



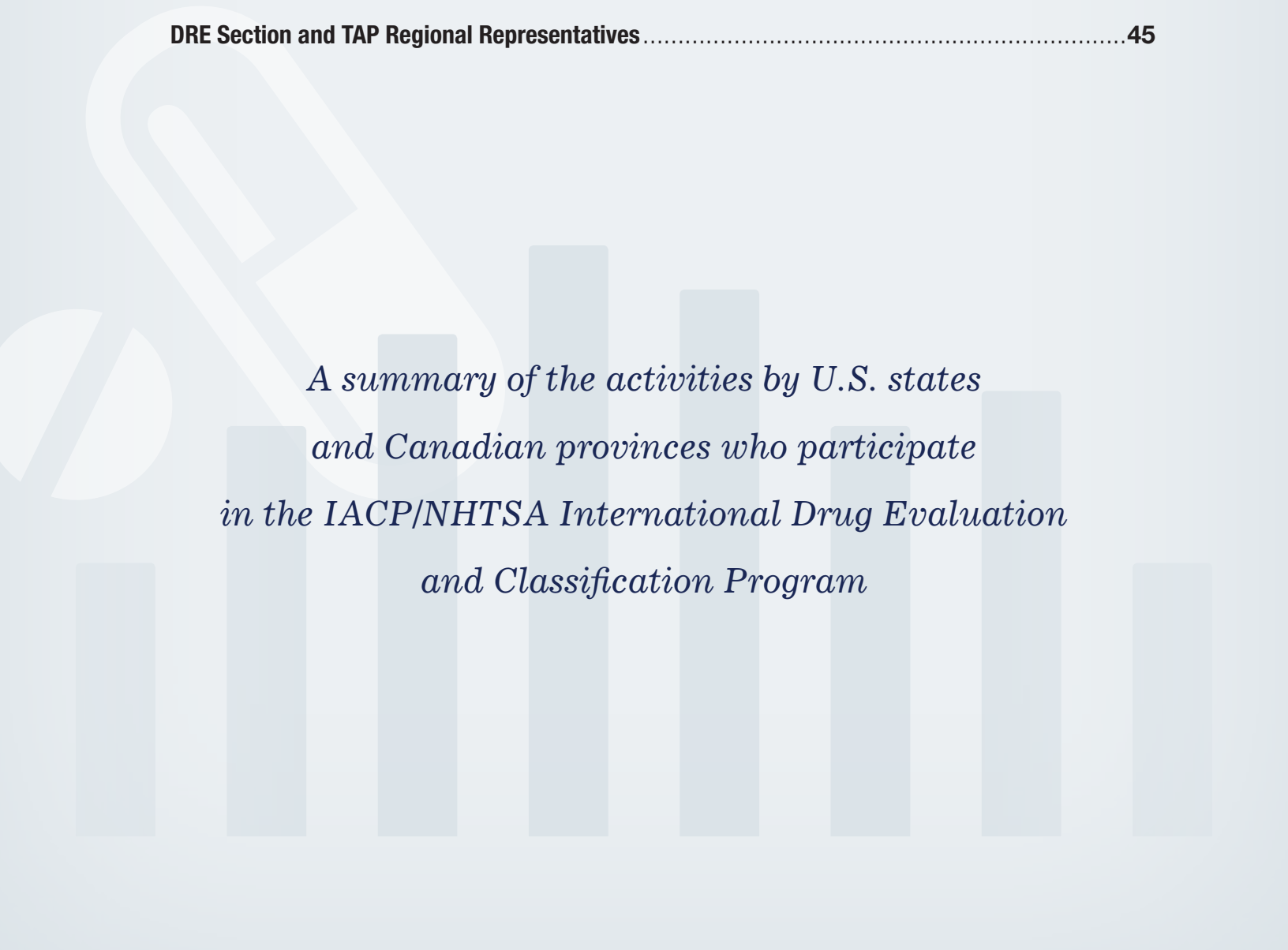
2015 ANNUAL REPORT

of the **IACP DRUG EVALUATION
& CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM**



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

Description of the Drug Recognition Expert Insignia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thomas E. Page

Retired, Los Angeles Police Department
First Chair of the IACP DRE Section



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

2015 DEC Program Notable Accomplishments

According to data from the DRE National Tracking System (NTS), in 2015, three DREs in the United States conducted over 100 enforcement evaluations, which had never been accomplished before. The three were; Officer Angel Cervantes from the Los Angeles Police Department (DRE #19842), who lead the country with 116 DRE enforcement evaluations, Officer Edward Robinson from the Irvine, California Police Department (DRE #24274), who conducted 104 enforcement evaluations, and Officer Joseph Abrusci (DRE #7729) from the Mount Olive, New Jersey Police Department who conducted 101 enforcement evaluations.

In addition, ten other DREs nationally conducted between 50 and 100 evaluations according to the NTS. Those DREs were:

Officer Matt Iturria (DRE #11766), California Highway Patrol – 76 evaluations

Officer Bradley Redinger (DRE #22607), Manheim Township Police, PA – 73 evaluations

Officer Mark Mara (DRE #21714), McMinnville Police Department, TN – 57 evaluations

Officer Jared Hahn (DRE #17567), Lititz Borough Police, PA – 56 evaluations

Officer Michael Kerley (DRE #21473), Garden City Police Department, KS – 54 evaluations

Trooper Ian McKay (DRE #20781), Oregon State Police – 54 evaluations

Officer Brad Reinhard (DRE #20840), Iowa City Police Department, IA – 54 evaluations

Trooper Shawn Noonan (DRE #21351), Pennsylvania State Police – 51 evaluations

Trooper Victor Sternby (DRE #16250), Pennsylvania State Police – 50 evaluations

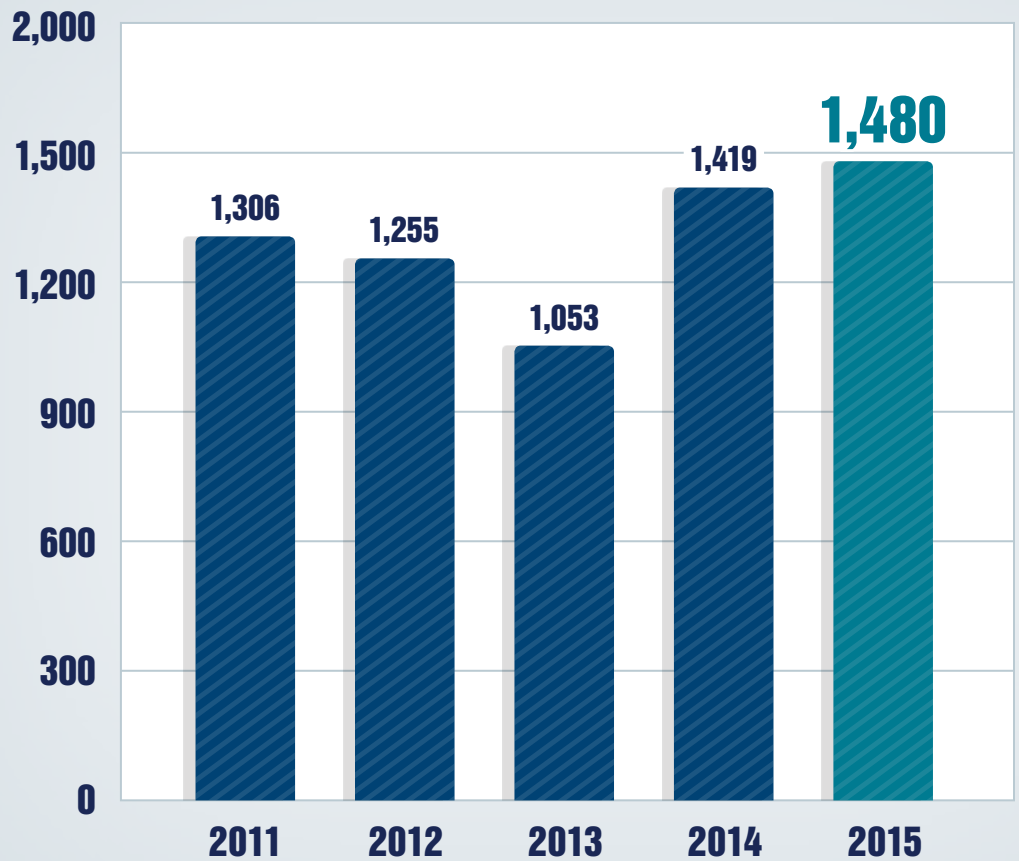
Trooper Jeffrey Vincent (DRE #24385), Pennsylvania State Police – 50 evaluations.

Executive Summary

Per the DEC Program state coordinator reporting, there were 7,892 DREs in the United States through December 31, 2015. Of those, 2,266 DREs were employed by state police/highway patrol agencies, 5,354 were affiliated with city police/municipal agencies, 1,199 were with sheriff's departments, and 270 were with other agencies such as U.S. Parks, military police, fish and game, motor carrier, etc. Of the 7,892 DREs nationally, 1,509 were also DRE instructors. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were an additional 505 DREs in Canada, six DREs in the United Kingdom, and one in both China and Germany. State coordinators also reported that 3,681 law enforcement agencies in the United States had DREs assigned to their organizations in 2015.

There were 76 DRE Schools conducted in 2015 training 1,480 officers as DREs. Additionally, there were 26 DRE instructor schools conducted training 179 DRE instructors nationally. Since 2010, 505 DRE Schools have been conducted nationally.

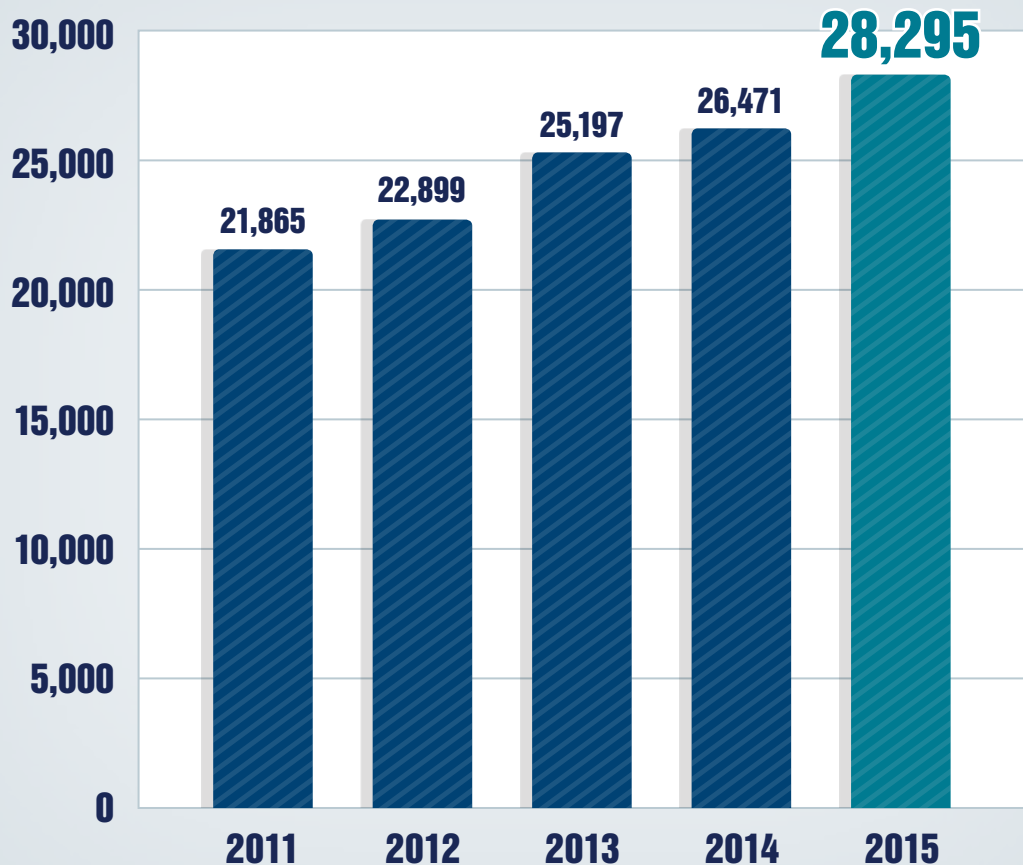
DREs TRAINED NATIONALLY



There were 157 DRE recertification courses conducted in 44 states during the year providing recertification training for 3,679 DREs.

In 2015, 34,629 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing both the enforcement and training environments, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 28,542 were enforcement evaluations and 6,087 were training evaluations. The 28, 542 enforcement evaluations were an increase of 2,071 evaluations from 2014.

DRE ENFORCEMENT EVALUATIONS 2010 – 2015



Cannabis was the most frequently identified drug category in 2015 with 10,880 opinions made by DREs nationally. Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants were the second most with 9,056 opinions, followed by CNS Depressants at 8,430 opinions, and then Narcotic Analgesics with 8,149 opinions. The two drug categories making the most significant increases from previous years were Cannabis (marijuana) and Narcotic Analgesics (opioids).

