

2021 ANNUAL REPORT



IACP **DRUG EVALUATION & CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM**

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About IACP

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world's largest and most influential professional association for police leaders. With more than 31,000 members in more than 160 countries, the IACP is a recognized leader in global policing. The IACP is known for its commitment to shaping the future of the police profession. Through timely research, programming, and unparalleled training opportunities, the IACP prepares current and emerging police leaders—and the agencies and communities they serve—to successfully address the most pressing issues, threats, and challenges of the day. IACP membership is open to law enforcement professionals of all ranks, as well as non-sworn leaders across the criminal justice system. Learn more about the IACP at www.theIACP.org.

DEC Program Background

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

2021 Drug Evaluation Classification Program Notable Accomplishments

According to data from the DEC Program state coordinators, in 2021, one DRE conducted more than 100 enforcement evaluations.

Corporal Shawn Noonan, 121 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

In addition, 12 DREs each conducted more than 50 enforcement evaluations in 2021.

Officer Cori Kowalski, 78 evaluations, Town of Hamburg Police Department, New York

Corporal Robert Means, 76 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Trooper Michael Slawek, 74 evaluations, New York State Police

Antonio Tramonte, 62 evaluations, North Catasauqua Borough Police Department, Pennsylvania

Officer Tyler Weinoldt, 62 evaluations, Lititz Borough Police Department, Pennsylvania

Trooper Jared Vonderheide, 60 evaluations, New York State Police

Trooper Dean Flannery, 56 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Trooper Philip Treadway, 56 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Officer Jessica Muccione, 55 evaluations, Slate Belt Police Department, Pennsylvania

Constable Brian Sampson, 53 evaluations, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, British Columbia

Sergeant Benjamin Wolfson, 51 evaluations, O'Hara Township Police Department, Pennsylvania

Constable Anthony Stewart, 51 evaluations, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, British Columbia

Executive Summary

Per the DEC Program state coordinator reports, there were 8,115 DREs in the United States as of December 31, 2021. There were 2,138 DREs employed by state police or highway patrol agencies; 4,276 were affiliated with city police or municipal agencies; 1,319 were with sheriff's departments; and 447 were with other agencies such as U.S. Park Police, U.S. Military Police, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, motor carrier compliance. Of the 8,115 DREs in the United States, 1,543 were also DRE instructors. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were an additional 827 DREs in Canada. According to the submissions from state DEC Program coordinators, there were 2,677 law enforcement agencies in the United States in 2021 in which a DRE was serving within the organization.



DRE OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

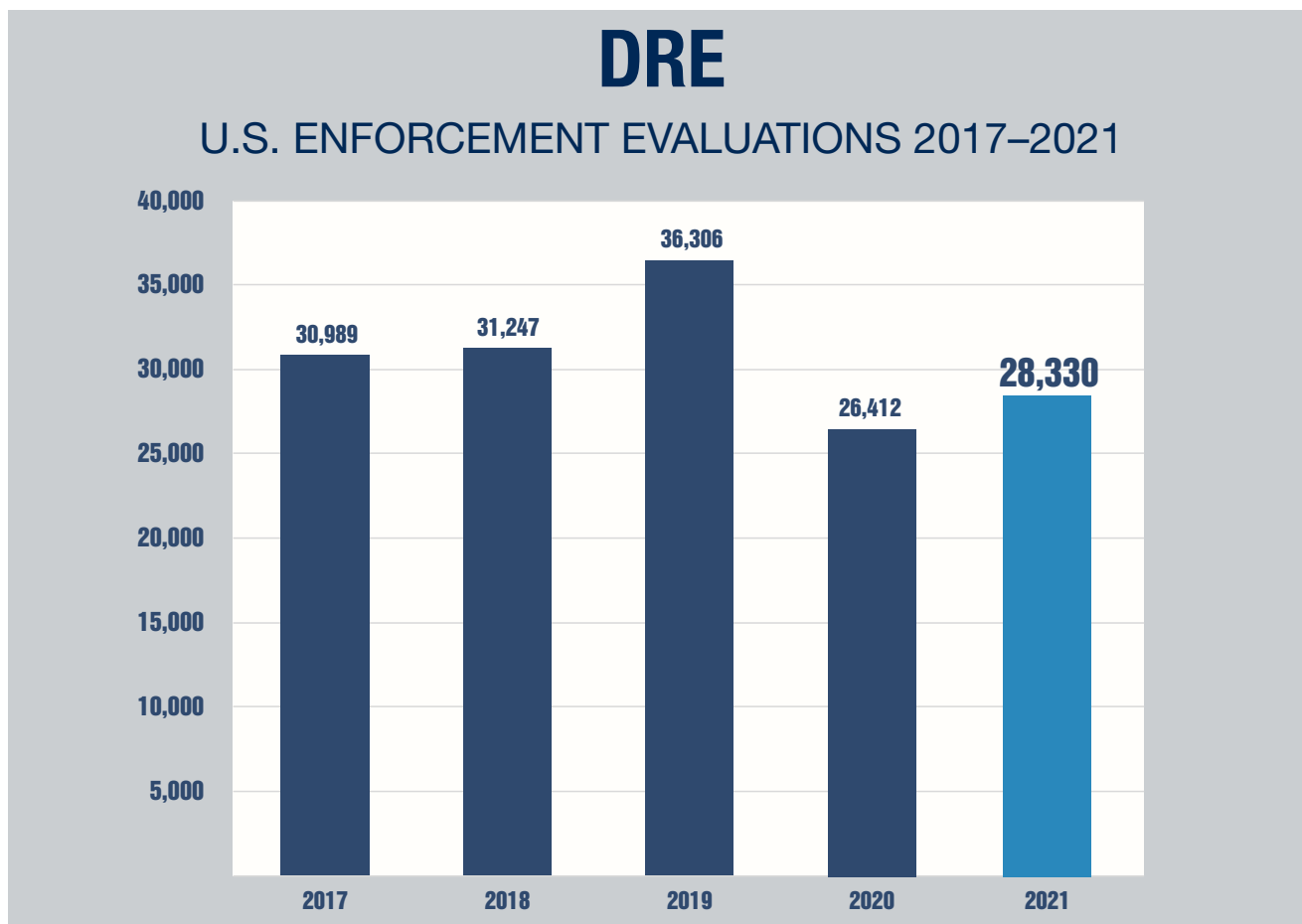
The global COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact DRE training in 2021, but more states conducted DRE training than in 2020. There were 98 DRE schools conducted in 2021, training 1,375 officers as DREs. These results represented an increase of 42 schools and 592 more students than in 2020. Additionally, there were 41 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 257 DRE instructors in the United States, an increase of 19 schools and 130 more students than in the previous year. Since 2010, 1,030 DRE schools have been conducted in the United States.

There were 196 DRE recertification courses conducted in 38 states during 2021, down from 314 in 2020, but approximately the same as in 2019 when 195 courses were offered.

DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) in the United States in 2021. At least 1,119 SFST practitioner courses were conducted in the United States in 2021, training 19,583 police officers. In addition, there were 84 SFST IDCs, providing 988 new SFST instructors.

Enforcement Information

The global COVID-19 pandemic also impacted DRE enforcement efforts as well. In 2021, 40,382 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing the enforcement and training environments, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 28,330 were enforcement evaluations, and 12,052 were training evaluations. The 28,330 enforcement evaluations represent an increase of 1,918 evaluations from 2020.



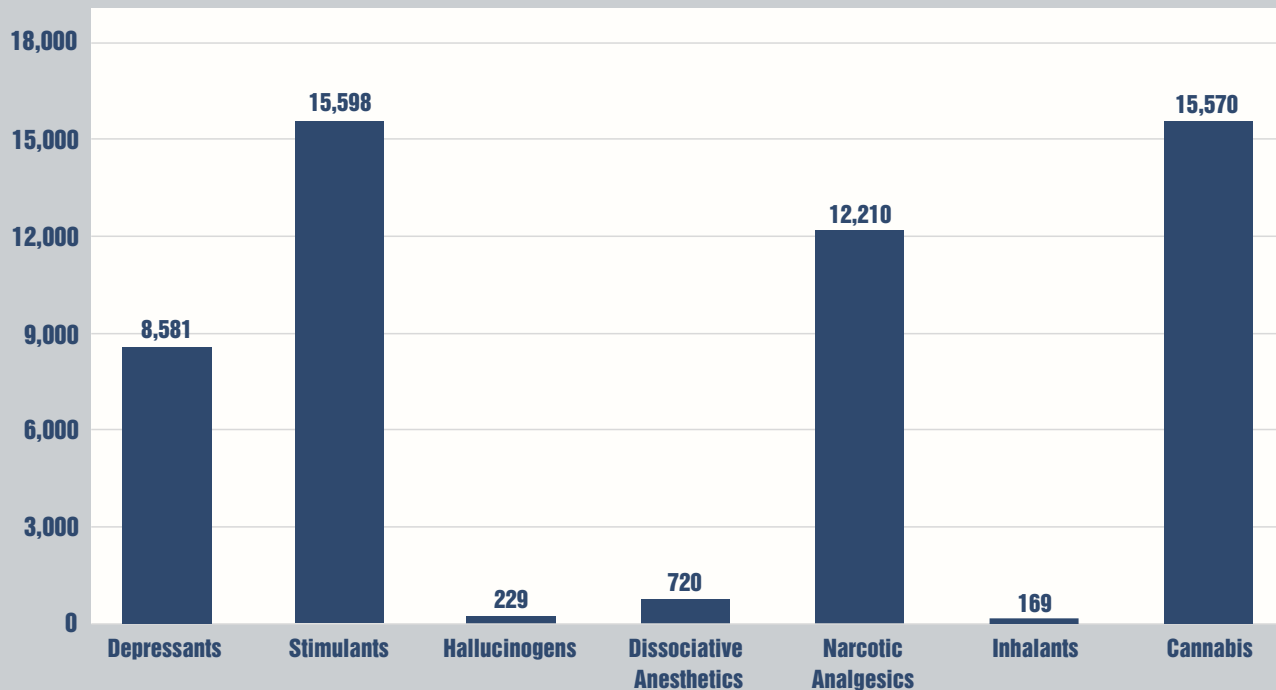
In the United States, CNS stimulants was the most frequently identified drug category in 2021 with 15,598 opinions made by DREs. Cannabis was the second most with 15,570 opinions, followed by Narcotic Analgesics (opioids) with 12,210 opinions, and then CNS depressants at 8,581 opinions. Increases were noted in all drug categories between 2020 and 2021.

UNITED STATES DRE DATA SYSTEM

Efforts continued in 2021 to encourage DREs to use the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) DRE Data System (DDS). Data collected from the DDS indicated 763,373 total drug influence evaluations (training, enforcement, other) have been entered into the system since it went operational in 2001.

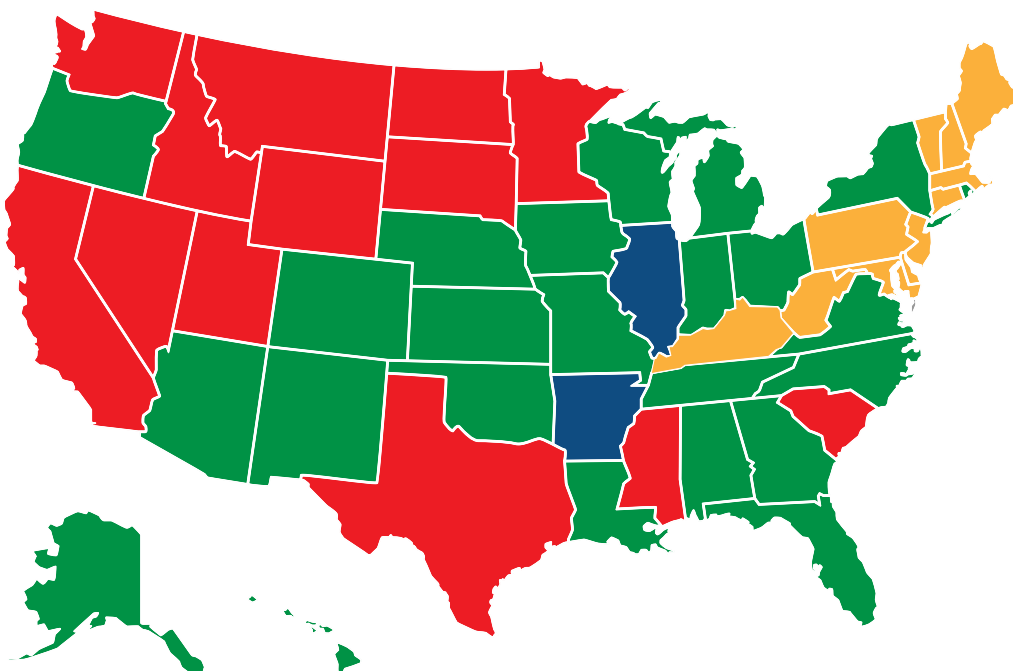
2021 U.S. DRE Enforcement Evaluation Opinions

BY DRUG CATEGORY



DRUG CATEGORY OPINIONS/PREDICTIONS BY DREs

Drug categories varied by state and region.



- Cannabis** was the top predicted drug category in **24 states**.
- CNS stimulants** were the top drug category predicted by DREs in **thirteen states**.
- Narcotic analgesics** was the top drug category predicted in **eleven states**.
- CNS depressants** was the top drug category predicted by DREs in **two states**.

DRE SCHOOL VISITS AND TRAINING

IACP monitored, instructed, or assisted at SFST and DRE IDCs, DRE preliminary schools, DRE 7-day schools, DRE recertification courses, DRE in-service trainings, SFST practitioner training courses, and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training courses during 2021. At each of these training visits, the IACP met with the DEC Program state coordinator or their designee and provided information on the roles of the IACP, NHTSA, and the IACP DRE section. In addition, regional project managers stressed the importance of DREs using the National DDS.

