(Page left blank intentionally)
Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERT INSIGNIA 4

2016 DEC PROGRAM NOTABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS 5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 5

2016 DEC PROGRAM COORDINATION AND SUPPORT 8

REPORTS FROM THE DEC PROGRAM STATES 11

INDIVIDUAL STATE PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS 84

DRE CASES OF INTEREST 96

IACP DRE SECTION REPRESENTATIVES 99

A summary of the activities by the United States and Canadian provinces who participate in the International DEC Program
About the IACP

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world’s largest and most influential professional association for police leaders. With more than 30,000 members in 150 countries, the IACP is a recognized leader in global policing. Since 1893, the association has been speaking out on behalf of law enforcement and advancing leadership and professionalism in policing worldwide.

The IACP is known for its commitment to shaping the future of the police profession. Through timely research, programming, and unparalleled training opportunities, the IACP is preparing current and emerging police leaders -- and the agencies and communities they serve -- to succeed in addressing the most pressing issues, threats, and challenges of the day.

The IACP is a not-for-profit 501c(3) organization headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia. The IACP is the publisher The Police Chief magazine, the leading periodical for law enforcement executives and host of the IACP Annual Conference, the largest police educational and technology exposition in the world. IACP membership is open to law enforcement professionals of all ranks, as well as non-sworn leaders across the criminal justice system. Learn more about the IACP at www.theIACP.org.
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 (DRE).

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The DRE insignia is the trademark of the DRE Section of the IACP and may not be used without permission.*
According to data from the DRE National Tracking System (NTS), in 2016, two DREs in the United States conducted over 100 enforcement evaluations. Those DREs included Officer Joseph Abrusci (DRE #7729) from the Mount Olive, New Jersey Police Department, who conducted 163 enforcement evaluations, and Officer Matt Iturria (DRE #11766), from the California Highway Patrol, who conducted 138 evaluations for the year.

The following DREs conducted between 50 and 100 evaluations according to the DRE NTS database and the DRE state coordinator annual report data:
Officer Bradley Redinger (DRE #22607), Manheim Township Police, PA – 71 evaluations
Officer Jeffrey Ford (DRE #27551), Upper Moreland Township Police, NJ – 59 evaluations
Officer Mark Mara (DRE #21714), McMinnville Police Department, TN – 57 evaluations
Officer Brad Reinhard (DRE #20840), Iowa City Police Department, IA – 56 evaluations
Officer Christopher Robbins (DRE #20172), Pennsylvania State Police – 54 evaluations
Corporal Jacob Jesse (DRE #22600), Pennsylvania State Police – 51 evaluations
Trooper Daniel Beatty (DRE #25099), Pennsylvania State Police – 50 evaluations

**Executive Summary**

Per the DEC Program state coordinator reporting, there were 8,277 DREs in the United States through December 31, 2016, an increase of 385 from 2015. Of the 8,277 DREs within the United States, 1,483 were also DRE instructors. The national DRE totals included 2,354 employed by state police/highway patrol agencies; 4,112 were affiliated with city police/municipal agencies; 1,245 were with sheriff’s departments; and 296 were with other federal and state agencies, which included tribal law enforcement. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were an additional 607 DREs in Canada; six DREs in the United Kingdom; three in Guam; and one in both China and Germany. State coordinators also reported that 2,806 law enforcement agencies in the United States had DREs assigned to their organizations in 2016.

There were 88 DRE Schools conducted in 2016, an increase of 12 schools in 2015. The 88 schools trained 1,543 officers as DREs in 2016. Additionally, there were 33 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 228 DRE instructors nationally. Since 2010, 593 DRE Schools have been conducted nationally.
During the year, there were 130 DRE recertification courses were conducted providing recertification training for approximately 2,900 DREs.

In 2016, 38,928 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing both enforcement and training evaluations, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 31,421 were enforcement evaluations, an increase of 2,879 enforcement evaluations from 2015.

![DRE Enforcement Evaluations 2011-2016](image)

**Drug Category Opinions/Predictions by DREs:**
Drug categories varied by state and region. Cannabis was the #1 predicted drug category in 27 states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin), an increase from 22 states in 2015. In Oregon, Cannabis drug category predictions more than doubled Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants, the second highest predicted drug category.

CNS Depressants was the #1 drug category predicted by DREs in seven states (Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas). CNS Stimulants was the #1 drug category predicted by DREs in seven states (California, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah and Wyoming). Narcotic Analgesics was the #1 drug category predicted in seven states, (Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont and West Virginia), two more states than in 2015.

Overall, Cannabis continued to be the most frequent drug category reported by DREs. In 2016, there were 13,603 DRE cannabis opinions, and increase of 2,723 in 2015. (CNS Stimulants were the second most reported with 10,543 opinions, followed by CNS Depressants with 10,446 opinions. Narcotic Analgesics were reported in 9,761 DRE opinions in 2016, an increase of 1,612 from 2015.)
Other notable DRE related statistics for 2016 included: Evaluation toxicology refusals – 2,544, an increase of 586 from 2015; Alcohol impairment rule-outs – 221; Medical impairment opinions – 577; No impairment detected – 2,145; Toxicology/No drugs detected by laboratories – 1,109. Poly-drugs detected through forensic toxicology increased from 10,582 in 2015 to 12,989 in 2016 (46%).

Numerous DEC Program states saw notable increases in DRE enforcement evaluations in 2016 compared to 2015. States with the largest increases included; New York (+110%); Connecticut (+85%); West Virginia (+49%); and Minnesota (+42%).

DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both SFST and ARIDE training in 2016. DRE state coordinators reported 882 SFST practitioner courses conducted nationally in 2016 training approximately 18,787 police officers (Note: Not all state’s reported SFST training information). In addition, there were 74 SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) provided nationally training 950 new SFST instructors.

**National DRE Tracking System Data**

Some positive steps were made in 2016 to gain more compliance in DREs using the DRE National Tracking System (NTS). However, continued improvements are needed nationally to gain more data collection. Data from the NTS indicates that approximately 68% of all DREs nationally are using the system. Many DEC Program states made data entry into the NTS mandatory to maintain DRE certification. Since 2000, a total of 432,959 DRE evaluations have been entered into the NTS.
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) continued to provide funding support to the IACP to employ a DEC Program manager, a regional impaired driving training coordinator, and a technical assistant. The funding also supported the certification and re-certification of DREs, expert witness resources, support to the IACP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), and support for the IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID). The IACP staff act as a liaison with NHTSA and the DEC Program state coordinators. Staff also provides technical assistance to individual state coordinators. The following is a summary of many of the noteworthy activities and programs involving IACP staff during calendar year 2015:

**DRE School Visits and Training**

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

During each of these training visits, the national coordinator and/or training coordinator met with the DEC Program state coordinator or his/her designee and provided information on the roles of the IACP, NHTSA, and the IACP DRE Section. In addition, the importance of DREs using the DRE NTS was stressed. During the visits, DRE instructors and course managers were interviewed for possible recommended revisions to the SFST, ARIDE, and DRE curricula.

**Support**

During the year, IACP DEC Program staff reviewed ARIDE and DRE course managers’ reports and forwarded recommended manual revisions through the TAP’s Curriculum Subcommittee for approval and incorporation into future curriculum updates.

**Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE)**

In 2016, 773 ARIDE classes were held nationwide, an increase of 212 classes from 2015, training 13,509 police officers, prosecutors and toxicologists, an increase of 3,159 from 2015. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 70,979 police officers, prosecutors and toxicologists have received the training. In 2016, 48 states, plus the District of Columbia conducted ARIDE training. (All ARIDE training conducted in New Jersey was completed using the on-line version and no ARIDE classes were held in Virginia in 2016).
Two states that conducted the most ARIDE training courses in 2016 were California (107 classes) and Ohio (72 classes).

**Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP)**

DITEP is an IACP drug education program that provides school educators, nurses and school resource officers with the skills needed to identify and document drug and/or alcohol impairment in students within the educational environment. In 2016, 20 states conducted 97 DITEP training classes, training approximately 2,500 school administrators, teachers, nurses and school resource officers.

**Impaired Driving Curriculum Updates**

The IACP staff, working in conjunction with NHTSA and the IACP TAP Curriculum Subcommittee, continued their involvement in updating the NHTSA SFST, SFST Refresher, ARIDE, and DRE training curriculum. The TAP Curriculum Subcommittee, also working in conjunction with NHTSA, assisted in piloting the SFST and DRE Instructor Development Course (IDC) training. During the year, IACP staff continued to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports for possible curriculum revisions or discrepancies and report those to the Curriculum Subcommittee and the curriculum workgroup.

**2016 DRE Section Activities**

The IACP DRE Section meets once a year at the IACP Annual Conference to discuss the agenda for the DAID Annual Conference, vote on the Section’s annual recognition awards, and to conduct other pertinent business. The 2016 annual meeting was held in October in San Diego, California. Discussion items included the section’s *Annual Report*; planning for the DAID Annual Conference to be held in National Harbor, Maryland; nominations for DRE Emeritus, DRE Ambassador, Karen Tarney-Bookstaff DRE of-the-Year Award; strategies for increasing membership; and the election of a third vice chair.

The section also held a mid-year meeting on August 15 during the 22nd DAID Conference held in Denver, Colorado.
Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving
The IACP 22nd Annual DAID Conference convened August 13 – 15, 2016, in Denver, Colorado, and was co-hosted by the Colorado Governor’s Office of Highway Safety. The conference was the highest attended in the 22 years of the event and drew just under 1,000 representatives from law enforcement, toxicology, prosecution, health professionals, and other stakeholders involved in impaired driving programs and initiatives.

The IACP wishes to extend its appreciation to our Colorado colleagues, particularly to the Colorado Department of Transportation, and to the NHTSA for helping make the 2016 conference one of most successful events in history.

DRE Section Recognitions
Each year at the DAID Annual Conference, the IACP DRE Section recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions to the development, support, and improvement of the DEC Program. Recognition nominations are received by the State DEC Program coordinators, forwarded to the respective DRE Section regional vice chairs, and voted on by Section members at their annual meeting. DRE Section recognitions include:

DRE Emeritus: This honor recognizes the contributions and accomplishments of former DREs who have served the DEC Program with honor, integrity, and distinction. This recognition is given only to formerly certified DREs.

DRE Ambassador: This honor is bestowed upon an individual who is not a DRE, but contributed in outstanding ways to the DEC Program.