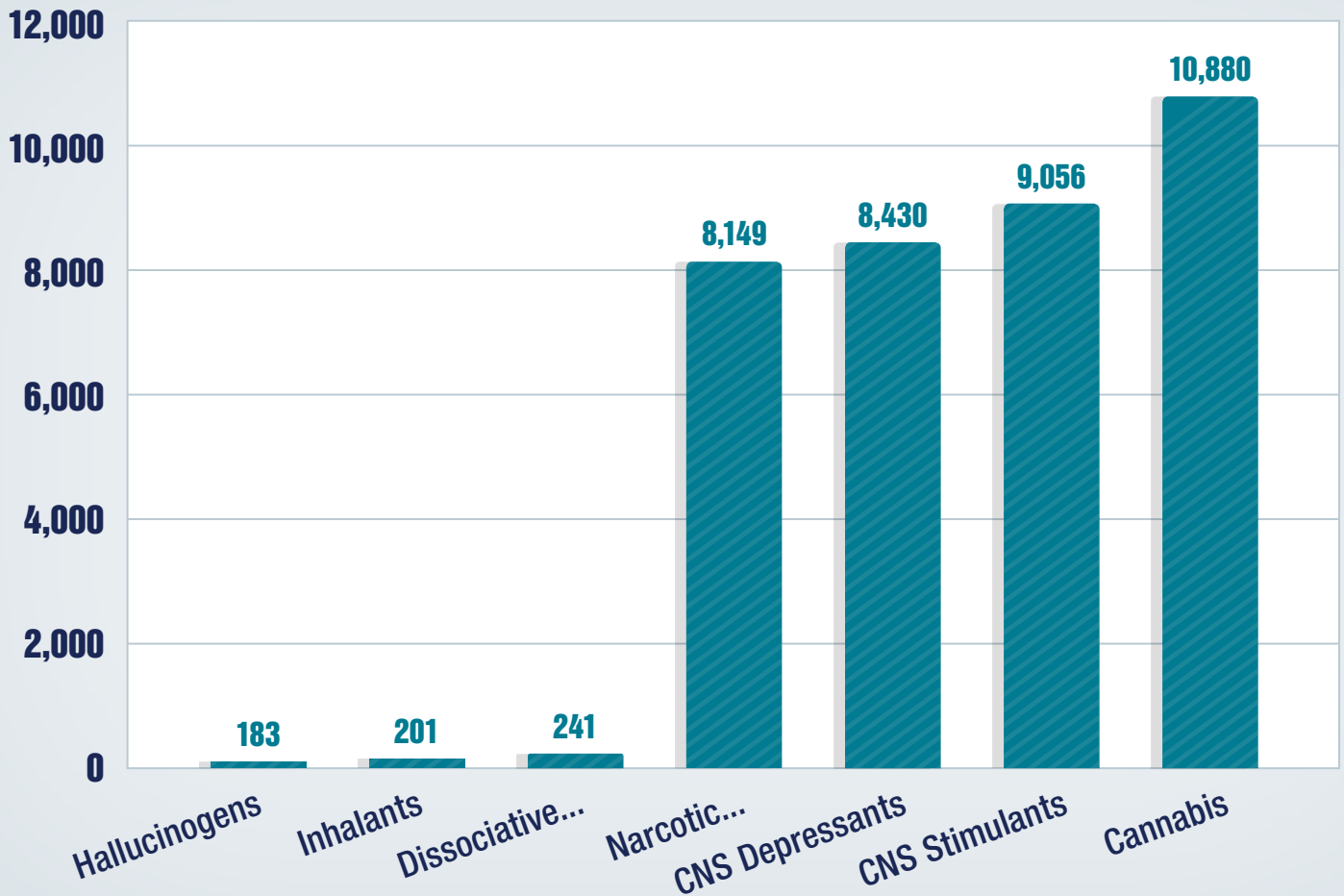
Other notable DRE related statistics for 2015 included: Evaluation toxicology refusals – 1,985 (6.2%); Blood toxicology samples obtained – 12,117 (40.7%); Urine toxicology samples obtained – 12,489 (42.0%); Oral toxicology samples obtained – 115 (0.39%); Alcohol impairment rule-outs – 151 (0.39%); Medical impairment opinions – 503 (1.7%); No impairment detected – 1,972 (6.6%); Toxicology/No drugs detected by laboratories – 1,174 (3.9%); Poly-drugs detected through forensic toxicology – 10,582 (35.6%).

Numerous DEC Program states saw notable increases in DRE enforcement evaluations in 2015 compared to 2014. Some included: Delaware (+96 percent), Alabama (+56 percent), Idaho (+41 percent), Maryland (+39 percent), Washington (+39 percent), Maine (+28 percent), and Oregon (+21 percent).

ARIDE training continued to be a successful tool for leading to DRE evaluations in many states in 2015. One example occurred in Washington State, where 561 (50.6%) of the DRE enforcement evaluations resulted from an impaired driving arrest made by ARIDE-trained officers.

2015 DRE Enforcement Evaluation Opinions

BY DRUG CATEGORY



DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both SFST and ARIDE training in 2015. Approximately 1,209 SFST practitioner courses were conducted nationally in 2015 training approximately 21,500 police officers. In addition, there were 68 SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) provided nationally training 1,043 new SFST instructors. One state that stood out for their SFST training in 2015 was North Carolina where 218 SFST practitioner courses were held training 2,732 officers.

NATIONAL DRE TRACKING SYSTEM DATA

While some positive strides were made in 2015 to gain more compliance in DREs using the DRE National Tracking System (NTS), there is still additional work needed in the area. Data from the NTS indicated that approximately 65% of all DREs nationally used the system in 2015. Many DEC Program states made data entry into the NTS mandatory to maintain DRE certification. Since 2000, a total of 400,059 DRE evaluations have been entered into the NTS.

2015 DEC Program Coordination and Support

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) continued to provide funding to the IACP for a DEC Program manager, a national impaired driving coordinator, a regional impaired driving training coordinator, and a technical assistant. The funding also supported the certification and certification of DREs, the resources of expert witnesses, support to the IACP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), and support for the IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving. The IACP staff act as a liaison with NHTSA and the DEC Program state coordinators. Staff also provides technical assistance to individual state coordinators upon request. The following is a summary of many of the noteworthy activities and programs involving IACP staff during calendar year 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.

At 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, they stressed the importance of DREs using the DRE National Tracking System (NTS). During the visits, DRE instructors and course managers were interviewed for possible recommended revisions to the SFST, ARIDE and DRE curricula.

SUPPORT

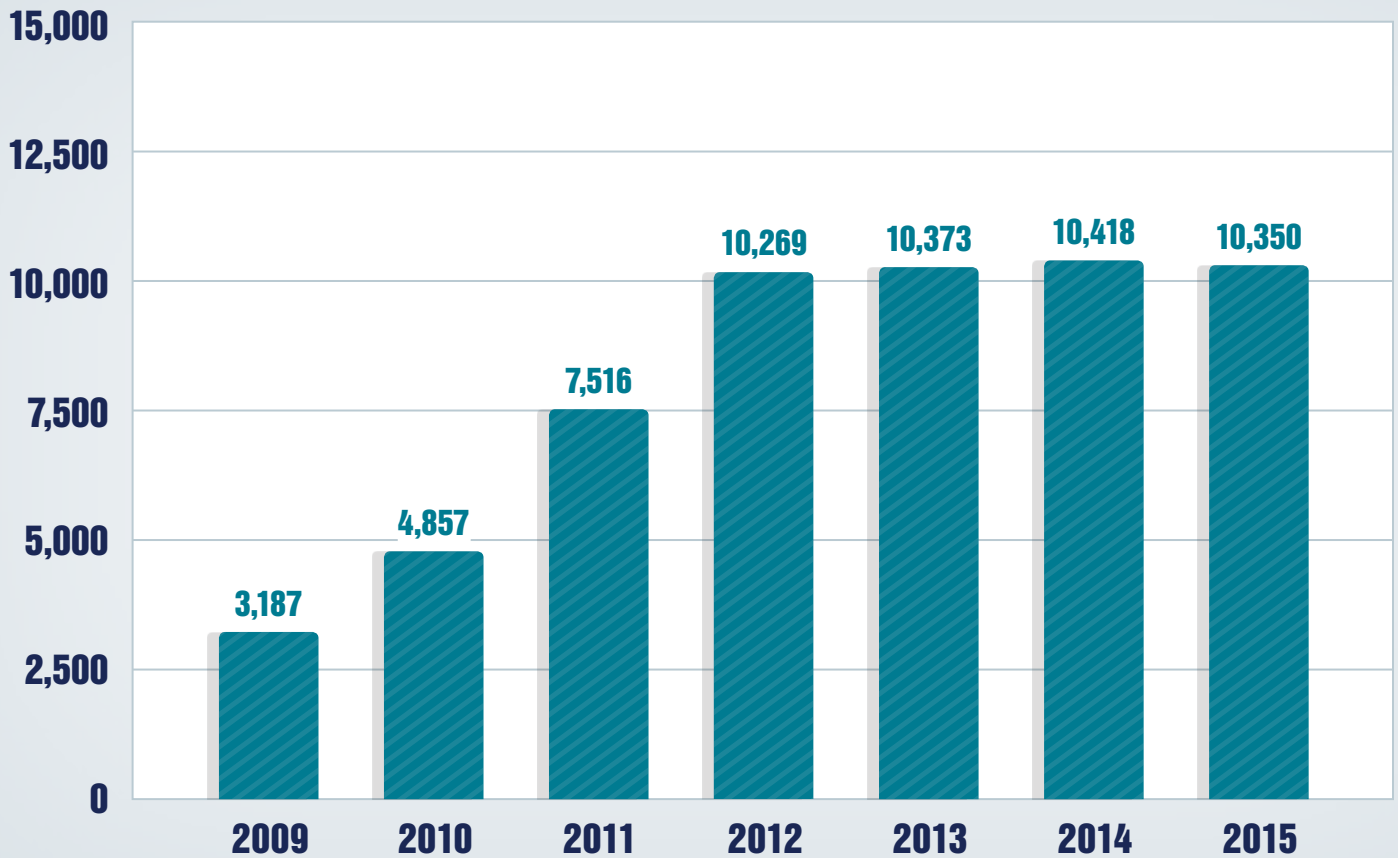
The IACP staff reviewed ARIDE and DRE course managers' reports and forwarded recommended manual revisions through the TAP's Curriculum Subcommittee for approval and incorporation into the October 2015 curriculum updates. The IACP staff also assisted in ensuring that all DEC Program state coordinators received the latest SFST, ARIDE and DRE training materials, which included the updated and revised quizzes and exams. The materials were also posted on the IACP DEC Program website for state coordinator access.

ADVANCED ROADSIDE IMPAIRED DRIVING ENFORCEMENT (ARIDE)

In 2015, 561 ARIDE classes were held nationwide training 10,350 police officers, prosecutors and toxicologists. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 56,970 police officers, prosecutors and toxicologists have received the training. These totals do not include the On-line ARIDE which are tracked by the Traffic Safety Institute (TSI) in Oklahoma City.

ARIDE Training

2009 – 2015



In 2015, several DEC Program states began tracking DRE evaluations resulting from an ARIDE trained officer. As previously mentioned in this report, DREs in Washington conducted 56% of their enforcement drug evaluations upon referrals from ARIDE trained officers.

DRUG IMPAIRMENT TRAINING FOR EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONALS (DITEP)

Although funding for this innovative drug intervention program for schools and other educational settings ceased in 2007, DITEP was supported by numerous states. In 2015, 20 states conducted 91 DITEP training classes, training approximately 2,500 school administrators, teachers, nurses and school resource officers. The IACP staff, continued to direct DITEP inquiries to the individual states.

IMPAIRED DRIVING CURRICULUM UPDATES

The IACP staff, working in conjunction with NHTSA and the IACP TAP Curriculum Subcommittee, participated in several curriculum workgroups and conference call meetings in 2015. The working group assisted in updating the 2013 SFST, SFST Refresher, ARIDE and DRE training curriculum, which was released to the states in October 2015. The TAP Curriculum Subcommittee, also working in conjunction with NHTSA, assisted in piloting the 2015 curriculum in several states. The IACP staff continue to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports for possible curriculum revisions or discrepancies and report those to the Curriculum Subcommittee and the curriculum workgroup.

2015 DRE SECTION ACTIVITIES

The IACP DRE Section meets once a year at the IACP annual conference to discuss the agenda for the annual impaired driving training conference, vote on the section's awards, and to conduct other pertinent business. The 2015 annual meeting was held on October 24th in Chicago, IL. Discussion items included the section's *Annual Report*; the proposed agenda for the section's 2016 training conference in Denver, Colorado; nominations for DRE Emeritus and Ambassador Awards; the Karen Tarney-Bookstaff DRE of-the-Year Award; strategies for increasing membership; and the election of a third vice chair.

The section also held a mid-year meeting on August 12, 2015 during the 21st Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Cincinnati, OH.

ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE ON DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND IMPAIRED DRIVING

The DRE Section's Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving convened August 10 – 12, 2015 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The conference drew more than 750 representatives from law enforcement, toxicology, prosecution, health professionals and other stakeholders involved in impaired driving programs and initiatives. Co-hosted by the Ohio Governor's Office of Highway Safety, and the Ohio State Highway Patrol, the attendance was one of the largest ever in the 21-year history of the conference.