SUPPORT

IACP provided technical assistance to numerous new state coordinators throughout the year, preparing them for their new role. The IACP also ensured all DEC Program state coordinators received the latest SFST, ARIDE, and DRE training materials, which were published on the IACP DEC Program website for state coordinator access.

IMPAIRED DRIVING CURRICULUM UPDATES

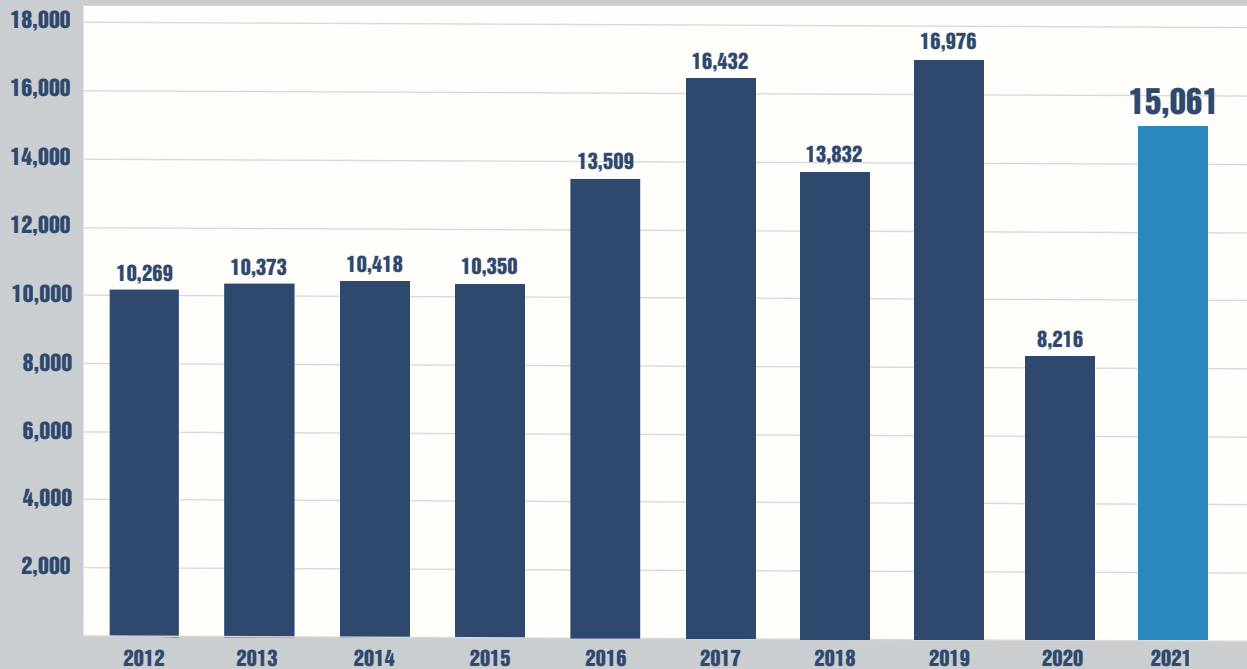
IACP continues to collect feedback from the states regarding the February 2018 SFST, ARIDE, and DRE curricula. The IACP continues to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports for possible curriculum revisions. These issues are provided to the Curricula Workgroup of the IACP DRE Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the NHTSA/IACP curriculum workshop participants where they are incorporated into the next curricula release. The next release is expected in mid-2022.

DRUG IMPAIRMENT TRAINING FOR EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS (DITEP)

Although funding for this innovative drug intervention program for schools and other educational settings ceased in 2007, states have continued to offer it with IACP's support. In 2021, 13 states conducted 38 DITEP classes, training 850 school administrators, teachers, nurses, and school resource officers. The IACP staff supported this initiative by making the curriculum available to the states and continuing to direct DITEP inquiries to the individual DEC Program state coordinators. Idaho conducted the most DITEP courses with 10 classes in 2021.

ARIDE Training

2012–2021



ADVANCED ROADSIDE IMPAIRED DRIVING ENFORCEMENT (ARIDE)

In 2021, a total of 897 ARIDE classes were conducted in 47 states, an increase of 406 classes from the previous year, resulting in the training of 15,061 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 141,496 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists have received the training. In 2021, New York led the United States with 92 ARIDE classroom courses.

ARIDE continues to be an effective means of referring suspected drug-impaired driving cases to DREs.

CONCLUSION

Many states have rebounded from the global pandemic, and they increased DRE and ARIDE training in 2021. As the health crisis continues to subside, and with the continued support from NHTSA, state highway programs, and the provinces of Canada, the DEC Program is working towards a return to pre-pandemic levels. Efforts to expand the reach of DREs to all patrol officers will continue, and states are enjoying the benefits realized through the creation of innovative methods in making DREs more accessible to assist with impaired driving investigations.

U.S. DECP State Totals

CURRENT DREs

Number of certified DREs.....	8,115
Number of DRE instructors	1,543
Number of state police/ highway patrol DREs	2,138
Number of city police department DREs	4,276
Number of sheriff's department DREs	1,319
Number of other agency DREs.....	447
Number of LE agencies with certified DREs	2,677

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations.....	28,330
Number of training evaluations.....	12,052
Total number of evaluations	40,382

DRUG CATEGORY (DREs' OPINIONS)

Depressants	8,581
Stimulants.....	15,598
Hallucinogens.....	229
Dissociative Anesthetics	720
Narcotic Analgesics	12,210
Inhalants	169
Cannabis	15,570

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number.....	16,090
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	317
Medical impairment.....	462
Opinion of not impaired	2,911
Toxicology found no drugs	693
Toxicology refused	3,561

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools.....	98
Number of students.....	1,375
Number of DRE instructor schools.....	41
Number of students.....	257
Number of DRE recertification classes	196

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE schools	897
Number of students.....	15,061

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes	38
Number of students.....	850

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes	39
Number of students.....	285

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	1,119
Number of students trained	19,583
Number of SFST Instructor classes	84
Number of students.....	988

State Coordinator Reports

DEC Program state coordinators were invited to share a summary of their state's accomplishments and challenges for the 2021 calendar year, as well as other related training and interesting DRE-related investigations. The below summaries are included from their perspectives.

U.S. DECP State Totals for 2021

	STATE	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS
Current DREs	Certified DREs	81	22	312	88	1319	185	51	48	383	172	58	108	159	195	106	77	48	105	90	181	111	119	254	49
	DRE Instructors	26	2	93	21	159	41	7	13	76	40	29	27	33	33	23	14	10	15	16	47	18	20	73	22
	State Police/HW Patrol DREs	28	3	53	14	440	50	10	22	85	23	0	32	25	42	26	24	11	54	10	24	13	28	38	11
	City Police DREs	43	19	194	88	718	107	40	19	167	79	52	50	115	102	44	39	28	13	61	28	69	60	133	29
	Sheriff's Department DREs	9	0	49	10	140	25	0	0	125	54	3	26	18	41	29	14	3	16	14	32		27	76	7
	Other Agency DREs	1	0	16	2	21	3	1	7	6	16	3	0	1	10	7	0	6	22	5	97	3	4	7	2
	Agencies with DREs	30	9	46	91	185	62	31	15	103		7	36	91	58	54	35	28	22	47	39	4	68	115	27
Evaluations	Enforcement Evaluations	272	42	1,674	192	6462	116	104	179	915	306	51	464	204	523	622	337	107	76	583	1035	138	473	356	93
	Training Evaluations	282	27	480	152	661	38	25	108	715	304	57	76	466	506	240	249	66	204	14	147	131	47	279	145
	Total Evaluations	554	69	2,154	344	7123	154	129	287	1630	610	108	540	670	1029	862	586	173	280	597	1182	269	520	635	238
Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	Depressants	127	13	304	100	884	41	25	48	530	185	14	157	305	101	106	144	46	67	184	295	35	133	84	21
	Stimulants	180	32	944	52	4821	51	24	99	510	238	44	249	81	98	359	161	53	113	161	181	25	143	340	139
	Hallucinogens	1	1	7	0	35	0	1	0	9	9	2	3	4	0	7	4	0	0	6	1	0	6	7	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	12	12	74	2	5	10	35	18	0	3	5	1	8	12	0	2	5	60	3	2	10	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	115	25	721	74	2128	38	49	188	474	128	13	105	148	83	115	78	70	78	263	405	59	154	280	42
	Inhalants	3	0	6	4	35	0	2	1	7	3	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	1	0	4	0	6	3	0
	Cannabis	206	39	1012	72	2847	56	22	82	740	347	64	205	215	187	463	289	68	140	209	201	51	217	185	115
# Polycategory Cases	Total Number	177	40	902	38	3484	49	33	139	748	295	35	212	145	50	247	168	74	121	272	439	40	196	288	94
	Alcohol impairment only	3	0	7	2	34	2	4	0	12	3	0	0	8	6	4	0	4	1	3	2	8	0	28	1
	Medical impairment only	3	1	25	5	24	2	2	2	27	5	3	20	16	7	13	8	0	1	25	14	3	7	6	1
	Opinions of not impaired	48	3	58	62	531	25	25	22	99	65	10	35	35	37	49	44	4	20	51	62	26	56	20	10
	Toxicologies result no drugs	9	2	42	5	74	2	0	3	42	6	0	12	12	0	33	15	2	1	10	7	1	11	4	1
	Toxicology refusals	35	0	17	34	199	15	37	5	113	63	19	12	78	0	117	37	38	14	89	485	0	1	20	21
DRE Training	DRE Schools	3	0	5	1	19	1	0	1	5	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
	DRE Students	16	0	77	20	300	13	0	8	43	39	10	11	48	34	13	10	12	14	0	32	20	0	15	10
	DRE Instructor Courses	1	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	1
	DRE Instructor Students	8	0	16	2	18	7	0	0	5	6	5	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	0	6	27	4
	DRE Recertification Courses	1	0	22	1	56	6	1	0	3	12	1	1	0	1	6	4	2	2	2	0	5	1	3	1
ARIDE Training	ARIDE Classes	26	4	35	18	74	8	9	2	18	14	6	9	51	15	0	12	12	5	12	16	6	42	34	7
	ARIDE Students	246	22	442	224	1255	120	188	36	332	291	71	91	744	283	0	192	260	76	109	284	123	584	548	146
DITEP Training	DITEP Classes	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DITEP Students	0	0	52	0	71	0	0	6	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phlebotomy Training	Phlebotomy Classes	0		29	0	0	0	0	0	0			1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Phlebotomy Students	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	10	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
SFST Training	SFST Classes	24	Uk	54	22	84	4	5	5	19	17	10	17	10	19	Uk	28	14	53	6	Uk	Uk	80	31	18
	SFST Students	743	Uk	796	413	1446	60	103	83	370	408	201	315	100	810	Uk	570	427	924	129	Uk	Uk	1349	484	301
	SFST Instructor Development Courses	0	Uk	8	1	4	4	0	0	3	1	1	1	6	2	Uk	1	0	1	0	1	Uk	0	3	1
	SFST Instructor Students	0	Uk	54	15	30	58	0	0	50	10	4	15	81	59	Uk	15	0	13	0	13	Uk	0	19	10