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

Those recognized for these special recognitions were: *(Photographs available if needed)*

DRE Emeritus:
Chief of Police Eddie Buffalo, Elizabeth City Police Department, North Carolina
Mark George, Boulder County Sheriff’s Office (Retired), Colorado

DRE Ambassador:
Douglas Beirness, Ph.D., Canada

Karen Tarney-Bookstaff DRE-of-the-Year:
Officer Joey Koher, Huntington Police Department, Huntington, West Virginia

Additional information on these recognitions, such as, nomination forms, deadlines and other submission requirements, can be accessed at: [http://www.decp.org/experts/awards](http://www.decp.org/experts/awards).
Reports from the DEC Program States

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

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

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 42
- Certified DRE instructors: 8
- State Police/HP DREs: 10
- City Police Department DREs: 25
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 4
- Other agency DREs: 1
- Agencies with certified DREs: 22

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 230
- Training evaluations: 121
- Total evaluations conducted: 351

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 83
- Stimulants: 123
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 10
- Narcotic Analgesics: 131
- Inhalants: 6
- Cannabis: 156
- Poly-drug cases: 176

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 2
- Non-Impaired opinions: 19
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 9
- Toxicology - Refused: 29

#### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 19
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 2
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

#### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 254

#### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 1
- Number trained: 26
- 12
Phlebotomy Training
• Number of classes: 0
• Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
• SFST classes: 3
• Officers trained: 92
• SFST Instructor classes: 0
• Officers trained: 0

Alaska

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 36
Certified DRE instructors: 10
State Police/HP DREs: 10
City Police Department DREs: 25
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 0
Other agency DREs: 1
Agencies with certified DREs: 13

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 50
Training evaluations: 156
Total evaluations conducted: 306

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
• Depressants: 109
• Stimulants: 153
• Hallucinogens: 2
• Dissociative Anesthetics: 1
• Narcotic Analgesics: 84
• Inhalants: 2
• Cannabis: 154
• Poly-drug cases: 183

Other
• Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
• Medical Impairment: 5
• Non-Impaired Opinions: 14
• Toxicology - No Drugs: 6
• Toxicology - Refused: 2

13
DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

ARIDE Training
- ARIDE schools: 18
- Officers trained: 182

DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 2
- Officers trained: 41
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

Arizona

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 294
Certified DRE instructors: 93
State Police/HP DREs: 35
City Police Department DREs: 207
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 37
Other agency DREs: 6
Agencies with certified DREs: 48

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 787
Training evaluations: 71
Total evaluations conducted: 858
### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- Depressants: 241
- Stimulants: 203
- Hallucinogens: 35
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 5
- Narcotic Analgesics: 204
- Inhalants: 2
- Cannabis: 388
- Poly-drug cases: 306

### Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 9
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 48
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 25
- Toxicology - Refused: 0

### DRE Training

- DRE Schools: 4
- Officers trained: 47
- DRE Instructor Schools: 3
- Officers trained: 13
- DRE Recertification classes: 7

### ARIDE Training

- ARIDE Schools: 10
- Officers trained: 141

### DITEP Training

- Number of classes: 11
- Number trained: 124

### Phlebotomy Training

- Number of classes: 13
- Officers trained: 195

### SFST Training

- SFST classes: 28
- Officers trained: 544
- SFST Instructor classes: 3
- Officers trained: 17
### Arkansas

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 185
- Certified DRE instructors: 32
- State Police/HP DREs: 48
- City Police Department DREs: 120
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 17
- Other agency DREs: 7
- Agencies with certified DREs: 55

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 281
- Training evaluations: 70
- Total evaluations conducted: 351

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 149
- Stimulants: 53
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 8
- Narcotic Analgesics: 82
- Inhalants: 3
- Cannabis: 71
- Poly-drug cases: 63

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 1
- Medical Impairment: 4
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 25
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 6
- Toxicology - Refused: 27

#### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 24
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 3
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

#### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 9
- Officers trained: 134

#### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

16
### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST courses: 22
- Officers trained: 701
- SFST Instructor courses: 1
- Officers trained: 17

### California

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 1,589
- Certified DRE instructors: 209
- State Police/HP DREs: 574
- City Police Department DREs: 756
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 235
- Other agency DREs: 24
- Agencies with certified DREs: 312

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 7,367
- Training evaluations: 229
- Total evaluations conducted: 7,569

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 1,490
- Stimulants: 3,974
- Hallucinogens: 50
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 82
- Narcotic Analgesics: 1,950
- Inhalants: 107
- Cannabis: 2,864
- Poly-drug cases: 3,266

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 19
- Medical Impairment: 66
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 288
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 149
- Toxicology - Refused: 230
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Type</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
<th>Officers Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRE Training</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIDE Training</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DITEP Training</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlebotomy Training</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFST Training</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colorado**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current DREs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency DREs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

• Depressants: 130
• Stimulants: 117
• Hallucinogens: 5
• Dissociative Anesthetics: 2
• Narcotic Analgesics: 127
• Inhalants: 3
• Cannabis: 278
• Poly-drug cases: 150

Other

• Alcohol Rule Outs: 4
• Medical Rule Outs: 18
• Non-Impaired Opinions: 74
• Toxicology - No Drugs: 19
• Toxicology - Refused: 45

DRE Training

• DRE Schools: 0
• Officers trained: 0
• DRE Instructor Schools: 0
• Officers trained: 0
• DRE Recertification classes: 0

ARIDE Training

• ARIDE Schools: 10
• Officers trained: 102

DITEP Training

• Number of classes: 0
• Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training

• Number of classes: 0
• Officers trained: 0

SFST Training

• SFST classes: 4
• Officers trained: 35
• SFST Instructor classes: 2
• Officers trained: 78
**Connecticut**

### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 31
- Certified DRE instructors: 4
- State Police/HP DREs: 10
- City Police Department DREs: 21
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 0
- Other agency DREs: 0
- Agencies with certified DREs: 20

### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 122
- Training evaluations: 75
- Total evaluations conducted: 197

### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 37
- Stimulants: 32
- Hallucinogens: 2
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 10
- Narcotic Analgesics: 43
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 57
- Poly-drug cases: 33

### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 1
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 5
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 0
- Toxicology - Refused: 24

### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 4
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 5
- Officers trained: 127

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 20
Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 3
- Officers trained: 75
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

District of Columbia

Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 10
- Certified DRE instructors: 2
- State Police/HP DREs: 0
- City Police Department DREs: 1
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 0
- Other agency DREs: 9
- Agencies with certified DREs: 3

Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 31
- Training evaluations: 11
- Total evaluations conducted: 42

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 3
- Stimulants: 3
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 16
- Narcotic Analgesics: 6
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 3
- Poly-drug cases: 16

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 0
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 0
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 0
- Toxicology - Refused: 0
### DRE Training
- **DRE Schools:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 1

### ARIDE Training
- **ARIDE Schools:** 2
- **Officers trained:** 60

### DITEP Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Number trained:** 0

### Phlebotomy Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

### SFST Training
- **SFST classes:** 2
- **Officers trained:** 70
- **SFST Instructors classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

---

#### Delaware

**Current DREs**
- Certified DREs: 23
- Certified DRE instructors: 4
- State Police/HP DREs: 15
- City Police Department DREs: 7
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 0
- Other agency DREs: 1
- Agencies with certified DREs: 7

**Evaluations**
- Enforcement evaluations: 81
- Training evaluations: 132
- Total evaluations conducted: 213
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- Depressants: 15
- Stimulants: 5
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 6
- Narcotic Analgesics: 20
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 14
- Poly-drug cases: 75

Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 1
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 11
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 3
- Toxicology - Refused: 1

DRE Training

- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 9
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

ARIDE Training

- ARIDE Schools: 3
- Officers trained: 44

DITEP Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training

- SFST classes: 3
- Officers trained: 110
- SFST Instructors classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0
### Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current DREs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs:</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors:</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs:</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs:</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency DREs:</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs:</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations:</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations:</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted:</td>
<td>1,155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depressants:</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants:</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissociative Anesthetics:</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotic Analgesics:</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants:</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis:</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly-drug cases:</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Rule Outs:</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Impairment:</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Impaired Opinions:</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicology - No Drugs:</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicology - Refused:</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRE Training</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRE Schools:</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained:</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRE Instructor Schools:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRE Recertification classes:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARIDE Training</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARIDE Schools:</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained:</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DITEP Training</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of classes:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number trained:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlebotomy Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of classes:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SFST Training</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• SFST classes:</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SFST Instructor classes:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current DREs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs:</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors:</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs:</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs:</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency DREs:</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs:</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations:</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations:</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted:</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Depressants:</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stimulants:</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hallucinogens:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dissociative Anesthetics:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Narcotic Analgesics:</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inhalants:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cannabis:</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poly-drug cases:</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Alcohol Rule Outs:</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medical Impairment:</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-Impaired Opinions:</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Toxicology - No Drugs:</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Toxicology - Refused:</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DRE Training
- **DRE Schools:** 3
- **Officers trained:** 35
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 6
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 4

### ARIDE Training
- **ARIDE Schools:** 7
- **Officers trained:** 137

### DITEP Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Number trained:** 0

### Phlebotomy Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

### SFST Training
- **SFST classes:** 11
- **Officers trained:** 268
- **SFST Instructor classes:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 16

---

### Hawaii

#### Current DREs
- **Certified DREs:** 74
- **Certified DRE instructors:** 21
- **State Police/HP DREs:** N/A
- **City Police Department DREs:** 64
- **Sheriff’s Department DREs:** 8
- **Other agency DREs:** 2
- **Agencies with certified DREs:** 6

#### Evaluations
- **Enforcement evaluations:** 188
- **Training evaluations:** 9
- **Total evaluations conducted:** 277
**Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)**

- Depressants: 47
- Stimulants: 87
- Hallucinogens: 2
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 0
- Narcotic Analgesics: 36
- Inhalants: 1
- Cannabis: 147
- Poly-drug cases: 78

**Other**

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 1
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 12
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 4
- Toxicology - Refused: 14

**DRE Training**

- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 14
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

**ARIDE Training**

- ARIDE Schools: 9
- Officers trained: 94

**DITEP Training**

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

**Phlebotomy Training**

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

**SFST Training**

- SFST classes: 7
- Officers trained: 172
- SFST Instructor classes: 2
- Officers trained: 10
Idaho

**Current DREs**
- Certified DREs: 98
- Certified DRE instructors: 33
- State Police/HP DREs: 31
- City Police Department DREs: 51
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 16
- Other agency DREs: 0
- Agencies with certified DREs: 29

**Evaluations**
- Enforcement evaluations: 448
- Training evaluations: 2
- Total evaluations conducted: 450

**Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)**
- Depressants: 200
- Stimulants: 100
- Hallucinogens: 2
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 2
- Narcotic Analgesics: 117
- Inhalants: 3
- Cannabis: 102
- Poly-drug cases: 154

**Other**
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 49
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 40
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 11
- Toxicology - Refused: 5

**DRE Training**
- DRE Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

**ARIDE Training**
- ARIDE Schools: 3
- Officers trained: 69

**DITEP Training**
- Number of classes: 2
- Number trained: 190

28
### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: 7
- Officers trained: 165
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 15

### Illinois

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 83
- Certified DRE instructors: 16
- State Police/HP DREs: 16
- City Police Department DREs: 51
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 15
- Other agency DREs: 1
- Agencies with certified DREs: 54

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 263
- Training evaluations: 136
- Total evaluations conducted: 399

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 63
- Stimulants: 45
- Hallucinogens: 3
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 4
- Narcotic Analgesics: 77
- Inhalants: 4
- Cannabis: 131
- Poly-drug cases: 71

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 3
- Medical Impairment: 13
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 17
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 15
- Toxicology - Refused: 44
### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 25
- DRE Instructor Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 8
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 25
- Officers trained: 448

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 1
- Number trained: 12

### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk
- SFST Instructor classes: 3
- Officers trained: 63

### Indiana

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 159
- Certified DRE instructors: 33
- State Police/HP DREs: 14
- City Police Department DREs: 80
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 44
- Other agency DREs: 4
- Agencies with certified DREs: 54

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 532
- Training evaluations: 212
- Total evaluations conducted: 744
### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- **Depressants:** 194
- **Stimulants:** 109
- **Hallucinogens:** 3
- **Dissociative Anesthetics:** 5
- **Narcotic Analgesics:** 168
- **Inhalants:** 0
- **Cannabis:** 273
- **Poly-drug cases:** 131

### Other

- **Alcohol Rule Outs:** 0
- **Medical Impairment:** 10
- **Non-Impaired Opinions:** 87
- **Toxicology - No Drugs:** 16
- **Toxicology - Refused:** 33

### DRE Training

- **DRE Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 16
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 6
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 1

### ARIDE Training

- **ARIDE Schools:** 3
- **Officers trained:** 72

### DITEP Training

- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Number trained:** 0

### Phlebotomy Training

- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Number of students:** 0

### SFST Training

- **SFST classes:** 8
- **Officers trained:** 426
- **SFST Instructor classes:** 2
- **Officers trained:** 50
### Iowa

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 140
- Certified DRE instructors: 19
- State Police/HP DREs: 34
- City Police Department DREs: 62
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 36
- Other Agency DREs: 8
- Agencies with certified DREs: 81

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 844
- Training evaluations: 82
- Total evaluations conducted: 926

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 177
- Stimulants: 300
- Hallucinogens: 10
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 9
- Narcotic Analgesics: 117
- Inhalants: 8
- Cannabis: 440
- Poly-drug cases: 259