Ms. Elizabeth Earleywine, the chair of the DRE Section, presided over the three days. IACP President Richard Beary was among the welcoming speakers during the opening ceremony as was Steve Rine, the Director of the Ohio Traffic Safety Office, and John Borne of the Ohio Department of Public Safety.

"Dedicated to Excellence and Committed to Progress" was the conference theme. Among the 13 workshops and five general sessions presented, the topics included opioid impaired driving, drug downside effects, physiology for DRE instructors, DWI detection and SFST administration from the San Diego Field Study, suboxone use, anti-depressants and traffic safety, poly drugs and new drugs of abuse, lessons learned from experimental driving research on cannabis use, marijuana and driving, and updates on new NHTSA impaired driving research.

The Ohio State Highway Patrol was instrumental helping make the 2015 conference one of most successful ever.

DRE SECTION RECOGNITIONS

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

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

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

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

Reports from the DEC Program States

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

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



U.S. DEC State Totals for 2015

		STATE																			
		AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME
Current DREs	Certified DREs	21	26	298	176	1,690	244	21	13	12	197	258	73	107	72	136	135	83	63	76	76
	DRE Instructors	8	8	125	42	254	52	2	1	2	44	48	22	30	10	25	19	11	11	15	16
	State Policy/HP DREs	10	11	37	29	745	66	8	0	8	12	59	N/A	32	17	12	31	25	16	33	8
	City Police Department DREs	8	14	207	101	708	141	13	1	3	81	54	64	56	47	76	61	43	42	15	55
	Sheriff's Department DREs	2	0	46	20	189	30	0	0	0	96	29	6	19	7	44	37	15	4	18	12
	Other Agency DREs	1	1	8	2	48	7	0	12	1	8	13	3	2	1	4	4	0	1	10	1
	LE Agencies w/ Certified DREs	13	10	69	54	313	81	10	3	4	85	96	6	36	52	50	104	31	30	20	49
Evaluations	Enforcement	105	102	929	302	6,951	432	66	19	55	530	327	142	506	214	436	762	398	183	245	385
	Training	43	45	139	70	320	156	12	13	0	288	129	8	45	65	61	101	243	55	82	100
	Total	148	147	1,068	372	7,271	588	78	32	55	818	461	59	551	279	497	863	641	238	327	485
Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	Depressants	54	56	266	161	1,274	100	20	5	17	349	70	40	157	36	129	119	104	41	89	199
	Stimulants	36	40	286	32	3,642	101	11	0	5	169	49	35	119	78	56	266	106	59	66	59
	Hallucinogens	0	1	5	2	59	3	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	3	0	8	0	1	3	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	1	7	3	75	3	6	9	4	2	5	2	4	5	5	6	12	1	4	4
	Narcotic Analgesics	41	54	251	74	1,961	95	23	1	10	254	43	27	93	59	107	100	139	61	100	195
	Inhalants	1	2	1	4	81	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	4	9	4	1	1	2
	Cannabis	61	41	503	54	2,470	217	25	1	16	319	85	87	116	106	170	429	201	69	162	164
Poly Drug Use	Total Number	60	46	363	71	2,915	116	23	5	18	344	167	58	148	61	88	202	213	57	122	237
Other	Alcohol Rule Outs	3	0	6	0	15	26	1	0	0	4	7	0	1	3	1	4	3	0	8	1
	Medical Impairment	0	1	13	8	59	15	1	0	1	13	14	2	29	2	10	17	4	1	1	15
	No Opinion of Impairment	10	3	53	38	282	64	8	1	7	50	12	8	36	6	39	58	33	8	11	32
	Toxicology Results: Pending	Unk	30	488	0	Unk	0	0	0	7	Unk	0	5	Unk	Unk	305	106	255	127	18	7
	Toxicology - No Drugs	9	2	23	4	1,626	27	1	0	1	47	15	3	20	8	12	26	11	0	4	8
	Toxicology Refused	11	2	3	32	234	45	15	2	1	30	63	6	13	35	32	163	33	21	34	24
DRE Training	DRE Schools	1	0	3	2	11	3	1	0	0	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
	Students	16	-	50	40	389	61	4	-	-	45	42	25	14	23	40	12	29	10	27	21
	DREs Certified	10	-	50	36	373	29	4	-	-	39	39	24	13	19	7	12	9	10	27	21
	DRE Instructor Schools	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Students	4	-	10	4	20	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	7	-
	DRE Instructors Certified	4	-	10	4	23	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	7	-
	DRE Recertification Classes	1	1	11	1	47	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	4	6	2	2	1
Students	19	26	250	80	466	105	21	13	-	86	57	64	-	-	106	48	56	19	40	67	
ARIDE Training	ARIDE Schools	9	4	11	8	96	31	8	2	1	18	13	4	5	7	3	10	7	7	6	3
	Students	238	40	250	103	1,766	620	160	41	17	385	217	51	103	156	52	260	129	96	162	50
DITEP Training	Classes	0	0	5	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
	School Nurses	-	-	40	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	Unk	0	-	1	Unk
	SROs	-	-	1	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unk	12	-	8	Unk
	Other Students	-	-	113	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	Unk	10	-	39	Unk
	Total Students	-	-	154	-	389	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	23	22	-	48	Unk
Phlebotomy Training	Classes	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Students	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
SFST Training	SFST Classes	6	4	23	19	74	9	5	2	4	26	16	15	4	Unk	5	9	26	7	8	11
	Students Trained	181	110	233	584	1,454	153	125	47	133	505	384	264	157	Unk	528	122	416	149	192	128
	SFST Instructor Classes	1	0	3	1	3	4	0	0	0	7	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0
	Students	6	-	17	26	45	138	-	-	-	107	16	14	15	-	28	30	-	-	66	-

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



STATE

MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
137	100	89	185	36	151	61	96	46	105	382	75	216	180	48	116	221	199	152	58	149	58	171	412	114	35	5	192	26	223	77
40	18	12	44	8	21	9	17	17	27	51	12	21	24	5	18	79	43	36	14	25	6	12	48	34	3	0	63	1	25	24
25	30	24	28	5	68	17	29	5	42	115	12	51	50	8	49	41	37	95	6	56	24	45	100	42	15	1	63	6	4	10
19	70	39	112	21	66	28	48	33	13	262	38	92	92	36	56	142	118	57	32	42	26	72	247	51	15	2	84	8	81	39
25	0	18	37	8	17	15	19	8	1	3	20	57	20	4	10	26	42	0	0	49	7	48	57	18	1	1	45	12	34	21
68	2	8	8	2	0	1	0	0	49	2	5	16	18	0	1	12	2	0	1	3	1	6	8	3	4	1	1	0	0	7
34	55	85	93	29	61	20	29	13	50	188	23	104	67	17	42	55	69	51	33	44	23	86	105	39	17	4	66	14	116	35
846	344	401	471	93	401	180	506	70	117	1,143	182	826	611	162	631	291	1,481	1,494	101	249	233	203	1,019	252	236	1	1,148	271	1,003	240
**	291	162	40	22	176	68	13	17	44	221	10	Unk	162	1	195	190	235	123	120	151	0	371	550	136	7	2	93	57	626	30
846	635	563	511	115	579	248	523	87	161	1,364	192	826	773	163	826	481	1,716	1,617	246	400	233	574	1,569	388	243	3	1,241	328	1,638	270
321	104	88	174	31	143	63	125	13	42	275	36	113	106	41	234	179	430	616	27	141	105	56	595	76	84	2	70	97	555	62
76	42	135	175	29	74	113	114	17	39	134	22	78	376	68	184	131	465	211	89	125	84	53	284	143	18	1	56	34	391	70
7	2	6	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	6	6	3	5	2	7	4	1	1	4	0	4	1	3	0	1	3	5	4
93	8	0	9	0	10	1	7	0	1	24	0	11	14	4	14	7	5	21	0	4	6	0	70	1	4	0	2	1	15	2
304	155	85	119	23	82	49	50	8	45	306	17	99	258	30	270	116	361	648	84	108	50	37	329	116	72	0	60	155	386	39
5	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	8	7	11	0	0	4	0	13	0	2	0	1	3	6	4
193	85	160	148	25	173	105	257	19	34	210	42	186	213	40	225	164	739	559	74	143	126	44	492	64	73	0	92	101	683	115
268	111	189	194	29	129	54	126	30	28	482	37	170	305	55	227	188	793	534	106	158	103	63	546	103	63	0	919	115	282	73
19	37	3	5	5	2	0	0	1	2	6	1	7	3	3	2	1	20	22	3	0	1	16	15	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
29	12	7	9	1	7	5	25	0	5	21	6	10	15	15	14	5	40	32	2	6	3	3	21	5	8	0	18	1	23	6
104	25	23	28	24	22	16	36	15	10	120	15	1	93	9	39	43	77	144	8	18	15	1	205	12	38	0	59	3	42	30
255	59	457	0	1		25	126	0	0	80	375	395	770	79	68	127	7	0	22	46	65	394	134	43	0	0	*40	158	Unk	97
30	5	11	16	0	7	6	18	3	0	25	12	9	13	2	38	9	106	69	2	5	38	20	36	18	9	0	48	0	40	24
267	157	3	46	48	23	17	40	0	11	156	8	0	17	16	109	56	56	107	47	23	0	6	43	0	51	0	4	91	63	12
2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	0
32	29	16	24	-	12	14	-	10	15	75	18	39	24	-	31	40	36	19	-	23	10	14	63	20	-	-	12	10	46	-
25	29	16	24	-	12	14	-	10	15	73	16	37	16	-	31	30	34	19	-	23	9	14	57	17	-	-	11	10	45	-
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
8	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	1	10	22	-	-	0	2	5	10	6	7	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	-
5	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	1	9	21	3	-	0	2	5	9	6	7	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	-
2	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	6	0	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	4	1	1	12	1	2	0	1	1	7	1
68	48	92	185	22	100	18	86	12	50	-	35	180	126	40	42	34	140	-	60	22	33	56	277	98	58	-	120	16	176	75
7	10	17	8	2	6	8	6	12	2	0	11	8	27	5	18	23	15	22	2	12	6	13	17	11	5	5	22	11	22	11
169	234	476	163	13	84	129	57	208	30	-	165	178	272	120	415	355	245	623	36	124	72	245	277	208	109	86	293	143	412	177
0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	1	0	0	17	0	1	0	3	0	12	0
-	14	-	-	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	Unk	Unk	35	4	-	-	101	-	0	-	Unk	-	Unk	-
-	1	-	-	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	Unk	Unk	8	6	-	-	12	-	0	-	Unk	-	Unk	-
-	32	-	-	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unk	-	-	-	-	Unk	Unk	26	5	-	-	327	-	0	-	Unk	-	Unk	-
-	47	-	-	-	171	-	-	-	-	80	-	140	-	-	-	-	17	327	75	15	-	-	490	-	25	-	50	-	252	-
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	0	-	-	-
Unk	12	85	26	11	53	6	2*	4	8	37	Unk	Unk	218	Unk	1	7	48	Unk	2	33	0	16	2	26	3	55	146	4	25	3
Unk	480	1,215	523	171	764	280	123*	130	210	793	1,775	703	2,732	-	14	175	735	-	78	987	-	275	36	310	90	1,098	1,214	164	482	108
Unk	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	Unk	8	Unk	0	0	1	-	0	8	1	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	0
Unk	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	22	10	-	24	19	91	-	-	-	27	-	-	91	15	74	-	-	-	32	18	12	60	-

*The Nebraska Office of Highway Safety does not track SFST classes sponsored across the state, only the SFST classes offered by the Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center and the SFST instructor classes sponsored by this office.

Alabama

OTHER TRAINING

Seven DRE Instructors attended the annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Cincinnati, Ohio. DRE Instructors assisted the Alabama Prosecutor's Association with sustainment training in DUI enforcement for police officers and prosecutors.

Submitted by Sergeant Chad Blankinchip, Alabama State Police, AL DRE State Coordinator

Alaska

OTHER TRAINING

The annual Alaska DRE In-service training was held in Anchorage from March 2-4, 2015. Speakers included DRE Sergeant Mike Iwai from the Oregon State Police and Mr. Glenn Davis from the Colorado Department of Transportation. Fifteen DREs and the state coordinator attended the 2015 IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Cincinnati, Ohio.

NARRATIVE

Alaska has traditionally sent all new DRE students out of state for training due to lack of subject volume to successfully complete field certifications. The State of California was instrumental in helping Alaska certify its newest DREs in 2015. Plans are in place to add up to 20 new DREs in 2016. Alaska will utilize the DRE certification schools in both California and Texas.

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

Arizona

NARRATIVE

In 2015, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office in Phoenix continued to be one of the most productive sites in the country for conducting DRE field certifications. In 2015, 15 states, plus Canada, used the facility to complete their field certifications, training over 300 officers.

Submitted by Robert Rowley and Christopher Andrecola, Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety, Arizona DRE State Coordinators

Arkansas

NARRATIVE

DREs in rural areas of the State continued to have difficulties getting drug evaluations in 2015. At times, evaluation nights were conducted in urban areas to help with the issue. Being a rural state, this could be one of the reasons why DRE evaluations are low and why some DREs decertify.

