of ARIDE Schools:	5
Number of Students:	125
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	N/A
Number of Students:	N/A
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes: *	5
Number of Students:	72
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	2
Number of Students:	24

Narrative

* Basic SFST training is mandatory in the basic academy per regulatory standards. The basic SFST course outside the academy setting is conducted on an as-needed basis. For reporting year 2011 there were none reported outside of the academy setting. For 2011 five basic academy classes were held statewide resulting in 72 students trained under the mandatory requirements.

Phlebotomy training is not regulated by the Nevada Commission on POST.

Report Submitted by D. Johnston, Nevada State DRE Coordinator.

New Hampshire DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	88
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	28
Number of agencies that have DREs:	47

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	116
Number of training evaluations:	57
Total number of evaluations:	173

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	29
٠	Depressant:	65
٠	Hallucinogen:	2
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	0
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	64
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	59

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 62

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 0
 Tox Found No Drugs: 2
- Refused:

3 1

13

 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: 	1 10 10 0 0	
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	66	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	3	
Number of Students:	60	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of School Nurses:	0	
Number of SROs:Other Students:	0	
 Other students: Total Number of Students: 	0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	

Other Training

SFST training Classes are conducted at the state's Police Standards and Training Council Training Facility.

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

New Jersey DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	316
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	47
Number of agencies that have DREs:	84

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	995
Number of training evaluations:	38
Total number of evaluations:	1034

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	115
•	Depressant:	373
•	Hallucinogen:	8
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	37
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	374
•	Inhalant:	1
•	Cannabis:	289

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 284

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 2
- Medical Rule Out: 14 • No Opinion of Impairment: 86 • Results Pending: 36
- Tox Found No Drugs:
- Refused: 36 •

• Number of DRE Schools:	3
Number of Students:	61
• Number of DREs Certified:	61
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	47
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	4
Number of Students:	96
ARIDE Training	
· ···· · · ···········	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	14
Number of Students:	292
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	6
Number of School Nurses:	0
• Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	335
Total Number of Students:	335
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	20
Number of Students:	693
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0

Other Training

•	Number of SFST Refresher Classes:	18
•	Number of Students:	206

•	Number of Initial Alcotest Operator Courses:	22
٠	Number of Students:	685
•	Number of Students recertified in Alcotest	4085

Narrative

Sergeant Roberto Tormo assumed the responsibilities of the New Jersey state DRE coordinator in November 2011. The above statistics represent training and evaluations completed in New Jersey for the entire calendar year of 2011.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Roberto P. Tormo, New Jersey DRE Coordinator

New Mexico DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	104
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	10
Number of agencies that have DREs:	26

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	277
Number of training evaluations:	5
Total number of evaluations:	282

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	41
٠	Depressant:	107
٠	Hallucinogen:	3
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	3
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	65
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	65

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 60

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 10
 No Opinion of Impairment: 19
 Results Pending: 229
- Tox Found No Drugs: 17
- Refused:

3

Number of DRE Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	18	
Number of DREs Certified:	15	
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	sent	
Number of Students:	0	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	4	
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	4	
Number of Students:	38	
• Number of Students.		
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	4	
Number of Students:	58	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	1	
Number of School Nurses:	6	
Number of SROs:	2	
Other Students:	5	
Total Number of Students:	14	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0	
 Number of Students: 	0	

Other Training

Two trainings were conducted in Las Cruces for school nurses, for a total of 11 students. Three trainings were conducted for law enforcement and ADAs with the help of our traffic safety resource prosecutor, Donna B-Young. The class trained approximately 125 students.

Interesting Cases

In Farmington, New Mexico, two trials with the same defendant were in session at the same time in district court. In one case a DRE evaluation was conducted but not in the other. The case facts were similar with bad driving and the subject was under the influence of a drug in the same category. In the case where a DRE evaluation was conducted, the defendant was found guilty. In the other case without an evaluation, the verdict was not guilty.

In a high-profile case, a defense attorney was arrested for a DWI and a DRE was conducted in Albuquerque. The subject, who was found guilty, appealed, and it was overturned due to the stop itself and not because of the DRE evaluation. The case is currently in appeals court.

Narrative

In 2011, many DREs were lost due to retirements and movement within their agencies. In keeping with quality over quantity, 15 more students were added and approximately six were not recertified because of the lack of evaluations.

Focus is currently on Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes so officers either know when to call a DRE or have more knowledge of drug impairment. Numerous requests have been made for ARIDE classes around the state.

The DRE/SFST/ and TSRP continue to work together to disseminate information across the state in all impaired driving related issues.

Our state labs are currently running eight months behind in getting blood results completed. This creates a huge challenge in court.