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 3
- Medical Impairment: 21
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 59
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 32
- Toxicology - Refused: 154

#### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 11
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 4
- DRE Recertification classes: 4

#### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 11
- Officers trained: 220

#### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 32
Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 6
- Officers trained: 230
- SFST Instructor classes: 2
- Officers trained: 35

Kansas

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 76
Certified DRE instructors: 13
State Police/HP DREs: 23
City Police Department DREs: 39
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 14
Other agency DREs: 0
Agencies with certified DREs: 28

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 308
Training evaluations: 54
Total evaluations conducted: 362

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 143
- Stimulants: 90
- Hallucinogens: 1
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 12
- Narcotic Analgesics: 52
- Inhalants: 5
- Cannabis: 123
- Poly-drug cases: 84

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 6
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 17
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 2
- Toxicology - Refused: 19

33
### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 6

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 29
- Officers trained: 498

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 2
- Number trained: 78

### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: 32
- Officers trained: 576
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 0

---

### Kentucky

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 70
- Certified DRE instructors: 11
- State Police/HP DREs: 19
- City Police Department DREs: 44
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 5
- Other agency DREs: 2
- Agencies with certified DREs: 25

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 188
- Training evaluations: 42
- Total evaluations conducted: 230
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- Depressants: 56
- Stimulants: 80
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 7
- Narcotic Analgesics: 71
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 90
- Poly-drug cases: 95

Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 1
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 4
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 6
- Toxicology - Refused: 14

DRE Training

- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 12
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 2

ARIDE Training

- ARIDE Schools: 10
- Officers trained: 213

DITEP Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training

- SFST classes: 15
- Officers trained: 246
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0
### Louisiana

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 107
- Certified DRE instructors: 18
- State Police/HP DREs: 54
- City Police Department DREs: 15
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 24
- Other agency DREs: 14
- Agencies with certified DREs: 24

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 197
- Training evaluations: 120
- Total evaluations conducted: 317

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 82
- Stimulants: 47
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 5
- Narcotic Analgesics: 62
- Inhalants: 1
- Cannabis: 108
- Poly-drug cases: 79

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 2
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 9
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 9
- Toxicology - Refused: 28

#### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 33
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 1
- DRE Recertification classes: 2

#### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 15
- Officers trained: 220

#### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 2
- Number trained: 220
### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: 11
- Officers trained: 157
- SFST Instructor classes: 2
- Officers trained: 41

### Maine

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 91
- Certified DRE instructors: 17
- State Police/HP DREs: 13
- City Police Department DREs: 66
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 11
- Other agency DREs: 1
- Agencies with certified DREs: 56

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 412
- Training evaluations: 101
- Total evaluations conducted: 513

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 189
- Stimulants: 72
- Hallucinogens: 2
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 2
- Narcotic Analgesics: 221
- Inhalants: 3
- Cannabis: 202
- Poly-drug cases: 235

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 12
- Medical Impairment: 15
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 43
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 14
- Toxicology - Refused: 26
**DRE Training**
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 21
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 3
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

**ARIDE Training**
- ARIDE Schools: 7
- Officers trained: 123

**DITEP Training**
- Number of classes: 1
- Number trained: 30

**Phlebotomy Training**
- Number of classes: 6
- Officers trained: 30

**SFST Training**
- SFST classes: 10
- Officers trained: 128
- SFST Instructor classes: 2
- Officers trained: 21

---

**Maryland**

**Current DREs**
- Certified DREs: 151
- Certified DRE instructors: 38
- State Police/HP DREs: 30
- City Police Department DREs: 26
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 27
- Other agency DREs: 68
- Agencies with certified DREs: 37

**Evaluations**
- Enforcement evaluations: 795
- Training evaluations: Unk
- Total evaluations conducted: 795
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- Depressants: 330
- Stimulants: 87
- Hallucinogens: 2
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 87
- Narcotic Analgesics: 282
- Inhalants: 6
- Cannabis: 195
- Poly-drug cases: 271

Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 10
- Medical Impairment: 16
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 75
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 23
- Toxicology - Refused: 299

DRE Training

- DRE Schools: 1
- Number of students: 32
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 10
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

ARIDE Training

- ARIDE Schools: 16
- Officers trained: 273

DITEP Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training

- SFST classes: Unk
- Offices trained: Unk
- SFST Instructor classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk
Massachusetts

### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 116
- Certified DRE instructors: 17
- State Police/HP DREs: 31
- City Police Department DREs: 82
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 0
- Other Agency DREs: 3
- Agencies with certified DREs: 60

### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 378
- Training evaluations: 321
- Total evaluations conducted: 699

### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 122
- Stimulants: 47
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 13
- Narcotic Analgesics: 147
- Inhalants: 3
- Cannabis: 93
- Poly-drug cases: 129

### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 10
- Medical Impairment: 12
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 20
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 0
- Toxicology - Refused: 177

### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 31
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 8
- Officers trained: 202

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 2
- Number trained: 79


## Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

## SFST Training
- SFST classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk
- SFST Instructor classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk

## Michigan
### Current DREs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs:</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors:</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs:</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs:</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency DREs:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs:</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evaluations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations:</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations:</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted:</td>
<td>757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 123
- Stimulants: 70
- Hallucinogens: 1
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 3
- Narcotic Analgesics: 101
- Inhalants: 2
- Cannabis: 273
- Poly-drug cases: 240

## Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 6
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 41
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 26
- Toxicology - Refused: 5
DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 22
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 17
- Officers trained: 495

DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 116
- Officers trained: 1,659
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 16

Minnesota

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 201
Certified DRE instructors: 55
State Police/HP DREs: 35
City Police Department DREs: 122
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 37
Other agency DREs: 7
Agencies with certified DREs: 103

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 671
Training evaluations: 231
Total evaluations conducted: 902
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- Depressants: 226
- Stimulants: 395
- Hallucinogens: 3
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 12
- Narcotic Analgesics: 221
- Inhalants: 4
- Cannabis: 319
- Poly-drug cases: 356

Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 5
- Medical Impairment: 7
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 40
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 18
- Toxicology - Refused: 9

DRE Training

- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 32
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 14
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

ARIDE Training

- ARIDE Schools: 29
- Officers trained: 556

DITEP Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training

- Number of classes: 1
- Officers trained: 8

SFST Training

- SFST classes: 31
- Officers trained: 554
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 16
### Mississippi

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 23
- Certified DRE instructors: 8
- State Police/HP DREs: 3
- City Police Department DREs: 14
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 5
- Other Agency DREs: 1
- Agencies with certified DREs: 16

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 74
- Training evaluations: 2
- Total evaluations conducted: 76

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 20
- Stimulants: 17
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 2
- Narcotic Analgesics: 12
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 34
- Poly-drug cases: 20

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 1
- Medical Impairment: 2
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 7
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 2
- Toxicology - Refused: 8

#### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

#### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 20

#### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 44
### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: 8
- Officers trained: 138
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 20

### Missouri

#### Current DREs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency DREs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Evaluations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 294
- Stimulants: 250
- Hallucinogens: 3
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 9
- Narcotic Analgesics: 266
- Inhalants: 2
- Cannabis: 409
- Poly-drug cases: 307

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 19
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 29
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 10
- Toxicology - Refused: 53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Type</th>
<th>DRE Training</th>
<th>ARIDE Training</th>
<th>DITEP Training</th>
<th>Phlebotomy Training</th>
<th>SFST Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DRE Schools:</td>
<td>• ARIDE Schools:</td>
<td>• Number of classes:</td>
<td>• Number of classes:</td>
<td>• SFST classes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>• Number trained:</td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DRE Instructor Schools:</td>
<td>• ARIDE Instructor classes:</td>
<td>• SFST Instructor classes:</td>
<td>• SFST Instructor classes:</td>
<td>• SFST Instructor classes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
<td>• Officers trained:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Montana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Type</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Current DREs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Certified DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Certified DRE instructors:</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Police/HP DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>City Police Department DREs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Certified DRE instructors:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Certified DRE instructors:</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Police/HP DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>City Police Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>City Police Department DREs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>State Police/HP DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Police/HP DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Other agency DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other agency DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other agency DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other agency DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other agency DREs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agencies with certified DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agencies with certified DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agencies with certified DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agencies with certified DREs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agencies with certified DREs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Type</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Evaluations</strong></td>
<td><strong>Enforcement evaluations:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Training evaluations:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total evaluations conducted:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total evaluations conducted:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>272</strong></td>
<td><strong>272</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>347</strong></td>
<td><strong>347</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- Depressants: 55
- Stimulants: 82
- Hallucinogens: 1
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 2
- Narcotic Analgesics: 28
- Inhalants: 1
- Cannabis: 100
- Poly-drug cases: 70

Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 3
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 21
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 14
- Toxicology - Refused: 42

DRE Training

- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 14
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 8

ARIDE Training

- ARIDE Schools: 12
- Officers trained: 135

DITEP Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training

- SFST classes: 6
- Officers trained: 255
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0
### Nebraska

**Current DREs**
- Certified DREs: 111
- Certified DRE instructors: 17
- State Police/HP DREs: 32
- City Police Department DREs: 59
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 20
- Other agency DREs: 0
- Agencies with certified DREs: 30

**Evaluations**
- Enforcement evaluations: 508
- Training evaluations: 96
- Total evaluations conducted: 606

**Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)**
- Depressants: 209
- Stimulants: 114
- Hallucinogens: 2
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 9
- Narcotic Analgesics: 57
- Inhalants: 3
- Cannabis: 333
- Poly-drug cases: 155

**Other**
- Alcohol-Rule Outs: 1
- Medical Impairment: 10
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 20
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 14
- Toxicology - Refused: 50

**DRE Training**
- DRE Schools: 1
  - Officers trained: 20
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
  - Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

**ARIDE Training**
- ARIDE Schools: 7
  - Officers trained: 108

**DITEP Training**
- Number of classes: 0
  - Number trained: 48
Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 3*
- Officers trained: 123*
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

*Statewide SFST courses are not tracked by the NE HSO. Only classes held at the NE Law Enforcement Training Center are tracked.

Nevada

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 79
Certified DRE instructors: 20
State Police/HP DREs: 16
City Police Department DREs: 45
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 29
Other agency DREs: 10
Agencies with certified DREs: 28

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 121
Training evaluations: 94
Total evaluations conducted: 217

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 24
- Stimulants: 77
- Hallucinogens: 3
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 0
- Narcotic Analgesics: 39
- Inhalants: 1
- Cannabis: 73
- Poly-drug cases: 49

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 2
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 24
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 6
- Toxicology - Refused: 0
### DRE Training
- **DRE Schools:** 4
- **Officers trained:** 33
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 3
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 1

### ARIDE Training
- **ARIDE Schools:** 20
- **Officers trained:** 302

### DITEP Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Number trained:** 0

### Phlebotomy Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

### SFST Training
- **SFST classes:** 12
- **Officers trained:** 244
- **SFST Instructor classes:** 3
- **Officers trained:** 34

### New Hampshire

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 108
- Certified DRE instructors: 24
- State Police/HP DREs: 41
- City Police Department DREs: 66
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 1
- Other agency DREs: 0
- Agencies with certified DREs: 46

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 114
- Training evaluations: 45
- Total evaluations conducted: 159
### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depressants</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissociative Anesthetics</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotic Analgesics</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly-drug cases</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Rule Outs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Impairment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Impaired Opinions</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicology - No Drugs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicology - Refused</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DRE Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRE Schools</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRE Instructor Schools</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRE Recertification classes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ARIDE Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARIDE Schools</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DITEP Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of classes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number trained</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phlebotomy Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of classes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SFST Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFST classes</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFST Instructor classes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### New Jersey

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 426
- Certified DRE instructors: 69
- State Police/HP DREs: 115
- City Police Department DREs: 187
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 2
- Other agency DREs: 10
- Agencies with certified DREs: 123

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 1,589
- Training evaluations: 289
- Total evaluations conducted: 1,875

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 489
- Stimulants: 375
- Hallucinogens: 9
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 40
- Narcotic Analgesics: 735
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 423
- Poly-drug cases: 645