Submitted by Jon Waldrip, Arkansas Criminal Justice Commission, AR DRE State Coordinator

California

OTHER TRAINING

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

NARRATIVE

During 2015, the CHP hosted the Region 1 State Coordinator's meeting at the CHP Academy in West Sacramento.

The CHP DEC Program worked with local agencies, schools, and counties to ensure that DRE-related training was made available in their respective geographical locations. In addition, the DEC Program conducted a statewide regional advisory panel meeting with representatives from CHP field Divisions and allied agencies. As a result, the DEC Program was invited to attend the Ventura County meeting to provide oversight and guidance in developing their program. The CHP also assisted DREs from New Mexico, Kansas, Alaska, Guam, and American Samoa.

In 2015, the CHP DEC Program increased the number of training courses and certified numerous officers in ARIDE, DITEP, and SFST, surpassing 5 of the 11 objectives set forth by the California Office of Traffic Safety grant. In addition, four new field certification sites were established.

Submitted by Lieutenant Stacy Barr, California Highway Patrol, CA DRE State Coordinator

Colorado

NARRATIVE

With the legalization of recreational marijuana on January 1, 2014, the Colorado Department of Transportation's (CDOT) Highway Safety Office (HSO) has increased the number of trainings for Drug Recognition Experts and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) to better train and educate law enforcement to detect drug impaired driving. The CDOT, in partnership with the Colorado Department of Law, utilized marijuana tax funds to fund ARIDE and DRE training for law enforcement throughout the State.

In 2015, The Colorado HSO conducted three DRE schools: Larimer, CO – February 16, 2015. Sixteen law enforcement officers attended with representation from 14 Colorado police agencies.

Avon, CO – June 20, 2015. Twenty law enforcement officers attended with representation from Alamosa PD, Garfield County SO, Colorado State Patrol, Brush PD, Rangely PD, Englewood PD, Colorado State University Police, Aurora PD, Fruita PD, Colorado Springs PD, Rocky Ford PD, Kiowa PD, Pueblo County PD, Pueblo PD and Carbondale PD.

Fountain, CO – November 24, 2015. Twenty-four law enforcement officers attended with representation from Weld County SO, Pueblo County SO, Woodland Park PD, USAFA Security Police, Steamboat Springs PD, Denver PD, Jefferson County SO, Colorado State Patrol, Fremont County SO, Teller County SO, Cheyenne County SO, El Paso County SO, Colorado Springs PD, Elbert County SO, Canon City PD, Fountain PD, Fort Lupton PD, Salida PD, Greenwood Village PD and El Paso County SO.

Colorado DRE's who attended the 21st IACP Annual Drugs, Driving and Impaired Driving Conference in Cincinnati, OH included representatives from the following departments: Office of the Governor, Avon PD, Colorado State Patrol, Denver PD and the State Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor.

The Colorado Department of Transportation selected Deputy Mark George of the Boulder County Sheriff's Office as the 2015 James Williamson DRE Award recipient. The award is presented annually to the law enforcement officer who exemplifies passion and dedication to the Colorado Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Program. Deputy George was one of the pioneers of the DRE program in Colorado and nationally for his involvement in combating drugged driving, especially his work on enforcement and training, contributed greatly to making Colorado roadways safer. Shortly after receiving the 2015 James Williamson DRE Award, Deputy Mark George retired from Boulder County Sheriff's Office with 32 ½ years of distinguished service. Deputy George attended DRE School in 1988 and was DRE IACP #0037. Mark will be recognized with the IACP DRE Emeritus Award at the 2016 IACP Annual Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Denver.

The award's namesake, Lieutenant Jim Williamson of the Littleton Police Department, passed away in 2014. He was a champion of the Colorado DRE program and helped lead the success of the program. The name of the Colorado DRE Centennial award was changed in honor of James "Jim" Williamson.

The CDOT continues to utilize marijuana tax funds for the marijuana impaired driving awareness campaign: Drive High Get a DUI! The 2015 Drive High, Get a DUI campaign included several events statewide and throughout the year. Notably, events around April 20, also known as "4/20 Day", included:



The Smoking Car – A car is strategically parked in a high pedestrian location and fills with smoke as if people are getting high inside, also known as "hot boxing". The smoke quickly dissipates showing the message "Drive High, Get a DUI" in neon lights. The "smoking car" serves as a visual reminder that marijuana and vehicles don't mix well. A "street team" is often utilized to contact people in the area to discuss the dangers and consequences of driving impaired by marijuana.

End Game Arcade – Colorado DOT installed arcade games at seven marijuana dispensaries throughout the state. CDOT research has shown the most effective environment to contact marijuana users is at point of sale. The game appears to be a classic racing game, but when users attempt to play, a CDOT public service announcement reminds them that driving high is illegal. Players are offered alternative games to play.

Cannabis Cup – CDOT attended and staffed a booth at the Cannabis Cup – an event that draws nearly 40,000 marijuana enthusiasts. As attendees lined up in the morning, CDOT distributed snacks branded with marijuana safety messages. CDOT also hosted a booth that featured a list of activities people can do while high, reminding people that driving isn't one of them.

Cannabis Quiz Cab – Cannabis Cup attendees were offered rides home by the Yellow Cab Ztrip van for a chance to play the Cannabis Quiz Cab. Participants answered trivia questions while riding in the Quiz Cab for the chance to win up to \$100 in Ztrip credits to be used toward future rides. The trivia questions were related to marijuana laws in Colorado, with each correct answer worth a ride credit.

As the use of recreational and medical marijuana both continue to grow in Colorado, so does the need for law enforcement officers to grow their knowledge of marijuana-impaired driving. Currently, law enforcement training focuses on identifying marijuana as the impairing substance, but methods for proving marijuana impairment are limited. With this in mind, CDOT sent 20 Colorado DREs to the first Understanding Legal Marijuana training held in September 2015. DRE State coordinators from Colorado, Maryland, and West Virginia also attended the training. The training began with a presentation of the drug in all of its variations, as well as an overview of different intake methods. The training also provided a unique and historic opportunity for law enforcement officers to gain hands-on experience in detecting and effectively investigating marijuana impairment driving cases through a “green lab”. Law enforcement officers conducted field tests and interacted with participants who had been voluntarily dosed with marijuana, an opportunity unavailable before the legalization of marijuana. Through December of 2015, four “green lab” trainings have been held, attended by 50 DREs and several prosecutors.

In 2015, CDOT staff appeared in many local and national media outlets and publications about the impaired driving challenges related to legalized marijuana. Glenn Davis, CDOT Highway Safety Manager, who is recognized nationally as an expert in marijuana impaired driving traffic safety challenges and consequences, has presented in 20 States since the inception of legalized marijuana and has contributed to several studies and publications on the topic. Colorado DREs Alan Ma, Denver Police Department and Chief of Avon Police Department/IACP TAP Chair, Robert Ticer, have also presented extensively on the traffic safety challenges associated with legalized marijuana.

The State DRE Coordinator transitioned to Carol Gould, CDOT Highway Safety Manager, after nine years of notable oversight by former DRE State Coordinator Robin Rocke. New elements of the oversight of the DRE Program include the creation of a DRE Advisory Committee to provide guidance and direction for the DRE Program and creating a Statewide Colorado DRE Newsletter.

Colorado looks forward to hosting the 21st Annual IACP Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in August 2016 in Denver, Colorado.

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

Connecticut

OTHER TRAINING

Connecticut has been very fortunate to have been afforded seats at DRE Schools in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. In 2015, Connecticut increased the number of statewide DREs to 21. We continue to increase the SFST and ARIDE training at the POST Academy where it is not uncommon to have a waiting list of applicants. We will be projecting an increase of up to 16 new DRE's and 4 more DRE Instructors in the next calendar year. In December of 2015, Chief Robert Ticer, IACP TAP Committee Chairman, gave a presentation on "Legalization of marijuana" to all 21 DRE's and 250 law enforcement officers as part of our "2015 Traffic Safety Summit" in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

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

District of Columbia

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

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

Delaware

OTHER TRAINING

Five (5) SFST Refresher training courses were held training 64 officers.

NARRATIVE

The DEC Program continues to operate in Delaware, with 12 DRE's and two instructors. We continue to teach the ARIDE program and attempt to have two classes annually. All new police recruits receive the 24-hour basic SFST training as mandated by Delaware Council on Police Training regulations.

Lisa Shaw, of the Delaware Office of Highway Safety, retired from State service at the end of 2015. Lisa was instrumental in starting the DEC Program in Delaware and was the State Coordinator since the program started in 2005. We will all miss Lisa, her positive attitude and her work fighting impaired driving in Delaware. On behalf of all of the DRE's in Delaware, we thank her for her service and wish her the best in retirement.

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

Florida

OTHER TRAINING

Florida conducted one Medical Foundations for Visual Systems Testing course in 2015 and 32 students were trained.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

A Palm Beach County Sheriff's DRE conducted a traffic stop on a medically-impaired driver on December 9, 2015. Based upon his DRE training, he recognized signs the driver was experiencing a medical episode involving diabetes and was able to summon fire rescue to render aid to this subject. The subject was recommended for a re-examination of his driver license as well for his long-term uncontrolled medical impairment.

NARRATIVE

On September 10, 2015, the Florida coordinator conducted a drug-impaired driving awareness training for the American Automobile Association (AAA) in Dallas, Texas. AAA traffic safety advocates from around the country attended this training to become more familiar and more conversant on the drug-impaired driving challenges facing motorists. Attendees learned of the dangers posed by impaired motorists as well as the challenges to adequately protect the roadways and enforce current DUI laws throughout the country.

The Florida DECP was successful in a Daubert Evidential Hearing in Broward County in October 2015. The State Coordinator and the DRE evaluator provided testimony concerning the reliability and accuracy of the DEC methodology and success rate. The court found the DECP was reliable and admissible and the defense motion was denied. This was the first known Daubert challenge in Florida since this evidential standard was adopted in 2013.

Florida does not yet have an adequate number of DREs in all areas of the state available to conduct drug influence evaluations. However, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has conducted an Impaired Driving Assessment and identified specific strategies to address this challenge. During 2015, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement reported there were 4,378 evidential breath tests resulting in a BrAC below 0.08 (correlating to approximately 2,100 arrests), yet Florida DREs only conducted 522 drug influence evaluations. This suggests nearly 1,600 drivers arrested for DUI may not have been impaired by alcohol, yet a DRE did not assist in gathering additional evidence for those cases. In Fiscal Year 2016, the Florida Department of Transportation provided funding for overtime expenses incurred for DREs summoned to conduct evaluations to facilitate more access to DREs in potential drug-impaired driving cases. It is hoped this will facilitate agencies in allowing their DRE members to be able to be summoned off-duty to assist in drug-impaired driving cases thus increasing the use of DREs and preparing better cases for prosecution.

In addition, additional funding was been made available in FY 2016 for a greater number of DRE schools to increase the number of available DREs for this purpose. In Florida, the current life span of a DRE averages at 6 years. Additional steps are being developed to try and increase this time to retain the knowledge and skills already in place while continuing to increase the ranks of DRE officers. Through efforts from the Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM), the FDOT, and the Miami Foundation, funding has been secured for five DRE schools in 2016. IPTM and FDOT remain committed to achieving a goal of 300 DREs for Florida.

Submitted by Kyle J. Clark, Assistant Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management, Jacksonville, Florida, FL DRE State Coordinator

Georgia

OTHER TRAINING

10 Lidar Speed measurement courses – 267 students

1 Lidar Instructor Course – 22 students

5 RADAR Operators course – 149 students

1 RADAR Instructors course – 18 students

12 Advanced Traffic Law courses – 211 students

1 DUI Case Prep & Courtroom Presentation course – 15 students

Submitted by James Harper, Georgia Law Enforcement Training Center, GA DRE State Coordinator

Hawaii

OTHER TRAINING

To improve the prosecution of drug-impaired drivers, the Hawaii DOT coordinated a 3-day mock trial training for officers and prosecutors. The statewide training, which used a team-building approach, provided an opportunity for prosecutors and DREs to practice and improve their skills in expert witness testimony and cross examination in a courtroom setting. Led by a team made up of Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors, county prosecutors, a Judicial Outreach Liaison and DRE instructors from Michigan, Arizona and Hawaii, the training included sessions such as “A Judicial Perspective of the DEC Program;” “The DRE as an Expert Witness;” “Common Challenges and Defenses in a DUI-Drug Case;” and an “Update on Hawaii Drugged Driving Trends and Legislation,” followed by two days of mock trial.

Using NHTSA grant funds, Hawaii’s TSRP hosted a statewide “Lethal Weapon Prosecuting Drugged Drivers Training” for prosecutors and law enforcement officers, including officers trained in vehicular homicide. Attendees learned the basics of crash reconstruction and how to best apply DRE-related skills to investigations. Instructors included a DRE instructor and crash reconstructionist from the Honolulu Police Department; a toxicologist from Clinical Labs of Hawaii; a TSRP from Arizona; and a representative from the National Traffic Law Center.

NARRATIVE

During the 2015 Legislative Session, Hawaii’s Legislature passed a law allowing the establishment of medical marijuana dispensaries in Hawaii beginning July 15, 2016. Prior to this law, medical marijuana card holders were required to grow their own cannabis.

