

2024 Annual Report

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 34,000 members in 174 countries, the IACP is a recognized leader in global policing. Since 1893, the association has been speaking out on behalf of law enforcement and advancing leadership and professionalism in policing worldwide.

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

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

2024 Drug Evaluation Classification Program Notable Accomplishments

DEC Program state coordinators track the number of evaluations performed annually, and the list below recognizes DREs who have conducted more than 100 enforcement evaluations.

Officer Antonio Tramonte, 145 evaluations, North Catasauqua Police Department, Pennsylvania

Officer Anthony Chevez, 108 evaluations, Sierra Vista Police Department, Arizona

Officer Chandler Brazil, 144 evaluations, Sherman Police Department, Mississippi

Officer Amanda Cook, 101 evaluations, Mesa Police Department, Arizona

Officer Paul Clark, 125 evaluations, Sierra Vista Police Department, Arizona

In addition, 11 DREs conducted more than 50 enforcement evaluations in 2024.

Officer Constantine Zachos, 72 evaluations, San Francisco Police Department, California

Corporal L. Craig Jones, 56 evaluations, Henrico County Police Department, Virginia

Officer Tyler Weinoldt, 67 evaluations, Lititz Borough Police Department, Pennsylvania

Trooper Robert Marshall, 55 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Officer Annalise Roselli, 61 evaluations, Mesa Police Department, Arizona

Deputy Corey Sammons, 53 evaluations, Douglas County Sheriff's Office, Minnesota

Officer Jonathan Cook, 61 evaluations, New York State Police, New York

Trooper Phillip Treadway, 52 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

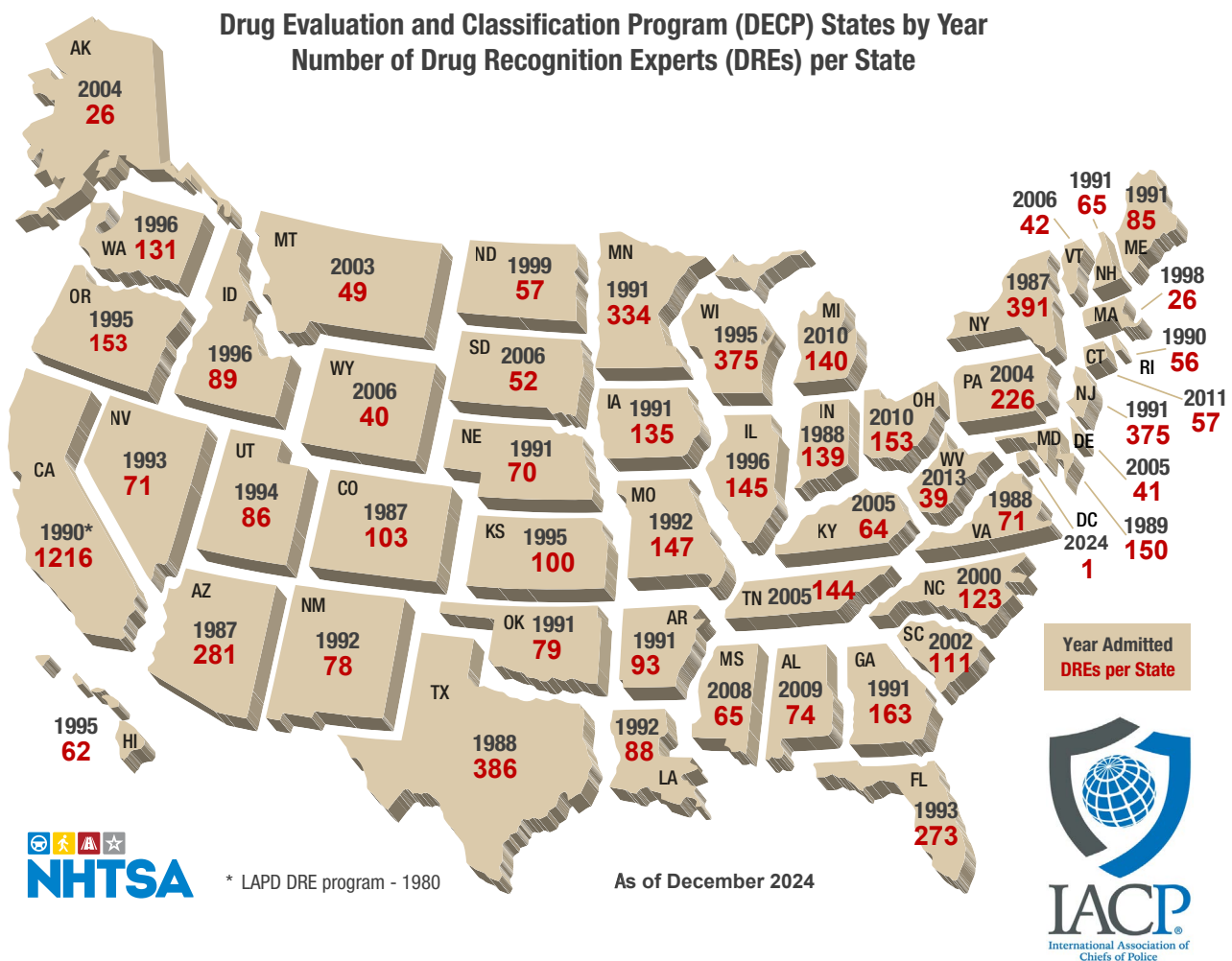
Officer Aaron Price, 60 evaluations, Goodyear Police Department, Arizona