	STATE	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
Current DREs	Certified DREs	164	59	87	75	60	493	65	345	172	45	167	198	180	234	63	101	73	267	297	70	44	34	110	33	358	NR
	DRE Instructors	40	9	14	23	12	66	12	38	23	7	25	69	48	65	17	26	8	28	41	32	6	7	22	5	42	NR
	State Police/HW Patrol DREs	56	22	24	21	18	98	12	105	31	10	59	26	41	160	9	45	26	133	86	15	13	4	40	4	14	NR
	City Police DREs	81	21	46	37	41	380	8	152	103	25	96	153	97	20	54	35	23	84	154	41	29	12	52	13	222	NR
	Sheriff's Department DREs	25	10	16	8	1	8	56	84	24	10	12	11	41	0	0	12	19	45	57	3	1	6	18	16	118	NR
	Other Agency DREs	2	6	1	9	0	7	1	4	14	0	0	8	1	108	0	9	5	4	0	11	1	12	0	0	4	NR
	Agencies with DREs	62	19	31	20	26	232	25	142	75	16	81	50	63	101	29	55	27	66	83	26	22	20	41	23	139	NR
Evaluations	Enforcement Evaluations	491	175	355	154	58	1,423	194	2,723	494	71	345	74	855	2,197	80	118	207	162	431	183	314	52	667	194	893	96
	Training Evaluations	351	161	215	16	6	598	237	430	564	96	282	209	122	771	288	214	106	367	813	141	31	122	80	20	383	10
	Total Evaluations	842	336	570	170	64	2,021	431	3,153	1058	167	627	283	977	2,968	368	332	313	529	1244	324	345	174	747	214	1276	106
Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	Depressants	240	31	147	40	15	521	84	976	306	33	133	69	196	532	78	79	19	44	376	66	47	25	184	36	328	27
	Stimulants	259	170	166	109	17	490	232	823	390	84	127	107	329	988	59	182	201	54	495	190	97	59	329	50	453	40
	Hallucinogens	13	2	6	0	0	5	0	21	2	0	0	5	10	8	9	9	3	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	15	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	21	2	8	0	1	77	1	68	26	1	2	6	4	79	6	4	6	1	89	2	3	0	6	0	25	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	195	73	47	42	24	978	108	1244	308	35	172	78	236	1193	61	91	79	47	356	121	142	53	233	71	372	18
	Inhalants	7	2	8	0	0	5	6	4	2	0	1	1	5	16	2	2	0	1	1	3	3	0	5	0	2	1
	Cannabis	360	102	336	80	16	564	460	1247	397	73	192	155	395	1103	88	133	138	61	489	162	131	80	215	57	465	39
# Polycategory Cases	Total Number	296	80	160	99	20	878	172	1455	484	61	119	144	353	1214	204	127	128	62	565	188	124	53	311	46	427	34
	Alcohol impairment only	27	1	1	1	3	5	2	26	3	1	4	1	5	34	33	2	0	12	6	4	6	0	2	0	5	1
	Medical impairment only	12	7	5	0	2	23	6	31	7	0	10	5	29	57	0	4	1	1	10	1	7	0	19	0	4	1
	Opinions of not impaired	28	25	18	13	11	209	13	329	181	12	111	8	46	249	23	10	11	6	52	9	12	12	82	7	15	22
	Toxicologies result no drugs	38	10	8	1	1	21	7	61	7	4	14	3	32	46	63	5	7	10	5	4	17	1	5	0	20	9
	Toxicology refusals	57	16	26	1	26	444	57	552	8	8	88	28	8	449	76	27	1	18	28	2	63	4	6	64	55	0
DRE Training	DRE Schools	2	1	1	4	0	3	1	3	2	0	2	3	1	4	1	2	1	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	NR
	DRE Students	25	13	16	29	0	74	19	56	29	0	25	52	20	52	20	14	22	42	31	14	4	15	16	0	42	NR
	DRE Instructor Courses	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	NR
	DRE Instructor Students	4	0	0	14	0	20	0	17	4	0	4	10	11	16	8	2	0	5	0	7	0	0	5	0	5	NR
	DRE Recertification Courses	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	9	1	0	13	2	0	2	2	2	2	10	4	0	2	0	0	1	7	NR
ARIDE Training	ARIDE Classes	12	13	4	7	4	34	16	92	23	5	32	25	21	24	8	12	5	21	2	14	7	10	22	4	45	NR
	ARIDE Students	182	194	45	108	197	599	198	2421	212	83	732	295	214	466	140	180	102	402	43	261	79	261	289	94	597	NR
DITEP Training	DITEP Classes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	NR
	DITEP Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	2	0	27	110	54	0	0	0	0	22	0	12	0	25	NR
Phlebotomy Training	Phlebotomy Classes	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	NR
	Phlebotomy Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	NR
SFST Training	SFST Classes	128	6	11	0	4	30	Uk	53	91	3	8	15	Uk	30	4	22	6	15	5	15	4	2	100	4	43	NR
	SFST Students	1250	222	275	351	197	366	Uk	640	1,073	90	138	215	Uk	502	120	905	112	613	68	400	80	37	746	222	929	NR
	SFST Instructor Development Courses	1	1	0	3	0	0	Uk	3	3	0	0	3	Uk	6	0	4	1	4	4	0	1	5	1	0	6	NR
	SFST Instructor Students	8	11	0	22	0	0	Uk	13	37	0	0	45	Uk	76	0	70	15	56	75	0	5	47	6	0	56	NR

Alabama

Narrative

The Alabama DEC Program/ SFST Program has continued to grow and become very successful over the past six years. Since the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) started managing the program, it has grown from 12 DREs to 81, encompassing 30 state, city, and county agencies.

Other Training

SFST and DRE instructors taught 12 SFST Refresher classes. DRE instructors continued to teach the new state Recognizing Cannabis Impairment class, with 85 officers attending the 10 statewide offerings. Additionally, DREs continued to assist the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) and Office of Prosecution Services in training police officers and prosecutors in DUI protocols, traffic homicide investigation case preparation, and ignition interlock changes and updates. DRE instructors also partnered with the Alabama TSRP to instruct several HGN and Implied Consent Updates to hundreds of Alabama officers regarding recent legislative changes.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Along with training DREs, the Alabama DEC Program also assumed the role of managing DUI enforcement and SFST training with both local agencies and regional Alabama Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission academies across the state. This has improved DUI enforcement training by standardizing the instruction for law enforcement officers and upholding high standards in the delivery of the material.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alabama	Depressants	92	91	62	65	127
	Stimulants	108	86	73	76	180
	Hallucinogens	1	2	0	2	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	2	1	11	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	86	88	72	48	115
	Inhalants	5	0	1	1	3
	Cannabis	145	96	101	122	206
	Polycategory cases	130	132	113	165	177
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	206	184	208	221	272
	Total DREs	54	63	66	70	81

Alaska

Narrative

The Alaska DEC Program had an increase of credentialed DREs during 2021, beginning the year with 26, and ending with 33 certified DREs. With COVID-19 restrictions in place the state was unable to have an annual DRE in-service training in 2021. When restrictions lifted, 20 Alaska DREs attended the IACP Annual IACP Drugs, Alcohol, and Impaired Driving (DAID) Conference in Florida in August 2021.

Other Training

Due to the statewide COVID-19 restraints, much of the training was placed on hold or cancelled in 2021. However, there were four ARIDE classes held in the state training 22 officers.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic created the biggest challenge during the year. Alaska officers are normally sent out of state to attend training and complete their field certifications. Due to travel restrictions, however, no officers were sent out of state in 2021. When travel restrictions are lifted, officers are expected to attend out of state DRE training in 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alaska	Depressants	26	31	15	9	13
	Stimulants	60	56	24	6	32
	Hallucinogens	2	1	0	0	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	1	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	61	60	18	6	25
	Inhalants	0	1	0	0	0
	Cannabis	145	53	24	4	39
	Polycategory cases	85	60	36	25	40
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	108	115	98	59	42
	Total DREs	40	41	38	26	22

Arizona

Narrative

In 2021, Arizona attained record-setting numbers for officers trained in ARIDE, DITEP, DRE, Phlebotomy, and SFST/HGN programs. With assistance and funding provided from the Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS), a total of 1,975 officers were trained. This surpassed the previous year by 600 more officers trained in 2020 and 300 more officers than in 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This initiative in getting more officers trained to recognize impairment stemming from alcohol and from drugs, was a result of the passage of the legalization of recreational marijuana in 2021. The Arizona GOHS stayed dedicated and focused on getting more training spread across the state to accomplish this and as a result, saw an overall increase in DUI drug arrests.

Other Training

The Arizona GOHS hosted its 2021 DUI/DRE Law Enforcement and Prosecutor's Training Conference. This conference attracted hundreds of officers, prosecutors, chiefs, sheriffs, and agency directors from across Arizona. The conference provided in-service training on legal updates, new drug trends, DRE Refresher, and collision investigations.

In 2021 the Arizona GOHS created a new training program called, "Drug Impaired Driver Informational Training" (DIDIT). This training acted as a DUI Refresher course but included basic indicators of drug impairment and consumption stemming from ARIDE and the SFST/HGN curriculum. This allowed officers who were not trained in HGN, ARIDE, or DRE to understand the signs and symptoms of drug consumption and impairment when contacting drivers during traffic stops. DIDIT also assists as a recruitment tool for future DREs.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE with the Glendale Police Department made a traffic stop on a suspected impaired driver who attempted to flee. The investigation led to the seizure of 1,500 fentanyl pills, marijuana, cocaine, and a firearm.

A DRE with the Mesa Police Department arrested an impaired driver. During the booking process, the suspect made spontaneous utterances and admitted to additional crimes. This DRE notified a property crimes detective and linked the impaired driver to 20 previous vehicle burglaries and charged the suspect accordingly.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2021, the Mesa Police Department was able to provide a facility to conduct DRE field certifications for DRE schools. This site hosted five Arizona DRE school field certifications. As a result of its success, and, due to a need for a field certification site to assist other states, the facility was opened to other states. In 2021, Arizona was able to host field certifications for the states of Montana and Utah and will continue to be a host site for states in 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arizona	Depressants	150	57	49 *	279	304
	Stimulants	176	74	88 *	563	944
	Hallucinogens	4	1	3 *	5	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	2	8 *	7	12
	Narcotic Analgesics	144	75	48 *	542	721
	Inhalants	3	0	3 *	2	6
	Cannabis	340	179	215 *	781	1,012
	Polycategory cases	213	88	NR	639	902
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	626	320	1,955 *	1,264	1,674
	Total DREs	266	275	287	309	312

* AZ Governor's Office of Highway Safety Data

Arkansas

Narrative

Arkansas witnessed a change in leadership for the DEC Program April 2021. After a thorough review, inactive DREs were removed from the program leading to a 24 percent reduction in the number of DREs in the state. ARIDE classes were promoted to foster future DRE candidates, and Arkansas surpassed the goal for ARIDE classes in fiscal year 2022 after only two months. At the end of 2021, Arkansas attained 60 percent of its goal of new DRE instructors. A direct effort was made in 2021 to have prosecutors from across the state audit a full DRE course to increase DRE education with other DUI stakeholders.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Arkansas	Depressants	64	129	67	33	100
	Stimulants	134	55	82	18	52
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	6	5	6	12
	Narcotic Analgesics	74	55	46	14	74
	Inhalants	1	4	1	0	4
	Cannabis	76	66	100	30	72
	Polycategory cases	64	53	63	42	38
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	292	257	292	170	192
	Total DREs	173	193	159	96	88

California

Narrative

In January 2021, the California Impaired Driving Task Force submitted its final report to the California state legislature regarding SFST training. The recommendation was that the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) make the SFST course a mandatory component of law enforcement academies statewide. It further recommended all law enforcement personnel assigned to traffic enforcement responsibilities receive ARIDE training along with continuing education. If adopted by the state legislature, it will have a significant impact on California's DEC Program.

During the year, the DEC Program contended with the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, with class sizes, frequency, and attendance all negatively affected. However, many of California's DRE grant objectives were met or exceeded and 300 law enforcement officers were trained as DREs. Three new field certification sites were established during 2021 at the Anaheim Police Department, Cathedral City Police Department, and Glendale Police Department.

Other Training

The California DEC Program provided virtual presentations of the Arrive Alive DUI Educational Program to students in 11 different counties throughout the state. Instructors from the DEC Program traveled to Guam to provide SFST, ARIDE, and DRE recertification training and Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP) to impaired driving stakeholders. More than 65 students were trained, and two DREs were reinstated during this trip. Staff also participated as subject matter experts in the filming of a POST DUI training video, which will be released in January 2022.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The continuation of the coronavirus pandemic proved the most challenging aspect of 2021 for California's DEC Program. The total number of certified DREs continued to trend downward with an increase in class and attendance cancellations. Purchasing supplies for classes was also made more difficult due to associated supply chain issues and difficulty sourcing certain items. Despite these challenges, the need for DREs has continued to increase with a rise in DUI traffic fatalities. Many law enforcement agencies sent students to DRE classes for the first time in 2021 or began rebuilding their programs.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
California	Depressants	1,193	1,240	725	347	884
	Stimulants	3,831	4,480	4,873	1,614	4,821
	Hallucinogens	40	58	27	45	35
	Dissociative Anesthetics	66	87	67	44	74
	Narcotic Analgesics	1,724	2,137	2,218	613	2,128
	Inhalants	107	72	21	6	35
	Cannabis	2,645	3,086	2,849	1,125	2,847
	Polycategory cases	UK	3,514	4,641	2,508	3,484
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	6,836	7,585	9,602	5,101	6,462
	Total DREs	1,579	1,835	1,864	1,437	1,319

Colorado

Narrative

The Colorado DEC Program went through leadership changes in 2021 with the DRE state coordinator taking a command position with the Sterling Police Department. In October of 2021, Colorado named a new SFST and DRE state coordinator, a contract employee of the Colorado DOT since 2007.

Colorado has traditionally conducted DRE field certification training at the Denver Police Department. With pandemic-related issues, however, this training venue has remained closed since the spring of 2020.

Colorado implemented a DRE callout policy that provides reimbursement to an agency for callout expenses.

Other Training

Colorado DOT provided six regional DRE in-service training classes. Colorado DOT also provided a Drug Symptomology class for first responders to area fire departments. Additionally, several Colorado DREs assisted at the Governors Highway Safety Conference held in Denver during the year.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Colorado's change in leadership in 2021 was a challenge during the pandemic. Record keeping for numerous DRE transfers and retirements has also been difficult. A thorough review of the state's DRE membership and their locations will be conducted in 2022. Colorado is attempting to implement a DRE callout app for mobile devices. A Colorado DRE School is planned for April 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Colorado	Depressants	108	88	55	22	41
	Stimulants	98	114	203	35	51
	Hallucinogens	3	1	7	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	5	1	2	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	127	86	106	23	38
	Inhalants	2	1	1	0	0
	Cannabis	181	179	162	57	56
	Polycategory cases	125	118	183	60	49
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	321	313	406	155	116
	Total DREs	211	197	200	179	185

Connecticut

Narrative

Connecticut legalized the use of recreational cannabis in 2021. As a result, the state expanded training efforts to involve partner agencies (DMV, DCJ, POSTC, etc.) in the area of DRE protocols, per se laws, and the new cannabis bill. Connecticut's new TSRP has been instrumental in training efforts to prepare everyone for the challenges associated with the legalization of recreational cannabis and impaired driving.