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

Idaho

OTHER TRAINING

DRE Refresher

NARRATIVE

Idaho conducted a Trucker Check during the summer of 2015 that was very successful. Idaho held the first No-Refusal Weekend over the Labor Day weekend which proved to be very successful, as well.

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

Illinois

OTHER TRAINING

Illinois recently passed medical marijuana legislation which requires a medical marijuana card holder to submit to SFSTs. Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board has certified training which incorporates the SFST refresher classes utilizing the 2015 training curriculum and the new medical marijuana law.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

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

NARRATIVE

SFST Training is mandated by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. The board promulgates the training for five law enforcement academies and 16 Mobile Training Units. Each entity maintains its own comprehensive records of SFST Training. It would be accurate to report that over 1500 personnel have been trained in SFSTs.

Submitted by Pat Hahn, Illinois Department of Transportation, IL DRE State Coordinator

Indiana

OTHER TRAINING

ARIDE course provided at the CADCA Mid-Year Training in Indianapolis, August 2015

NARRATIVE

Indiana in 2015 was able to support multiple areas of drug and alcohol impaired driving above and beyond our role with day-to-day enforcement activities. Indiana was able to provide on-site ARIDE Training in conjunction with the CADCA (Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America) Mid-Year Training Conference, hosted in Indianapolis. Additional cooperation between the Indiana DRE Program and the TSRP (Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor) continues through the training of Prosecutors for DUI-Drug Cases. Training of officers is ongoing from the two DRE Courses hosted in 2015, with a large portion of those officers scheduled to complete field certification training in early 2016. Indiana trains all new officers through the basic academies in SFST resulting in large number of officers being trained in a few number of courses.

In 2015, 836 collisions were listed with a contributing factor of illegal or prescription drugs, resulting in 33 fatalities. In comparison, alcohol produced an additional 4,826 collisions and 100 additional fatalities. This data supports that Drug Impaired Driving continues to be responsible for 25% of the impaired driving fatalities in Indiana. Indiana looks to resolve the number of outstanding Toxicology results that are currently listed in the DRE Database to be able to better relate and support the toxicological confirmation rate in Indiana for DRE opinions.

Submitted by Robert Duckworth, Indiana Highway Safety Office, IN DRE State Coordinator

Iowa

OTHER TRAINING

The DEC Program was asked to present a four hour block of instruction for the Intake officers recertification training on observing the signs and symptoms of alcohol and drug impairment on person's being booked into the Intake centers. The defense bar has been having the intake officers come to court and testify as to the condition of these people as they see impaired people all the time in their facility and should know what an impaired person looks like. As a result the intake officers were testifying that they did not believe that person was very impaired at all. This was causing some problems for the arresting officers. DRE's are now instructing the officers on what to look for and how to detect the impairment signs and how to report it on the intake center paperwork so that they are helping the arresting officer in court and not inadvertently testifying against that officer. This has gone over very well with all the classes and they have been asking for more and longer instruction periods. It has also piqued peaked their interest to get involved in the arrest and keep notes and observations for the arresting officer.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

To date, Iowa has held 54 ARIDE classes and trained 1,206 officers since 2010, when the program began in Iowa. There are already 9 classes scheduled for 2016, and it's not looking like this will slow down soon. There is a huge interest in this training. Each time the training is conducted, we are contacted by a couple of departments wanting to host a class in their area.

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

Kansas

OTHER TRAINING

Other training for 2015 included the Annual Joint Law Enforcement / Prosecutor Impaired Driving Seminar. Kansas continues to provide SFST Refresher Training throughout the state with 45 classes being held training over 200 officers.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

In 2015, Kansas undertook two major projects with relation to impaired driving. The first was to develop a DRE Tablet reporting system which would provide real time statistics for impaired driving incidents in Kansas. In addition to Kansas' need for statistics, the program would also provide data to the DRE National Tracking System website with 100% participation. The second project was to study the feasibility of oral fluid toxicology testing versus the current method of blood and urine. Both of these projects are still awaiting completion, with that being expected in the first half of 2016.

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

Kentucky

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In 2015, Kentucky had several DRE related court cases. One of those was Duncan v. Commonwealth, where the Court overruled a lower court in finding that an officer can request breath, blood or urine test in any order when there is reasonable grounds to believe a driver is impaired.

NARRATIVE

Kentucky continues to include Prosecuting Attorneys in all the impaired driving enforcement training that is conducted throughout the State. They are invited to attend ARIDE training when the courses are conducted. They are also invited to attend the DRE Pre-School and 7 Day DRE School. We try to get the prosecutors from the same areas from where the officers are from whenever possible. This allows them to work out procedural issues, share information, and address anything else that may make the process for a DUI trial more efficient. To date, we have trained approximately 76 prosecutors in the DRE Pre-School and three in the 7-Day DRE School. Most of them have said the Pre-School training was adequate for them to prosecute a DUI-Drug case more effectively than before the training. We also conduct the "Protecting Lives, Saving Futures" program through our TSRP'S Office along with a "Prosecuting the Drugged Driver" conference. Both of these training courses are attended by the prosecutors and the DRE's as a partnership for them working together in the same jurisdiction. In 2015, prosecutors from Tennessee, along with their TSRP, travelled to Kentucky and participated in a joint Prosecuting the Drugged Driver training. We have a similar joint training conference scheduled for March of 2016. All these concepts have worked very well and we plan to continue the training.

Submitted by Terry L. Mosser, Kentucky Training Academy, KY DRE State Coordinator

Louisiana

OTHER TRAINING

The Louisiana State Police Training Academy, Applied Technology Unit, conducted an ARIDE class in April that was expanded to 3 days to include a full day of SFST refresher with live drinkers.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

An officer who attended the April ARIDE class was dispatched to a residence in reference to a pregnant female refusing to go to the hospital after her water had broken. The officer immediately noticed that she appeared to be under the influence of drugs and administered a series of impairment tests learned from his ARIDE training. The officer observed unusually dilated pupils in normal lighting conditions, as well as other indicators of stimulant use. He then contacted a DRE for guidance and was instructed to seek a court order to have the subject taken into custody and transported to the hospital. A court order was obtained and the subject was transported to the local hospital. The hospital confirmed that the subject had cocaine in her system. The subject subsequently underwent surgery and the baby was successfully delivered.

NARRATIVE

Louisiana's DEC Program continues to grow. Twenty new DRE students will embark on the journey on March 21, 2016. This will be the first class that we have presented without help from another state. We appreciate all the help we have received throughout the years. Without the assistance of the IACP, NHTSA, and all the personnel from other agencies, we would not be where we are today.

Submitted by Lt. Michael Edgar, Louisiana Highway Patrol, on behalf of Dousan Rando, LA DRE State Coordinator

Maine

NARRATIVE

Maine has begun training law enforcement officers to draw blood in impaired driving cases through the Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Technician (LEPT) training. Three classes were held in 2015 with 34 officers completing the training.

Maine continues to offer SFST training to all cadets going through the basic academy at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy. The Maine Bureau of Highway Safety has developed an initiative to reimburse agencies that call out an off duty DRE or LEPT to perform a drug evaluation when no other DRE is available. Maine has partnered with a private vendor to develop and offer on-line Breath Testing Device Re-certification classes for the Intoxilyzer 5000 and 8000. Development is completed and the program is currently being used.

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

Maryland

OTHER TRAINING

In response to the continuing efforts by marijuana proponents to legalize marijuana in Maryland, a session on cannabis impairment and recognizing new forms of cannabis was presented at the Maryland DUI Conference held in Ocean City, MD in October 2015.

Information about the DEC Program was provided to Maryland judges during an annual judiciary training conference, to prosecutors during an annual DUI Institute for Prosecutors, and an annual training program for prosecutors, Investigation and Prosecution of D.U.I. Cases, coordinated by the Maryland Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors and funded by the Maryland Highway Safety Office.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

Maryland experienced a 38.9 percent increase in the number of DRE evaluations conducted during 2015 compared to 2014. This may have largely been the result of increasing the number of ARIDE classes and from certifying 27 new energetic DREs.

There was a 40.8 percent increase in the number of blood specimens obtained from drug-impaired drivers. This increase in the number of blood specimens compounded the effects of a personnel shortage in the Maryland State Police, Forensic Sciences Division - the lab that tests all blood specimens from impaired driving cases, yielding about a 9-month wait to obtain blood test results.

CNS Depressants continues to be the leading category of drugs identified by DREs as causing driver impairment. Narcotic analgesics are the second most common category of drugs encountered, with cannabis coming in third.

Motor vehicle crashes led to 34.8 percent of the DRE evaluations and drugs or drug paraphernalia were found in 33.7 percent of those crash cases. Drugs or drug paraphernalia were found in 34.8 percent of the overall cases where DREs were called to conduct an evaluation.

In 2015, for the limited number of test results reported, Carboxy-THC was the single most frequently identified drug in blood specimens obtained from DRE evaluations (Carboxy-THC is not psychoactive which may be a cause of it not being detected by DREs and indicated above). Alprazolam was the second most commonly identified drug followed by Morphine and Methadone respectively. This is consistent with the results from 2014. The presence of Phencyclidine doubled from 2014 to 2015.

Following motor vehicle crashes, failing to obey an official traffic control device was the most frequent motor vehicle violation that ultimately led to a DRE evaluation followed. That was followed by suspicious vehicle encounters and then speeding violations.

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

Massachusetts

OTHER TRAINING

In 2015 four training classes were provided for the District Attorney's and five drug impairment classes were provided to EMS personnel.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

One interesting case involved a motor vehicle verses pedestrian fatality. The suspect drove out of a parking lot and struck an elderly homeless pedestrian, killing her. The arresting officer contacted a DRE and ultimately two DREs responded to assist. The DREs determined that the suspect was under the influence of a Dissociative Anesthetic. It was also determined that the suspect had had a fight with his girlfriend over the fact that he uses PCP too much. There were numerous indicators of Dissociative Anesthetic influence and the subject was charged. A warrant was obtained, and the suspect's blood was drawn and urine was also collected. Both DREs did an excellent job of not only evaluating the suspect and identifying the drug category, which was confirmed by toxicology, but were also able to assist the investigating officers in getting the warrant and with other areas of the investigation.

NARRATIVE

The Massachusetts DEC Program has grown from the previous year. As noted, two DRE Schools were held in 2015 resulting in the certification of additional DREs. The second school was held in June, therefore the candidates from that school were not certified until August. DREs from the first school were certified in March, giving them ten months in 2015 to conduct drug evaluations.

During the year, there were 13 DREs that did not recertify. There were several reasons, which included promotions, leaving law enforcement and being reassigned to other duties.

There were 1,803 total OUI drugs charges brought in calendar year 2015. There were approximately 400 DRE drug influence evaluations conducted (this includes estimates on DREs not entering into the DRE National Tracking System). The ratio of evaluations conducted to OUI drug charges was less than 25 percent. This could be due to a lack of implied consent for OUI drug arrests in Massachusetts. Under present law, if the suspect refuses to provide a toxicology sample there is no administrative penalty (license suspension, etc.). Further, the fact that a suspect refused to provide a toxicology sample cannot be introduced at trial. It is unknown exactly how many subjects actually refuse the entire DRE evaluation. We are working on a system to be able to record statistics. However, it is estimated that about 40 percent of suspects refuse the DRE evaluation, which would be one of the highest percentages in the country according the IACP DRE Section Annual Report. As with the toxicology issue, the refusal to submit to a DRE evaluation cannot be mentioned or admitted at trial.

In addition, we continue to have circumstances where DREs were not called to conduct an evaluation, even though the suspect was charged with OUI Drugs. It is not exactly known why this happens. We are working on solutions to have a DRE called on all OUI Drugs arrests. There also been several instances where a suspect has gone to the hospital and is not able to complete a DRE evaluation.

In 2015, the number of refusals to provide a toxicology sample increased dramatically. In 2014 the refusal rate was approximately 27.5 percent. In 2015, the refusal rate jumped to approximately 46 percent, again one of the highest in the country. This again may be partially due to the lack of a true implied consent law for OUI Drugs in Massachusetts.

The rate of confirmations by toxicology results for DREs in 2015 was 91.1 percent based on state data. This is a slight decrease from 2014 which was 92.4 percent.

There were twelve Medical Rule-outs in 2015 representing 3.4 percent of the total evaluations conducted. This figure is above the national average for these types of evaluations. There were also 25 evaluations where the DREs determined that the suspect was not impaired, approximately 7 percent of all evaluations. This is may be attributed to more ARIDE classes being held throughout the state. Further research in this area revealed that some of the non-impaired drivers were criminally charged, as the evidence suggested the individual was impaired at the time of the vehicle operation, but was not impaired at the time of the DRE evaluation.

Narcotic Analgesics continues to be a problem drug category in Massachusetts. Drugs from the Narcotic Analgesic category were suspected and detected in more than one-third of all DRE evaluations, and topped the list of the

most detected drug categories in 2015. CNS Depressants was the second most prevalent drug category, followed by Cannabis.