Report Submitted by Christine Frank, New Mexico DRE Coordinator

New York DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	138
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	26
Number of agencies that have DREs:	79

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	967
Number of training evaluations:	0
Total number of evaluations:	967

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	157
٠	Depressant:	323
٠	Hallucinogen:	5
٠	PCP:	9
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	90
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	432

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 437

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 10
- Medical Rule Out: 11 46
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: n/a • Tox Found No Drugs: 24 69 **Refused:** •

• • • • •	Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students:	0 n/a n/a 0 n/a n/a 8 119	- - - - -
ARID	E Training		
•	Number of ARIDE Schools: Number of Students:	6 171	-
DITE	PTraining		
• • •	Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students:	6 2 5 269 282	– – – May also contain nurses as some sign-in logs did not – specify the attendee's position. –
Phleb	ootomy Training		
•	Number of Classes: Number of Students:	0 n/a	-
SFST	Training		
•	Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students:	136 844	-
•	Number of SFST Instructor Classes: Number of Students:	1 10	-

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

North Carolina DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	118
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	23
Number of agencies that have DREs:	78

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	503
Number of training evaluations:	337
Total number of evaluations:	840

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	85
٠	Depressant:	397
٠	Hallucinogen:	2
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	12
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	232
٠	Inhalant:	7
٠	Cannabis:	213

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 286

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 29 • Medical Rule Out: 81
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 475 • Tox Found No Drugs: 11 7 Refused: •

Number of DRE Schools:	2	
Number of Students:	32	
Number of DREs Certified:	31	
• Number of Dires certified.		
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0	
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	98	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	22	
Number of Students:	323	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	4	
Number of School Nurses:	0	
• Number of SROs:	0	
Other Students:	121	
Total Number of Students:	121	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
• Number of SFST Classes:	69	
Number of Students:	956	
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	2	
Number of Students:	28	

Other Training

- SFST Refresher Classes <u>122</u>
- Number of Students <u>1797</u>
- SFST Instructor Refresher Classes 8
- Number of Students _____99_____

Narrative

North Carolina implemented a SFST instructor refresher training class in the fall of 2011. This training combines the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's SFST refresher training with updated teaching technique information and paperwork/administrative requirement training for instructors. This is now a requirement for individuals to continue to instruct in the SFST curriculum. An instructor who does not attend the required refresher training every two years is no longer approved to teach the course. This training ensures that the instructors are teaching the most current material and are remaining up-to-date in their teaching techniques.

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

North Dakota DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	35
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	10
Number of agencies that have DREs:	14

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	158
Number of training evaluations:	18
Total number of evaluations:	176

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	31
•	Depressant:	79
•	Hallucinogen:	1
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	4
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	37
•	Inhalant:	3
٠	Cannabis:	60

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 57

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 2 • Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 28 • Tox Found No Drugs: 9 14
- Refused: •

0

Number of DRE Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	14		
Number of DREs Certified:	14		
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	3		
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	3		
i humber of bite instructors certified.			
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1		
Number of Students:	32		
ARIDE Training			
Number of ARIDE Schools:	9		
Number of Students:	296		
DITEP Training			
Number of Classes:	1		
Number of School Nurses:	1		
Number of SROs:	1		
Other Students:	8		
Total Number of Students:	11		
Phlebotomy Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
SFST Training			
Number of SFST Classes:	6		
Number of Students:	200		
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1		
Number of Students:	25		

Narrative

North Dakota DRE' had another successful year by are averaging 5.1 DRE evaluations per DRE per year, a significant increase from 2010. North Dakota has seen a steady increase in the number of officers who are interested in becoming a DRE due in large because of the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training held around the state. The ARIDE program was implemented for the first time in 2010 and,

based on the positive feedback from students and law enforcement agencies, this program will continue to be instrumental here in North Dakota for years to come. North Dakota adopted new and stricter yearly standards for our DREs, which coincides with the IACP's DECP international standards. A more thorough and comprehensive North Dakota DRE application was created alongside of the current DECP application to ensure high quality applicants will be selected for future DRE schools. Five DREs dropped out of the program, either due to promotion or for not meeting the new standards. North Dakota is scheduled to hold its second DRE School in February 2012 and has accepted 17 students. This will bring our total DRE numbers to 47 with only six located west of the Missouri River. We have increased our DRE instructors from four to nine, allowing more flexibility for ARIDE training and DRE Schools and preventing strain on our cooperating agencies within the program. North Dakota added another traffic safety resource prosecutor, for total of two. The areas of interest in 2012 will be to hold our second DRE School; to conduct a minimum of four ARIDE classes and two Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) classes; to create our first North Dakota drug-impaired driving media educational campaign; and to increase our total evaluations for 2012 by 10 percent.

Report Submitted by Greg Smith, North Dakota DRE Coordinator

Ohio DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	33
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	3
Number of agencies that have DREs:	17

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	68
Number of training evaluations:	105
Total number of evaluations:	173

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	51
٠	Depressant:	30
٠	Hallucinogen:	1
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	5
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	49
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	68

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 45

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 580hi Tox Found No Drugs: 5 • 4
- Refused: •

0 0

 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students: 	1 27 27 0 0 0 0 0	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:Number of Students:	1 22	
DITEP Training		
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: 	0 0 0 0 0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:Number of Students:	0 0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:Number of Students:	6 122	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	0 0	

Narrative

Ohio is still in the process of further developing the Drug Evaluation Classification Program (DECP). 2011 was the first full year Ohio has been considered a DECP State. We partnered with Michigan and sent seven DRE students to the Michigan State Police Academy to attend their first DRE School.

We also held the first Ohio DRE School at the Ohio State Highway Patrol Academy in August 2011. Ohio currently has three DRE instructors, one of whom was instructed at the Michigan School and the Ohio School in August. We relied on DRE instructors from other states to assist with the DRE School. These instructors brought a wealth of knowledge and experience to the students here in Ohio and started our DRE program in the right direction. Ohio continues to send students to the Maricopa Jail in Phoenix, Arizona, to complete the field certification phase of their training. Sergeant Paul White and his staff have been excellent in providing exceptional training, equipment and the facility to complete the field certification phase.