Other Training

An eight-hour DRE recertification training was held in February 2021 and attended by 90 percent of Connecticut DREs. A series of toxicology trainings were put on by the TSRP and DREs to educate partners and stakeholders about the new cannabis legislation. Special training sessions were put on for state prosecutors and police administrators regarding the DEC Program. In addition, twelve DREs attended the IACP DAID Conference held in Orlando, Florida.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Connecticut MADD chapter recognized and presented awards to all of Connecticut's DREs during their annual Law Enforcement Recognition Ceremony.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Connecticut	Depressants	43	16	69	NR	25
	Stimulants	26	4	135	NR	24
	Hallucinogens	2	0	2	NR	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	11	1	18	NR	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	68	9	125	NR	49
	Inhalants	1	0	2	NR	2
	Cannabis	62	12	96	NR	22
	Polycategory cases	39	22	60	NR	33
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	147	192	146	97	104
	Total DREs	38	53	64	64	51

Delaware

Narrative

In 2021, the Delaware DEC Program continued efforts to expand the program. These efforts included an annual DRE School, which trained eight new DREs. The DRE field certification site in Philadelphia, PA proved to be a beneficial location to complete field certification training. Use of DREs in impaired driving cases has continued to increase. Delaware's size and layout permits a DRE to respond from anywhere in the state to handle a callout for any agency.

Other Training

The Delaware DEC Program continued to conduct a minimum of two ARIDE classes per year and added more classes as needed to meet the demands to train as many officers as possible from around the state. The state's TSRP and crime lab toxicologists assisted in the training. DITEP training was also held for various teachers from around the state.

Accomplishments and Challenges

This past year, Delaware held its first statewide in-service training day, which was attended by nearly every DRE in the state. In addition to the state coordinator, assistant state coordinator and TSRP, the regional DEC Program project manager from the IACP lectured about updates to the program and challenges faced around the United States.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Delaware	Depressants	55	58	67	19	48
	Stimulants	34	74	44	24	99
	Hallucinogens	2	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	13	12	10	3	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	74	141	145	43	188
	Inhalants	1	1	0	1	1
	Cannabis	64	77	104	21	82
	Polycategory cases	76	128	178	45	139
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	165	167	131	217	179
	Total DREs	21	34	41	47	48

Florida

Narrative

In July 2021, Florida had a new DEC Program state coordinator appointed. DRE schools were held across the state to facilitate greater access to all agencies. All field certification days were held at a Jacksonville outreach center with ample access to impaired subjects. DRE regional coordinators began reviewing database entries to ensure timely completion for toxicology entry. Due to travel and staffing limitations from SARs-CoV-2, enrollments lagged as many candidates were unable to attend training. The new certifications permitted the total number of certified DREs to remain even with attrition.

Florida continued to provide contracts to DRE agencies through a subgrant from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for reimbursement of overtime costs incurred for drug evaluations. Florida is on track to add more agencies to this program in the coming year. In 2020, Florida began to work toward implementing a statewide callout system. Though there have been challenges, small-scale testing has shown promise that the system could allow for access to jurisdictions underserved by DREs. The process is ongoing and should be in place soon.

Other Training

DRE Recertification training was held in-person, as well as online, and was combined with field certification sessions to allow for required evaluations for those DREs in need. A new online DRE Preparatory course was offered with remarkable success for DRE candidates attending before going to DRE School. Based on comments from those attending, it increased their success in the DRE School. Additionally, the DEC Program state coordinator continued to provide training for prosecutors and others through cooperation with the Florida TSRP program.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Through subgrant funding from FDOT, Florida started issuing replacement components for DRE kits to those DREs who recertify. This replacement program is set to run on a two-year cycle and will enable all DREs

to replace certain items of originally issued equipment. In coming years, the goal is to replace additional equipment to provide higher quality components.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Florida	Depressants	349	275	327	209	530
	Stimulants	264	224	341	191	510
	Hallucinogens	5	6	9	11	9
	Dissociative Anesthetics	8	8	24	18	35
	Narcotic Analgesics	299	241	321	162	474
	Inhalants	3	4	2	9	7
	Cannabis	376	353	537	297	740
	Polycategory cases	411	328	604	647	748
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	578	516	822	736	915
	Total DREs	318	317	341	317	383

Georgia

Narrative

While Georgia traditionally conducts two DRE schools each year, in 2021 the program received additional funding to host a third school to allow for more DREs in grant-funded traffic units. During the year, several Georgia DREs taught at the national level including at the IPTM Symposium, DAID Conference, National Alliance to Stop Impaired Driving, and American College of Medical Toxicology Seminar.

Other Training

Law Enforcement Phlebotomy was started in Georgia in 2021 in cooperation with the Georgia Governor's Office of Highway Safety and in part with a grant from the Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility. The first class commenced in October 2021 and 16 students successfully completed the class. Five more classes are planned for 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Georgia	Depressants	170	168	96	111	185
	Stimulants	182	166	117	123	238
	Hallucinogens	4	6	0	3	9
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	5	1	2	18
	Narcotic Analgesics	164	131	98	43	128
	Inhalants	4	3	3	1	3
	Cannabis	344	287	179	193	347
	Polycategory cases	267	219	250	285	295
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	371	420	363	218	306
	Total DREs	318	325	250	157	172

Hawaii

Narrative

Hawaii's DEC Program encountered both successes and challenges in 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the program, with attendance restrictions limiting the ability to conduct a joint statewide DRE in-service training. To overcome this challenge, smaller training events were held. In addition, the Hawaii County Police Department (HCPD) coordinated and conducted its first DRE Instructor Development Course (IDC), DRE School and certification training, held in Hawaii County and attended by HCPD, Maui Police Department, and National Park Service (NPS) officers. HCPD also invited local medical marijuana dispensary representatives to present and answer questions about the state's medical marijuana program.

Hawaii was also chosen to take part in the National Governors Association's *Learning Collaborative on State Strategies to Strengthen and Leverage Data to Address Impaired Driving*, which helped the state identify data gaps and further efforts to establish a state forensic toxicology testing laboratory. During the 2021 Legislative Session, Hawaii's Legislature created a special fund for the laboratory.

Other Training

HCPD conducted a DRE in-service training and provided training for prosecutors and mock trials for newer DREs. They also assisted in training NPS and Department of Land and Natural Resources law enforcement officers in current operating a vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant (OVUII) laws and policies related to OVUII investigations.

The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) provided impaired driving awareness training to the U.S. Coast Guard, Kaneohe Marine Corps Base, Hawaii judiciary, and all city and county of Honolulu supervisors.

The Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) and HPD provided training on the SFST and DRE programs to Honolulu deputy prosecutors.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A sergeant with the HCPD observed a vehicle that was speeding, driving without headlights, and disregarded a stop sign. The juvenile male driver showed signs of impairment and admitted to daily consumption of cannabis in large amounts. After administering the evaluation, a DRE opined that the driver was under the influence of cannabis. DREs searched the vehicle and found over one-half pound of marijuana under the driver and front passenger's seats. The driver and the front seat passenger were arrested.

Accomplishments and Challenges

HCPD has nearly finalized a callout policy and procedures for DREs, and HPD has enhanced its existing callout process to facilitate easier access to available DREs. HPD has also updated a tracking system to better collect, filter, and report on arrest and evaluation data.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hawaii	Depressants	67	18	3	13	14
	Stimulants	52	30	27	36	44
	Hallucinogens	4	0	1	4	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	0	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	26	7	10	15	13
	Inhalants	0	0	0	3	0
	Cannabis	138	53	48	84	64
	Polycategory cases	82	23	24	48	35
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	154	86	51	89	51
	Total DREs	69	59	47	49	58

Idaho

Narrative

In 2021, Idaho's number of DREs dropped during the year, including some due to various issues surrounding the policing profession.

Following the Idaho DRE School held in 2021, field certification training was held at the Washoe County Jail in Reno, Nevada. Unfortunately, some of the students were unable to complete their required number of evaluations. The students returned to Idaho to complete their training evaluations causing an unforeseen delay in the certification process.

Other Training

During the year, Idaho's DREs and DRE instructors were very active in their communities. Collectively, the Idaho DEC Program taught multiple Drug Impairment for Supervisors classes for the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. In addition to DITEP, DREs were also active in driver's education classes and in the classroom for students. DREs were also involved with training various community coalition groups in drug impairment identification.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The major challenges faced in 2021 were the continued effects of COVID-19 and the issues nationally with regard to retention of law enforcement officers.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Idaho	Depressants	186	192	84	NR	157
	Stimulants	121	233	90	NR	249
	Hallucinogens	0	1	2	NR	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	3	2	NR	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	129	176	58	NR	105
	Inhalants	3	3	2	NR	2
	Cannabis	131	211	111	NR	205
	Polycategory cases	185	246	211	57	212
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	433	615	452	425	464
	Total DREs	100	116	119	119	108

Illinois

Narrative

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, one class from 2020 was rescheduled to 2021 in Decatur. Field certifications were facilitated with the assistance of the Court Services/Probation Department, the Macon County Sheriff's Office, and a local in-patient facility. The Illinois State Police conducted their first DRE School and conducted field certification with the assistance of the Decatur and Carol Stream Police Departments. A third DRE School was held at the Cook County Sheriff's Academy, funded by a service contract from IACP/NHTSA. Field evaluations proved to be a significant challenge as only 12 of 17 participants completed certification as a DRE.

Two areas within the state have regional callout plans, which work well for DRE response. Both are run in conjunction with major case or crash investigation teams comprised of local agencies.

Other Training

Two DRE instructors collaborated with the TSRP to conduct a series of hour-long webinars for DREs and prosecutors. Topics included the DEC Program, the seven drug categories, and the effects of drug combinations.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Staffing shortages and social unrest caused challenges for many departments. These issues resulted in candidates being pulled from DRE schools at the last minute, often with no opportunity to fill vacancies. One school lost four candidates the week prior, despite the high demand for this training in the Chicago metro area.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Illinois	Depressants	43	102	150	98	305
	Stimulants	38	39	46	18	81
	Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	6	2	4	2	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	28	50	111	48	148
	Inhalants	0	2	1	0	2
	Cannabis	53	72	119	60	215
	Polycategory cases	61	80	111	75	145
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	233	294	309	155	204
	Total DREs	110	137	138	122	159

Indiana

Narrative

In 2021, Indiana conducted two DRE schools and added 34 new DREs. In 2021, enforcement evaluations rebounded from 2020–2021 COVID-19 related decreases to 23 percent greater than 2019 totals.

Other Training

Indiana launched the state's new Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program in 2021. This was a combined collaboration with the Department of Health, Department of Toxicology, and Vincennes University. Officers were trained to collect blood samples from drivers involved in fatal crashes or crashes where impairment is suspected. Benefits of the program included officers spending less time transporting individuals, a quicker return to enforcement activities, and the cost savings associated with a hospital or medical facility blood draw. This program also facilitated the ability to test a larger percentage of drivers and increased access to timely, accurate, data.

ARIDE classes also increased in 2021 with 15 classes being conducted and a total of 283 officers trained.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) recognized 23 law enforcement officers as part of the annual Indiana Drug Recognition Expert Awards Program. Now in its sixth year, the awards program recognized the contributions made by Indiana's DREs. In total, ICJI presented 18 longevity awards ranging from 5 to 25 years of service in the DEC program, two leadership awards for exceptional service, two Emeritus awards, and an Ambassador award.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indiana	Depressants	156	108	48	NR	101
	Stimulants	130	74	57	NR	98
	Hallucinogens	8	1	1	NR	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	4	1	NR	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	139	79	86	NR	83
	Inhalants	3	3	0	NR	3
	Cannabis	243	155	99	NR	187
	Polycategory cases	114	81	105	57	50
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	502	381	425	51	523
	Total DREs	177	203	228	218	195

Iowa

Narrative

In 2021, the Iowa DEC Program was once again adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the cancellation of all ARIDE classes. However, the annual DRE School was conducted as scheduled. During the year, Iowa DREs continued their drugged driver enforcement efforts.

Other Training

Iowa conducted one search warrant workshop class titled, Chaos to Courtroom: Crash Response for the DRE. This course encourages DREs to work with their agencies to develop crash response teams that include a DRE for all serious and fatal crashes. The training articulated the DREs role in serious and fatal motor vehicle crashes, including investigating the drivers and obtaining a toxicology specimen when appropriate, and the proper completion of a search warrant.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Iowa DEC Program continues to move forward despite the challenges posed by the pandemic. Multiple ARIDE classes and a DRE school are planned to help return Iowa to its pre-pandemic number of certified DREs.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Iowa	Depressants	200	165	137	90	106
	Stimulants	388	311	418	218	359
	Hallucinogens	2	6	7	3	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	6	12	4	8
	Narcotic Analgesics	109	102	102	46	115
	Inhalants	11	8	1	4	3
	Cannabis	616	572	524	315	463
	Polycategory cases	319	246	306	194	247
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	998	910	1,003	665	622
	Total DREs	152	129	125	105	106

Kansas

Narrative

Due to travel restrictions in 2021, Kansas was able to conduct only one DRE School, with field certification training being conducted in Jacksonville, Florida.

Kansas DREs have been increasingly involved in training, education, and community service outside of law enforcement. DREs used their training and experiences to branch out to increase the footprint and positive influence of the DEC Program in Kansas.

Kansas continued to use an in-state data system for the DEC Program, which will soon be compatible with the NHTSA data system. For this system, Kansas uses and issues tablets to all DREs in the state. Kansas DOT has provided a grant to replace and upgrade older DRE tablets.

Other Training

In October 2021, the Kansas DEC Program hosted the annual joint LEO / Prosecutor Conference with 150 participants attending. Two national speakers were brought in for the conference.