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 28
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 139
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 25
- Toxicology - Refused: 231

#### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 3
- Officers trained: 78
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 21
- DRE Recertification classes: 4

#### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE classes: *
- Officers trained: 103

#### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 52
### Phlebotomy Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

### SFST Training
- **SFST classes:** 33
- **Officers trained:** 779
- **SFST Instructor classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

*ARIDE training is conducted using the On-Line training.*

---

#### New Mexico

**Current DREs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of DRE</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs:</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors:</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs:</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs:</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency DREs:</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs:</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evaluations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Evaluation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations:</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations:</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted:</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)**

- **Depressants:** 46
- **Stimulants:** 45
- **Hallucinogens:** 1
- **Dissociative Anesthetics:** 2
- **Narcotic Analgesics:** 18
- **Inhalants:** 0
- **Cannabis:** 50
- **Poly-drug cases:** 49

**Other**

- **Alcohol Rule Outs:** 0
- **Medical Impairment:** 11
- **Non-Impaired Opinions:** 11
- **Toxicology - No Drugs:** 8
- **Toxicology - Refused:** 5

53
DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 19
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 1
- DRE Recertification classes: 3

ARIDE Training
- ARIDE classes: 8
- Officers trained: 122

DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

New York

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 217
Certified DRE instructors: 22
State Police/HP DREs: 55
City Police Department DREs: 99
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 58
Other agency DREs: 5
Agencies with certified DREs: 97

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 1,874
Training evaluations: 273
Total evaluations conducted: 2,147
### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 677
- Stimulants: 328
- Hallucinogens: 33
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 61
- Narcotic Analgesics: 712
- Inhalants: 8
- Cannabis: 756
- Poly-drug cases:

### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 12
- Medical Impairment: 22
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 103
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 62
- Toxicology - Refused: 236

### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 40
- DRE Instructor Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 20
- DRE Recertification classes: 7

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 12
- Officers trained: 335

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 11
- Number trained: 208

### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk
- SFST Instructor classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk
# North Carolina

## Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 156
- Certified DRE instructors: 21
- State Police/HP DREs: 45
- City Police Department DREs: 79
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 14
- Other Agency DREs: 18
- Agencies with certified DREs: 60

## Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 568
- Training evaluations: 133
- Total evaluations conducted: 701

## Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 356
- Stimulants: 94
- Hallucinogens: 2
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 11
- Narcotic Analgesics: 229
- Inhalants: 4
- Cannabis: 226
- Poly-drug cases: 293

## Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 1
- Medical Impairment: 16
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 68
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 18
- Toxicology - Refused: 11

## DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 18
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

## ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 42
- Officers trained: 506

## DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 2
- Number trained: 35
  56
Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 142
- Officers trained: 1,582
- SFST Instructor classes: 9
- Officers trained: 71

North Dakota

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 55
Certified DRE instructors: 7
State Police/HP DREs: 8
City Police Department DREs: 40
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 7
Other agency DREs: 0
Agencies with certified DREs: 17

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 166
Training evaluations: 82
Total evaluations conducted: 249

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 23
- Stimulants: 67
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 1
- Narcotic Analgesics: 23
- Inhalants: 2
- Cannabis: 63
- Poly-drug cases: 73

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 2
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 18
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 13
- Toxicology - Refused: 18

57
### DRE Training
- **DRE Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 14
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 1

### ARIDE Training
- **ARIDE Schools:** 4
- **Officers trained:** 96

### DITEP Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Number trained:** 0

### Phlebotomy Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

### SFST Training
- **SFST classes:** Unk
- **Officers trained:** Unk
- **SFST Instructor classes:** Unk
- **Officers trained:** Unk

---

### Ohio

#### Current DREs
- **Certified DREs:** 197
- **Certified DRE instructors:** 17
- **State Police/HP DREs:** 82
- **City Police Department DREs:** 96
- **Sheriff’s Department DREs:** 19
- **Other agency DREs:** 1
- **Agencies with certified DREs:** 92

#### Evaluations
- **Enforcement evaluations:** 680
- **Training evaluations:** 165
- **Total evaluations conducted:** 845
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- Depressants: 195
- Stimulants: 143
- Hallucinogens: 1
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 7
- Narcotic Analgesics: 239
- Inhalants: 2
- Cannabis: 279
- Poly-drug cases: 175

Other

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 3
- Medical Impairment: 19
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 40
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 38
- Toxicology - Refused: 100

DRE Training

- DRE Schools: 4
- Officers trained: 58
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

ARIDE Training

- ARIDE Schools: 72
- Officers trained: 1,652

DITEP Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training

- SFST classes: 6
- Officers trained: 253
- SFST Instructor classes: 3
- Officers trained: 18
## Oklahoma

### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 208
- Certified DRE instructors: 76
- State Police/HP DREs: 37
- City Police Department DREs: 144
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 17
- Other agency DREs: 10
- Agencies with certified DREs: 49

### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 266
- Training evaluations: 125
- Total evaluations conducted: 397

### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 157
- Stimulants: 115
- Hallucinogens: 1
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 9
- Narcotic Analgesics: 98
- Inhalants: 4
- Cannabis: 123
- Poly-drug cases: 158

### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 3
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 27
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 11
- Toxicology - Refused: 51

### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 26
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 8
- DRE Recertification classes: 2

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 20
- Officers trained: 326

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 60
Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 7
- Officers trained: 430
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

Oregon

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 211
Certified DRE instructors: 42
State Police/HP DREs: 37
City Police Department DREs: 125
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 48
Other agency DREs: 1
Agencies with certified DREs: 70

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 1,810
Training evaluations: 193
Total evaluations conducted: 2,003

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 403
- Stimulants: 470
- Hallucinogens: 17
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 5
- Narcotic Analgesics: 392
- Inhalants: 9
- Cannabis: 849
- Poly-drug cases: 763

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 15
- Medical Impairment: 49
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 98
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 74
- Toxicology - Refused: 24
## DRE Training
- **DRE Schools:** 2
- **Officers trained:** 28
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 0

## ARIDE Training
- **ARIDE Schools:** 16
- **Officers trained:** 213

## DITEP Training
- **Number of classes:** 1
- **Number trained:** 60

## Phlebotomy Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Officer trained:** 0

## SFST Training
- **SFST classes:** Unk
- **Officers trained:** 882
- **SFST Instructor classes:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 13

## Pennsylvania
### Current DREs
- **Certified DREs:** 179
- **Certified DRE instructors:** 19
- **State Police/HP DREs:** 96
- **City Police Department DREs:** 61
- **Sheriff’s Department DREs:** 0
- **Other agency DREs:** 1
- **Agencies with certified DREs:** 34

### Evaluations
- **Enforcement evaluations:** 1,822
- **Training evaluations:** 372
- **Total evaluations conducted:** 2,194
**Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)**

- Depressants: 612
- Stimulants: 272
- Hallucinogens: 1
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 22
- Narcotic Analgesics: 680
- Inhalants: 7
- Cannabis: 655
- Poly-drug cases: 541

**Other**

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 35
- Medical Impairment: 34
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 154
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 67
- Toxicology - Refused: 120

**DRE Training**

- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 28
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 6
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

**ARIDE Training**

- ARIDE Schools: 24
- Officers trained: 567

**DITEP Training**

- Number of classes: 2
- Number trained: 192

**Phlebotomy Training**

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

**SFST Training**

- SFST classes: 27
- Officers trained: 744
- SFST Instructor classes: 4
- Officers trained: 48
### Rhode Island

#### Current DREs
- **Certified DREs:** 64
- **Certified DRE instructors:** 12
- **State Police/HP DREs:** 9
- **City Police Department DREs:** 54
- **Sheriff's Department DREs:** 0
- **Other agency DREs:** 1
- **Agencies with certified DREs:** 32

#### Evaluations
- **Enforcement evaluations:** 101
- **Training evaluations:** 175
- **Total evaluations conducted:** 276

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- **Depressants:** 52
- **Stimulants:** 124
- **Hallucinogens:** 2
- **Dissociative Anesthetics:** 4
- **Narcotic Analgesics:** 116
- **Inhalants:** 0
- **Cannabis:** 130
- **Poly-drug cases:** 158

#### Other
- **Alcohol Rule Outs:** 8
- **Medical Impairment:** 2
- **Non-Impaired Opinions:** 10
- **Toxicology - No Drugs:** 2
- **Toxicology - Refused:** 48

#### DRE Training
- **DRE Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 12
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 1

#### ARIDE Training
- **ARIDE Schools:** 2
- **Officers trained:** 32

#### DITEP Training
- **Number of classes:** 5
- **Number trained:** 64
### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: 3
- Officers trained: 130
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Number of students: 0

### South Carolina

#### Current DREs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs:</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors:</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs:</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs:</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency DREs:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs:</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Evaluations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations:</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations:</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted:</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 105
- Stimulants: 93
- Hallucinogens: 4
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 7
- Narcotic Analgesics: 82
- Inhalants: 5
- Cannabis: 132
- Poly-drug cases: 119

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 3
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 14
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 4
- Toxicology - Refused: 27
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Program</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
<th>Number of Officers Trained</th>
<th>Certification Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRE Training</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIDE Training</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DITEP Training</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlebotomy Training</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFST Training</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**South Dakota**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current DREs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs:</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors:</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs:</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs:</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs:</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Agency DREs:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs:</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations:</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations:</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted:</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

- **Depressants:** 79
- **Stimulants:** 65
- **Hallucinogens:** 1
- **Dissociative Anesthetics:** 6
- **Narcotic Analgesics:** 36
- **Inhalants:** 2
- **Cannabis:** 93
- **Poly-drug cases:** 69

### Other

- **Alcohol Rule Outs:** 0
- **Medical Impairment:** 4
- **Non-Impaired Opinions:** 18
- **Toxicology - No Drugs:** 31
- **Toxicology - Refused:** 1

### DRE Training

- **DRE Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 7
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 6
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 1

### ARIDE Training

- **ARIDE Schools:** 11
  - **Number of students:** 112

### DITEP Training

- **Number of classes:** 0
  - **Number trained:** 0

### Phlebotomy Training

- **Number of classes:** 0
  - **Officers trained:** 0

### SFST Training

- **SFST classes:** 4
  - **Officers trained:** 124
  - **SFST Instructor classes:** 0
  - **Officers trained:** 0
### Tennessee

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 186
- Certified DRE instructors: 11
- State Police/HP DREs: 63
- City Police Department DREs: 75
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 45
- Other Agency DREs: 3
- Agencies with certified DREs: 79

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 254
- Training evaluations: 370
- Total evaluations conducted: 624

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 78
- Stimulants: 147
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 0
- Narcotic Analgesics: 93
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 91
- Poly-drug cases: 126

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 15
- Medical Impairment: 8
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 17
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 20
- Toxicology - Refused: 6

#### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 38
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 1
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

#### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 11
- Officers trained: 221

#### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 68
Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 13
- Officers trained: 255
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 21

Texas

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 410
Certified DRE instructors: 47
State Police/HP DREs: 94
City Police Department DREs: 239
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 52
Other Agency DREs: 8
Agencies with certified DREs: 99

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 1,008
Training evaluations: 441
Total evaluations conducted: 1,458

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 680
- Stimulants: 282
- Hallucinogens: 4
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 61
- Narcotic Analgesics: 302
- Inhalants: 12
- Cannabis: 578
- Poly-drug cases: 631

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 7
- Medical Impairment: 25
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 208
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 46
- Toxicology - Refused: 32
### DRE Training
- **DRE Schools:** 2
- **Officers trained:** 45
- **DRE Instructor Schools:** 1
- **Officers trained:** 6
- **DRE Recertification classes:** 8

### ARIDE Training
- **ARIDE Schools:** 21*
- **Number of students:** 452

### DITEP Training
- **Number of classes:** 13
- **Number trained:** 487

### Phlebotomy Training
- **Number of classes:** 0
- **Officers trained:** 0

### SFST Training
- **SFST classes:** Unk
- **Officers trained:** Unk
- **SFST Instructor classes:** Unk
- **Officers trained:** Unk