Since the DRE program is new in Ohio, we still are struggling with getting information to our surrounding departments, prosecutors, and judges. We are continuing to hold seminars and have plans to increase significantly the number of Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement schools to promote the DECP and increase our officer awareness of the drug-impaired driver.

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

Oklahoma DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	178
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	76
Number of agencies that have DREs:	53

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	268
Number of training evaluations:	175
Total number of evaluations:	443

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	86
٠	Depressant:	218
٠	Hallucinogen:	2
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	8
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	150
٠	Inhalant:	11
٠	Cannabis:	124

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 188

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: Unk
 Tox Found No Drugs: 12
 Refused: 37

1 6

Number of DRE Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	29	
• Number of DREs Certified:	23	
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	9	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	9	
 Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: 	2	
Number of Students:	57	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	20	
Number of Students:	247	
DITEP Training		
	_	
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of School Nurses:		
Number of SROs:		
Other Students:		
Total Number of Students:	n/a	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	n/a	
SFST Training		
• Number of SFST Classes:	7	
Number of Students:	268	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	n/a	

Other Training

DRE instructors took part in several civic and community presentations and management meetings where they provided informal training sessions. Most of the information provided was about the problem of prescription drug abuse, a problem being seen in our state. An exact count of the number of these presentations is not available but the DRE instructors are being called upon more frequently to interact with these groups within their home town areas.

Narrative

Oklahoma continues to see an increase in the number of driving-under-the-influence arrests associated with prescription drug abuse. The Norman Police Department's Special Investigations Unit has continued to work on diversion cases and are partnering with other state officers and prosecutors to address this ever-growing problem. Their combined efforts are expanding to address not only the enforcement aspect of the prescription abuser but also ways to address the doctors who are distributing the large number of prescriptions. If the supply cannot be controlled, then we may only expect our current abuse situation will continue to grow.

Report Submitted by Deputy Chief Jim Maisano, Oklahoma DRE Coordinator

Oregon DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	189
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	42
Number of agencies that have DREs:	67

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	1,507
Number of training evaluations:	253
Total number of evaluations:	1,760

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	329
•	Depressant:	506
•	Hallucinogen:	9
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	6
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	408
•	Inhalant:	8
٠	Cannabis:	651

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 764

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 47 • Medical Rule Out: 66
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 120 • Tox Found No Drugs: 147 70 Refused: •

Number of DRE Schools:	2		
Number of Students:	38		
Number of DREs Certified:	31		
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	8		
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	8		
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1		
Number of Students:	204		
ARIDE Training			
Number of ARIDE Schools:	3		
Number of Students:	64		
DITEP Training			
Number of Classes:	6		
Number of School Nurses:	0		
 Number of SROs: 	77		
Other Students:	70		
Total Number of Students:	147		
Phlebotomy Training			
	0		
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
SFST Training			
Number of SFST Classes:	23		
Number of Students:	361		

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

Other Training

In January 2011 the Oregon DEC Program partnered with the British Columbia Canadian DEC Program for a cannabis study, "Changes in Physiological and Pyschophysical Function with Cannabis Intoxication with the primary purpose of focusing on eye movements". Dr. Karl Citek, Pacific University College of Optometry, led the study. A subsequent field study was conducted in May 2011 in Forest Grove, Oregon. Results of the study will be published at later time.

Oregon DRE instructors assisted other states in 2011. Instructors were sent to Wyoming and Mississippi to assist with their DRE schools.

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

Pennsylvania DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	88
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	23
Number of agencies that have DREs:	20

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	1,839
Number of training evaluations:	77
Total number of evaluations:	1916

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	718
•	Depressant:	241
•	Hallucinogen:	12
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	47
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	657
•	Inhalant:	14
•	Cannabis:	720

Poly Drug Use

744 • Total Number:

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 50
- 37 • Medical Rule Out: • No Opinion of Impairment: 160 • Results Pending: 0 • Tox Found No Drugs: 90 12
- Refused: •

Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	16
Number of DREs Certified:	16
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1
Number of Students:	4
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	4
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Class	
Number of Students:	0
ARIDE Training	
• Number of ARIDE Schools:	8
Number of Students:	325
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	4
Number of Classes:Number of School Nurses:	<u>4</u> 450
	·
Number of School Nurses:	450
Number of School Nurses:Number of SROs:	450 6
Number of School Nurses:Number of SROs:Other Students:	450 6 0
Number of School Nurses:Number of SROs:Other Students:	450 6 0
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: 	450 6 0
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training	450 6 0 456
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: 	450 6 0 456
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: 	450 6 0 456
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: 	450 6 0 456
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: SFST Training	450 6 0 456 0 0
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 	450 6 0 456 0 0 0
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: 	450 6 0 456 0 0 0
 Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: Phlebotomy Training Number of Classes: Number of Students: SFST Training Number of SFST Classes: Number of Students: 	450 6 0 456 0 0 0 0

Other Training

Pennsylvania DRE instructors assisted with DRE Training in Michigan in 2011. Additional classes with the Traffic Safety Research Prosecutor included "Prosecuting the Impaired Driver" and "Protecting Lives and Saving Futures" training

Narrative

In 2011, drug influence evaluations increased by more than 26 percent. Since the program's inception in Pennsylvania in 2004, DUI/drug arrests have increased from 5,529 in 2004 to 11,808 in 2011.