In 2021, the Kansas DEC Program was tasked with the creation of several new programs outside of law enforcement. These included drug use signs and symptoms for court service officers, probation officers, social workers, family welfare workers, and others. The Kansas DEC Program also conducted a training session at the Kansas University School of Nursing for nursing students.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Kansas is attempting to implement a roadside oral fluid testing program. This has required legislative changes and has faced some opposition. However, it appears that in 2022, the program will be finalized.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kansas	Depressants	133	58	65	189	144
	Stimulants	104	164	179	128	161
	Hallucinogens	0	1	1	4	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	7	1	4	9	12
	Narcotic Analgesics	58	39	68	88	78
	Inhalants	5	2	2	7	4
	Cannabis	155	170	139	241	289
	Polycategory cases	140	212	16	71	168
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	167	413	498	507	337
	Total DREs	78	88	80	70	77

Kentucky

Narrative

In 2021, Kentucky certified two new DRE instructors and the state hosted several ARIDE courses during the year. A DRE School certified 12 new DREs. Kentucky DREs continued to instruct in several prosecutorial and judicial training sessions within the state, which led to more interaction and involvement with prosecutors and an increase of DUI case prosecutions. The DEC Program staff worked with the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to standardize the training of Kentucky Law Enforcement Officers in SFST and ARIDE courses at all Kentucky Police Academies.

Other Training

Program representatives presented in the New Chiefs and Sheriff's courses as well as Mid-Level Management Law Enforcement courses. They assisted with and instructed in Prosecuting Drug Driving, Impaired Driving Summit, Prosecutorial Basic Trial Advocacy, and the 2021 Summer Judicial College. They also presented in eight Cops in Court courses throughout the state and assisted the Kentucky TSRP with its Tip of the Week program. This latter virtual training was sent out to all law enforcement within Kentucky that addressed traffic, law, and training-related issues associated with identifying impaired driving.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The biggest accomplishment in 2021 was bringing all five law enforcement academies together to enhance delivery of the basic SFST course to all recruits and cadets. The Kentucky DEC Program received an increase in funding from the Kentucky Office of Highway Safety to provide more courses and train more officers to become DREs. COVID-19 continued to have some negative impact.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	Depressants	12	25	51	85	46
	Stimulants	36	12	124	140	53
	Hallucinogens	0	0	6	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	5	2	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	18	14	74	88	70
	Inhalants	0	0	4	0	3
	Cannabis	30	19	106	157	68
	Polycategory cases	57	14	NR	122	74
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	117	48	62	240	107
	Total DREs	80	62	59	53	48

Louisiana

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Louisiana	Depressants	66	125	25	10	67
	Stimulants	87	230	61	3	113
	Hallucinogens	2	1	0	1	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	12	6	2	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	84	138	33	10	78
	Inhalants	0	2	0	0	1
	Cannabis	163	369	61	15	140
	Polycategory cases	125	321	70	33	121
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	235	229	86	86	76
	Total DREs	114	140	139	110	105

Maine

Narrative

DRE enforcement evaluations in 2021 remained consistent with prior years, despite COVID-19 restrictions. Maine maintained nearly 100 active DREs statewide even though a 2021 DRE School could not be conducted due to COVID-19 restrictions. Maine is planning for a DRE School in 2022 with field certification training planned for Jacksonville, Florida. Maine continued to offer callout and court reimbursement for off duty DREs through a grant with the Maine Bureau of Highway Safety. Maine has an active Impaired Driving Enforcement Task Force that meets regularly to discuss and find solutions to common problems.

Other Training

Maine continued to offer SFST training to all cadets undergoing the 18-week Basic Law Enforcement Training Program (BLETP). Online training for Breath Testing Device, Recertification, and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Refresher training continued to be offered. Maine conducted two smaller DRE Refresher training classes statewide. Attendance was limited to DREs to enable them to complete the mandatory annual training requirements.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Now in its second year of collecting submissions, Maine's Health and Environmental Testing Lab doubled the OUI blood drug tests processed in 2021. In coordination with blood testing, Maine expects to continue expanding the new Law Enforcement Phlebotomy training program, which was launched in 2020.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maine	Depressants	127	230	106	65	184
	Stimulants	45	127	69	76	161
	Hallucinogens	2	5	0	1	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	4	0	0	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	149	250	124	123	263
	Inhalants	1	4	1	2	0
	Cannabis	175	229	113	93	209
	Polycategory cases	254	267	281	268	272
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	542	526	553	542	583
	Total DREs	98	103	110	106	90

Maryland

Narrative

On July 1, 2021, Maryland's previous state coordinator retired, and a new state coordinator transitioned into the DEC Program. Despite the challenges facing law enforcement in 2021, Maryland increased the total number of DREs from 169 in 2020 to 181 in 2021. Out-of-state DRE certification training has continued in cooperation with the Pennsylvania DUI Association in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Two DRE schools of 32 officers were able to complete more than the minimum number of evaluations in the four days allotted for each class.

Other Training

In April and September 2021, Maryland DRE instructors assisted the Maryland State's Attorney's Association and the Maryland Highway Safety Office by providing Drug Impaired Driving training to Maryland prosecutors. In August 2021, DRE instructors taught at the University of Maryland's DUI Institute and at the Maryland Highway Safety Office's DUI Conference in Ocean City, Maryland. Courses were designed to help familiarize law enforcement officers with the DEC Program and help foster more DREs. Maryland DRE instructors continued to offer Cannabis Impairment Detection Workshops throughout the state in conjunction with controlled marijuana-impairment workshops to help officers identify cannabis-impaired drivers.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Maryland DREs, with the support of the Maryland Highway Safety Office, began a comprehensive data collection project. The process began in February 2021 and was implemented in phases. The final phase will be implemented on January 1, 2022. The new system was incorporated into Delta Plus (E-TIX), and will allow for much more accurate, comprehensive data collection. The new system also serves as the DRE callout system and has the capabilities to send messages or emails to individual DREs whether they are on or off duty.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maryland	Depressants	287	315	390	364	295
	Stimulants	88	120	228	206	181
	Hallucinogens	2	3	3	8	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	61	62	69	74	60
	Narcotic Analgesics	255	345	518	517	405
	Inhalants	6	4	5	6	4
	Cannabis	134	186	244	231	201
	Polycategory cases	292	426	538	527	439
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	695	863	1,192	1,124	1,035
	Total DREs	155	168	184	163	181

Massachusetts

Narrative

The Massachusetts DEC Program worked through the continued COVID-19 challenges and is maintaining the number of certified DREs at similar levels as previous years, despite some DREs electing to not recertify. The Massachusetts DEC Program held two DRE schools and completed numerous other DRE-related classes. The training was accomplished through the dedication of seasoned DRE instructors and course managers and in collaboration with local and state law enforcement partners and the IACP DIDET Program.

Accomplishments and Challenges:

The Massachusetts DEC Program is working with state lawmakers to bring change to the Operating Under the Influence of Drugs statute to provide enhanced penalties for not submitting to DRE evaluations and requests for toxicological samples.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Massachusetts	Depressants	170	146	140	38	35
	Stimulants	63	44	58	30	25
	Hallucinogens	7	2	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	18	9	14	3	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	198	165	121	59	59
	Inhalants	2	2	0	4	0
	Cannabis	168	120	176	55	51
	Polycategory cases	165	144	140	42	40
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	510	378	536	247	138
	Total DREs	133	148	145	121	111

Michigan

Narrative

Training lockdowns in 2021 due to COVID-19 had a significant impact in Michigan, and a DRE School and field certification could not be coordinated this year. The 2021 DRE School was rescheduled and will be conducted in early 2022. Despite the training restrictions, Michigan was able to offer ARIDE and SFST training by using reduced class sizes.

In 2021, Michigan was able to continue to provide up to four hours of overtime reimbursement for off-duty DREs to respond when requested. More than 100 DRE callouts were answered.

Due to travel lockdowns, only one DRE instructor was able to attend and present at the 2021 DAID Conference. Michigan was able to send eight DRE instructors to the Borkenstein Drug School in 2021.

Other Training

A Michigan DRE instructor and a South Dakota DRE instructor collaborated to create and present online DRE training in January 2021. The training was a 4-hour educational session on the 12-step evaluation process and its relationship to impairment. Being online, this training was open to DREs from other states to also attend.

Michigan TSRPs helped support the DEC program by providing several training sessions in 2021. They conducted two online sessions on DRE Mock Trial training, and they conducted a series of one-hour online webinars throughout the year utilizing Michigan DREs and other experts on various topics related to drug impairment.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A Michigan DRE-trained trooper made a traffic stop on a reported erratic driver whose 16-month-old child was in the back seat of the vehicle. The trooper observed signs and symptoms of drug impairment and arrested the female driver for operating under the influence of drugs and child endangerment. During the traffic stop, a rental truck pulled over and the driver approached the officers. The driver identified himself as the fiancée of the female driver under arrest. A second trooper on-scene, also a DRE, observed signs and symptoms of impairment on the rental truck driver. The driver of the rental truck was also arrested for operating while under the influence of drugs.

Accomplishments and Challenges

COVID-19 training lockdowns were the biggest challenge in 2021. Without the ability to conduct DRE schools in 2020 and 2021, Michigan was unable to mitigate the attrition of DREs. It will take time for Michigan to increase the number of DREs back to pre-COVID-19 levels.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Michigan	Depressants	237	218	167	155	133
	Stimulants	178	259	588	198	143
	Hallucinogens	2	5	2	9	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	2	7	3	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	240	209	262	179	154
	Inhalants	11	6	6	3	6
	Cannabis	322	358	614	297	217
	Polycategory cases	256	254	416	320	196
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	636	656	718	761	473
	Total DREs	97	111	157	144	119

Minnesota

Narrative

Minnesota's DEC Program has continued to grow despite COVID-19 restrictions, though there were challenges to scheduling classes and certification training. Minnesota has experienced many officers leaving the profession and/or DEC Program due to the climate in policing, further reducing the number of certified DREs. Plans to expand DREs and DRE instructors are in place for 2022, as are plans to continue educating current officers in SFST and ARIDE.

Accomplishments and Challenges

COVID-19 continued to create challenges throughout the year. In addition, the current police climate has dampened interest in extra duties, including becoming a DRE.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Minnesota	Depressants	223	200	175	84	84
	Stimulants	453	416	583	272	340
	Hallucinogens	6	3	15	2	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	8	19	14	11	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	206	219	276	136	280
	Inhalants	3	7	4	2	3
	Cannabis	309	288	457	138	185
	Polycategory cases	366	332	552	387	288
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	852	698	794	582	356
	Total DREs	224	239	277	216	254

Mississippi

Narrative

In 2021, Mississippi trained 10 new SFST instructors and 4 new DRE instructors. Additionally, 10 new DREs were trained with their field certification training being conducted in Jacksonville, Florida.

Mississippi does not have a callout program but is able to use a state training website that provides contact information for all DREs, sorted by highway patrol districts in which each DRE is located.

Mississippi began a pilot program on oral fluids and hopes to expand this pilot program in 2022.

Other Training

In 2021, seven ARIDE classes and eighteen SFST classes were conducted. One in-state impaired driving conference was conducted with the assistance of Mississippi's nonprofit organization, Sobriety Trained Officers Representing Mississippi (STORM).

Accomplishments and Challenges

Mississippi does not offer SFST in the basic training academy yet managed to train more than 300 new officers in SFST. This has helped build the foundation for more ARIDE and DRE training. The biggest challenge was frequent cancellation and rescheduling of classes due to COVID-19. Another challenge is a shortfall of police officers, which hinders smaller agencies from sending officers to advanced-level training such as ARIDE and DRE.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mississippi	Depressants	30	43	29	29	21
	Stimulants	24	25	121	82	139
	Hallucinogens	1	1	1	0	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	2	1	0	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	23	27	43	46	42
	Inhalants	1	0	2	1	0
	Cannabis	56	62	219	189	115
	Polycategory cases	41	58	110	113	94
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	73	52	227	261	93
	Total DREs	18	26	36	47	49

Missouri

Narrative

In 2021, Missouri conducted DRE field certifications in Reno, Nevada, and St. Joseph, Missouri. Some of the DREs were short evaluations at the end of the week in both locations but all were still certified within one month following the class. Although 24 new DREs were trained, Missouri's total number of DREs remained about the same as in 2020 as a result of attrition.

Other Training

Missouri received a request from a company on drug impairment identification as a result of changes in the employment drug testing. Two DRE instructors taught four classes for the supervisors of the company.

Accomplishments and Challenges

This year a DRE callout system commenced and received an average of five calls per month following its launch, and more requests are anticipated next year. Missouri continues to conduct a phlebotomy research grant, and a pilot program may be started in 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Missouri	Depressants	334	267	317	NR	240
	Stimulants	330	178	305	NR	259
	Hallucinogens	10	1	7	NR	13
	Dissociative Anesthetics	22	15	15	NR	21
	Narcotic Analgesics	272	198	268	NR	195
	Inhalants	8	4	5	NR	7
	Cannabis	425	328	465	NR	360
	Polycategory cases	392	259	16	NR	296
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	732	570	601	0	491
	Total DREs	197	174	188	158	164

Montana

Narrative

An extra DRE school was conducted in 2021 through an IACP DIDET grant, which bolstered the number of DREs in the Montana DRE program. The field certification training for this class was done at the Mesa, Arizona, Police Department. In anticipation of recreational legalization of marijuana, Montana conducted multiple ARIDE classes statewide.

Other Training

The DEC Program state coordinator and a toxicologist from the Montana Crime Lab delivered a workshop at the 2021 DAID Conference. The Montana Crime Lab, a local prosecutor, and the DEC Program state coordinator conducted a Prosecuting the DUI training course for a local DUI task force. DRE in-service training was conducted during the year. The DEC Program state coordinator also continued to provide training to freshman athletes at Montana State University in efforts to prevent impaired driving.