### Utah

#### Current DREs
- **Certified DREs:** 102
- **Certified DRE instructors:** 41
- **State Police/HP DREs:** 38
- **City Police Department DREs:** 45
- **Sheriff’s Department DREs:** 16
- **Other Agency DREs:** 3
- **Agencies with certified DREs:** 43

#### Evaluations
- **Enforcement evaluations:** 145
- **Training evaluations:** 122
- **Total evaluations conducted:** 267
Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 48
- Stimulants: 96
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 4
- Narcotic Analgesics: 51
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 56
- Poly-drug cases: 73

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 5
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 10
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 6
- Toxicology - Refused: 1

DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 20
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 9
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 10
- Officers trained: 212

DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 4
- Officers trained: 25

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 25
- Officers trained: 300
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0
Vermont

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 42
Certified DRE instructors: 4
State Police/HP DREs: 14
City Police Department DREs: 18
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 2
Other Agency DREs: 4
Agencies with certified DREs: 22

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 251
Training evaluations: 36
Total evaluations conducted: 287

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 82
- Stimulants: 46
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 4
- Narcotic Analgesics: 104
- Inhalants: 3
- Cannabis: 101
- Poly-drug cases: 94

Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 6
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 26
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 6
- Toxicology - Refused: 72

DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 11
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 2

ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 5
- Officers trained: 99

DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 2
- Number trained: 31
### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: 5
- Officers trained: 111
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### Virginia

#### Current DREs
Certified DREs: 3
Certified DRE instructors: 1
State Police/HP DREs: 1
City Police Department DREs: 0
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 0
Other Agency DREs: 2
Agencies with certified DREs: 2

#### Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 1
Training evaluations: 35
Total evaluations conducted: 36

### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 1
- Stimulants: 0
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 0
- Narcotic Analgesics: 0
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 1
- Poly-drug cases: 1

### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 0
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 0
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 0
- Toxicology - Refused: 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Type</th>
<th>DRE Training</th>
<th>ARIDE Training</th>
<th>DITEP Training</th>
<th>Phlebotomy Training</th>
<th>SFST Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRE Schools:</td>
<td>Number of ARIDE Schools:</td>
<td>Number of classes:</td>
<td>Number of classes:</td>
<td>SFST classes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers trained:</td>
<td>Number of students:</td>
<td>Number trained:</td>
<td>Number trained:</td>
<td>Officers trained:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRE Instructor Schools:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Officers trained:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officers trained:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DRE Recertification classes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Washington**

**Current DREs**
- Certified DREs: 204
- Certified DRE instructors: 59
- State Police/HP DREs: 77
- City Police Department DREs: 81
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 43
- Other Agency DREs: 3
- Agencies with certified DREs: 67

**Evaluations**
- Enforcement evaluations: 527
- Training evaluations: 67
- Total evaluations conducted: 594
### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 66
- Stimulants: 53
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 3
- Narcotic Analgesics: 88
- Inhalants: 5
- Cannabis: 116

### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 1
- Medical Impairment: 11
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 54
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 16
- Toxicology - Refused: 4

### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 3
- Officers trained: 30
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 4
- DRE Recertification classes: 1

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 17
- Officers trained: 241

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 6
- Number trained: 131

### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: 17
- Officers trained: 504
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 21
**West Virginia**

### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 26
- Certified DRE instructors: 6
- State Police/HP DREs: 6
- City Police Department DREs: 8
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 12
- Other Agency DREs: 0
- Agencies with certified DREs: 14

### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 403
- Training evaluations: 27
- Total evaluations conducted: 430

### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 125
- Stimulants: 71
- Hallucinogens: 0
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 2
- Narcotic Analgesics: 157
- Inhalants: 3
- Cannabis: 103

### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 0
- Medical Impairment: 1
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 10
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 0
- Toxicology - Refused: 0

### DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 9
- DRE Instructor Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0
- DRE Recertification classes: 0
- Number of students: 0

### ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 18
- Officers trained: 278

### DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 76
### Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### SFST Training
- SFST classes: Unk
- Officers trained: Unk
- SFST Instructor classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

### Wisconsin

#### Current DREs
- Certified DREs: 242
- Certified DRE instructors: 29
- State Police/HP DREs: 4
- City Police Department DREs: 79
- Sheriff’s Department DREs: 34
- Other Agency DREs: 1
- Agencies with certified DREs: 118

#### Evaluations
- Enforcement evaluations: 915
- Training evaluations: 375
- Total evaluations conducted: 1,291

#### Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)
- Depressants: 360
- Stimulants: 272
- Hallucinogens: 3
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 5
- Narcotic Analgesics: 286
- Inhalants: 0
- Cannabis: 460
- Poly-drug cases: 255

#### Other
- Alcohol Rule Outs: 2
- Medical Impairment: 22
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 39
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 46
- Toxicology - Refused: 47
DRE Training
- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 23
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 4
- DRE Recertification classes: 3

ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 25
- Officers trained: 502

DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 7
- Number trained: 165

Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 24
- Officers trained: 497
- SFST Instructor classes: 4
- Officers trained: 51

Wyoming

Current DREs
Certified DREs: 77
Certified DRE instructors: 32
State Police/HP DREs: 12
City Police Department DREs: 39
Sheriff’s Department DREs: 19
Other Agency DREs: 7
Agencies with certified DREs: 32

Evaluations
Enforcement evaluations: 283
Training evaluations: 124
Total evaluations conducted: 407
**Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)**

- Depressants: 89
- Stimulants: 171
- Hallucinogens: 5
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 4
- Narcotic Analgesics: 102
- Inhalants: 4
- Cannabis: 145
- Poly-drug cases: 170

**Other**

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 4
- Medical Impairment: 6
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 37
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 24
- Toxicology - Refused: 12

**DRE Training**

- DRE Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 18
- DRE Instructor Schools: 1
- Officers trained: 8
- DRE Recertification classes: 0

**ARIDE Training**

- ARIDE Schools: 6
- Officers trained: 85

**DITEP Training**

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0

**Phlebotomy Training**

- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

**SFST Training**

- SFST classes: 3
- Officers trained: 108
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 3
U.S. DEC Program States Totals
DRE Year End Summary Report 2016

Current DREs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of DRE</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified DREs</td>
<td>7,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified DRE instructors</td>
<td>1,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Police/HP DREs</td>
<td>2,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Police Department DREs</td>
<td>5,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Department DREs</td>
<td>1,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Agency DREs</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies with certified DREs</td>
<td>3,681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Evaluation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement evaluations</td>
<td>31,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training evaluations</td>
<td>7,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total evaluations conducted</td>
<td>38,724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depressants</td>
<td>10,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>10,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissociative Anesthetics</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotic Analgesics</td>
<td>9,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>13,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly-drug cases</td>
<td>12,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Rule Outs</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Impairment</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Impaired Opinions</td>
<td>2,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicology - No Drugs</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicology - Refused</td>
<td>2,544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DRE Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRE Schools</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>1,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRE Instructor Schools</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers trained</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRE Recertification classes</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARIDE Training
- ARIDE Schools: 773
- Officers trained: 13,509

DITEP Training
- Number of classes: 97
- Number trained: 2,589

Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 23
- Officers trained: 258

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 882
- Officers trained: 18,787
- SFST Instructor classes: 74
- Officers trained: 950
**Current DREs**

- Certified DREs: 607
- Certified DRE instructors: 103
- Agencies with certified DREs: 91

**Evaluations**

- Enforcement evaluations: 1,922
- Training evaluations: 1,249
- Total evaluations conducted: 3,033

**Drug Category (DRE’s Opinion)**

- Depressants: 606
- Stimulants: 467
- Hallucinogens: 16
- Dissociative Anesthetics: 61
- Narcotic Analgesics: 322
- Inhalants: 2
- Cannabis: 467
- Poly-drug cases: 686

**Other**

- Alcohol Rule Outs: 20
- Medical Impairment: 64
- Non-Impaired Opinions: 243
- Toxicology - No Drugs: 45
- Toxicology - Refused: 347

**DRE Training**

- DRE Schools: 12
- Officers trained: 87
- DRE Instructor Schools: 2
- Officers trained: 6
- DRE Recertification classes: 17

**ARIDE Training**

- ARIDE Schools: 0
- Officers trained: 0

**DITEP Training**

- Number of classes: 0
- Number trained: 0
Phlebotomy Training
- Number of classes: 0
- Officers trained: 0

SFST Training
- SFST classes: 17
- Officers trained: 265
- SFST Instructor classes: 1
- Officers trained: 4
Individual State Program Highlights

Alabama
2016 proved to be another successful year with the Alabama DEC Program, which included a 119% increase in DRE enforcement evaluations from 2015. Two DRE schools were conducted during the year, increasing the state’s DRE totals to 42 officers.
Submitted by Sergeant Chad Blankinchip, Alabama State Police, AL DRE State Coordinator

Alaska
In 2016, Alaska continued to send all new DRE candidates out of state for classroom training and field certifications due to the lack of subject volume to successfully complete the mandatory field certifications. California and Texas were instrumental in assisting Alaska certify thirteen of its newest DREs.
Submitted by Lieutenant David Hanson, Alaska State Troopers, AK DRE State Coordinator

Arizona
In 2016, the Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office continued to provide DRE field certification training for a number of states unable to conduct the training in their states. In all, 14 states used the MCSO intake center, training approximately 380 officers. To accomplish this, the MCSO intake staff assisted in locating over 1,500 intake subjects to participate in the field certification process.
Submitted by Sergeant Robert Rowley, Scottsdale Police Department, AZ DRE State Coordinator

Arkansas
The Arkansas DEC Program had a complete staffing turnover in 2016, losing its State Coordinator and DRE Program Specialist. The positions have since been filled by individuals looking to take the program to a new level of excellence. One area of concern continues to be DREs in rural areas finding it difficult to obtain evaluations, particularly having one witnessed by an instructor for their recertification requirement. To assist with this, evaluation nights were held in urban areas. With the legalization of medical marijuana in the state, it is anticipated there will be more support for the DEC Program and provide the opportunity for alternative means of training and DRE retention.
Submitted by Tara Amuimuia, Arkansas Criminal Justice Institute, AR DRE State Coordinator

California
During 2016, 397 new DREs were certified in California. The California DEC Program increased training courses offered and certified numerous local, county, and state law enforcement officers in ARIDE, Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP) and SFST. All 11 objectives set forth by the California Office of Traffic Safety grant were accomplished and seven of those objectives were exceeded. In addition to accomplishing the goals and objectives of the grant, the DEC Program continued to work with the California Highway Patrol (CHP) field Divisions to provide ARIDE training to all officers. The goal is to have 100 percent of CHP officers ARIDE trained by December 2017.

In addition, the DEC Program worked with local agencies to provide DRE-related training in their geographical locations. Those police departments included the Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura, Fullerton, Glendale, Santa Rosa, and San Ramon. The DEC Program also assisted with training DREs
from other states and countries, including Alaska, American Samoa, China, Guam, New Mexico and South Dakota.

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

Colorado
Colorado hosted the 22nd Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Denver from August 13 – August 15, 2016. One-hundred and fifty-five (155) Colorado DREs representing over 52 agencies attended the conference. This was the highest attended event in IACP history with just under 1,000 attendees. In addition, the HSO independently arranged for over 50 DREs, representing 24 States, to tour marijuana grow and retail facilities.

During the year, the HSO also partnered with the Colorado State Patrol on the “Colorado Two Years Later - Marijuana Conference” which provided training about the current state of affairs regarding marijuana and the effects of marijuana seen by Colorado law enforcement. Sessions on evidence, toxicology, felony DUI’s and other topics concerning marijuana were provided. Over 400 Colorado law enforcement officers, including Colorado DREs, attended the conference held March 16-18, 2016 in Denver.