Report Submitted by Corporal David Andrascik, Pennsylvania DRE Coordinator

Rhode Island DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	42
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	7
Number of agencies that have DREs:	25

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	61
Number of training evaluations:	191
Total number of evaluations:	252

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	137
•	Depressant:	55
•	Hallucinogen:	142
•	PCP:	0
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	6
•	Inhalant:	0
•	Cannabis:	107

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 187

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 0
- Medical Rule Out:
 4
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending:
 Tox Found No Drugs:
 0
- Refused:

2

Number of DRE Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DREs Certified:	0
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1
Number of Students:	22
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	2
Number of Students:	35
• Number of Students.	
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	1
Number of School Nurses:	6
Number of SROs:	6
Other Students:	15
• Total Number of Students:	28
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	3
Number of Students:	130
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1
Number of Students:	15

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

South Carolina DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	97
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	12
Number of agencies that have DREs:	43

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	226
Number of training evaluations:	372
Total number of evaluations:	598

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	426
٠	Depressant:	114
٠	Hallucinogen:	17
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	21
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	227
٠	Inhalant:	6
٠	Cannabis:	221

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 438

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 4
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 24 • Tox Found No Drugs: 8 12
- Refused: •

1

Number of DRE Schools:	2
Number of Students:	34
Number of DREs Certified:	31
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	2
Number of Students:	3
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	3
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	2
Number of Students:	50
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	10
Number of Students:	156
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	47
Number of Students:	705
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	4
Number of Students:	68

Other Training

August 22-24, 2011 was our annual Traffic Safety Conference in Columbia, SC. This year's conference was heavy with impaired driving enforcement presenters such as Dr. Jack Richman, Ms. Kimberly Overton, Ms. Amy Miles, and Mr. Jim Camp.

Interesting Cases

In November 2011 Lcpl. A.B. Fox of the South Carolina Highway Patrol's Troop Five DUI Team stopped a motorist after receiving a BOLO (Be On the Look Out) for a possible impaired driver on I-95 in Florence County. Lcpl. Fox located and stopped the motorist and determined he was impaired on a drug other than alcohol. After placing the defendant under arrest, an inventory or the defendant's car produced several documents from a female resident of Clarendon County. Lcpl. Fox contacted deputies from Clarendon County Sheriff's Office who went to the female's residence and determined she had been murdered. Through hard work, attention to detail, and networking, the defendant was subsequently charged with murder and burglary. The defendant refused any post-arrest tests or evaluations.

Narrative

Our program continues to grow. In July 2011, our academy switched from a nine-week to a twelve-week curriculum including SFST and breath testing. This allows us to spread the word of impaired driving enforcement and the DRE program while the officer is at a young age. Also, drug recognition experts are being used during interstate criminal enforcement operations. In the past, when drug interdiction officers didn't know how to or didn't desire to make a drug impaired driving case, the DRE would adopt the case from the interdiction officer.

Report Submitted by Dave Kopenhaver, South Carolina DRE Coordinator

South Dakota DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	38
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	6
Number of agencies that have DREs:	16

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	198
Number of training evaluations:	0
Total number of evaluations:	198

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	48
٠	Depressant:	41
•	Hallucinogen:	1
•	PCP:	2
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	22
٠	Inhalant:	10
•	Cannabis:	88

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 35%

Other

- 2 Alcohol Rule Out: •
- Medical Rule Out: 6 • • No Opinion of Impairment: 4 **Results Pending:** 0 • *38 Tox Found No Drugs: • 1
- Refused: ٠

*Due to a lab problem, some toxicology results were not screened properly. This issue has been resolved by utilizing another lab.

Number of DRE Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	13	
• Number of DREs Certified:	13	
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	4	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	4	
Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	35	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:	4	
Number of Students:	100	
· Number of Students.		
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of School Nurses:	0	
Number of SROs:	0	
Other Students:	0	
Total Number of Students:	0	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	10	
Number of Students:	140	
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1	
 Number of Students: 	15	

Other Training

South Dakota DREs were involved in numerous public education events. Audiences included transportation officials, EMS personnel, education professionals and law enforcement.

Interesting Cases

In 2011 South Dakota DREs were involved in some high profile cases.

In April an impaired driver struck and killed a female pedestrian. The investigating agency requested the assistance of the South Dakota Highway Patrol. The trooper determined the driver to be under the influence. A subsequent DRE evaluation determined the driver was under the influence of a CNS stimulant. The driver was convicted.

In May a driver struck and killed a bicyclist at an intersection. During the investigation, drug use was suspected, and the driver of the motor vehicle was found to be under the influence of a CNS Depressant.

Narrative

South Dakota's Drug Evaluation and Certification Program continues to expand and develop. This would not be possible without the assistance and support of the South Dakota Office of Highway Safety. Lee Axdahl and Pat Englehart continue to support and promote the program.

South Dakota hosted a combined SFST/DRE instructor training in April 2011. Students from various agencies attended the training, along with two students from New Mexico. In May 13 officers and troopers attended the DRE School in Sioux Falls. Instructors for the school were Chuck Matson (Nebraska), Vaughn Gates (California), Scott Singleton (Utah), Troy Nielsen (North Dakota), and Ryan Mechaley. In addition, South Dakota DREs were tasked with conducting ARIDE training at various locations throughout the state.