Accomplishments and Challenges

It was a major accomplishment to receive funding from the IACP DIDET program to conduct an additional DRE School in 2021. This additional training assisted in the preparation for the implementation of recreational marijuana in the state that began on January 1, 2022, and in addressing the traffic safety challenges that are anticipated from the legalization.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Montana	Depressants	36	52	22	33	31
	Stimulants	59	107	43	108	170
	Hallucinogens	0	1	1	3	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	3	0	0	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	29	33	22	36	73
	Inhalants	1	0	1	2	2
	Cannabis	60	91	66	90	102
	Polycategory cases	36	62	45	82	80
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	195	178	179	170	175
	Total DREs	56	65	53	52	59

Nebraska

Narrative

In June 2021, the Nebraska DEC Program experienced a leadership change that was filled by an interim coordinator. All classes, recertifications, and records were maintained. In 2021, Nebraska certified 14 new DRE officers, and successfully trained 45 ARIDE students. Most 2021 SFST training in Nebraska was conducted by DRE instructors along with DREs who were SFST instructors. Most of the classes were also audited by the state SFST training coordinator.

Other training

In September, Nebraska DOT–Highway Safety Office sponsored a DRE Update Training. Nebraska’s TSRP, along with a DRE instructor from South Dakota and a criminalist from the Nebraska State Patrol Criminalistics Laboratory, were invited to deliver the training. Several Nebraska DRE instructors also presented at this training, which had 63 DREs attend in person as well as several other non-DREs that attended virtually. DREs from three law enforcement agencies attended the IACP DAID Conference held in August 2021 in Orlando, Florida.

Notable Cases

A Nebraska Supreme Court DRE case involving a 2019 Lincoln, Nebraska, Police Department case that arrested a driver impaired by prescription drugs was appealed regarding the state definition of a drug. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the state and established a strong precedent for the definition of “drug” for purposes of DUI enforcement to be interpreted broadly. This precedent should be helpful for future DUID cases.

The Nebraska TSRP successfully prosecuted a vehicular manslaughter case involving a suspected marijuana-impaired driver. The defendant had driven into the lane of an oncoming motorcyclist, striking and killing him, and evidence of marijuana use was found in the defendant’s vehicle. The defendant was transported to a local hospital where a DRE evaluation was attempted, but refused. The TSRP consulted with two experienced DREs to perform a DRE reconstruction in the case. The state successfully overcame defense challenges and both DREs were able to provide effective testimony at the hearings. This resulted in a positive precedent for that jurisdiction and will likely have persuasive value in other courts.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2021, Nebraska faced challenges in recruitment for ARIDE and DRE schools. This was the result of a reduction in law enforcement agency hiring, as well as applicants lacking sufficient experience or other prerequisites.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nebraska	Depressants	174	124	50	62	147
	Stimulants	118	103	62	41	166
	Hallucinogens	2	1	0	2	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	11	14	1	4	8
	Narcotic Analgesics	58	40	16	21	47
	Inhalants	9	10	4	3	8
	Cannabis	255	230	96	88	336
	Polycategory cases	135	122	58	97	160
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	419	444	252	307	355
	Total DREs	115	101	85	93	87

Nevada

Narrative

During 2021, Nevada conducted four DRE schools with a total of 29 new DREs being certified. Three classes were in southern Nevada with field certifications conducted at the Clark County Detention Center. One class was held in northern Nevada with field certifications completed at the Washoe County Detention Center. Challenges remained due to the COVID-19 restrictions and agencies having staffing issues that restricted the use of DREs. Nevada ended 2021 with 75 certified DREs, up from 63 in 2020.

During Nevada's last legislative session there were significant changes made to DUI laws relating to cannabis. Per se limits for cannabis were removed, and a legislative committee recommended ARIDE training be included in the basic POST training for all new peace officers in the state.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

December 10, 2020, a crash occurred resulting in the loss of five lives. The at-fault driver was initially not recognized to be impaired by on-scene officers. However, a blood sample was obtained, and test results depicted a high level of methamphetamine. In 2021, a Nevada Highway Patrol DRE was requested to review all available evidence. The trooper provided a DRE post-incident review of all evidence and assisted in identifying additional evidence. The DRE reconstruction resulted in the suspect being convicted of DUI, resulting in death and a minimum 16-year prison sentence.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2021, Nevada began a pilot DRE callout program with the Nevada Highway Patrol using grant funds from the state's DRE/ARIDE grant. The funding is to ensure a DRE is called to the scene of every serious injury/fatal traffic collision where there is a surviving driver to assess any impairment. After the pilot period, the Nevada Highway Patrol applied for a DRE callout grant for FY 2022 and was awarded the funding.

Low staffing levels continue to be a challenge and the inability to have an available DRE when needed.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nevada	Depressants	27	28	21	1	40
	Stimulants	73	54	65	3	109
	Hallucinogens	0	1	4	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	2	1	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	42	37	32	0	42
	Inhalants	1	1	0	0	0
	Cannabis	133	86	54	4	80
	Polycategory cases	50	51	53	11	99
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	222	131	86	20	154
	Total DREs	113	108	105	63	75

New Hampshire

Narrative

A new DEC Program state coordinator was appointed in November of 2021 with the program being moved from the State Division of Liquor Enforcement back under the direct control of the State Office of Highway Safety. No DRE classes were held in the state during 2021, but plans are underway to revitalize the impaired driving programs across the state in 2022. A DRE school and several ARIDE classes are already scheduled with more to be added.

Accomplishments and Challenges

New Hampshire is taking steps to grow the state's number of DREs and to address concerns related to COVID-19 and training.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
New Hampshire	Depressants	39	30	18	11	15
	Stimulants	53	61	180	4	17
	Hallucinogens	3	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	1	0	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	43	72	77	14	24
	Inhalants	2	2	1	1	0
	Cannabis	6	38	75	6	16
	Polycategory cases	43	52	117	22	20
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	125	110	126	63	58
	Total DREs	84	86	93	84	60

New Jersey

Narrative

New Jersey held three DRE schools training 74 students in 2021. In-state field certification training was completed in Camden and Paterson, New Jersey. Thirty-four ARIDE classes were conducted, training 599 students. A DRE report quality review protocol was developed by the Institute of Traffic Safety Management and Research (ITSMP), identifying a percentage of enforcement evaluations to undergo a mandatory review. Grant funding was approved by the Highway Safety Office to support this newly implemented protocol.

Other Training

New Jersey held 16 Drug Impaired Driving classes, training 609 students. This course provided a familiarization in the administration of the SFSTs and provided indicators of alcohol/drug impairment for officers who have not attended ARIDE training.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

The State v. Olenowski, New Jersey Supreme Court *Frye* hearing was held in the fall/winter of 2021 and into January 2022. The special master will render a recommendation to the New Jersey Supreme Court prior to their determination of the scientific reliability of the DRE 12-step process. A final decision is anticipated by the summer of 2022.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, New Jersey maintained in-person instruction in 2021. Program oversight was enhanced through the above new report quality review protocol, which was previously identified as an enhancement opportunity.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
New Jersey	Depressants	805	740	399	495	521
	Stimulants	494	591	356	303	490
	Hallucinogens	14	11	2	12	5
	Dissociative Anesthetics	65	55	48	39	77
	Narcotic Analgesics	1,112	1,166	659	720	978
	Inhalants	6	6	4	6	5
	Cannabis	581	516	274	394	564
	Polycategory cases	913	978	1,010	610	878
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	2,001	1,791	1,557	1,239	1,423
	Total DREs	465	491	539	462	493

New Mexico

Narrative

A special legislative session in 2021 emphasized the importance of the DEC Program in New Mexico when cannabis was legalized recreationally. The legislation heightened interest in ARIDE and DRE training from both law enforcement and prosecutors. The additional interest revealed many misconceptions and inaccuracies held by some law enforcement administrations and impaired driving enforcement stakeholders about the program's structure and DRE certification process. Fortunately, the new legislation brought many

of these partners together and fostered additional conversation concerning the legislation's perceived impact on traffic safety and clarified the role of the state's DEC Program in keeping New Mexico's roadways safe.

A DRE School was conducted in April 2021, certifying 19 new DREs who began to rebuild the program from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the New Mexico DEC Program conducted 16 ARIDE classes, training 198 law enforcement officers and prosecutors from throughout the state. Simultaneously, the state oversight for the program (the New Mexico DRE Committee) worked to progressively identify and address state-specific issues by identifying and unifying applicable resources and stakeholders.

Other Training

The New Mexico DEC Program collaborated with the Administrative Office of District Attorneys (AODA) and the Attorney Generals' Office for the annual DWI Conference held in Albuquerque September 15–16, 2021. Four New Mexico DREs assisted with topics on the history and practical use of DRE and the need to consider the totality of the circumstances in DWI investigations and search warrants. Conference attendees included both prosecutors and law enforcement officers. Additionally, trainings were conducted for county DWI programs and Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) regarding the legislation of cannabis in New Mexico and its impact on traffic safety.

An Albuquerque PD DRE instructor made presentations to all the Albuquerque public high school Crossroad counselors about drug impairment and observable signs viewable when a person is actively impaired. Additionally, counselors were educated on recent drug trends and how these drugs are being used by individuals.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2021, two subcommittees of the New Mexico DRE Committee were formed to address two distinct impediments to the successful prosecution of drug-impaired driving cases in New Mexico. The first subcommittee was created to address the inconsistent interpretation of the New Mexico Court of Appeals case (*State v. Aleman*) concerning DRE testimony in New Mexico. The subcommittee findings were shared with prosecutors and DREs to improve adjudication of these offenses. The second subcommittee, a standing committee, was formed to address legal decisions that rejected the testimony of HGN in criminal court.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
New Mexico	Depressants	43	61	35	33	84
	Stimulants	65	56	60	29	232
	Hallucinogens	2	2	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	2	4	2	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	37	35	34	32	108
	Inhalants	4	0	0	1	6
	Cannabis	54	74	68	35	460
	Polycategory cases	44	44	84	39	172
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	211	211	247	164	194
	Total DREs	68	67	72	57	65

New York

Narrative

During 2021, the New York State Police began the process of training all road patrol officers in ARIDE. As a result, ARIDE classes increased from 16 to more than 90 for the year. New York continued to provide reimbursement through the STOP DWI Foundation for all DRE callouts. This has allowed agency administrators to expand the reach of their DREs without any fiscal impact to the agency and offset overtime expenses when calling DREs in at their own agency.

Other Training

The New York State TSRP developed a Courtroom Expert Testimony training for certified DREs. The training was successful and two more sessions have been added for the 2022 training calendar.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
New York	Depressants	858	393	1,100	898	976
	Stimulants	440	265	984	764	823
	Hallucinogens	13	10	31	18	21
	Dissociative Anesthetics	47	28	74	66	68
	Narcotic Analgesics	893	389	1,254	1,013	1,244
	Inhalants	9	2	10	3	4
	Cannabis	945	565	1,485	1,171	1,247
	Polycategory cases	440	746	1,032	1,178	1,455
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	2,344	2,400	2,861	2,557	2,723
	Total DREs	240	284	322	322	345

North Carolina

Narrative

In 2021, North Carolina continued to use a DRE callout system that enabled officers to easily request assistance from a DRE through a custom notification system that sends alerts via email, text, and phone calls. This was made possible through funding provided by the North Carolina Governor's Highway Safety Program. Also, a new DRE field certification training site was established in Winston-Salem at a rehabilitation and counseling provider facility. Virginia and South Carolina began using the site in 2021, and several other states have made inquiries and have scheduled field certification dates at the facility for 2022.

Other Training

North Carolina DRE instructors presented impairment-related training to magistrates and judges at the UNC Judicial College. Similar training was also provided to district attorneys through partnerships with the UNC School of Government and the North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys (NCCDA). In partnership with NCCDA, training was provided to toxicologists, law enforcement, and prosecutors related to impaired driving. DRE instructors trained crash reconstructionists from multiple jurisdictions on the benefits of using DREs and DRE reconstruction. Training was also provided to probation and parole officers from 22 counties on recognizing impairment and the signs and symptoms of substance abuse and misuse.

Accomplishments and Challenges

North Carolina continues to seek expansion of the DEC Program in the state. Priorities include increasing ARIDE course offerings and implementing ARIDE Refresher training throughout the state to further expand the number of applicants for DRE schools. Planning is underway through a collaboration with the NCCDA to conduct a multistate summit related to highway safety initiatives associated with commercial motor vehicles (CMVs), with an emphasis on efforts to address CMV impaired driving.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
North Carolina	Depressants	273	238	118	63	306
	Stimulants	89	79	163	38	390
	Hallucinogens	2	2	1	2	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	7	14	15	7	26
	Narcotic Analgesics	156	146	313	68	308
	Inhalants	6	4	2	2	2
	Cannabis	226	78	224	101	397
	Polycategory cases	240	187	475	369	484
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	498	425	684	711	494
	Total DREs	156	182	184	167	172

North Dakota

Narrative

North Dakota did not hold a DRE School in 2021 and continued the cycle of conducting a DRE School on even calendar years. CNS stimulants made a significant rise in DRE opinions in 2021 compared to 2020, displacing Cannabis as the most opined drug category by North Dakota DREs. In 2021, Cannabis opinions dropped to the second most common drug category behind CNS stimulants.

Other Training

With the COVID-19 health restrictions lifted in 2021, North Dakota conducted five ARIDE classes in 2021, and trained 83 officers.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2021, extended efforts were made with the North Dakota Highway Patrol and other law enforcement groups to recruit and expand DRE within the state. This resulted in the planning of a larger DRE School in early 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
North Dakota	Depressants	25	44	27	13	33
	Stimulants	33	95	29	14	84
	Hallucinogens	1	2	0	1	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	2	0	1	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	12	41	11	9	35
	Inhalants	3	0	1	0	0
	Cannabis	50	95	41	25	73
	Polycategory cases	25	65	46	24	61
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	123	177	134	84	71
	Total DREs	50	58	52	35	45

Ohio

Narrative

In 2021, the Ohio DEC Program held two DRE schools certifying 25 new DREs. The Ohio DEC Program remained committed to providing training to law enforcement and conducted 32 ARIDE and eight SFST Refresher courses, training more than 800 officers. Ohio DREs responded to 160 calls for services using the DRE callout system and continued to support law enforcement agencies with the removal of impaired drivers from the roadway.