Deputy Hayden Lindquist, 51 evaluations, Union County Sheriff's Office, North Carolina

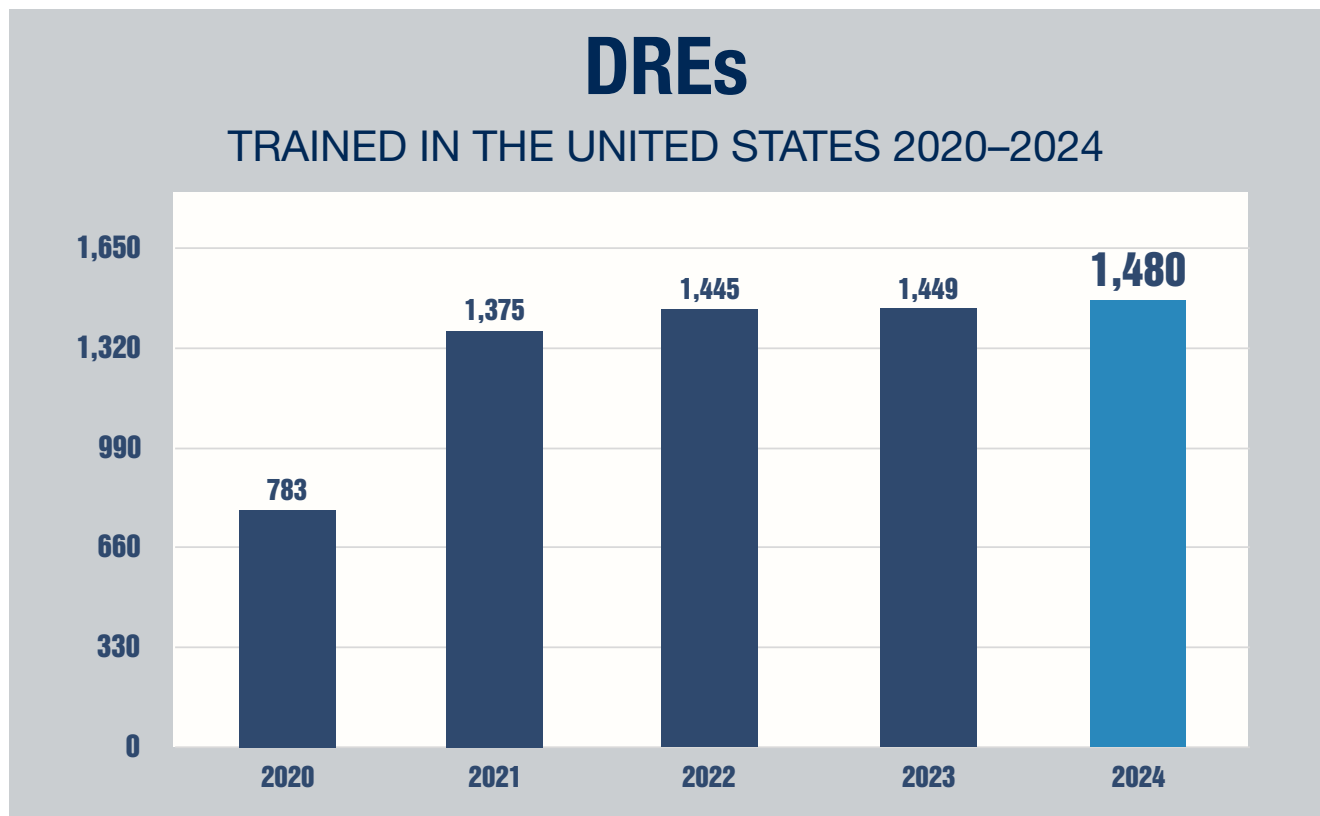
Officer Audrey Grégorio, 57 evaluations, Sûreté du Québec Police Department, Canada

Executive Summary

Per the DEC Program state coordinator reports, there were 8,523 DREs in the US as of December 31, 2024. State police or highway patrol agencies employed 2,136 DREs; 4,508 were affiliated with city police or municipal agencies; 1,350 were with sheriff's departments; 19 were with tribal agencies, and 569 were with other agencies, including U.S. Military Police or other federal law enforcement agencies, such as U.S. Park Police, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and motor carrier compliance. Of the 8,523 DREs in the US, 1,646 were also DRE instructors. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were 1,170 DREs in Canada at the end of 2024. There were 2,942 law enforcement agencies in the US in 2024 in which a DRE served within the organization.