In 2012 South Dakota will be hosting 14 regional ARIDE trainings in the state. The state is also working on a five-year DRE strategic plan along with implementing Drug Impaired Training for Education Professionals.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Ryan Mechaley, South Dakota DRE Coordinator

Tennessee DRE Year End Summary Report 2012

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	108
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	4
Number of agencies that have DREs:	44

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	
Number of training evaluations:	
Total number of evaluations:	

4. Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

Depressant:	
-------------	--

- Hallucinogen:
- PCP:
- Narcotic Analgesic:
- Inhalant:
- Cannabis:

5. Poly Drug Use

• Total Number:

6. Other

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

• Number of DRE Schools:	1
Number of Students:	17
Number of DREs Certified:	17
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1
Number of Students:	65
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	39
Number of Students:	759
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	n/a
Number of SROs:	n/a
Other Students:	n/a
Total Number of Students:	n/a
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	n/a
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	14
Number of Students:	206
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	1
Number of Students:	20

Other Training

ARIDE (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement) coordinator and DRE instructor Clint Shrum organized the training of all Tennessee Highway Patrol road troopers, who were 502 of the total 759 trained in ARIDE. This was part of their annual in-service training.

Narrative

As of October 1, 2012, Tennessee will no longer participate in the NHTSA Sobriety Testing DRE Data Collection reporting site. We will continue to collect data on DRE activity and report the results in the IACP DRE Section's Annual Report. We have a new reporting site available on October 1, 2012 and the 2012 report will be from that date to the end of the year.

Report Submitted by Richard Holt, Tennessee DRE Coordinator

Texas DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	397
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	57
Number of agencies that have DREs:	108

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	944
Number of training evaluations:	680
Total number of evaluations:	1629

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	280
٠	Depressant:	746
٠	Hallucinogen:	8
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	106
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	453
٠	Inhalant:	18
٠	Cannabis:	523

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 629

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 30
 No Opinion of Impairment: 150
 Results Pending: N/A
 Tox Found No Drugs: 24
 Refused: 206

Number of DRE Schools:	4
Number of Students:	81
Number of DREs Certified:	72
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1
Number of Students:	8
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	8
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	7
Number of Students:	139
ARIDE Training	
Number of ARIDE Schools:	7
Number of Students:	139
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	23
Number of School Nurses:	284
Number of SROs:	12
Other Students:	236
Total Number of Students:	706
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	N/A
Number of Students:	N/A
SFST Training	
Number of SFST Classes:	N/A
Number of Students:	N/A
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	N/A
 Number of Students: 	N/A N/A
	INTA

Narrative

Four impaired driving cases were successfully prosecuted because of a DRE's evaluation or being certified as an expert:

- 1. *State of Texas v Jeffrey Thomas* (DRE reconstruction): Plead guilty
- 2. State of Texas v Alexander Johnson (DRE evaluation and DRE expert testimony): Jury found guilty

- 3. *State of Texas v Brandon Caines* (DRE evaluation and DRE expert testimony). Guilty; 75 years in prison
- 4. State of Texas v Pamela D. Baggett (DRE evaluation and DRE expert testimony) Guilty; 58 years in prison

During the 2011 Texas Save a Life Summit held in San Antonio, DRE and state trooper Corporal Fernando Rozo, Garland, TX, was recognized as Trooper of the Year for his tireless efforts toward the impaired driver initiative in Rockwall County.

The Impaired Driving Initiatives Grant teamed up again with HIDTA to provide ARIDE training to local and state law enforcement agencies in El Paso. HIDTA also assisted with the DRE Basic Course that was held in El Paso, the first DRE School held in El Paso since Sam Houston State University has been administering the Texas DEC Program.

During the Dallas and Humble DRE Basic Courses, local district attorneys presented the "Case Preparation and Testimony" module. Two physicians from Parkland Hospital in Dallas presented the "Physiology of Drugs", which a registered nurse instructed during the El Paso Course.

During 2011 Texas developed the Drug Impairment Training for Texas Employers (DITTE) Course. The process of developing the curriculum was mainly through six "think tank" advisory committee members: Debby Young, Texas National Safety Council; DRE Lt. Jimmy Jackson, Tyler Department of Public Safety; DRE Sgt. Josh Bruegger, Pasadena Police Department; Dr. Charles Capps, Sam Houston State University (SHSU) College of Business Administration; Vice President Jill Silman, Meador Staffing; and Deborah Sibila, SHSU Criminal Justice doctoral student and instructor. Jill Silman was instrumental in assisting in locating pilot participants. Three pilot programs, as well as a dress rehearsal, were held on the SHSU campus for Huntsville, Walker County and SHSU managers and supervisors. Each advisory committee member sat through at least one DITTE training initiative. It was decided a six-hour training would address the objectives and mission of the DITTE curriculum. DRE instructors (with supervisory experience) administer the training. During 2011 two DRE instructors were utilized to instruct the pilot courses.

The wealth of knowledge and expertise of the advisory committee, staff, and students aided in the development of the curriculum, which consisted of an instructor manual, a participant manual, and a PowerPoint presentation. Funding for this training initiative is from the Texas Department of Transportation.