Other Training

In 2021, the Ohio DEC Program partnered with the Ohio TSRPs to teach Cops in Court and Prosecuting the Drugged Driver courses across the state. This training continued to be a cornerstone in the advancement of the DEC Program. Ohio also increased the number of DRE recertification courses to meet the challenges associated with COVID-19.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In July 2021, a fatal crash occurred that resulted in the death of a child and severely injured the mother. During the investigation, it was determined the driver had been drinking alcohol and was drug impaired. The DRE callout system was utilized, and a DRE was able to conduct an evaluation and provide valuable information to the prosecutor about the impairment of the driver. This case was the result of multiagency partnerships working together to detect, arrest, evaluate, and prosecute impaired drivers.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Ohio DEC Program presented alongside Pennsylvania during the 2021 DAID Conference about DEC Program administration. This exhibited the effectiveness and stability of the Ohio DEC Program.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	Depressants	186	55	152	105	133
	Stimulants	120	50	200	105	127
	Hallucinogens	2	1	3	3	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	10	2	13	5	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	193	58	233	133	172
	Inhalants	3	2	1	1	1
	Cannabis	239	95	388	159	192
	Polycategory cases	162	126	144	NR	119
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	657	540	606	422	345
	Total DREs	206	211	215	203	167

Oklahoma

Narrative

In 2021, drug-impaired, fatal collisions continued to rise in Oklahoma. Though most all other fatality collisions have diminished to a small degree, drug-related fatalities increased. Oklahoma increased the number of DRE schools, ARIDE, SFST, and Drugs that Impair classes to help address the growing problem. Public and private partnerships with stakeholders were established throughout communities to help educate the public about drugs and their effects on the general workforce and driving. The DEC Program partnered with schools across Oklahoma to demonstrate drug impairment effects to high school drivers.

Other Training

The Oklahoma DRE Program was able to utilize the DIDET Funding Program to provide additional DRE schools and ARIDE schools across the state. Through this program, an additional 30 DREs were trained and an additional 15 ARIDE classes for 200 officers were offered. This program allowed Oklahoma to train more officers, including those in rural communities, to address the drug-impaired driving problem.

Accomplishment and Challenges

The Oklahoma DEC Program is managed by the state coordinator and the Oklahoma DRE Advisory Board. The Board implemented adjusted requirements of the SFST instructor program to mirror the qualifications required of the DRE instructor program.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Oklahoma	Depressants	140	102	77	NR	69
	Stimulants	87	70	139	NR	107
	Hallucinogens	1	0	1	NR	5
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	6	15	NR	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	79	74	77	NR	78
	Inhalants	8	4	2	NR	1
	Cannabis	133	95	115	NR	155
	Polycategory cases	141	104	221	NR	144
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	265	264	178	113	74
	Total DREs	213	208	205	170	198

Oregon

Narrative

During 2021, Oregon DREs continued providing training and educational efforts, while working within the confines of COVID-19 safety protocols, conducting 14 ARIDE classes throughout the state. In addition, Oregon held a combined SFST/DRE Instructor Development Course (IDC) and a DRE School with accompanying field certification training.

Oregon continued to maintain a robust callout system, which covers the entire state. The data collected from the system has helped in identifying areas that would benefit from having additional DREs. The data also identifies day-of-the-week and time-of-day frequency for DRE requests, which may provide insight into drug impaired driving patterns.

Other Training

During the year, Oregon and Idaho conducted a combined ARIDE training in eastern Oregon near the Idaho border. This unique training corroboration between the two states included both student officers and DRE instructors from both states.

In addition, Oregon DREs provided SFST and drug impairment training to the Oregon Marine Board for BUI training, Drug Impairment Recognition training to Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Corrections. Further, DREs assisted with Prosecuting the Drug Impaired Driver training and the annual DUII Multi-disciplinary Impaired Driving Training Conference. A DEC Program update presentation was delivered to the Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police and State Sherriff's Association Conference.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In January 2021, an Oregon State Police DRE detained a vehicle for going 96 mph in a 65 mph zone. The trooper developed probable cause that the operator was driving while impaired and was arrested. A search incident to arrest disclosed approximately 1 million alprazolam pills of various shapes and colors, more than 473 milliliters of promethazine with codeine, 295 grams of dried psilocybin mushrooms, 268 grams of marijuana, more than \$100,000 in U.S. currency, and a stolen firearm. A Lane County deputy sheriff DRE conducted a drug evaluation and opined the operator to be under the influence of cannabis, which was supported by toxicology.

December 2021, a DRE officer with the Portland Police Bureau stopped a wrong way driver, who was subsequently arrested for DUII. A search of the vehicle revealed cannabis, oxycodone, and approximately 41 grams of fentanyl. A DRE evaluation was refused, but a warrant for a blood draw was obtained and resulted in a positive analysis for cannabis. This led into an investigation involving a possible Honduran drug trafficking organization.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The greatest accomplishment for 2021 was the resiliency of the Oregon DREs and DRE instructors. They remained determined to identify drug impairment issues to reduce fatal and serious crashes through education, prevention, and intervention.

One major challenge during the year was navigating recent court rulings involving impaired driving offenses that have imposed new requirements on officers. Another challenging issue is data collection. Data is scattered among numerous disciplines in DUII without a centralized collection point and making analysis more difficult.

Recruiting and retention of DREs was also a challenge for Oregon in 2021. Agencies faced high demands for varying services, including traffic safety, and must therefore balance their limited resources.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Oregon	Depressants	427	348	248	244	196
	Stimulants	542	496	373	285	329
	Hallucinogens	14	11	7	7	10
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	10	7	6	4
	Narcotic Analgesics	406	287	255	212	236
	Inhalants	10	7	9	7	5
	Cannabis	918	750	549	440	395
	Polycategory cases	645	301	402	372	353
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,781	1,501	1,107	882	855
	Total DREs	213	212	187	176	180

Pennsylvania

Narrative

In 2021, the Pennsylvania DEC Program conducted four DRE schools, the most in one year since the program's inception. Also in 2021, a new award presented by the PA DUI Association, the PA DRE Award of Excellence, was presented to Cambria County Impaired Driving Task Force, Center for Traffic Safety, Bucks County Public Safety Training Center, Cranberry Township Police Department, Luzerne County Office of District Attorney, and the Allentown Police Department.

Other Training

The PA DUI Association Annual Meeting was attended by nearly 50 percent of the state's DREs. The three-day meeting had a separate track of DRE-related training sessions that advanced their skills and was applied toward their recertification training hours.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Pennsylvania had eight DREs that conducted more than 50 enforcement evaluations in 2021.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pennsylvania	Depressants	581	458	552	453	532
	Stimulants	346	363	753	531	988
	Hallucinogens	8	9	22	8	8
	Dissociative Anesthetics	78	34	49	0	79
	Narcotic Analgesics	678	516	988	621	1,193
	Inhalants	25	7	16	4	16
	Cannabis	646	663	881	860	1,103
	Polycategory cases	754	602	NR	NR	1,214
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,673	1,650	1,935	1,864	2,197
	Total DREs	169	168	200	209	234

Rhode Island

Narrative

In 2021, Rhode Island was fortunate to receive an IACP DIDET grant. During the year, eight ARIDE classes training 140 officers and one DRE School training 20 officers were held. The field certification training was held in Jacksonville, Florida. Unfortunately, Rhode Island also lost 15 percent of the state's existing DREs during the same period due to retirements, officers leaving law enforcement, and promotions. Rhode Island continued to have a strong DRE callout system and work continued to enhance the system and process to maximize the ability to utilize DREs. The Rhode Island Office on Highway Safety has continued to be a major source of financial support for the DEC Program over the past decade. They, along with the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association, are the program's strongest partners.

Other Training

Rhode Island hosted a DRE Instructor Development Course, and DREs and DRE instructors participated in each SFST in-service training and taught police recruits. More than 110 educators and health care providers attended DITEP training at the beginning of the school year, and DREs attended the annual drugged driving training held by the TSRP. Two eight-hour DRE in-service recertification training events were held during the year.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Rhode Island continued to struggle with a 68 percent refusal rate, which affected all aspects of suspected impaired driving crashes and traffic stops. Further, COVID-19 had an impact on the number of traffic stops conducted and in-person training, but the latter led to a transition to online training and webinars for DREs. The courts have been slow to recognize the DEC Program with judicial rulings varying in the weight and recognition of DRE testimony. The state is anticipating challenges with marijuana legalization.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rhode Island	Depressants	37	26	26	24	78
	Stimulants	115	83	22	57	59
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	9
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	0	0	2	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	59	46	18	46	61
	Inhalants	0	0	0	0	2
	Cannabis	86	69	56	48	88
	Polycategory cases	82	61	44	58	204
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	89	65	61	77	80
	Total DREs	75	68	63	59	63

South Carolina

Narrative

The South Carolina DEC Program had a successful year in 2021, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19. A new DEC Program state coordinator was appointed in 2021. Two of three scheduled DRE schools were completed in 2021, and field certifications were conducted in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Winston Salem, North Carolina. The DEC Program continued to focus on providing training to agencies with the highest number of vehicle collisions.

Other Training

The South Carolina DEC Program sponsored 15 DREs to attend the IACP DAID Conference, including six in-person attendees and nine who attended virtually.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In 2021, a DRE contacted the State Attorney General for an opinion concerning blood draws on non-felony DUI cases. Previously, only urine samples were allowed unless certain circumstances existed. The Attorney General published an opinion that officers could obtain search warrants for blood evidence in misdemeanor DUI cases.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy assisted NHTSA and the IACP with filming DUI/SFST wet lab evaluations for the 2022 curriculum updates. The number of DREs in South Carolina declined due to several factors over the last few years. The DRE schools have had a low turnout due to COVID-19 and agency staffing shortages. Despite all the challenges, South Carolina was able to maintain the number of DREs in the state in 2021 and slightly increased the number of training evaluations.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
South Carolina	Depressants	54	107	68	39	79
	Stimulants	79	101	118	36	182
	Hallucinogens	1	3	3	1	9
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	3	3	3	4
	Narcotic Analgesics	46	91	76	37	91
	Inhalants	1	3	2	3	2
	Cannabis	99	141	181	58	133
	Polycategory cases	133	137	200	85	127
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	225	229	249	139	118
	Total DREs	134	126	114	97	101

South Dakota

Narrative

South Dakota held one DRE School in 2021 in Sioux Falls. There were 22 officers in the class, which is the largest class South Dakota has ever had. Field certifications were successfully held in Sacramento, California, with the assistance of the California Highway Patrol and the California DEC Program.

During the Sturgis Motorcycle Rally in August 2021, a special operations plan for the usage of DREs was conducted. A total of eight DRE evaluations were completed and an additional four DRE evaluation refusals occurred during the event.

In October, the South Dakota Highway Patrol, with assistance from the Minnehaha County Sheriff's Office; Minnehaha County Police Reserves; Sioux Falls Police Department; and Game, Fish, and Parks conducted a sobriety checkpoint on I-229 in Sioux Falls. During the two- and half-hour event, 22 drivers were arrested for DUI and several DREs assisted at the checkpoint. There was one opportunity to do an evaluation, but the driver refused to complete the evaluation.

Other Training

In May 2021, a Guide to Marijuana DUI Investigations for South Dakota Law Enforcement class was held in Rapid City. The presenter also spoke at the Judges Conference in Deadwood, South Dakota, on the legalization of marijuana.

In September 2021, a Medical Foundations of Visual Systems Testing class was held in Pierre, South Dakota. Additionally, two DRE in-service training courses were held during the year.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
South Dakota	Depressants	83	57	16	30	19
	Stimulants	48	121	86	85	201
	Hallucinogens	1	0	1	5	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	2	1	3	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	32	41	34	3	79
	Inhalants	2	3	0	0	0
	Cannabis	90	119	70	85	138
	Polycategory cases	66	88	79	97	128
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	212	198	121	90	207
	Total DREs	55	59	58	64	73

Tennessee

Narrative

The DEC Program in Tennessee met its challenges in 2021 with optimism and remained productive despite various roadblocks. The program conducted four DRE schools and increased the number of DREs statewide by 42. DREs were recertified in small groups in the areas in which they reside to reduce travel and time away from their departments. In 2021, 11 DRE in-service training classes were held for 150 DREs.

Other Training

The Tennessee TSRPs, in partnership with the Southern School of Optometry, continued the 20/20 class training 20 attendees, including DREs, three DUI prosecutors and four state toxicologists. The class taught DREs, prosecutors, and toxicologists about the physiology of eye movements and impairment.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Tennessee Highway Safety Office in partnership with the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation began validating an oral fluid testing device in 2020, and samples were collected for validation and calibration of the equipment during 2021. Tennessee will begin utilizing oral fluid devices in 2022 through a slow deployment of devices. Oral fluid testing will assist the prosecution with cases where metabolization of certain drugs affect the outcome of toxicology.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tennessee	Depressants	48	45	146	114	44
	Stimulants	36	45	115	57	54
	Hallucinogens	0	0	7	1	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	1	3	2	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	24	28	130	70	47
	Inhalants	0	0	0	0	1
	Cannabis	23	35	159	103	61
	Polycategory cases	42	55	191	119	62
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	248	333	384	208	162
	Total DREs	161	183	226	243	267

Texas

Narrative

In October 2021, the administration of the Texas Department of Transportation grant for the Texas DEC Program grant changed management. The last three months of the year were dedicated to planning future training, procuring equipment and materials, and addressing state policies and enhanced standards. A seven-member state DRE committee was formed to assist the new DEC Program state coordinator with proposed changes. The program continued to build relationships with other impaired driving enforcement stakeholders as it moves into 2022.