DRE Officers and Instructor Training



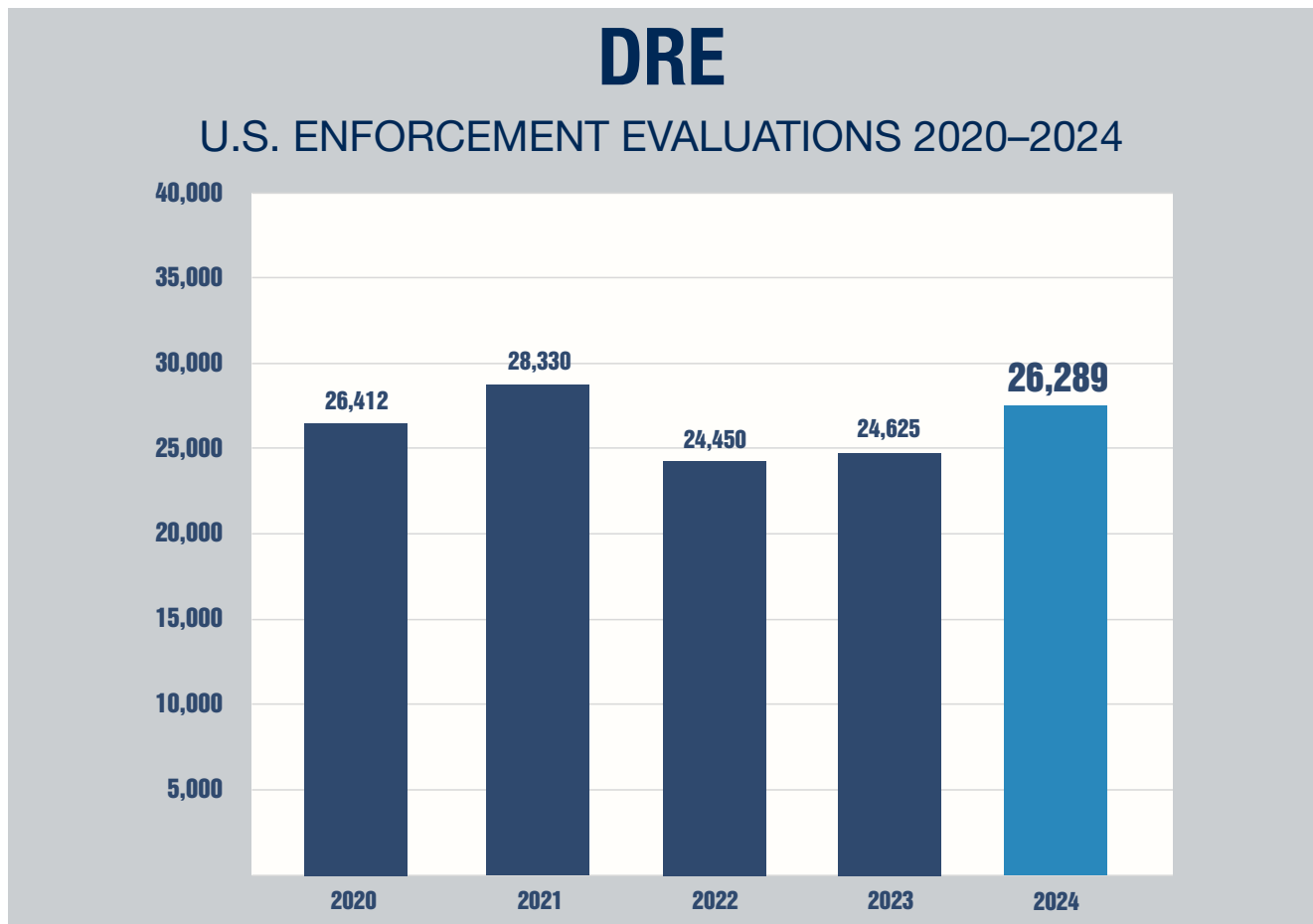
Across the US, many state DEC Programs continue to rebound from the COVID-19 issues for recruiting new DREs due to staffing levels in the agencies. There were 106 DRE schools conducted in 2024, training 1,480 officers as DREs. These results represented an increase of 6 schools from 2023 and an increase of 31 more students than in 2023. Additionally, there were 40 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 201 DRE instructors in the US, being the same number of schools and a decrease of 29 students than in the previous year. Since 2010, 1,339 DRE schools have been conducted in the U.S.

There were 193 DRE recertification courses conducted in 34 states during 2024, up from 178 in 2023.

DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) in the US in 2023. At least 1,735 SFST practitioner courses were conducted in the US in 2024, training 30,261 police officers. In addition, there were 103 SFST IDCs, providing 1,075 new SFST instructors.

Enforcement Information

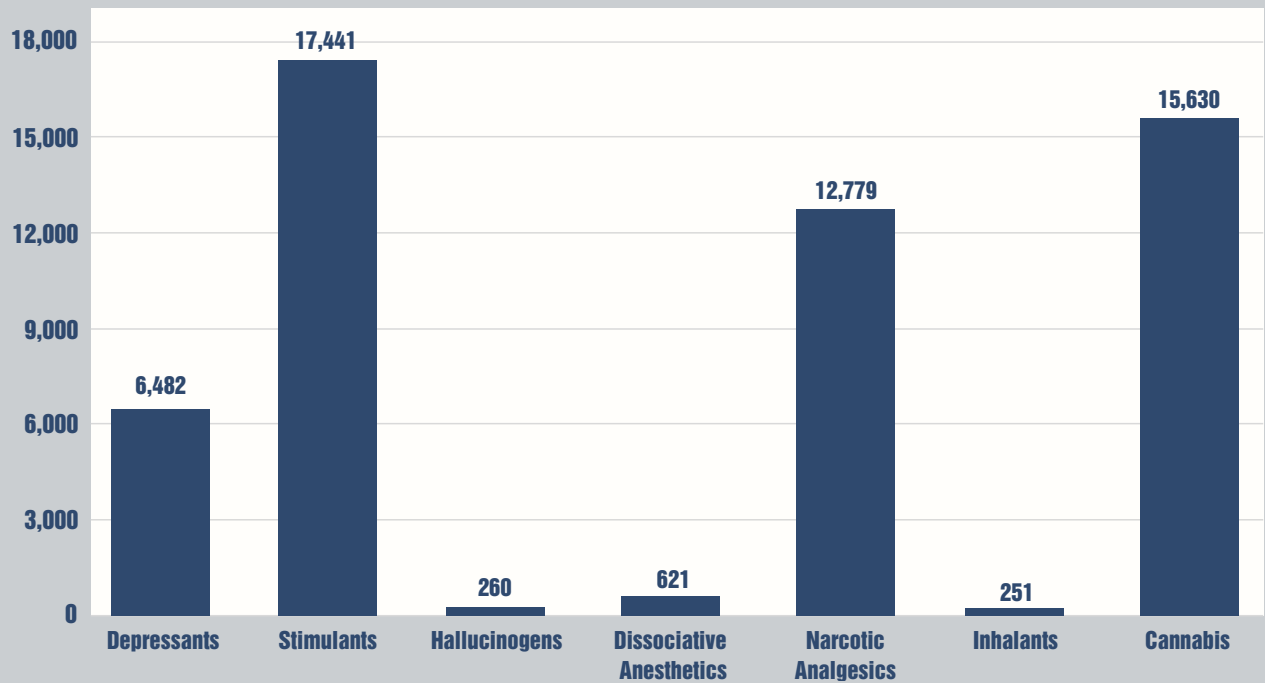
In 2024, 39,662 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing the enforcement and training environments, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 26,289 were enforcement evaluations, and 13,146 were training evaluations. The 26,289 enforcement evaluations represent an increase of 1,664 evaluations from 2023.



In the US, CNS stimulants were the most frequently identified drug category in 2024, with 17,441 opinions made by DREs. Cannabis was the second with 15,630 opinions, followed by Narcotic Analgesics (opioids) with 12,779, and then CNS depressants with 6,482 opinions. The DRE opinions represented an increase in all categories between 2023 and 2024. From all drug influence evaluations, DREs opined polycategory cases, when a person is suspected of being impaired by more than one drug category, in 40.4% of the evaluations in 2024.