Report Submitted by Cecelia Marquart, Texas DRE Coordinator

Utah DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	128
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	44
Number of agencies that have DREs:	45

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	434
Number of training evaluations:	105
Total number of evaluations:	539

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	100
٠	Depressant:	170
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	Disassociate Anesthetic:	0
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	138
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	99

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 136

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- 17 • Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 46 • Tox Found No Drugs: 37 4
- Refused: •

0

20

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	25		
Number of DREs Certified:	24		
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	10		
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	8		
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1		
Number of Students:	118		
ARIDE Training Number of ARIDE Schools:	12		
Number of Students:	209		
• Number of Students.			
DITEP Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of School Nurses:	n/a		
Number of SROs:	n/a		
Other Students:	n/a		
Total Number of Students:	n/a		
Phlebotomy Training			
Number of Classes:	3		
Number of Students:	38		
SFST Training			
Number of SFST Classes:	2		
Number of Students:	45		
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		

Other Training

Prosecutors Basic DRE class (2 hour): One class with 30 students

Report Submitted by Jason Marshall, Utah DRE Coordinator

Vermont

DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	28
Number of DRE Instructors in your state:	3
Number of agencies that have DREs:	14

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	104
Number of training evaluations:	108
Total number of evaluations:	212

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	11
٠	Depressant:	56
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	PCP:	2
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	27
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	17

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 32

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out: 0 •
- Medical Rule Out: •
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending: 0 Tox Found No Drugs: 3 • 11

1

22

Refused: •

DRE Training

• Number of DRE Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	17	
Number of DREs Certified:	15	
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
• Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0	
• Number of 8 Hour Recertification Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	1	
Number of School Nurses:	4	
Number of SROs:	0	
Other Students:	26	
Total Number of Students:	31	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	5	
Number of Students:	100	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	0	

Other Training

Prosecuting the Drugged Driver: (56 students)

SFST Refreshers: Three classes (31 students)

Narrative

The Vermont Program continues to expand based on demonstrated need. Vermont hosted the state's first DRE School in November 2011, during which 17 DREs, with all of the northeast states participating, were certified.

In addition, two Vermont, assistant state attorneys were also provided with the full-course training. A Prosecuting the Drugged Driver course was held for state attorneys and assistant state attorneys. This training provided these prosecutors with a clearer understanding of the DRE process and how most effectively to prosecute these types of cases.

The abuse of prescription medication continues to become more frequently encountered by law enforcement officers conducting traffic enforcement. This issue is leading to more interest in both the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement training and the DRE program itself. Is should be noted that during 2011 Vermont experienced the lowest number of highway traffic fatalities (55), since 1944.

It is hopeful that the Vermont Criminal Laboratory will be able to process all of the DREs blood draws, providing a cost effective alternative to sending the samples out of state for testing.

Report submitted by Ted Minall, Vermont DRE State Coordinator

Virginia DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	0
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	0
Number of agencies that have DREs:	0

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	0
Number of training evaluations:	0
Total number of evaluations:	0

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	0
٠	Depressant:	0
٠	Hallucinogen:	0
٠	PCP:	0
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	0
٠	Inhalant:	0
٠	Cannabis:	0

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: **0**

Other

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

DRE Training

Number of DRE Schools:
Number of Students:
0

0

0

0

0

0

Number of DREs Certified:	0
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	0
Number of Students:	0
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	0
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
ARIDE Training	
• Number of ARIDE Schools:	2
Number of Students:	33
DITEP Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of School Nurses:	0
Number of SROs:	0
Other Students:	0
Total Number of Students:	0
Phlebotomy Training	
Number of Classes:	0
Number of Students:	0
SFST Training	
• Number of SFST Classes:	4
Number of Students:	71
• Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	4
Number of Students:	61

Narrative

The Commonwealth of Virginia is currently in the process of assigning the training of the SFST basic and instructor to the Department of Criminal Justice Services, while the DRE/ARIDE programs remain the responsibility of the Governor's Highway Safety Office.

Report Submitted by E. C. "Butch" Letteer DRE Coordinator

Washington DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	234
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	84
Number of agencies that have DREs:	72

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	1,573
Number of training evaluations:	317
Total number of evaluations:	1,890

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	404
٠	Depressant:	585
•	Hallucinogen:	13
•	Disassociate Anesthetic:	16
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	573
•	Inhalant:	3
٠	Cannabis:	633

Poly Drug Use

•	Total Number:		740
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Other

٠	Alcohol Rule Out:	7
٠	Medical Rule Out:	48
•	No Opinion of Impairment	0

•	No opinion of impairment.	0
•	Results Pending:	0
•	Tox Found No Drugs:	137
٠	Refused:	139

DRE Training

Number of DRE Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	21*	
Number of DREs Certified:	20	
• Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1	
Number of Students:	6	
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	6	
• Number of Dire instructors certified.		
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1	
Number of Students:	194	
ARIDE Training Number of ARIDE Schools:	9	
Number of Students:	213	
DITEP Training		
Number of Classes:	5	
Number of School Nurses:	-	
Number of SROs:	-	
Other Students:	-	
Total Number of Students:	133	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:	0	
Number of Students:	-	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:	22	
Number of Students:	256	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:	3	
Number of Students:	33	

Other Training

• Washington conducted one DRE School with 18 students, all of whom were certified. Washington sent three students out of state for DRE School, certifying 2 of them.