Submitted by Carol Gould, Colorado DOT, CO DRE State Coordinator

Connecticut
In 2016, the Connecticut DEC Program continued to grow with the assistance of neighboring states throughout New England. Vermont, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire provided seats for Connecticut DRE candidates in their 2016 schools. With the other state’s assistance, Connecticut grew to 31 DRE’s statewide in both state and local agencies. Also during the year, Connecticut went with DRE electronic reporting allowing DREs to report their evaluations to both the National Data Tracking Site and the electronic reporting system.

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

Delaware
In 2016, Delaware added 11 new DREs. A DRE School was held in October, training nine new Delaware officers. Instructors for the course were from Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. Besides the Delaware school, two officers completed a Maryland DRE School. Also during the year, a statewide DRE callout system was formally established allowing officers from anywhere in the state to respond to calls for a DRE. The system increased the number of enforcement evaluations from the previous year. The callout overtime costs were funded by the Delaware Office of Highway Safety.

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

Florida
Florida continued to use the SFST and ARIDE programs as “stepping-stones” to the DEC Program. In 2016, 270 Florida police officers were trained in SFST and 236 in ARIDE. These officers were potential DRE candidates and efforts are underway for many of them to become DREs. The Florida DEC Program began the year with approximately 220 DRE’s and 55 of those were trained during the year. After attrition and retirements, this allowed the program to build itself maintaining 251 DRE’s, putting Florida on track to attain and maintain 300 DRE’s by the end of the 2017.

Submitted by Darrell Edmonds, Institute of Police Technology and Management, FL DRE State Coordinator
Hawaii
To prepare Hawaii DREs, county prosecutors, and other traffic safety stakeholders for the medical marijuana dispensaries that were legally able to open in Hawaii beginning July 15, 2016, the Hawaii Department of Transportation coordinated a two-day training that included DRE instructors and Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors from Washington State and Colorado. The presenters shared their experiences with legalized marijuana and covered topics on marijuana trends and research; body cameras; and Prosecuting the Drugged Driver. In addition, local instructors provided training on curricula updates, better report writing, and Hawaii legal updates. Representatives from the State of Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii Department of Health Medical Marijuana Registry Program and Medical Marijuana Dispensary System advised attendees on what to expect with the dispensaries and the new medical marijuana law. HDOT also invited the executive director of The Salvation Army Addiction Treatment Services and Family Treatment Services and a counselor with The Salvation Army Addiction Treatment Services to share a “view from the streets” and to offer a different perspective to the DREs.
Submitted by Karen Kahina, Hawaii Highway Safety Office, HI DRE State Coordinator

Idaho
2016 was a transition year from one DEC Program state coordinator to another. As a result, much of the year was devoted to planning 2017 training classes and DRE schools. During the year, a Prosecuting the Drugged Driver course was held with the assistance of Idaho’s Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor. The intent was originally to cap the school at 40 attendees, but because of the large interest, attendance was expanded to 61 people, which included 31 prosecutors and 30 DREs. The course was very successful and well received by both the prosecutors and DREs. During the year, Idaho appointed of a part-time administrative assistant responsible for entering Idaho’s DRE evaluations into the National Data Base. One of the goals by doing this is to get more evaluations entered then in year’s past. The new procedure in Idaho is for the DREs to send their DRE Face Sheet and narrative report to the administrative assistant who then makes the entry.
Submitted by Chris Glenn, Idaho State Police, ID DRE State Coordinator

Illinois
During the year, Illinois legislation created a per se level (5 ng THC) for prosecuting marijuana impaired driving cases. The law also utilizes SFST as evidence of cannabis impairment (with a penalty for refusal of the SFST). The State Police toxicology lab does not test blood for drugs other than alcohol, without a positive screen in urine. Therefore, samples are sent to other labs for testing, which created a long delay in obtaining DRE confirmations. It also increases costs per test, and, it also appears to have lowered interest in DUID cases.
Submitted by Thomas Turek, Illinois Highway Safety Office, IL DRE State Coordinator

Iowa
In 2016, Iowa developed a good partnership with a local health care provider dealing with drug abuse. The local facility assisted with the Iowa field certifications by providing substance abuse counselors for the in-state DRE field certification process, which used local officers going out on the streets and locating drug impaired people for drug evaluations as part of the DRE field certification process. By implementing this new process, the drug counselors offered their assistance with the drug impaired subjects before they were taken home. This proved to be a huge success with the drug impaired people talking to the counselors. In addition, the counselors found the evaluation process to be fascinating and expressed their support in assisting with the training again next year.
Kansas

In 2016, Kansas completed field testing for the state oral fluids study. The study resulted in obtaining 80 samples of blood and oral fluids. The results of the study will be used to assist in determining the feasibility of using oral fluids for the state DEC Program and drugged driving arrests generated from DRE and ARIDE trained officers. Blood toxicology continues to be a challenge in Kansas with the long wait times for toxicology results. Also during the year, Kansas conducted the 10th Annual Joint LEO/Prosecutor Impaired Driver Seminar. The event was once again very successful with over 170 participants. Kansas also conducted an Impaired Driving Summit partnering with AAA of Kansas.

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

Kentucky

Kentucky now has approximately 85 prosecutors who have attended the DRE Pre-School along with their respective DRE candidate. The last DRE Pre-School conducted had 11 prosecutors in attendance. Kentucky also implemented a training program in 2016 that trains all the State Police in ARIDE and will continue to do so in the future. As a recruit class graduates, part of their in-service training for the following year is ARIDE. This allows the troopers to get some experience in the field with the SFST’s and DUI before they get the ARIDE training.

Submitted by Terry Mosser, Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training, KY DRE State Coordinator

Louisiana

Despite 2016 being a tumultuous year for Louisiana with two major floods and other in-state activities, impaired driving training continued to prosper. The training included over 290 impaired driving courses reaching over 3,300 officers statewide. In addition, the Louisiana State Police Applied Technology Unit teamed up with the Louisiana District Attorney’s Association, with guidance from North Carolina, and presented a successful three-day Prosecuting the Drugged Driver course. The course generated a lot of interest from district attorneys’ offices around the state wanting more information on the DEC Program and other related impaired driving courses.

Submitted by Lieutenant Michael Edgar, Louisiana State Police, LA DRE State Coordinator

Maine

During the year, the Maine Bureau of Highway Safety continued their initiative to reimburse state law enforcement agencies that call out an off-duty DRE to perform a drug evaluation when no other DRE’s are available. The initiative should prove to very supportive for the DEC Program given the November 2016 passage by Maine residents to legalize the recreational use of marijuana. The state is working to establish a process to regulate retail marijuana sales and social clubs. Maine has also begun increasing the number of DRE schools and ARIDE classes to help address the possible increase in the number of drug impaired drivers.

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

Maryland

In 2016, CNS Depressants continued to be the leading category of drugs identified by Maryland DREs during drug evaluations, being identified in 48.7 percent of the cases. Narcotic analgesics remained the second most frequently identified category, identified in 41.7 percent of evaluations, and cannabis remained the third most frequently identified category, identified in 28.8 percent of evaluations. Almost
33 percent of the state’s DRE evaluations originated from a motor vehicle crash and just under 40 percent of subjects evaluated were also found to be in possession of illegal drugs or paraphernalia. Obtaining evidential blood specimens remained a problem in 2016 with 44 percent of subjects identified as being impaired by drugs refusing to provide a requested toxicology specimen. Judges in Maryland continue to be reluctant in issuing search warrants for blood when a person refuses to provide a blood specimen except in fatal or life-threatening injury crashes.

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

Massachusetts
With two DRE schools being held in 2016, certifying 26 new Massachusetts DREs, the program grew from 2015. Massachusetts secured funding for a DRE Tablet Project with a possible start up in the Spring of 2017. By assigning mobile tablets to the DREs, this will allow for real time gathering of evaluation data, which should assist in collecting more accurate evaluation statewide data. DREs will use the tablets for drug evaluations, and once completed, forward the evaluation to a DRE instructor for review. Once reviewed and approved, the report then will be forwarded to the appropriate department and prosecutor. All state data be forwarded to the NHTSA national data tracking system on a regular basis from the host company. This will also assist in collecting data not currently gathered.

Narcotic Analgesics continued to be a major problem in 2016, opined and detected in more than one-third of all Massachusetts DRE evaluations, leading the list of the most found drug categories. CNS Depressants were the second most prevalent category, followed by Cannabis. However, in 2016, Massachusetts voters approved recreational marijuana. Due to the projected increase in drivers impaired by marijuana, Massachusetts developed a curriculum to better assist officers in detecting marijuana impairment, which will include more Cannabis information in upcoming ARIDE classes.

Submitted by Don Decker, Nahant Police Department, Massachusetts DRE State Coordinator

Michigan
2016 was another good year for Michigan’s DEC Program. Michigan successfully completed its sixth consecutive DRE School of 22 students, consisting of 18 law enforcement officers, and four prosecutors that attended both Phase I and II of the DRE School. Michigan also graduated its first Motor Carrier Officer. In addition, Michigan conducted the first of two DRE Continuing Education Trainings. The training, which was on Expert Courtroom Testimony, was open only to the most recent DRE School graduates. In addition, three prosecutors attended the training. The training combined lessons on courtroom testimony, views from the streets, and finished by completing a mock trial.

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

Minnesota
Minnesota’s DEC Program reached a couple milestones in 2016 surpassing 200 active certified DREs, and surpassing 100 law enforcement agencies with certified DREs on their staff. In July 2016, 38 law enforcement officers and two prosecutors were recognized for their efforts in impaired driving enforcement by being named as a Minnesota DWI All-Star. They were honored with an on-field ceremony prior to a Minnesota Twins baseball game. Eight of the 38 officers recognized are active DREs. Two of the DRE All-Stars were specifically recognized for their efforts in drugged driving enforcement. In addition, two DREs were recognized by MADD Minnesota for their efforts in drugged driving enforcement by being awarded the annual Drugged Driving Enforcer Award.

Submitted by Lieutenant Don Marose, Minnesota State Patrol, MN DRE State Coordinator
Mississippi
2016 was another transition year for the Mississippi DEC Program. Transitions included some changes in the Highway Safety Office and with the DEC Program state coordinator position. Several DREs were lost during the transition. However, with new leadership in place, the major emphasis was trying to re-certify DREs that had recently decertified or were nearing their decertification. The efforts are expected to help get the program moving forward in 2017.
Submitted by Officer Rob Banks, Oxford Police Department, MS DRE State Coordinator

Missouri
Missouri’s 2016 DRE enforcement evaluations were up from last year due in part to the implementation of the newly developed DRE State Tracking website. The database, which interfaces with the NHTSA National Tracking System, went on-line on March 1, 2016. It is expected that this system will also increase DRE evaluations numbers in 2017. During the year, Missouri conducted two DRE Schools and hosted one out of state DRE candidate from Wyoming and four toxicologists from the Missouri State Patrol Crime Laboratory.
Submitted by Tracey Durbin, Missouri Safety Center, MO DRE State Coordinator

Montana
Montana saw nearly a 20% increase in DRE evaluations conducted from 2015 to 2016, yet the state’s number of DREs stayed roughly the same. Several of the state’s DREs conducted twenty or more evaluations during the year. Many of the state’s highest producing DREs were sergeants and acted as role models to younger DREs showing it is possible to maintain DRE status even when promoted and in a supervisory role. Because Montana’s largest DRE attrition is due to promotion, these DREs provided excellent examples of how it is possible to do both. During the year, Montana’s Courts of Limited Jurisdiction judges reached out to the state DECP for DUI related training. In 2016, presentations were provided at both statewide Judges conferences.
Submitted by Sergeant Kurt Sager, Montana Highway Patrol, MT DRE State Coordinator

Nebraska
The Nebraska DEC Program remained steady in 2016 with one school held during the year training approximately 20 new DREs. Nebraska continued to successfully complete all field certification weekends in-state over the course of an average of four weekends. During field certification weekends, Nebraska DRE candidates are not allowed to get more than three written reports behind without stopping to write their reports, a practice to assure better report writing by the candidate DREs.