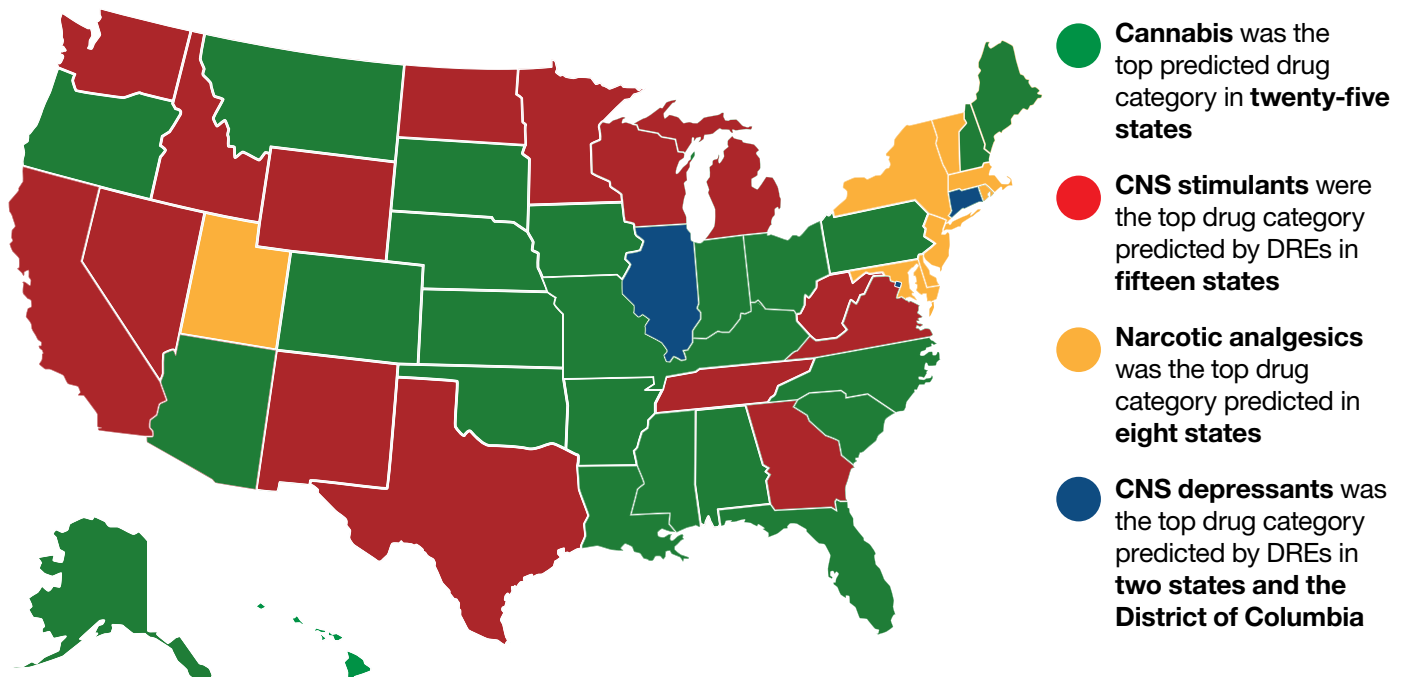
2024 U.S. DRE Enforcement Evaluation Opinions

BY DRUG CATEGORY



DRUG CATEGORY OPINIONS/PREDICTIONS BY DREs

Drug categories varied by state.



DRE SCHOOL VISITS AND TRAINING

IACP monitored, instructed, or assisted at SFST and DRE IDC trainings, 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 2024. 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, IACP's regional project managers stressed the importance of DREs collecting data from their drug influence evaluations and supplying that data to the National DRE Data System.

SUPPORT

IACP provided technical assistance to numerous new state coordinators throughout the year, preparing them for their new role. Each new state coordinator was provided with a copy of the *Best Practices Guide: Managing Effective Drug Evaluation and Classification Programs*. The new state coordinators were also provided a link to an online DRE directory so they can have real-time data on the certification status of their DREs and a link to a DRE Mapping platform so they can see the location of DREs within their state to assist them with future recruiting and strategic planning to support their state's DEC Program. The IACP also ensured all DEC Program state coordinators received the latest SFST, ARIDE, and DRE training materials, which were published in the IACP DRE State Coordinator Community for state coordinator access.