DREs continue to hear from numerous officers in regards to the OUI Drugs/Cannabis issue. Since Cannabis is decriminalized in Massachusetts (in small amounts) and court cases do not allow officers to give persons in a vehicle an exit order, or search a vehicle based on only the odor of marijuana, it is believed that many officers simply do not arrest/charge an appreciable amount of drivers for OUI Drugs when Cannabis is involved. Massachusetts recently developed a curriculum to better assist officers in this area, and will include more Cannabis impairment information in the ARIDE training curriculum.

During the year, there were numerous Assistant District Attorneys (ADA's) that consulted DREs in OUI Drugs cases around the state. Massachusetts has developed and implemented a formal training class for ADA's to help address their questions and concerns. It is planned to have more trainings available for ADA's in 2016. Three ADA's attended the January 2015 DRE School and one ADA attended the June DRE School. Several prosecutor trainings have been scheduled for 2016, and it is planned to have several ADAs attend the 2016 DRE Schools.

There was one Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP) class held in 2015. That class included 47 teachers, administrators, school resource officers and school nurses.

In an effort to increase DRE evaluations, most police departments and state police barracks in the state received posters for placement in booking areas. The posters were designed to heighten the awareness of the DEC Program and the availability of DREs to all police departments and state police officers.

Many Massachusetts courts continue to accept DREs and the DRE protocols. Numerous DREs were qualified as experts in courts in 2015. As mentioned in this report, several courts have also recognized that the DRE protocol is valid and does not need to meet the Daubert Standard.

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

Michigan

OTHER TRAINING

Michigan continued to provide SFST/ARIDE 8-hour Refresher Training during the year. Michigan has also been providing the 16-hour ARIDE training since 2009. We have had numerous inquiries regarding an ARIDE refresher class from those that have attended ARIDE in the past. One Michigan DRE instructor developed an 8-hour training curriculum that encompasses 2 hours of SFST and 6 hours of ARIDE refresher training. Anyone with basic SFST training can attend the SFST portion of the class. Only officers that have completed the 16-hour ARIDE training can attend the ARIDE refresher portion.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In an excellent example of the value of having DREs on patrol, an on-duty Michigan DRE heard a report of a possible reckless/impaired driver, but was not in position to respond. The 911 Center got disconnected with the caller making the complaint, but was able to reconnect with the caller as the possible impaired driver was entering a populated area. A police officer was able to locate and stop the vehicle. However, a short time later, the DRE heard another radio call regarding the same vehicle traveling southbound on the interstate. The 911 Center was able to keep the caller on the line while the DRE got into position to stop the vehicle. During this time, the vehicle hit a construction barrel on the interstate. Shortly afterwards, the DRE was able to locate and stop the vehicle. The driver was determined to be impaired and was arrested. The driver was not aware of hitting the construction barrel. The driver admitted to the DRE that he had been sent home from work after “not acting right” and having a positive drug screen. The first officer that had stopped the driver indicated he thought the driver was just tired.

Michigan allows for a certain number of probation officers, judges, and or road test examiners to attend and audit ARIDE training. Even though they do not receive the exact same training as police officers, they do receive valuable training on the drug categories and their effects. In 2015, a Michigan probation officer advised that through his training, he was able to assist the court in identifying a drug abuser. According to the officer, a client had been showing up at counselor appointments and probation appointments appearing to be under the influence of drugs. However, drug tests did not support her apparent drug use, and she continually denied using drugs. The probation officer used some of his ARIDE training, which included the eye exams to support his suspicion of narcotic analgesic use, and related that to the judge. When court convened, she was taken into custody after admitting to abusing vicodin.

In another excellent example of the value of ARIDE training, a police agency responded to a private property crash and made contact with the driver. It was not known if the driver was under the influence at that time. The driver apparently drove away from that crash, only to rear-end another motorist. After the second crash, the driver fled the scene and was stopped by another agency several miles away. The officer handling the second crash ultimately took custody of the driver and indicated that driver was acting “lethargic”, but thought it was due to the driver admitting to not having slept for the past two days. The officer arrested the driver for hit-and-run and had the driver’s vehicle towed. The arresting officer was not ARIDE trained. The same driver later got her car out of impound that same afternoon and drove the vehicle into a ditch on the interstate. This time, an officer who had been trained in ARIDE responded and conducted a OWI investigation. The driver admitted taking Xanax, Celexa and Lithium, including some extra Xanax that day. The officer arrested the subject for OWI-drugs and subsequently obtained a blood sample which is pending.

In another case, an ARIDE trained officer initiated a traffic stop and arrested the driver for OUI-Drugs and suspected CNS Depressant impairment. The arresting officer contacted a DRE and a drug evaluation was completed. The suspect was lodged and the investigation revealed that one hour prior to the ARIDE trained officer’s traffic stop, the driver had been stopped and released by another police agency. Plus, two hours prior to ARIDE trained-officers traffic stop, the same driver was the at-fault driver in a rear-end traffic crash where the driver was issued a citation and released. Further checks showed that driver had 3 other at-fault traffic crashes in the previous three years. The ARIDE trained officer in this case had just over two years with his police agency, and since 2013, has made approximately 60 impaired driving arrests with approximately 25 for OUI-Drugs.

NARRATIVE

2015 was another robust year for Michigan's DEC Program. Michigan conducted its 5th consecutive DRE School training 16 law enforcement officers and 5 prosecutors. As of 2015, Michigan has 83 certified DREs and 22 DRE-trained prosecutors. We are also encouraged by the fact that all 22 of our DRE-trained prosecutors have attended the entire two week DRE School. Michigan conducted 17 16-hour ARIDE classes, training in excess of 450 officers, prosecutors, and other traffic safety professionals. Michigan also had the honor of Ms. Jennifer Harmon, Assistant Director, Orange County Coroner's Office, present on "Opiates Effects of Human Behavior and Performance" to our DRE continuing education training.

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

Minnesota

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

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

Mississippi

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

Submitted by Melissa Harvey, Mississippi Traffic Safety Training Unit, MS DRE State Coordinator

Missouri

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

NARRATIVE

The number of enforcement evaluations reported are down from previous years due to several factors. These include resources being allocated to statewide incidents; no incentive for officers to enter more than their four evaluations every two years for recertification; and Missouri being in the middle of creating their own statewide tracking system.

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

Montana

OTHER TRAINING

The Montana State University Nursing Program reached out to the Montana DEC Program regarding reasonable suspicion drug testing for students. Per Montana law, any entity that adopts a reasonable suspicion drug testing program for employees or students must receive drug impairment detection training. Several training sessions have been conducted for the faculty of the Montana State University Nursing Program. These training sessions have been 2-4 hours in length and focus on the symptomology of drug impairment.

NARRATIVE

Montana is seeing more designer drug use as well as “legal” drugs that are being purchased off the internet. Etizolam has shown up in a few cases, with the drugs reportedly being bought off the internet as “legal benzos”. Synthetic cannabinoids continue to cause problems with blood testing, causing DRE confirmation rates to lower than they are. The DEC Program continues to see attrition due to various reasons. Many officers have moved on due to promotion or new assignments which is common. This past year several DREs chose not to recertify or resigned from the program due to prosecutors calling them as expert witnesses for every driving under the influence (DUI) trial. Even after several meetings with prosecutors, some DREs were receiving 15-20 subpoenas a month without the prosecutor ever discussing the cases with the DREs. A letter was sent out to all prosecutors offices from the Montana DEC Program through the Attorney General’s Office regarding the proper usage of DREs for expert witnesses. However, many prosecutors continue to subpoena DREs for every DUI case headed to trial despite the best practices recommendation. Because of this issue, several areas are not willing to invest the time to get DREs trained.

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

Nebraska

OTHER TRAINING

In 2015, funding assistance was provided through the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety for one Nebraska DRE to attend the “Wyoming Governor’s Conference on Impaired Driving” in Laramie, Wyoming in May 2015. Four Nebraska DRE instructors and 14 DREs also attended the 21st Annual IACP Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Cincinnati, Ohio in August 2015 with this funding. Nebraska DREs are required to be up-to-date on their entries into the DRE Data Tracking system to be considered for funding assistance for national conferences and prior to being recertified as a DRE.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

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

Nevada

INTERESTING CASES

None reported.

NARRATIVE

In 2008 the Nevada Commission on Peace Officers’ Standards and Training amended the minimum training standards for Category I Basic Academies. This amendment includes as mandatory training in the Basic Academy the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) DUI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing. Since that time, every new officer attending the Category I Basic Academy is trained in this program.

Submitted by Chief Scott Johnston, Nevada P.O.S.T, NV DRE State Coordinator

New Hampshire

OTHER TRAINING

DRE/SFST related presentations and training opportunities were made at several venues in 2015 which included the New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Council (Academy); 2015 Jay McDuffie Motor Vehicle Seminar; C. Everett Koop Addiction Medicine Conference at Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center; municipal police agencies; Citizen Police Academies, and In-Service training. In addition, training blocks associated with DEC Program were conducted at the NH University of Exploring Academy and the Cadet Academy at NHTI.

Until July 2013, New Hampshire's Administration of Alcohol Concentration Tests only allowed a duly licensed physician, registered nurse, certified physician's assistant, qualified medical technician or a medical technician acting at a law enforcements request to conduct blood draws. As of July 2013, the statute has been amended to allow phlebotomists to conduct blood draws. With the change in our states law, New Hampshire hopes to conduct phlebotomist training in the coming years in hopes of getting our states DRE's certified as phlebotomists.

NARRATIVE

The DEC Program in New Hampshire continues to grow thanks in part to the support received from the New Hampshire Highway Safety Agency and to New Hampshire's commitment to combat both alcohol and drug impaired driving. New Hampshire continues to actively participate in the NHTSA National Impaired Driving Crackdowns.

In 2015, New Hampshire conducted one combined DRE Instructor/SFST Instructor School consisting of eight candidates from New Hampshire and two from Vermont; one DRE School with 10 New Hampshire officers, five out-of-state officers (RI & CT), two ARIDE schools and nine SFST courses.

New Hampshire DRE evaluations in 2015 yielded the following accuracy rate (Completed Toxicology): 96.5% Stimulants, 100 % Depressants, 90.9% Narcotic Analgesics, and 100% Cannabis.

Despite mandatory reporting requirements in New Hampshire (dredata.nhtsa.gov), only 23 of the 50 agencies (50 of 105 certified DRE's) involved in the DEC Program have reported data. This area has been addressed. Failure to adhere to mandatory reporting requirements in 2016 will result in progressive discipline within the DEC Program to include decertification. Due to reassignments, promotions, retirements, and/or law enforcement employment separation, New Hampshire has experienced a reduction in certified DRE's and DRE instructors.

Several years ago, New Hampshire made ARIDE (2 Day-16 Hour) mandatory training as a pre-requisite to be considered for DRE School. With the launch of the online ARIDE module, several DRE/SFST Instructors in our state have traveled to municipal and county law enforcement agencies to provide an SFST Refresher Training, as well as facilitating the SFST proficiency lab in order to be eligible to participate in the online ARIDE module.

New Hampshire works closely with members of the NH Department of Safety, Forensic Laboratory-Toxicology Group and the Attorney General's Office in an effort to enhance their knowledge of the DEC Program by allowing them to audit the DRE Schools. In addition, we are working closely with several doctors, pharmacists, prosecutors, clinicians, and prevention groups in our state to further understand one another's role and to hopefully collaborate on ways at improving highway safety and issues associated with impaired driving.

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

New Jersey

OTHER TRAINING

Nothing reported.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In a favorable DRE related court case (State v. Vazquez , 2015 N.J. Super. Unpub. LEXIS2487, App. Div. 2015), the court ruled a DRE was qualified, given his training and experience, to testify regarding the defendant's impairment, the nature of the drug found in defendant's system, and the consequences of his ingestion.

Submitted by Trooper Mike Gibson, New Jersey State Police in behalf of Sergeant William Cross, NJ DRE State Coordinator

New Mexico

OTHER TRAINING

In 2015, a number of trainings were conducted around the state on Drugs That Impair. A presentation was also given to the Citizen Police Academy, as well as to the Women Against Crime class. Work is underway with DWI county coordinators to begin collaboration in future trainings and impaired driving efforts around the state. In December, New Mexico underwent an SFST assessment.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

The beginning of the year was successful with many ARIDE classes being conducted as well as a full DRE School. Many requests were received around the state for more information on Drugs That Impair and the DEC Program in general. As of September 30th, there was no grant funding through the end of the year. This continued to May 1st when FY 2016 funding was released. This will allow for both ARIDE and DRE training in 2016.

Submitted by Christine Frank, New Mexico Highway Safety Office, NM DRE State Coordinator

New York

OTHER TRAINING

In 2015, 72 officers received SFST Refresher training.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

New York has initiated a DRE Tablet system. DREs now conduct their evaluations using the tablet and the evaluation information is being downloaded to an in-state database and are then downloaded into the DRE National Tracking System. The evaluation totals listed in this report reflect the totals from the New York database, not those entered in the DRE National Tracking System.

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

North Carolina

OTHER TRAINING

The following additional training was conducted in 2015: 1 Prosecuting the Drugged Driver Course; 15 Introduction to Drugged Driving classes, and two DRE Pre-schools.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

One interesting case was an evaluation done at the High Point Police Department where the subject was found to have six crack rocks in her mouth. This was found when checking the mouth prior to administering the PBT. The subject stated the crack rocks were not hers, that she was just keeping them for a friend. The DRE's opinion was that the subject was impaired on CNS Stimulants.