During the year, many law enforcement agencies began to take notice of the ARIDE training, which was highly recommended at Nebraska’s first “Impaired Driving Summit” held in December of 2016. In addition, the Nebraska program continued to process all DRE recertification documents using the Nebraska “enhanced recertification standards” which were approved by the IACP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP). The enhanced standards require four “for prosecution” evaluations to be conducted during the two-year certification period. Plus, all Nebraska DREs must have their evaluations entered into the DRE Data Tracking System prior to submitting their recertification documentation.
Submitted by Becky Stinson, Nebraska Department of Roads Highway Safety Office, NE DRE State Coordinator
Nevada
In 2016, Nevada was one of four states that received grant funding from the Governor’s Highway Safety Association/Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility to conduct drugged driving training. The funding assistance was instrumental in conducting additional ARIDE and DRE training courses. Four DRE Schools were conducted during the year, training 33 new DREs.
Submitted by Donald S. Johnston, Nevada Commission on POST, NV DRE State Coordinator

New Hampshire
The New Hampshire DEC Program continued to grow in 2016 thanks in part to the support received from the State Highway Safety Agency and to New Hampshire’s commitment to combat both alcohol impaired driving and drug impaired driving. New Hampshire continued to actively participate in the NHTSA National Impaired Driving Crackdowns. In 2016, New Hampshire conducted one DRE School with 9 candidates and one auditor. All nine candidates completed Phase III Field Certification in Phoenix, Arizona. State DRE evaluations in 2016 yielded the following rates of accuracy (Completed Toxicology): 94% Stimulants, 88% Depressants, 82% Narcotic Analgesics and 88% Cannabis.
Submitted by Sergeant Christopher M. Hutchins, New Hampshire Division of Alcohol Enforcement, NH DRE State Coordinator

New Jersey
The New Jersey DEC Program had a very productive year in 2016. There was an increase in drug evaluations from 2015, an increase in DRE instructors being trained (including two Delaware DREs), an increase in the total number of DREs through training and re-certification efforts, and the State had a record number of DRE schools conducted in one year, three. A State Police DRE call out system was implemented, making all State Police DREs available to assist local law enforcement agencies. The training of municipal and county prosecutors continued, which enables them to effectively prosecute drug impaired driving cases. Given that New Jersey is a breath only state, this training is essential. ARIDE classroom was not conducted in 2016, but plans are underway to provide that training in 2017. In 2016, 103 New Jersey police officers completed the ARIDE online training with 102 more still in the process of completing it.
Submitted by Sergeant Mike Gibson, New Jersey State Police, NJ DRE Training Coordinator

New Mexico
In 2016, New Mexico only had funding for five months of the year so drugged driving training classes were limited. However, one full DRE School was conducted as well as eight ARIDE classes. Eight of New Mexico’s DREs attended the IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving and disseminated much of the information upon returning to New Mexico.
Submitted by Christine Frank, New Mexico DRE State Coordinator

New York
New York increased their statewide DRE enforcement evaluations from 826 in 2015 to 1,874 evaluations in 2016 (126 percent increase). Some things that assisted in the increase in enforcement evaluations included issuing New York DREs electronic tablets to conduct their drug influence evaluations which allowed the evaluations to be immediately downloaded into a state data collection system; conducting tablet training with the DREs to ensure their use; and establishing rules regarding the allowable time-period the DREs had for entering their evaluations using the tablets. In 2016, New
York trained an additional 39 DREs. New York continues to work towards improving on SFST training within the state’s police agencies and specifically with officers who are applying for DRE School.

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

North Carolina
During 2016 there were six other DRE related training courses conducted; North Carolina DMV Hearing Officers, North Carolina Magistrate’s Conference, North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys, and a brief presentation for the North Carolina Judge’s Conference. In addition, a Prosecuting the Drugged Driver Course was also held during the year. During the year, ARIDE training was strongly emphasized across the State. Several classes in rural areas where classes had not been held in the past. Any state trooper who had not attended ARIDE was able to so, helping to reach the goal of training all North Carolina troopers in ARIDE. The ARIDE training resulted in a 63 percent increase in DRE School applications received as compared to the previous two years.

North Carolina continued to experience a backlog of toxicology results. Another identified issue was that the State Crime Laboratory and Conference of District Attorneys were not notifying DREs when the toxicology testing has been cancelled due to guilty verdicts or a plea. Work is underway with local clerks of Superior Court and District Attorneys’ offices to obtain data so cases in the tracking system and rolling logs can be completed.

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

Ohio
During 2016, the Ohio DEC Program made some significant revisions to its operations and experienced a significant increase in activity. Revisions to the program were in the mission statement, applicant process, reporting, equipment and training. The program started to experience a sharp decline in 2015. Several factors combined to challenge the program, which included: Applicants denied course attendance by the Steering Committee after a review of only an applicant packet; Current DREs produced very few OVI arrests, so the program was viewed as having only a courtroom function only; and there were no measures in place to determine the effectiveness of the officers trained in the ARIDE and DRE.

In response to these challenges, the mission statement for the Ohio program was adjusted to accommodate the needs of police agencies and serve the function of courtroom prosecution. The mission statement included three core focus points: 1) Aggressively remove impaired drivers from Ohio’s roadways, 2) Accommodate as many training opportunities as possible to maximize the number of officers trained by DRE Instructors in SFST, ARIDE and DRE, and 3) Respond to calls for drug evaluations and assist officers to solidify impaired driver arrests for prosecution. To help ensure that DRE-trained officers arrest a significantly higher number of OVIs, the application process was revised to a registration process. The standards were adjusted to allow for younger officers to attend training (total law enforcement experience changed from 5 years minimum to 2 years minimum). The new philosophy of utilizing DREs as enforcement officers gained the program a significant investment by the State Highway Patrol, and 42 troopers were trained as DREs in a three-month period. To measure the effectiveness of the program, the Ohio State Highway Patrol began tracking impaired drivers arrested statistics by the specific categories of Drug Impaired Driver (DID) arrests and Marijuana Impaired Driver (MID) arrests. The results gained the attention of the State Patrol
staff because OVI arrests increased six percent from 2015, with a total of 25,226 OVI arrests, 3,309 DID arrests and 1,106 MID arrests.

Submitted by Sergeant Adam Burkhart, Ohio State Highway Patrol, OH DRE State Coordinator

Oklahoma
2016 was a sustaining and re-organizational year for the Oklahoma DEC Program. Several topics or projects were initiated to improve the program within the state. Some of the more notable issues included: 1) The development and organization of a DRE Oversight Committee to oversee and guide the various agencies within the state and how the program should effectively function. 2) Establishment of a Strategic Plan for the long-term future success of the Oklahoma program overall. 3) Establishing a method to evaluate the success or status of the DEC Program within the state which will help to aid in the review and development of future Strategic Plans. 4) Reviewing the certification status of DREs in the state and to more closely evaluate the continued certification status as DREs for those officers assigned in administrative, investigative, supervisory or other non-patrol positions.

In the fall of 2016, the Oklahoma DEC Program was invited to enter into a partnership with AAA Oklahoma to combat drug impaired driving in the state. Knowing that education of currently abused drugs, drug paraphernalia, and the marketing and distribution methods are important for DREs, AAA Insurance of Oklahoma made an offer to help support funding for an in-state Oklahoma DRE Conference/In-service training. The first session was planned for the spring or summer of 2017. If successful, AAA Insurance of Oklahoma has indicated a willingness to provide funding towards the project for an additional two years.

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

Oregon
2016 saw greater local and regional attention to the impact of marijuana decriminalization on impaired driving statistics in Oregon. Unfortunately, delays in laboratory analysis and fragmented databases across various agencies made it difficult in determining a true impact in 2016. The Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC), responsible for the rules and oversight of the recreational marijuana program, delivered an initial report to the Oregon Legislature in December 2016 recommending the expansion of the DEC Program, and better data collection among several other critical issues. Oregon obtained a DRE Blood Testing Grant that provided crash investigators and DREs another forensic option for their investigations. The grant payed for blood testing services at NMS Labs or the Washington State Patrol crime lab, for blood samples related to collisions or DUII investigations. In 2016, the grant tested 240 samples arising out of 205 traffic stops, property collisions, injury collisions or fatal collisions. DREs performed 41 evaluations in these cases, and their opinions were corroborated 83% of the time. The grant will continue for the 2016-2017 federal fiscal year, as the Oregon State Police crime lab acquires the instruments and staffing to offer ante-mortem blood toxicology services.

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

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania DRE’s continued to work hard in assisting other officers in the enforcement of drug related DUI’s in 2016. During the year, there was a push to step up training for police officers. The Pennsylvania DRE’s were a huge resource in conducting ARIDE, SFST, SFST Refresher, and other drug or alcohol related training statewide. The training included 24 ARIDE courses training 567 officers. In addition, four SFST instructor courses were held, training 48 officers. Other SFST training included 27 SFST practitioner classes training 744 officers, and 13 SFST Refresher courses, training 192 officers. Pennsylvania also
conducted one Prosecuting the Drugged Driver course training 28 prosecutors. Other DRE related training included one Protecting Lives Saving Futures course.

Submitted by Corporal Scott Davis, Pennsylvania State Police, PA DRE State Coordinator

Rhode Island
During the year, Rhode Island hosted a joint DRE School with Connecticut. With the 13 new officers trained in that class, Rhode Island increased their DRE totals to 73 officers statewide. However, nine officers left the program, leaving Rhode Island with 64 certified DREs at the end of 2016.

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

South Carolina
Four times during the year, various members of the South Carolina DEC Program participated in state Prosecuting the Impaired Driver programs. Not only did various DREs attend the training, but some DRE instructors were able to present a session at each of the events. In addition, the South Carolina DEC Program was represented at the 2016 Lifesaver’s Conference in Los Angeles, CA. The South Carolina DEC Program also sponsored 15 DREs to attend the IACP Annual Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving held in Denver, CO in 2016.

Submitted by James Michael Brantley, South Carolina DRE State Coordinator

South Dakota
2016 was a busy year for the South Dakota DEC Program. It was a transition year, conducting a DRE School in the Summer. This helped transition to the 2017 schedule and going back to having the annual DRE School in January of each year. The DRE field certifications will continue to follow within 30-60 days, allowing more DRE’s to be on patrol during the busy summer travel season. Eleven ARIDE classes were conducted in 2016 and more are scheduled in 2017. Fewer ARIDE classes will be offered in hopes of having more students in each class.

Submitted by Trooper Rick Olauson, South Dakota Highway Patrol, SD DRE State Coordinator

Tennessee
During the year, two Tennessee Sobriety Checkpoints were conducted with an emphasis on drugged driving enforcement where area DRE’s were encouraged to participate. The first checkpoint yielded six DUID cases. The second checkpoint resulted in five DUID cases. Due to the success of the two events, similar checkpoints are planned for 2017.

Submitted by Richard Holt, Tennessee Highway Safety Office, TN DRE State Coordinator

Texas
During 2016, Texas was one of four states to receive impaired driving training grant funding from the Governor’s Highway Safety Association and The Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility. Texas utilized its funding to provide ARIDE training in seven cities; Abilene, Amarillo, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Harlingen, Lubbock and Midland. Ten DRE instructors were utilized in providing the ARIDE training to 146 officers.