IMPAIRED DRIVING CURRICULUM UPDATES

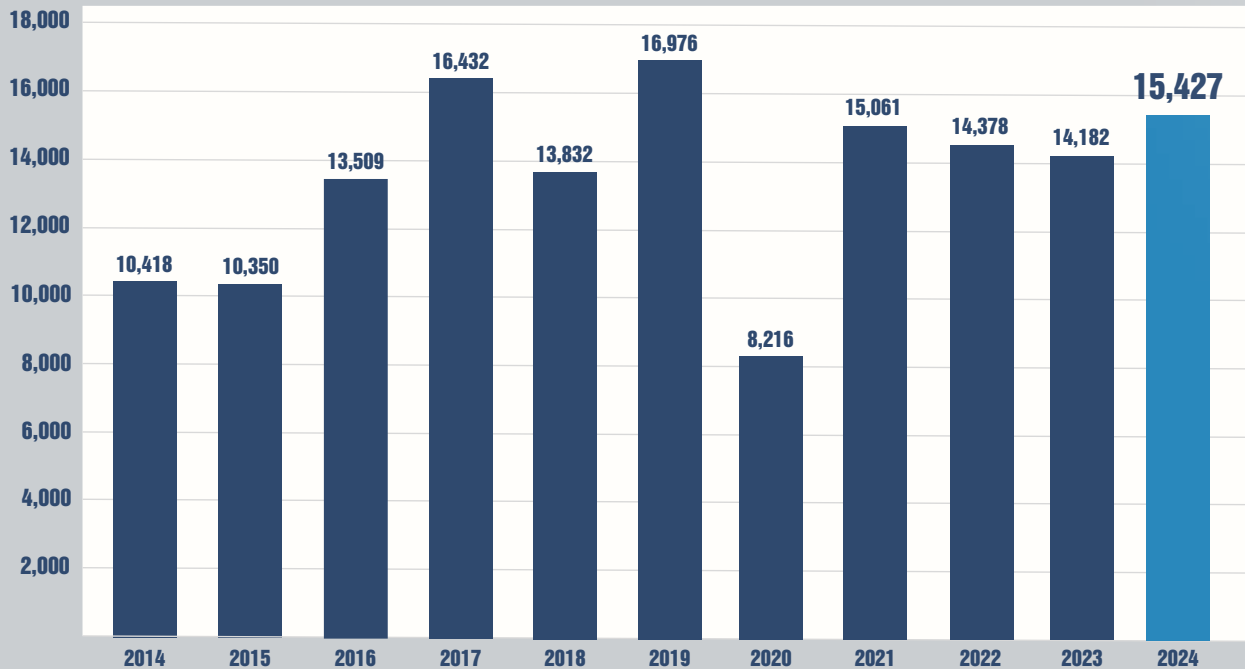
IACP continues to collect feedback from the states regarding the February 2023 SFST, ARIDE, and DRE curricula. The IACP continues to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports to identify potential curriculum revisions. These issues are provided to the Curricula Workgroup of the IACP DRE Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the NHTSA/IACP curriculum workshop participants, where they are incorporated into planned curricula updates.

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 2024, 21 states conducted 146 DITEP classes, training 2,318 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. Texas conducted the most DITEP courses, with 26 classes in 2024.

ARIDE Students Training

2014–2024



ADVANCED ROADSIDE IMPAIRED DRIVING ENFORCEMENT (ARIDE)

ARIDE is offered only in the U.S. and its territories. In 2024, a total of 903 ARIDE classes were conducted in all 50 states, an increase of 21 classes from the previous year, resulting in the training of 15,427 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 185,483 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists have received the training. In 2024, California led the US with 71 ARIDE classroom courses, followed by Ohio with 54, Wisconsin with 51, and Texas with 45.

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

EMPLOYER DRUG IMPAIRMENT TRAINING (EDIT)

As cannabis legislation continues to expand in many states by allowing medical or recreational cannabis use, state DEC Programs are experiencing an increase in the number of requests to provide training in the workplace. With IACP's support, the Employer Drug Impairment Training (EDIT) curriculum was developed. The purpose of this training is to provide administrators, supervisors, and employees with a systematic approach to recognizing and evaluating individuals in the work environment who are using and are impaired by drugs in order to provide early intervention and workplace safety. In 2024, 7 states conducted 19 EDIT classes, training 350 workplace administrators, supervisors, and employees. The IACP staff supported this initiative by making the curriculum available to the states and continuing to direct EDIT inquiries to the individual DEC Program state coordinators. Maryland conducted the most EDIT courses, with 6 classes in 2024.

CONCLUSION

The number of DRE officers nationally is returning to pre-pandemic levels, and states are seeing successful prosecutions for drug-impaired driving. While still facing staffing shortages in many U.S. agencies, the DEC Program state coordinators continue innovative recruiting efforts to optimize the availability of DREs for impaired driving investigations. The outgrowth of statewide DRE callout programs and promoting the benefits of a DRE's expertise in a DWI investigation is facilitating the collection of important evidence for these cases and the deployment of DREs where needed.



U.S. DECP State Totals

CURRENT DREs

Number of certified DREs	8,523
Number of DRE instructors	1,646
Number of state police/ highway patrol DREs	2,136
Number of city police department DREs	4,508
Number of sheriff's department DREs	1,350
Number of tribal Department DREs	19
Number of other agency DREs	569
Number of LE agencies with certified DREs	2,942

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	26,289
Number of training evaluations	13,146
Total number of evaluations	39,662

DRUG CATEGORY (DREs' OPINIONS)

Depressants	6,482
Stimulants	17,441
Hallucinogens	260
Dissociative Anesthetics	621
Narcotic Analgesics	12,779
Inhalants	251
Cannabis	15,349

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number	16,009
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	1,133
Medical impairment	578

Opinion of not impaired	2,755
Toxicology found no drugs	1,026
Toxicology refused	2,377
ARIDE Referred evaluations	4,157
Subject Refused to do evaluation	1,038
Subject Stopped doing evaluation	642

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools	106
Number of students	1,480
Number of DRE instructor schools	40
Number of students	201
Number of DRE recertification classes	193

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE schools	903
Number of students	15,427

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes	146
Number of students	2,318

EDIT TRAINING

Number of classes	19
Number of students	350

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes	42
Number of students	447

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes	1,735
Number of students trained	30,261
Number of SFST Instructor classes	103
Number of students	1,075