NARRATIVE

In addition to the classes aforementioned, training was also conducted for the North Carolina Magistrate's conferences and the NC Conference of District Attorneys. There were a total of six training sessions conducted, which included SFST and DRE informative presentations.

The inclusion of DRE evaluation areas in our newest mobile Breath Alcohol Testing units allow for DRE evaluations to be conducted roadside in a controlled environment.

There continues to be a backlog in our Crime Lab, but they have contracted with NMS Labs in Pennsylvania to help with the backlog. Training was conducted at our State Crime Lab for their analysts in regards to the DEC Program; also, we had training done by our State Crime Lab at our annual DRE in-service training on how DREs and the Crime lab can work together better.

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

North Dakota

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

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

Ohio

OTHER TRAINING

In 2015, 4 OVI Judges and Prosecutor Training courses were provided training approximately 110 students.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In a favorable DRE related court decision (*City of Columbus v. Lorraine Harell* 2014TRC167169), a motion hearing was held on April 30, 2015 to challenge the admissibility of the DEC Program according to the *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, and the *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael* standard. Sergeant Wes Stought, the Ohio DEC Program Coordinator, provided testimony in regards to the DEC Program. The defense filed a motion to exclude the expert testimony of Sergeant Nicholas Konves as a DRE. The judge's ruling concluded the following: "The DRE program is derived from widely accepted, valid medical knowledge. The application of the program is an application of technical knowledge. This knowledge is specialized and outside the common experience of laymen. Sergeant Konves may testify as an expert witness regarding DRE procedures and about the results obtained from a DRE evaluation."

NARRATIVE

During 2015, Ohio held three DRE Schools certifying 31 additional DREs. Ohio also trained 415 officers in 18 ARIDE courses. We continue to promote the ARIDE course in Ohio and hold courses regionally throughout the state. The ARIDE course also assists as a platform to identify qualified DRE applicants.

We continue to receive support from our prosecutors and judges throughout Ohio. Prosecutors continue to attend ARIDE courses and impaired driving courses designed to assist them in prosecuting drug/alcohol impaired cases. We have seen success with DRE cases in Ohio courts to include the Franklin County Municipal Court mentioned in this report.

In 2015, Ohio was given the opportunity to host the 21st Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving. The conference was the third highest attended conference. Ohio was able to send 90% of our current DREs to the conference, in addition, several departmental leaders attended from throughout Ohio. Hosting the conference in Ohio has assisted in illustrating the impaired driving problems we face in Ohio and the increase of drugged drivers throughout the nation.

In an effort to assist the Ohio DEC Program and show its effectiveness, the Ohio State Highway Patrol has expanded its statistical data in relation to impaired drivers. Towards the end of 2015, the Ohio State Highway Patrol created dispositions for Ohio troopers to document the number of arrests made for drivers that are alcohol impaired, drug impaired, or marijuana impaired. By separating impaired driver arrests into these three categories we can have a better understanding of the impaired driver problem in Ohio and how we can better address the issue. The Ohio DEC Program has also began the process of implementing an electronic tablet and database system. The system is expected to be in utilization by all DREs in Ohio by July of 2016.

Submitted by Sergeant Wesley Stought, Ohio State Highway Patrol, OH DRE State Coordinator

Oklahoma

OTHER TRAINING

Eight DRE officers attended the 2015 IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving. DRE instructors who attended the conference shared the information they learned with local DREs.

DRE officers took part as guest speakers for the Oklahoma Judicial Conference training session and assisted in providing judges from across the state with information about the DEC Program and the abilities of the DRE officers. The DRE State Coordinator assisted the Oklahoma District Attorney's Council with a class for prosecutors on the topic of improving prosecution of impaired driving cases.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

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

NARRATIVE

Oklahoma continues to see a significant amount of illegal use of prescription drugs, mainly including CNS Depressants and Narcotics. The state has attempted to combat this issue by not allowing refills on certain narcotics, and requiring a new hand written prescription for all refills. This forces the user to return to the physician's office to obtain refill prescriptions and causes the physicians to be more aware of the number of refill prescriptions a patient is obtaining.

Oklahoma has seen some increase in the novelty cannabis items since our neighboring state, Colorado, has legalized marijuana use. Officers have reported finding more of the edible cannabis items during the past year. However, we have not seen a marked increase in the number of DRE drug evaluations associated with cannabis, as cannabis has always been an easily obtainable drug in Oklahoma.

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

Oregon

OTHER TRAINING

Other training held in 2015 included the 5th Annual Oregon DRE Conference (16 hours) in which approximately 175 officers, prosecutors and toxicologists attended.

Also, a 6-hour SFST Instructor In-Service was held that attracted 73 active SFST instructors. The in-service was coordinated by the Oregon Traffic Safety Coordinator.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In an interesting case that occurred four days after recreational marijuana became legal in Oregon, a driver struck and killed a pedestrian crossing the street at an intersection in Gresham, Oregon. Witnesses reported seeing the driver smoking a marijuana pipe moments before the collision. A DRE responded to the scene and ultimately arrested the male driver for DUI. Another DRE from a partner agency performed the DRE evaluation and a blood sample was taken which confirmed the presence of THC in the driver's system. The driver was charged with Manslaughter in the 2nd Degree, Criminally Negligent Homicide, DUII, and Reckless Driving. The suspect ultimately plead guilty to the Criminally Negligent Homicide and DUII charges.

NARRATIVE

2015 saw significant changes for Oregon's DEC Program. Sergeant Evan Sether of the Oregon State Police (OSP) took over as the DRE State Coordinator in December 2014, following OSP Sergeant Michael Iwai's six years as coordinator. The 2015 Oregon Legislative Session grappled with wide-ranging issues connected to the voter-based initiative Measure 91, which passed in November 2014. Measure 91 effectively legalized cannabis for adults over the age of 21 in small to moderate quantities. The Oregon Liquor Control Commission and Oregon Legislature were tasked with implementing the initiative and setting many rules and timelines for recreational sales, cannabis extracts and edible products, production and sales permits, taxes, impaired driving, and a host of other topics. Impaired driving laws were not significantly altered following the passage of Measure 91, and a "per se" cannabis nanogram level was not a viable topic during the 2015 session. Oregon's DEC Program, along with several other partners, are preparing for such legislation in future sessions.

In 2015, the Oregon DEC Program responded to increased interest in DRE by hosting two DRE schools instead of the traditional one class per year. ARIDE classes increased as well, as law enforcement from around the state requested marijuana-specific training following the passage of Measure 91. The OSP is working toward training all Patrol Division and Fish & Wildlife Division Troopers in ARIDE. The Oregon DEC Program was also active in providing cannabis/drug impairment education to community and government groups, including city councils, county commissions and legislative committees.

The Oregon DEC Program was awarded a \$60,000 blood testing grant for FFY 2015-2016, to pay for blood testing in DUI-Drug cases. Oregon is still primarily a urine testing state for most DUI-Drug cases, and the state crime lab does not test blood for drugs except in post-mortem cases. The grant is paying for testing by NMS Labs and the Washington State Patrol Crime Lab. This grant was in addition to the DRE Training and DRE Overtime grants awarded by the Oregon Department of Transportation.

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

Pennsylvania

OTHER TRAINING

A Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) training class was conducted in Berks County, Forest County, and Snyder County. A total of 327 nurses, teachers and school administrators successfully completed the program.

A total of 22 Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training classes were conducted throughout the Commonwealth. All students successfully completing the training: totaling 623 officers.

Ten Pennsylvania DREs attended the 2015 Annual IACP Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving was held in Cincinnati Ohio in August.

Pennsylvania DREs participated in one Protecting Lives, Saving Futures Programs in 2015 with 25 students.

Pennsylvania DREs participated in one prosecuting the Drugged Driving training with a total of 30 students.

DRE's were used to assist with the training of approximately 225 PA State Police cadets in Standardized Field Sobriety Testing and with the training of approximately 215 other officers and troopers.

Fifteen drug trends classes were conducted for schools, civic organizations, and law enforcement with approximately 650 people attending the training.

NARRATIVE

The success of the DEC Program in Pennsylvania is in large part due to the hard work of the former DRE State Coordinator, David Andrascik. Corporal David Andrascik was the first Drug Recognition Expert certified in Pennsylvania. He tirelessly worked and grew the program from its infancy until February 2015 when he retired from the Pennsylvania State Police. Before his retirement, Corporal Andrascik worked hard to build the program to be one of the best in the country, and it is in his absence that I realize how hard he really worked to accomplish this. Corporal Andrascik built a program that is now made up of 152 DRE's from 51 different agencies across the Commonwealth. We thank Corporal Andrascik for his accomplishments to the DEC Program and we continue to build the DEC Program in Pennsylvania. The DEC Program continues to be a vital tool for removing drug impaired drivers from the highways of the Commonwealth.

A total of 358, or 23.9% of the evaluations were conducted as a result of crashes. A total of 559, or 37.4% of the evaluations also resulted in criminal drug charges. In 1,318 of the evaluations (88.2%), the DRE opined the subject was impaired. In 534 evaluations (35.7%), the DRE opined the subject was impaired by more than one drug category (poly drug). In a total of 176 evaluations (11.7%), the DRE opined the subject was not impaired. Thirty-two times, the DRE opined the subject was suffering from a medical condition.

STATEWIDE DUI DRUG ARRESTS

Year	DUI Drug Arrests	DRE Evaluations	# DREs
2004	5,529	2	1
2005	6,515	55	9
2006	7,648	203	17
2007	8,162	434	36
2008	9,100	693	50
2009	10,517	1,118	65
2010	11,808	1,450	78
2011	13,907	1,839	88
2012	14,953	2,257	103
2013	16,564	1,633	116
2014	22,044	1,386	139
2015	18,796	1,494	152

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

Rhode Island

OTHER TRAINING

Rhode Island trained all SFST and DRE instructors in the SFST update. Rhode Island did not host a DRE School in 2015, but sent officers to Massachusetts and New Hampshire where we trained 10 new DRE's.

NARRATIVE

The number of DRE evaluations in this report reflects data collected from the individual DREs. The DRE National Tracking System indicates that five of the Rhode Island DREs entered evaluation data into the database. Therefore, the number of evaluations are lower in the National Tracking System.

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

South Carolina

NARRATIVE

2015 was a quiet year for South Carolina. We continue to mandate that all new officers in the state become certified in DUI/SFST practitioner before they graduate from Basic Law Enforcement Training. This has drastically increased the number of officers on the road with this training and has resulted in increased arrest rates for impaired driving. ARIDE continues to be a high demand class and we are scheduling classes across the state to ensure every officer who wants the training can have access to it. We are also continuing to work with the Highway Patrol in an attempt to train every DPS Trooper in ARIDE. Changes in their structure and training unit has slowed this effort some but we are working to get back on track.

Submitted by Michael Brantley, South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, SC DRE State Coordinator

South Dakota

OTHER TRAINING

DRE's instructed four classes this year called "Drugs in the Work Place". These classes averaged two hours and were a brief overview of what types of behavior, signs and symptoms a person using impairing drugs may display. These classes came about as a request by the Bureau of Human Resources and have been well received and attended. Another similiar class was provided to the DOT Supervisors and Engineers at their state meeting in April.

Several DREs presented a class to the State's Attorney Conference. Topics included SFST's and proper administration, an overview of the 7 drug categories and common indicators, and a brief description of the DEC Program.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

DREs with the Sioux Falls Police Department had several high profile cases that involved motor vehicle fatalities where the drivers were impaired by inhalants.

NARRATIVE

We continue to deal with our health lab on testing procedures and length of time for the results to be returned. Meetings have been set with the head of the lab to improve conditions for the DEC Program.

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

Tennessee

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

NARRATIVE

ARIDE training continued to be a high priority in 2015 with 13 classes being conducted statewide training 245 police officers.

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

Texas

OTHER TRAINING

During 2015, 323 supervisors/managers received training for the Drug Impairment Training for Texas Employers (DITTE). Currently 6 DRE Instructors administer the DITTE training on a statewide basis. Funding for this training initiative is provided through the Texas DOT. This was the fifth year of funding. This training will continue through 2016 through the provision of DOT grant funds.

Drug Impairment Training for Texas Community Supervision and Parole Officers: In 2015, Texas conducted 9 trainings with 292 attendees. The training was provided to community supervision and parole officers utilizing DRE instructors.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

DRE Reconstruction Case: An intoxication manslaughter case that was filed in August of 2013. The defendant pled guilty and went to a judge for punishment in November of 2015. In December of 2015 she was sentenced to 12 years TDCJ. During the sentencing, the judge multiple times cited the DRE that provided “reconstruction” evidence as his basis for the 12 year sentence.

NARRATIVE

Thirty-six of 47 Texas DRE instructors were utilized in providing, DRE, DRE Recertification, ARIDE, DITEP, DITTE and the Drug Impairment Training for Texas Community Supervision and Parole Officers.

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

Utah

OTHER TRAINING

In 2015, the Utah DRE annual conference was held and Chris Haslor from “Understanding Legal Marijuana” was the featured presenter. We also had a case law update and I presented on Vapor cigarette trends and issues. The conference was attended by 98 DRE officers.