Submitted by Cecilia Marquart, Sam Houston University, TX DRE State Coordinator
Utah
During the year, the Utah DRE state coordinator presented at numerous training conferences, including presentations on drugged driving with an emphasis on marijuana and SFSTs at a state prosecutor annual training. Other training included a presentation at a District/Appellate/Supreme Court Judges conference.
Submitted by Trooper NAME, Utah Highway Patrol, UT DRE State Coordinator

Vermont
In 2016, Vermont’s DEC Program increased from 35 DREs to 42. Our overall enforcement evaluations increased by over 6 percent in 2016 from 2015. Vermont also saw an increase in the Cannabis related drug category and was the largest represented drug category in 2016 opinions, followed by CNS Depressant and Narcotic Analgesics with poly drug use in nearly half of all cases.
Submitted by Lieutenant John Flannigan, Vermont State Police, VT DRE State Coordinator
Virginia
The revitalization of Virginia’s DEC Program started in 2016 and continued throughout the year. In July, the Virginia Highway Safety Office hired an Impaired Driving Program Manager, who also serves as the State DRE Coordinator. In this new role, the coordinator will be responsible for building a solid foundation for the program in Virginia and working closely with bordering States, such as West Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, to assist with training Virginia officers as DREs. Two officers, one from the CIA and the other from Spotsylvania County Sheriff’s Office, attended and successfully completed DRE training in Maryland in 2016. In addition, nine officers attend West Virginia’s DRE School in November. Each of the nine officers completed the training and were certified as DREs.
Submitted by Jessica Lamberton, Virginia Highway Safety Office, VA DRE State Coordinator

Washington
During the year, the Washington State DEC Program conducted three DRE Schools training 30 new DREs. Besides training new DREs, the program hosted a DRE In-Service and were honored to have U.S. Congressman Dave Reichert speak to the Washington DREs. Congressman Reichert offered great words of encouragement and appreciation to the work conducted by the Washington DREs.

With legalization of recreational cannabis in Washington, many DREs spoke to local and regional community groups about the issues surrounding legalization. Many of the business, schools, and organizations were unaware of how to discover, track or investigate impairment. The DREs across the state were valuable to their communities by providing information and knowledge on the role that DREs hold dealing with driving under the influence.
Submitted by Sergeant Mark Crandall, Washington State Patrol, WA DRE State Coordinator

West Virginia
In 2016, West Virginia conducted one DRE School training nine officers from within the state and included nine officers from Virginia to assist in rebuilding their program. 2016 also saw an increase in DRE enforcement evaluations in West Virginia. The increase was partially attributed to the use of electronic tablets by the state’s DREs. The tablets assisted in conducting evaluations and ensured timely entry into the State’s DRE database and the National Tracking System.
Submitted by Officer Joey Koher, Huntington Police Department, WV DRE State Coordinator

Wisconsin
2016 was a productive year for the Wisconsin DEC Program. However, it was not without its challenges and hardships. DRE Paul Fleischauer of the Madison Police Department passed away on September 15, 2016 at the age of 48 from esophageal cancer. In addition, Wisconsin’s DRE State Coordinator, Sergeant Nate Thompson of the De Pere Police Department, was stricken by illness, preventing him from performing his duties. With no contract and no budget for the 2017 fiscal year, the Wisconsin DEC Program was put on hold for several months. A temporary contract and budget were secured until Sergeant Thompson could return to his duties. Sergeant Thompson gradually recovered, but stepped down from his position as the state coordinator after serving as the DRE State Coordinator for eight years.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WiBOTs) provided funding for one DRE School during the year. The successful completion of the DRE School certified 22 officers and included a forensic toxicologist from the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene that audited the school. The field certification portion of the DRE School was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where it has been held for
the last six DRE Schools. All 22 DRE candidates completed field certifications in eight days, where a total of 134 evaluations were conducted on 133 drug impaired subjects.

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

**Wyoming**

Wyoming conducted a DRE School in May 2016. The school originally was scheduled to have 21 students but several agencies cancelled their officers in the weeks prior to the class due to budget cuts preventing them from being able to spend overtime to backfill shifts. The 17 students who completed the training travelled to Phoenix, Arizona for the field certifications, which were conducted at the Maricopa County Jail.

One positive result of the Wyoming DEC Program is an increase in the number of agencies making their DREs available for callouts after hours as well as an increase in the numbers of agencies willing to use a DRE from another agency to conduct enforcement evaluations for their DUID cases. This was an important advance as it suggests that acceptance of the DEC Program and associated protocols is increasing. The availability of funding to reimburse overtime for DRE callouts has helped with this and it is anticipated there will be a continued increase of DRE utilization because of the reimbursement program. One negative is that the toxicological confirmation rate of DRE enforcement evaluations remains unacceptably low in most of the drug categories. The implications of this include increased court dismissal rates of DRE cases. Efforts are ongoing to try to remedy this, but budget cuts throughout the state are likely to limit any progress in this area.

Submitted by Jonlee Anderle, Wyoming Highway Safety Office, WY DRE State Coordinator

**DRE Cases of Interest**

An officer from the Costa Mesa Police Department in California arrested a suspected DUID driver who was involved in a traffic collision that resulted in a fatality. A recently trained DRE conducted a drug influence evaluation on the suspect. The female suspect cooperated during the DRE evaluation giving a full statement about the crash, and admitted taking numerous drugs, including Venlafaxine, Carisoprodol, Lithium, Ambien, and Lorazepam. At the completion of the drug influence evaluation, the suspect was contacted by Costa Mesa PD homicide investigators, at which time she invoked her Miranda rights and requested an attorney. Because of the thorough DRE evaluation, homicide investigators were able to charge the suspect with murder. The incident was an excellent example of the importance of a DRE investigation and the impact they can have on major investigations.

A DRE from the Indian River Shores Public Safety Department in Florida was called upon by the Sebastian Police Department to conduct a DRE drug influence evaluation on a subject that had exhibited very poor driving, had obvious impairment, and had no odor of an alcoholic beverage on his breath. The DRE began the evaluation and during the process, observed signs of a medical complication. The DRE learned that the subject had been struck in the face with a board approximately two weeks prior and had been treated in a trauma unit for a brain bleed. The subject told the DRE that he had been cleared by doctors to return to a normal lifestyle. The DRE saw clinical signs and pupil irregularities that led him to determine the subject was still suffering from a medical condition and summoned assistance of medical staff for the
subject. The DRE’s actions and following of protocol allowed for a medically impaired subject to get the proper medical attention needed and thwarted the prosecution of a medically impaired subject.

A Michigan DRE stopped a vehicle for speeding and arrested the driver for operating under the influence of drugs. SFSTs and a DRE evaluation determined that the driver was under the influence of cannabis. During the investigation, the DRE located marijuana along with $2,600 cash. During the interview with the suspect, the DRE obtained additional information regarding the marijuana. Further investigation led to the seizure of approximately seven pounds of marijuana, 30 marijuana plants, and additional drugs and drug paraphernalia.

Minnesota DREs were involved in an ongoing investigation involving a local problem driver, which included numerous citizen complaints about the subject’s driving. In a period of less than two years the subject had been arrested five times on suspicion of DWI. He had also been involved in numerous other driving incidents, which were treated as a medical issue or tired driving, and did not involve a DRE. However, in the five arrests where a DRE was involved, the subject’s toxicology results included positive tests for methamphetamine, CNS depressants, and one synthetic drug. In the synthetic drug case, the subject crashed his vehicle. The subject subsequently pled guilty to all five DWI cases that involved an investigation by a DRE.

In Las Vegas, Nevada a woman drove her vehicle onto the sidewalk into a crowd of people along the Strip killing one person and injuring thirty-five. An ARIDE trained officer involved in the investigation administered SFSTs to the suspect and did not suspect alcohol as a contributing factor, but did suspect drug involvement. A Nevada Highway Patrol DRE who was assisting with the crash investigation was requested to conduct a DRE drug influence evaluation on the suspect. During the evaluation, the DRE observed indicators of cannabis and CNS stimulant impairment. The suspect’s toxicology test later revealed a positive marijuana level slightly above the state’s illegal per se limit. Due to the circumstances surrounding the crash and other evidence, the suspect was subsequently charged with murder. The DRE’s drug influence evaluation will undoubtedly be an instrumental part of the prosecution’s case.

During the December – New Year’s Impaired Driving Crackdown period, a North Carolina DRE stopped and arrested a suspected drug impaired driver. During a search of the vehicle, a small amount of marijuana and pills were located. While conducting the drug influence evaluation, the DRE built a rapport with the suspect resulting in obtaining information which lead to a knock-and-talk at the suspect’s residence. The contact resulted in a search of the residence locating over a pound of marijuana, more than an ounce of methamphetamine, and numerous other prescription pills and drug paraphernalia.

A single-vehicle fatal collision occurred in Medford, Oregon resulting in death of a passenger in the vehicle. The investigation determined a 21-year-old male was driving a van at speeds up to 90 mph on a 30-mph street while suspected of driving under the influence of drugs. The van collided with a utility pole and an unrestrained passenger was ejected and killed. A DRE assisted in the investigation by conducting a drug influence evaluation. The DRE determined the suspect was under the influence of hallucinogens, which was later corroborated by blood toxicology. The suspect pled guilty to DUI and Criminally Negligent Homicide, and was sentenced to 80 months in prison and 36 months of post-prison supervision.

In an excellent example of how DREs can be utilized in other investigations, a DRE from the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Department in West Virginia assisted in a death investigation involving a father
suspected of suffocating his child while in a drug induced condition. The DRE utilized his training and completed a drug influence evaluation on the suspect, which indicated that suspect was impaired by drugs. The evaluation will be instrumental in the prosecution’s case against the suspect.

A DRE with the Brown County Sheriff’s Office in Wisconsin responded to a local hospital to conduct a drug influence evaluation on a subject arrested by the De Pere Police Department on suspicion of Operating While Impaired (OWI) following a crash. It was determined the suspect had ingested marijuana prior to the crash. During the evaluation, the DRE detected that the suspect’s demeanor and behavior began to noticeably change along with some indicators not consistent with drug impairment. The evaluation was stopped and medical assistance was requested, resulting in the suspect being treated by medical staff. It was later determined the suspect had had a seizure. The DRE’s ability to recognize the onset of a seizure and summon medical staff to assist with a potentially life-threatening condition exemplified the importance of having a DRE involved in a suspected drug impaired driving case.

A Wyoming Highway Patrol DRE was dispatched to an Interstate Port of Entry near Cheyenne regarding a possible impaired truck driver. The Port employees reported that the driver would not answer questions, had slurred speech, and appeared impaired. They also reported that that the driver nearly struck several vehicles as he was entering the Port. The driver was later observed staggering after existing his vehicle. The DRE contacted the driver and noted the driver’s speech was slurred, but no odor of alcohol was detected on his breath. The DRE also noticed the driver’s skin was cold and clammy. The driver answered the DRE’s questions, but had difficulty speaking. The DRE called for medical assistance, although the driver stated he did not think it was needed. Within minutes of the request, the driver’s speech became progressively worse and eventually got to the point where the DRE could not understand him. The DRE then noticed the right side of the driver’s face appeared to be drooping slightly. Once the medical assistance arrived, the driver was taken to the local medical center and was later taken by Life Flight to Denver, suffering from a massive stroke. In this case, the DRE’s intervention and training assisted in saving the man’s life.
REGION I

TAP Representative: Jonlee Anderle, Wyoming Department of Transportation, Wyoming DRE State Coordinator; (307) 760-8453; jsanderle@aol.com
DRE Section Representative: Christine Frank, New Mexico DEC Program State Coordinator; (505) 681-6639; cmfrank99@gmail.com

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

TAP Representative: Lieutenant Don Marose, Minnesota State Patrol, Minnesota DRE State Coordinator; (651) 297-7132; don.marose@state.mn.us
DRE Section Representative: Chuck Matson, South Dakota; (605) 939-9782; cmatson@radiks.net

REGION III

TAP Representative: Sergeant Don Decker, Nahant, Massachusetts P.D., Massachusetts DRE State Coordinator; (781) 881-1212; djdecker57@verizon.net
DRE Section Representative: Sergeant Don Decker, Nahant, Massachusetts P.D., Massachusetts DRE State Coordinator; (781) 881-1212; djdecker57@verizon.net

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

TAP Representative: Deputy Chief Jim Maisano, Norman, Oklahoma P.D., Oklahoma DRE State Coordinator; (405) 366-5210; jmaisano@normanok.gov
DRE Section Chair and Section Representative: Lieutenant Matthew Myers, Peachtree City P.D., Peachtree City, Georgia, (770) 632-4122; mmeyers@peachtree-city.org