U.S. DECP State Totals for 2024

STATE	AK	AL	AR	AZ	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI	IA	ID	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN	MO
Certified DREs	30	74	101	304	1275	130	70	2	54	352	275	67	136	102	151	209	100	72	106	83	185	88	147	367	153
Number of DRE Instructors	9	22	38	78	126	38	11	0	11	67	61	34	31	24	32	37	14	16	17	16	43	19	24	96	30
Number of State Police/Highway Patrol DREs	8	22	9	52	415	36	14	0	30	67	31	0	35	31	24	35	31	21	57	22	44	11	52	56	44
Number of City Police DREs	22	43	63	197	758	79	54	0	21	161	135	57	56	44	113	128	48	37	9	58	28	50	60	182	77
Number of Sheriff's Department DREs	N/R	7	15	42	113	12	0	0	0	102	80	6	38	27	13	38	21	7	16	0	36	19	30	107	28
Number of Tribal Department DREs	N/R	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Number of Other Agency DREs	N/R	2	24	9	21	3	2	2	3	22	29	4	7	0	1	8	0	7	24	3	77	8	4	16	2
Number of Agencies with DREs	8	30	28	58	178	55	39	1	21	105	106	9	70	32	81	104	43	34	15	46	36	46	64	147	63
Enforcement Evaluations Conducted	30	312	87	1883	6850	163	241	4	178	480	185	24	762	225	171	811	409	159	184	37	605	439	356	586	63
Training Evaluations Conducted	3	266	82	453	547	148	33	0	25	665	586	31	489	49	275	642	287	130	227	22	100	129	688	706	17
Total Number of Evaluations Completed	33	579	169	2336	7397	311	274	4	203	1163	776	55	1252	274	454	1483	707	289	417	59	705	568	1049	1299	80
Number of ARIDE Referral Evaluations	0	48	2	642	4	0	74	0	43	39	6	1	164	4	4	64	0	48	7	5	232	24	19	1	0
Subject Refused to Participate Evaluations	0	83	0	15	37	0	40	0	25	16	2	1	22	1	5	27	0	4	2	3	109	11	5	23	0
Subject Stopped Participation Evaluations	2	17	6	10	57	3	12	1	2	20	7	0	18	2	4	20	0	2	8	1	80	16	15	23	1
Depressants Opinions	7	89	47	272	670	40	69	3	53	317	149	6	213	69	190	220	122	67	102	10	116	105	140	165	20
Stimulants Opinions	16	171	24	1145	5316	133	50	1	51	397	370	25	500	112	121	468	209	111	182	16	113	209	456	800	23
Hallucinogens Opinions	0	3	2	16	39	2	0	0	2	4	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	0	6	1	4	2	7	5	1
Dissociative Anesthetics Opinions	0	1	4	11	82	10	10	0	4	17	3	0	8	4	19	6	9	2	25	1	19	5	1	32	0
Narcotic Analgesics Opinions	17	128	30	659	3370	122	68	0	82	271	236	3	203	71	50	229	156	88	138	16	169	210	249	663	22
Inhalants Opinions	0	1	2	14	53	3	1	0	0	6	2	0	6	1	2	7	4	1	9	3	3	2	9	6	0
Cannabis Opinions	20	190	44	1311	2945	140	56	3	53	517	340	34	661	89	133	511	353	152	186	14	124	226	377	336	38
Polycategory Evaluations	19	188	11	1062	4359	144	67	0	80	275	203	14	528	95	77	460	197	137	95	14	261	244	433	505	34
Alcohol Only Evaluations	2	28	7	8	33	4	7	1	0	109	19	0	78	0	108	77	4	4	21	5	9	2	35	27	3
Medical Impairment Evaluations	0	4	9	30	40	3	4	0	5	14	11	1	24	12	7	48	14	2	3	0	11	25	6	12	6
Not Impaired Evaluations	2	68	25	51	425	23	39	0	31	65	112	0	64	27	33	112	26	10	9	5	40	41	66	93	38
Toxicologies No Drugs Found Evaluations	0	14	13	70	136	10	8	0	7	43	13	1	32	5	17	66	14	8	1	0	20	9	20	37	10
Toxicology Refusal Evaluations	0	38	10	7	139	16	70	0	2	68	21	0	149	5	44	16	16	24	12	15	270	91	1	29	1
DRE Schools	3	2	2	4	15	1	0	0	0	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
DRE School Students	3	10	14	67	380	16	0	0	0	4	42	11	27	12	20	42	20	23	11	4	11	11	30	49	17
DRE Instructor Development Courses	0	1	11	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
DRE Instructor Students	2	7	14	10	20	0	0	0	8	0	16	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	10	0	5	20	0
DRE Recertification Courses	1	0	38	2	47	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	5
ARIDE Classes	5	16	19	30	71	12	15	2	3	24	24	6	10	9	37	30	13	12	4	16	15	4	29	18	14
ARIDE Class Students	26	161	249	236	1333	156	411	30	20	291	399	107	245	136	641	491	177	325	57	214	252	70	406	255	220
DITEP Classes	0	2	0	6	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	6	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
DITEP Class Students	0	91	0	136	150	18	0	0	31	0	0	6	20	137	30	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
Phlebotomy Classes	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
Phlebotomy Class Students	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	30	0	0
SFST Classes	0	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
SFST Class Students	0	0	0	166	0	0	29	0	0	0	96	0	0	26	6	40	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	21
SFST Instructor Development Classes	1	22	29	43	103	3	9	12	5	23	34	9	0	18	49	38	30	13	6	24	18	10	112	45	114
SFST Instructor Students	5	636	948	647	1776	26	243	200	78	312	747	181	0	313	1257	1228	572	428	164	606	379	148	2474	636	1218
EDIT Classes	0	1	2	7	4	7	0	1	0	3	1	5	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	2
EDIT Class Students	0	21	18	51	53	114	0	1	0	46	33	17	0	19	24	49	0	0	25	19	54	0	20	9	20