We have sent a small number of officers to Colorado for “Understanding Legal Marijuana” training that featured a “Green Lab.” Every person attending the training said it was eye opening and a very beneficial training. The SFST tests for marijuana is dynamic and with marijuana legalization spreading the dispensary portion of the training was also very beneficial.

I presented a basic DRE/ARIDE introduction class at a DUI conference put on by the Salt Lake District Attorney’s Office, and it was attended by over 300 officers and attorneys.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

The most recent statistics available show Utah’s traffic fatalities caused by drugs surpassed fatalities caused by alcohol. Drugs have finally tipped the scales and are killing more people on the highways than alcohol is. With this increase in drug fatalities we have had an increase in high profile cases involving DRE officers. We have been teaming up with local Highway Safety and Pharmacies to hold press conferences concerning impaired driving and prescription use.

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

Vermont

OTHER TRAINING

Vermont conducted a one-day court room testimony training for all DREs, as well as training at the annual state's attorney's workshop.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

An operator involved in a crash did not want to be transported and EMT personnel were going to release the driver. However, a DRE at the scene insisted that she go to the hospital. The DRE worked with friends on-scene to convince her to be transported. It was later learned that the operator had an emergent brain aneurism that was previously undetected until transport and evaluation at the hospital.

NARRATIVE

Vermont's DEC Program lost one DRE in 2015, and decreased from 36 to 35 DREs. Our overall enforcement evaluations increased in by 8% in 2015 from 2014.

Vermont continues to see a large number of opinions and toxicology results in the CNS Depressant, Narcotic Analgesics and Cannabis categories, with poly drug use in nearly half of all cases.

Vermont completed a one year oral fluid pilot project, using six instruments by two different vendors. The overall results showed a high rate of accuracy with confirmatory samples.

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

Virginia

OTHER TRAINING

Through assistance from several neighboring states, including Maryland and West Virginia, DRE instructors from those states assisted in conducting five ARIDE classes in Virginia in 2015. It is hoped that the newly trained ARIDE officers will assist in developing interest for DRE within the state.

NARRATIVE

Virginia continued to try and make strides to rejuvenate the DEC Program in 2015. Through attrition and other in-state issues, the DEC Program did not grow in Virginia in 2015. Plans are underway in 2016 to identify officers for DRE training and to begin a rebuilding of the DEC program.

Submitted by Lori Rice, Virginia Highway Safety Office, Interim VA DRE State Coordinator

Washington

OTHER TRAINING

ARIDE training continues to remain a top priority across the state. The Washington State Patrol remains right around 97% compliant in all field operations troopers trained.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

A DRE from the Port Townsend Police Department conducted an evaluation after a suspect nearly caused a head-on collision. He determined the subject was having medical complications and not under the influence of drugs. After taking the suspect immediately to the hospital, the suspect was found to be suffering from a transient ischemic attack (mini-stroke).

A DRE from Seattle PD conducted an evaluation on a suspect that also resulted in a hospital trip instead of jail. The attention to detail by the DRE and the impairment indicators outside of the DRE matrix resulted in the suspect being transported to the hospital emergency room. The suspect, turned patient, was quickly placed in ICU with a “life threatening illness” and has since recovered.

NARRATIVE

Poly drug use is prevalent in Washington with 74% of all our evaluations having two or more called drugs. Cannabis not only leads in single most observed drug category, but was also the most frequent in drug in poly drug use.

ARIDE training is a successful tool for leading to DRE evaluations. In 2015, 561 or 50.6% of the DRE evaluations in Washington State were the result of an arrest made by an ARIDE trained officer.

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

West Virginia

OTHER TRAINING

During the year, a training course about the DEC Program was provided to approximately 400 law enforcement officers across the state. A total of eight trainings were conducted in cooperation with the West Virginia Prosecuting Attorney’s Institute. Drugs That Impair training was also provided to a private business and approximately 90 employees in Huntington, WV. Drugs That Impair training was also provided to approximately 45 teachers from a school also in Huntington. A training session on the DEC Program was provided to approximately 75 prosecutors at during the annual Prosecutors Summit.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

The DRE totals for this report are conservative. A discrepancy while reviewing West Virginia DREs rolling logs and what is actually entered into the DRE National Tracking System was identified. Efforts are underway to correct the discrepancies so to better reflect the correct data for the West Virginia annual report in the future.

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

Wisconsin

OTHER TRAINING

Drugs That Impair Driving: 20 classes for Drugs That Impair Driving training 365 students.

SFST Refresher Training: 9 classes training 187 officers.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

In 2015, the Wisconsin DEC Program presented awards to a number of DREs for their contributions to the state program and traffic safety. Two award winners were:

DRE of the Year Award – Deputy Kevin Burke, Racine County Sheriff's Office

DRE Outstanding Perform Award – Officer Kyle Webster, West Allis Police Department

Submitted by Sergeant Nate Thompson, Wisconsin Department of Transportation/BOTS, WI DRE State Coordinator

Wyoming

OTHER TRAINING

The Wyoming DEC Program did not hold a DRE class this year, focusing instead on providing a regional training conference. The training conference was a resounding success with over 250 attendees populating the four separate training tracks. There were 103 DREs, 29 Drug Court Professionals, 40 Non-DRE law enforcement officers, 30 law enforcement administrators, and 22 prosecutors in attendance. There are also several others who attended multiple tracks. While most of the attendees were from Wyoming, we also had representatives from Kansas, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Our Instructors were brought in from Maryland, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Washington DC, California, Arizona, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Alabama, Colorado, and Michigan.

Five DREs attended the 21st IACP Annual Training Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving in Cincinnati, Ohio.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

In January, a REDDI report was received of a man that appeared to be drunk driving off the road and becoming stuck in the snow. A DRE responded and found the car stuck with the tires spinning. The driver would not respond to questions. The DRE immediately called for an ambulance, broke the rear window of the car, and turned off the ignition. The DRE was able to confirm the man was diabetic through questioning; although the driver couldn't speak he nodded when asked if he had diabetes. The ambulance arrived and the EMTs determined the driver's blood sugar was less than 10. He was transported to the hospital and treated. The emergency room doctor said had it not been for the officer recognizing the medical condition within seconds of arriving on scene the man could have died because his blood sugar was so low.

During the summer, an off duty EMT reported an intoxicated pedestrian walking into traffic. A DRE responded and recognized the man and knew from prior contacts the man was diabetic. The DRE immediately called for an ambulance and had to wrestle the man out of the road where he finally convinced the man to sit down. The man was confused, disoriented, and his speech was severely slurred. The ambulance arrived and a test showed the man's blood sugar was 22. He was transported and released to his family after treatment.

In August, a Wyoming Highway Patrol DRE was dispatched to the Interstate 25 port of entry in Cheyenne for a possible impaired truck driver. The port employees stated the driver would not answer any questions and that his speech was slurred. They also stated he nearly hit several vehicles as he was pulling into the port of entry and that he was staggering around. The DRE made contact with the driver, who appeared pale and disoriented. The driver's speech

was slurred but his pupils seemed normal. The DRE could not smell alcohol on his breath and noticed his skin was cold and clammy. The DRE decided to check his pulse, which was at 40 beats per minute. The driver was able to answer questions but seemed to have trouble speaking. The DRE called for an ambulance, although the driver stated he did not think he needed an ambulance. Within minutes of the ambulance request, the driver's speech became progressively worse and eventually got to the point the DRE could not understand him. The DRE then noticed the right side of the driver's face appeared to be drooping slightly and requested the ambulance to expedite. Once the ambulance arrived on scene, the driver was taken to the Cheyenne Regional Medical Center. The driver was later taken by Life Flight to Denver because he was having a massive stroke. It is clear the DRE's intervention saved the man's life.

NARRATIVE

Since the inception of the program, Wyoming DREs have entered a total of 927 training evaluations and 1,728 enforcement evaluations with an overall 63.8% of the evaluation opinions supported by toxicology. One area of concern remains the Cannabis category. 990 of the 1198 Cannabis suspects completed toxicology and 833 of these were confirmed Cannabis, giving an overall 84.14% rate of opinion supported by toxicology. In many other states, Cannabis is the highest category confirmed by toxicology with most states in the high 90s on their confirmation rate. It is suspected that the limitations of the State Laboratory testing procedures have contributed to this low rate. These testing limitation are also believe to be responsible for the low confirmation rate for Depressants (242 of 422 for a 57.35% confirmation rate), Hallucinogens (2 of 22 for a 9.1% confirmation rate), Dissociative Anesthetics (6 of 23 for a 26.1% confirmation rate), and Inhalants (11 of 20 for a 55% confirmation rate). There is no indication that the lab problems will be resolved in the near future. An investigation was conducted into the lack of testing for many substances and the unacceptably high cutoffs employed by the Wyoming Chemical Testing Program. Recommendations were made to the Governor by the Governor's Council on Impaired Driving in summer 2015 for additional equipment and manpower to conduct testing at an appropriate level, but no observable changes have been made to date.

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

U.S. DEC Program States Totals

CURRENT DRES

Number of certified DREs.....	7,892
Number of DRE instructors.....	1,509
Number of State Police/HP DREs.....	2,266
Number of City Police Department DREs.....	5,354
Number of Sheriff's Department DREs.....	1,199
Number of Other Agency DREs.....	270
Number of LE agencies with certified DREs.....	3,681

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations.....	28,295
Number of training evaluations.....	6,087
Total number of evaluations.....	34,382

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants.....	8,430
Stimulants.....	9,056
Hallucinogens.....	183
Dissociative Anesthetics.....	241
Narcotic Analgesics.....	8,149
Inhalants.....	201
Cannabis.....	10,8800

POLY DRUGS USE

Total Number.....	10,582
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OTHER

Alcohol Rule Outs.....	151
Medical Impairment.....	503
No Opinion of Impairment.....	1,972
Tox Results Pending.....	Unk
Tox Found No Drugs.....	1,167
Toxicology Refused.....	1,985

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE Schools.....	77
Number of students.....	1,490
Number of DRE Instructor Schools.....	26
Number of students.....	179
Number of DRE Recertification Classes.....	157
Number of students.....	3,679

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE Schools.....	561
Number of students.....	10,350

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes.....	91
Total number of students.....	2,370

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes.....	14
Number of students.....	128

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	1,209
Number of students trained.....	21,407
Number of SFST Instructor classes.....	63
Number of students.....	1,043

DRUG CATEGORY OPINIONS/PREDICTIONS BY DRES

Drug categories varied by state and region. Cannabis was the #1 predicted drug category in 22 states (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming). CNS Depressants was the #1 drug category predicted by DREs in six states (Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont). CNS Stimulants was the #1 drug category predicted by DREs in seven states (California, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Utah). Narcotic Analgesics was the #1 drug category predicted in five states (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia).

DRE TRAINING

The 76 DRE Schools conducted in 2015 equaled the amount of classes held in 2014. Forty-four (44) states conducted DRE recertification training in 2015, retraining 3,679 DREs. DRE recertification training was not conducted in six states in 2015 (Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia).

OTHER TRAINING

Every state, except for New Jersey, conducted 16-hour classroom ARIDE training in 2015. (New Jersey primarily utilizes the On-line ARIDE training). A total of 561 ARIDE 16-hour classroom training courses were held in 2015 in 49 states, plus the District of Columbia, training 10,350 students. Since the inception of the ARIDE training in 2009, 56,970 students have attended the training nationally. California lead the country with 96 ARIDE classroom courses in 2015.

DITEP was conducted 20 states in 2015, with 91 classes being conducted, training over 2,300 school nurses, school administrators, and school resource officers. Texas conducted the most DITEP courses with 17 classes in 2015.

Canada

CURRENT DRES

Number of certified DREs.....	505
Number of DRE instructors	103

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	18,889
Number of training evaluations.....	1,153
Total number of evaluations	3,042

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants	605
Stimulants	417
Hallucinogens	33
Dissociative Anesthetics	85
Narcotic Analgesics	308
Inhalants.....	9
Cannabis	607

POLY DRUGS USE

Total Number.....	473
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OTHER

Alcohol Rule Outs.....	97
Medical Impairment	25
No Opinion of Impairment	216
Tox Results Pending.....	299
Tox Found No Drugs.....	11
Toxicology Refused	11

OTHER TRAINING

None reported.

INTERESTING CASES INVOLVING DRE INVESTIGATIONS

None reported.

NARRATIVE

Nothing reported.

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

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE Schools	6
Number of students	75
Number of DREs certified.....	74
Number of DRE Instructor Schools	2
Number of students	12
Number of DRE Instructors Certified	6
Number of DRE Recertification Classes	15
Number of students	124

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE Schools.....	0
Number of students	-

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes.....	0
Number of school nurses	-
Number of SROs.....	-
Other students.....	-
Total number of students.....	-

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes.....	0
Number of students	-

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	24
Number of students trained	442
Number of SFST Instructor classes.....	3
Number of students	13

IACP DRE Section Representatives

REGION I

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

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

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

REGION II

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

TAP Representative: Joe Turner, Indiana; (765) 730-4254; rncop295@aol.com

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

REGION III

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

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

REGION IV

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

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

DRE Section Chair and Section Representative: Kyle Clark, Florida DRE State Coordinator
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