- Washington also conducted 195 SFST Refresher classes to 1,049 students in an effort to increase proficiency of officers and to meet a mandate by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission that officers must be recognized as proficient in SFSTs to be eligible for traffic safety overtime funding.
- Washington DREs were active in their communities, agencies, and the DEC Program with their training. In tracking their accomplishments, our DREs reported trainings in roughly 287 different classes on varied topics: ARIDE, DRE, Drugs that Impair, and community speeches. Those 287 classes resulted in 1,744 hours of instruction to approximately 25,000 attendees.

Interesting Cases

Two DRE Instructors in central Washington State DREs saw an increase in automobile fatalities by young adults in their patrol areas and felt the need to take the education role instead of the enforcement role. Despite the DREs being from different agencies, Washington State Patrol and Grant County Sheriff's Office, they both formed an alliance that was powerful and informative. Trooper Ryan Raymond and Sergeant Josh Sainsbury began by speaking to the high school administrators about a groundbreaking presentation to all the high school students in their region. With the approval of the school administrators and the leadership of their law enforcement agencies, these two set out to give 26 presentations to 15 different schools. They dedicated 74 hours to instruct 5,890 high school students on the dangers of drug-induced driving, poor driving choices, and distracted driving. Their presentation involved not just lecture but graphic portrayals of actual individual cases from their areas. Often the DRE instructors found themselves presenting to a crowd of high school students who were sitting silent. The cases had an impact and the DRE instructors explained how each case was preventable. The families of the previous victims or deceased agreed to display the grim reality by releasing two of the wrecked cars. These cars were displayed in local parades, community fairs, and school presentations. The youth recognized the cars because all the cases were local.

In spite of the explicit and straightforward presentation, the two DRE instructors received overwhelming support and positive feedback from all who watched their presentation. In the end, the harsh reality has made an impact on their region. In 2011, the automobile fatality dropped by 64.7 percent—15 fewer fatalities—in their area. The dedicated time and effort has prevented tragic deaths. This duo of outstanding DRE instructors plan on replicating this process every few years as the high school youth progress through the school system and are replaced by new students. The results show it has been worth it.

Report Submitted by Sergeant Mark Crandall, Washington DRE Coordinator

Wisconsin DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	135
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	23
Number of agencies that have DREs:	65

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	570
Number of training evaluations:	140
Total number of evaluations:	725

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

•	Stimulant:	34
٠	Depressant:	220
٠	Hallucinogen:	3
٠	PCP:	2
٠	Narcotic Analgesic:	147
٠	Inhalant:	3
٠	Cannabis:	214

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 163

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out: 12
 No Opinion of Impairment: 29
 Results Pending: Unk.
 Tox Found No Drugs: 10
- Refused: **12**

5

DRE Training

 Number of DRE Schools: Number of Students: Number of DREs Certified: Number of DRE Instructor Schools: Number of Students: Number of DRE Instructors Certified: Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes: Number of Students: 	1 23 23 0 0 1 5 112	
ARIDE Training		
Number of ARIDE Schools:Number of Students:	<u>18</u> <u>378</u>	
DITEP Training		
 Number of Classes: Number of School Nurses: Number of SROs: Other Students: Total Number of Students: 	28 Unk Unk Unk 672	
Phlebotomy Training		
Number of Classes:Number of Students:	0 0	
SFST Training		
Number of SFST Classes:Number of Students:	125 1200	
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	2 44	

Other Training

Number of Drugs That Impair Driving Classes: 125

Number of Students: 1200

University of Wisconsin Law School - Resource Center on Impaired Driving Conference, and the Governor's Conference on Highway Safety.

Interesting Cases

This year the legislature changed Wisconsin's rules of evidence regarding lay and expert witness testimony. The Daubert reliability standard is now the rule that is applied for all actions, civil and criminal in Wisconsin state courts. Although there is no case law as of yet, we have been met with challenges of Daubert hearings, several of which have involved the testimony of DREs. Each case and hearing posed its own set of challenges, but overall we have seen successful conclusions and testimony from our DREs and officers who were called to testify.

Narrative

2011 was a busy but productive year for the DEC Program in Wisconsin. Many changes in leadership roles occurred because of the sudden retirements of several Bureau Of Transportation Safety (BOTS) staff including the section chief, director, and program manager. Restructuring and organization as well as changes in personnel, roles, duties and responsibilities were a challenge, but these were met head on by the new staff in place. Conditions are moving in the right direction.

Five separate recertifications, held across the state at various locations and dates, provided DREs with updates and opportunities to perform instructor-witnessed evaluations as well as the required training to maintain certifications. Accomplishments for the 2011 year included the successful completion and certification of the following training schools: DRE Pre-School and DRE School, DITEP Instructor School, and well as classes in DITEP, ARIDE, SFST, and Drugs That Impair Driving. We also held two successful conferences. The field certification portion of the DRE School, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was a success. We had not done this portion of the training in-state for many years, but with the success we had with this last class, we hope to continue to utilize this as a training venue in the future.