For the first time in nearly 20 years, the management of the DEC Program, ARIDE, SFST, and DITEP are managed by one entity in Texas. This will enable Texas to target training to agencies and officers in underserved areas or areas of a high incidence of impaired driving crashes in a more coordinated and efficient manner.

Faced with a large number of DREs who had expired or were about to expire, three DRE Recertification courses were conducted within five days in early November, and another in December, to recertify 63 DREs.

Other Training

Texas trained 1,942 officers in 178 SFST Refresher courses in 2021.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Texas	Depressants	518	543	369	NR	376
	Stimulants	314	391	57	NR	495
	Hallucinogens	12	12	1	NR	11
	Dissociative Anesthetics	51	73	86	NR	89
	Narcotic Analgesics	256	355	464	NR	356
	Inhalants	4	12	7	NR	1
	Cannabis	430	551	461	NR	489
	Polycategory cases	493	600	972	254	565
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	774	784	1,197	592	431
	Total DREs	431	418	410	371	297

Utah

Narrative

In 2021, the number of certified DREs decreased, mostly due to retirements, officers leaving law enforcement, officers promoting and many officers not recertifying.

The DRE school was held in June with a total of 14 students completing the classroom portion. Utilizing funds awarded through the DIDET grant from IACP, all 14 students completed field certifications in Sacramento, California, or Mesa, Arizona, and all passed the final knowledge exam. These locations filled a training need as previously used probation and parole offices for field certifications were unavailable due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Utah DREs continue to lead the efforts in DUI enforcement in the state and help provide valuable knowledge, training, and experience to their agencies. With the passage of the medical cannabis law, and the increased levels of drug-impaired drivers, their skills were in demand throughout the state.

Other Training

Utah DREs and DRE instructors were involved in teaching at local schools and businesses regarding drugs and medical cannabis. They continued to be utilized for their knowledge and skills regarding traffic safety and DUI enforcement.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The major challenges faced in 2021 were due to COVID-19 restrictions. These often limited officers' abilities to complete DRE evaluations, and several were unable to recertify due to not meeting the minimum recertification requirements.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Utah	Depressants	58	61	54	NR	66
	Stimulants	132	59	91	NR	190
	Hallucinogens	1	3	1	NR	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	2	2	NR	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	73	46	54	NR	121
	Inhalants	0	0	1	NR	3
	Cannabis	111	59	47	NR	162
	Polycategory cases	92	70	124	90	188
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	193	117	141	118	183
	Total DREs	117	99	86	72	70

Vermont

Narrative

The Vermont DEC Program experienced a 25 percent decrease in enforcement evaluations in 2021 from the previous year. This was reflective of a 22 percent attrition rate of certified DREs in 2021 from 2020. Vermont did not conduct a DRE school in 2021 but did send four officers to a neighboring state for DRE training.

Other Training

Vermont was able to send a number of DREs to the 2021 DAID Conference, both in-person and virtual. There were two in-person recertification training courses held during the year and several webinars were made available to DREs. Two DITEP training sessions were also held in 2021.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

While assessing a male subject for possible drug impairment, a DRE determined he was suffering from a medical emergency and taken to a medical facility. Ultimately, it was discovered that the person was experiencing cerebral hemorrhaging and would likely have died if not for the DRE's intervention, immediate medical attention, and resulting surgery.

Accomplishments and Challenges

A DEC Program awards program was started in 2021 and two awards were presented in categories of DRE Outstanding Achievement Award and DRE Medical Rescue Award. The efforts by DREs were also recognized in a letter from the Vermont Secretary of Transportation and the NHTSA Region 1 Administrator.

The program is aggressively recruiting new candidates and planning a 2022 DRE school.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Vermont	Depressants	109	87	94	92	47
	Stimulants	110	80	66	85	97
	Hallucinogens	1	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	3	2	3	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	104	144	124	129	142
	Inhalants	3	2	0	3	3
	Cannabis	158	151	186	193	131
	Polycategory cases	147	125	112	137	124
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	263	361	385	423	314
	Total DREs	53	60	56	57	44

Virginia

Narrative

The Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles and Virginia State Police collaborated throughout calendar year 2021 to train officers in ARIDE, with 10 courses conducted and more than 260 officers trained. Fifteen of the 34 DREs were certified in 2021 during Virginia's very first DRE school held in Richmond in June 2021, with the subsequent certification training held in North Carolina. Six Virginia DREs attended the annual IACP DAID Conference.

Other Training

An Advanced DUI Training for Law Enforcement and Prosecutors was held in 2021 that included topics on investigative stops, checkpoints, blood testing issues, and DUI manslaughter. An Impaired Fatal Crash Training for Prosecutors and Law Enforcement training was also held. The Virginia Department of Forensic Science (DFS) Breath Alcohol Section conducted a total of 50 basic breath alcohol classes on breath alcohol test equipment with 682 officers trained.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Virginia's very first in-state DRE school was held in Richmond in June 2021, with certification training completed in North Carolina. The school nearly doubled the number of DREs in the state. Additional DRE schools are planned for 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Virginia	Depressants	60	68	22	21	25
	Stimulants	27	37	14	6	59
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	7	1	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	36	43	22	16	53
	Inhalants	0	1	0	0	0
	Cannabis	61	76	18	19	80
	Polycategory cases	56	69	31	30	53
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	132	166	75	78	52
	Total DREs	23	26	25	22	34

Washington

Narrative

In 2021, it was a challenging year for the Washington DEC Program with the difficulties of working through the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of the pandemic, a vaccine mandate for all state employees was implemented, leading to the loss of many DREs and the DEC Program state coordinator.

In December 2021, Washington selected a new DEC Program state coordinator who will assume duties on January 1, 2022.

Washington has seen continued success with the DRE callout program, which is now active in all areas of the state. In the summer of 2021, Washington was able to hold an in-person, in-service training.

Other Training

In 2021, the Washington DEC Program conducted numerous impaired driving training classes across the state. The DEC Program partnered with the TSRP office, the Seattle Police Department, and the Washington State Patrol's Commercial Vehicle Division to participate in Operation Sober Handle training, which is focused on detecting impairment in commercial vehicle drivers.

Washington conducted two DRE schools during the year. However, the second school was suspended due to a COVID-19 exposure. This class is planned for completion in 2022.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The callout system has been successful and is now deployed across the entire state. Efforts continued to develop a mental health partnership component that will be added to the state's DEC Program. The goal will be to help direct people suffering from mental health issues who are encountered by DREs toward recovery resources in local communities.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Washington	Depressants	50	219	28	NR	184
	Stimulants	44	258	26	NR	329
	Hallucinogens	1	15	2	NR	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	3	0	NR	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	1	215	30	NR	233
	Inhalants	0	5	0	NR	5
	Cannabis	59	283	33	NR	215
	Polycategory cases	240	387	120	271	311
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	391	764	688	798	667
	Total DREs	202	187	161	136	110

West Virginia

Narrative

The West Virginia DEC Program did not host training during 2021 due to COVID-19 issues. State and local restrictions affected the ability to provide training throughout the state. However, four ARIDE courses were held in the last quarter of the year after restrictions were lifted.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
West Virginia	Depressants	83	158	96	61	36
	Stimulants	76	195	108	86	50
	Hallucinogens	0	3	1	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	0	1	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	120	227	111	114	71
	Inhalants	0	0	1	1	0
	Cannabis	104	203	95	110	57
	Polycategory cases	104	204	101	85	46
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	268	606	335	333	194
	Total DREs	38	47	47	42	33

Wisconsin

Narrative

In 2021, Wisconsin's DEC Program grew from 331 to 358 DREs, despite normal attrition. Field certifications were once again held at the Milwaukee Police Training Academy. Overtime reimbursements for subsequent court time stemming from DRE callouts were implemented. Previously, reimbursements for a DRE callout were limited to the time the evaluation was completed.

Other Training

Wisconsin DREs taught 32 eight-hour Drugs That Impair Driving classes, training 709 officers. Additionally, two SFST Master Instructor courses were held. DREs were used to present on the topic of drugged driving at the Municipal Judges Conference, Wisconsin Juvenile Officer's Association Conference, Wisconsin Traffic Safety Officer's Association Conference, and several fire departments and EMS agencies.

Notable Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE with the Greenfield Police Department was on scene at a motel with an agent from Child Protective Services (CPS) who was trying to determine if the drug addicted parents of three children should maintain custody of them. The CPS agent easily determined that the father was unfit but was uncertain about the mother. After learning about the role of DREs, the agent asked the DRE to conduct an evaluation on the mother and it was determined that she was under the combined influence of CNS depressants and narcotic analgesics. The DRE evaluation was the deciding factor for the CPS agent that both parents were unfit to keep custody of the children. His proactive use of DRE skills helped protect three children by getting them placed into a safe environment.

Accomplishments and Challenges

An Equipment Replacement Program was implemented so that any DRE who has equipment that is defective, broken, or no longer in working condition may have that equipment replaced at no cost to the DRE or their agency.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wisconsin	Depressants	382	306	349	131	328
	Stimulants	261	320	452	212	453
	Hallucinogens	10	19	22	6	15
	Dissociative Anesthetics	22	15	17	4	25
	Narcotic Analgesics	358	310	243	177	372
	Inhalants	2	7	6	3	2
	Cannabis	499	510	460	186	465
	Polycategory cases	370	337	551	391	427
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	955	929	1,107	901	893
	Total DREs	264	291	315	331	358

Wyoming

Narrative

Wyoming completed DRE School training started in September 2020, with 12 new DREs. The DEC Program also sponsored five DUI Task Force events from the state level. This was the first time the program was able to sponsor events and they were highly successful. Many communities have requested an event in the future.

ARIDE, SFST, SFST Refresher, an Impaired Driving Conference, and community drug impairment training was provided across the state with more than 750 attendees.

Other Training

Several Cannabis Impaired Driving training courses were provided to law enforcement in three different locations around the state. The biannual Wyoming Impaired Driving Conference was held and attracted attendees from nine different states. An increase in public requests for identifying drug-impaired individuals was seen in 2021. The DEC Program continues to work with the State Chemical Testing Program to get more alcohol breath-testing instruments in the state's ports of entry.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Although training has fully resumed, instructor availability has decreased due to staffing shortages. DUI Task Force events have been highly successful. Wyoming is building a community-led DUI Taskforce in Fremont County, which has the highest impaired driving fatality rate in the state. The program will be moving from a semi-annual to an annual conference for the region.

Officer retention continues to be a challenge in Wyoming. Many of the DREs have promoted and some have resigned from law enforcement. Program funding continues to be an issue in the state; however, the Wyoming Highway Safety Office has been able to locate additional funding to accommodate all training.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wyoming	Depressants	36	15	9	8	27
	Stimulants	67	39	9	33	40
	Hallucinogens	1	2	1	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	2	1	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	38	18	8	9	18
	Inhalants	2	0	2	1	1
	Cannabis	64	40	20	23	39
	Polycategory cases	56	31	19	45	34
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	180	85	81	86	96
	Total DREs	76	72	61	60	NR

Canada DECP Totals

CURRENT DREs

Number of certified DREs	827
Number of DRE instructors	140

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	5,548
Number of training evaluations	279
Total number of evaluations	5,827

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants	1,255
Stimulants	2,187
Hallucinogens	21
Dissociative Anesthetics	31
Narcotic Analgesics	2,360
Inhalants	14
Cannabis	1,134

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number	2,116
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	141
Medical impairment	75
Opinion of not impaired	609
Tox found no drugs	Pending
Toxicology refused	243

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools	4
Number of students	39
Number of DRE instructor schools	3
Number of students	8
Number of DRE recertification classes	60

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes	91
Number of students trained	1,887
Number of SFST Instructor classes	9
Number of students	60

Narrative

COVID-19 cancelled the vast majority of drug impaired driving training in Canada in 2021. Canada was able to complete DRE certifications in the provinces of British Columbia and in Quebec in the fall of 2021 before the Omicron variant outbreak shut training down again in December. SFST training was less impacted by the ongoing pandemic. There was a small statistical decline in the number of operational evaluations completed in Canada from 2020 (5,948). This is likely caused by various factors including fewer DRE's being certified and COVID-19 lockdown restrictions in various provinces. Efforts are being made to resume training as soon as possible in 2022.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The biggest challenge in Canada for the DRE program has been the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This has caused an effective cessation of training for the past two years. Efforts are being made to ensure Canada recertifies as many DREs as possible, but Canadian DRE numbers are continuing to drop due to attrition within the program.

Submitted by Corporal Dave Botham, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canadian DEC Program National Coordinator.

DRE Section and TAP Regional Representatives

EASTERN REGION

Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia [Includes Canadian Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland]

TAP Representative: John Flannigan, Vermont Criminal Justice Council; Vermont DRE State Coordinator; (802) 999-7685; john@flannigansafety.com

DRE Section Representative: Officer Frank Enko, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; (202) 666-7931; frank.enko@dot.gov

CENTRAL REGION

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

TAP Representative: Lieutenant Charles Files, Los Lunas, New Mexico, Police Department; New Mexico DRE State Coordinator; (505) 980-2803; cfiles@nmdre.org

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

WESTERN REGION

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

TAP Representative: Sergeant Timothy Plummer, Oregon State Police; (971) 600-5027; tplumme@osp.oregon.gov

DRE Section Representative: Sergeant Jeremiah Sharp, Colorado State Police; (303) 239-4500; jeremiah.sharp@state.co.us