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

Wyoming DRE Year End Summary Report 2011

Current DREs

Number of evaluators (DREs) in your state:	80
Number of DRE instructors in your state:	19
Number of agencies that have DREs:	33

Evaluations

Number of enforcement evaluations :	147
Number of training evaluations:	204
Total number of evaluations:	351

Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)

٠	Stimulant:	51
٠	Depressant:	52
٠	Hallucinogen:	4
٠	PCP:	1
•	Narcotic Analgesic:	37
•	Inhalant:	2
٠	Cannabis:	94

Poly Drug Use

• Total Number: 58

Other

- Alcohol Rule Out:
- Medical Rule Out:
- No Opinion of Impairment:
- Results Pending:
 22

 Tox Found No Drugs:
 18
- Refused:

2

14

8

DRE Training

Number of DRE Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	18		
Number of DREs Certified:	17		
Number of DRE Instructor Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	12		
Number of DRE Instructors Certified:	10		
• Number of 8-Hour Recertification Classes:	1		
Number of Students:	55		
ARIDE Training			
• Number of ARIDE Schools:	1		
Number of Students:	24		
DITEP Training			
Number of Classes:	1		
Number of School Nurses:	4		
Number of SROs:	2		
Other Students:	10		
Total Number of Students:	16		
Phlebotomy Training			
Number of Classes:	0		
Number of Students:	0		
SFST Training			
Number of SFST Classes:	3		
Number of Students:	72		
Number of SFST Instructor Classes:Number of Students:	1 15		

Other Training

In May 2011, a combined DUI/DRE conference was held in Laramie. Fifty-five of the Wyoming DREs, as well as one Alaska DRE, were able to attend the three-day conference. The conference included sessions presented by Sgt. Dick Studdard and Sgt. Thomas Page (both retired Los Angeles Police Department, Dr. Jack Richman of the New England College of Optometry, Cynthia Burbach of the Colorado State Toxicology Lab,

Joanne Thomka of the National Traffic Law Center, and Mark Neil of the National Traffic Law Center. Several of the Wyoming DREs also attended the Wyoming Meth Conference in Casper.

Interesting Cases

The Casper Police Department was inundated with drug-impaired DUI crashes during the 2011 calendar year. In May, a Casper man was driving a pickup that struck and killed an 18-year-old resident who was walking on a sidewalk in downtown Casper. After striking the pedestrian, the vehicle continued on and crashed into a downtown building. After the crash, marijuana was found in the vehicle, and the driver later tested positive for cannabis.

In early October, another Casper resident was driving a Cadillac too fast when he tried to turn a corner. The car flipped and crashed. The front seat occupant was killed, one back seat passenger sustained a severe back injury and broken pelvis, and the other back seat passenger's arm was severed in the crash. The driver tested positive for mephedrone.

On Halloween, a seventeen-year-old and a twenty-one-year-old were killed when the car in which they were passengers crashed at a high rate of speed after swerving and sideswiping another vehicle. Just prior to the crash the driver had been huffing a canned air product that difluoroethane.

In November, a fifty-year-old Casper man was killed when the jeep in which he was a passenger hit a utility pole. The 39-year-old suspect was driving the truck when it struck another vehicle before hitting the pole. Witnesses told investigators that the driver did not appear to attempt to brake before impact. The suspect admitted to inhaling a canned air product containing difluoroethane just prior to the crash. The suspect pled guilty to a vehicular homicide charge and was sentenced to 8-12 years in prison.

On a positive note, in July a DRE with the Wyoming Highway Patrol observed a vehicle being driven erratically. The vehicle was straddling two lanes, and at first the driver refused to stop when the trooper activated his overhead red/blue lights. Not until the trooper turned on his siren did the motorist finally stop. While pulling over to stop, the driver pulled up onto the curb at the intersection of US 189 and US 30 and then stopped in the driving lane. The driver opened the door but would not get out of the vehicle. The trooper reached into the vehicle and put it in park just as the driver pushed the gas pedal to the floor. The trooper observed that the man appeared intoxicated; he was lethargic, had a blank stare, and was unable to answer basic questions. The trooper could not detect the odor of an alcoholic beverage coming from the driver and determined that the man's impairment was due to a medical condition. The man was transported by ambulance to Kemmerer and then flown via Life Flight to Utah. Medical personnel advised that the man had suffered a stroke but would make a full recovery.

Narrative

From May 31 through June 10, the fifth Drug Recognition Expert Preliminary School and Basic school was completed in Laramie. Eighteen Wyoming students from ten different agencies completed the classroom portion of the training. While 18 students started the training, only 17 completed the field certification portion of the training. One senior instructor and our course manager were both from Oregon. The remaining instructors were from Wyoming and Colorado. When the training ended, all the administrators and contributors to the program were invited to a graduation ceremony.

The Wyoming students were divided into three separate groups for the field certifications in Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Denver, Colorado. In Arizona, the evaluations were conducted at the Maricopa County Jail in downtown Phoenix with the assistance of DRE instructors from around the Phoenix area. In Colorado the evaluations were conducted at the Denver Justice Center in downtown Denver with the assistance of DRE instructors from around the Denver metropolitan area. In Utah, the evaluations were conducted at a probation and parole field office near Salt Lake City with the assistance of DRE instructors from around the Salt Lake City area. All 18 students completed the necessary evaluations for certification. Since then, the new Wyoming DREs have already completed over 25 field evaluations on a variety of charges. The majority of the evaluations were performed on subjects who had been arrested for driving under the influence.

Report submitted by Jonlee S. Anderle, Wyoming DRE Coordinator

IACP DECP State Coordinators

(As of September 1, 2012)

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(As of February 1, 2012)

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

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Region III

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

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The Drug Recognition Expert Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

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