STATE	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NV	NY	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VA	VT	WA	WI	WV	WY
Certified DREs	66	56	149	60	69	70	477	77	77	422	163	110	160	254	65	116	60	201	423	87	71	43	131	401	42	40
Number of DRE Instructors	21	8	39	6	12	16	83	15	22	54	25	45	31	76	15	34	7	36	51	28	12	5	36	46	10	19
Number of State Police/Highway Patrol DREs	18	23	26	11	12	23	88	18	19	134	56	25	33	113	10	48	19	103	71	19	19	10	53	24	6	8
Number of City Police DREs	31	22	90	33	38	43	369	35	41	171	95	73	82	25	55	36	19	62	284	46	14	28	57	240	23	16
Number of Sheriff's Department DREs	15	11	21	13	18	0	14	20	9	106	12	8	40	0	0	21	14	32	45	6	11	3	21	125	13	15
Number of Tribal Department DREs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Other Agency DREs	2	0	12	2	1	4	6	0	8	11	0	2	4	116	0	11	8	4	23	16	46	2	0	12	0	1
Number of Agencies with DREs	33	18	65	25	28	31	223	29	16	150	80	33	57	111	28	41	24	64	146	33	29	22	43	148	27	19
Enforcement Evaluations Conducted	171	259	522	210	458	115	1015	219	25	1961	376	83	454	1655	40	210	89	9	684	73	250	381	678	769	224	115
Training Evaluations Conducted	66	156	242	99	100	126	589	165	147	436	210	58	155	507	127	483	104	1	1342	248	265	101	277	402	60	80
Total Number of Evaluations Completed	237	415	764	309	558	241	1604	384	172	2397	586	141	609	2162	167	697	193	10	2151	321	516	482	955	1176	284	195
Number of ARIDE Referral Evaluations	0	0	185	64	100	5	61	5	0	928	104	34	133	665	3	12	0	0	5	0	7	240	1	51	114	9
Subject Refused to Participate Evaluations	34	13	28	24	15	1	138	22	1	89	8	4	2	77	2	1	1	0	4	0	3	66	18	33	22	1
Subject Stopped Participation Evaluations	1	15	14	10	7	0	21	7	4	39	9	0	8	28	1	11	3	0	38	6	12	17	36	22	4	2
Depressants Opinions	15	38	163	31	108	15	337	45	22	522	92	30	69	289	40	120	19	2	645	32	70	86	119	227	57	28
Stimulants Opinions	67	138	220	152	171	74	435	181	81	797	148	46	154	678	31	255	95	4	911	209	261	179	484	454	106	91
Hallucinogens Opinions	0	3	5	0	5	0	4	0	17	10	0	0	3	5	0	6	0	0	40	7	7	2	6	24	2	3
Dissociative Anesthetics Opinions	0	1	10	1	7	0	77	2	1	62	1	11	2	27	0	13	1	1	107	0	3	4	8	8	0	1
Narcotic Analgesics Opinions	16	115	192	60	70	75	678	155	28	1034	147	24	128	753	67	190	25	2	387	214	148	180	397	303	95	46
Inhalants Opinions	0	4	6	0	8	1	16	1	0	7	4	6	2	11	0	4	1	0	20	3	5	0	5	10	1	1
Cannabis Opinions	111	179	350	89	278	81	527	135	72	935	230	52	174	837	39	309	124	2	910	112	206	130	272	440	98	85
Polycategory Evaluations	34	110	259	70	135	20	701	151	64	1122	118	45	157	783	41	285	77	0	888	220	194	188	431	253	100	61
Alcohol Only Evaluations	13	3	5	2	2	0	11	5	7	22	5	4	4	41	16	63	5	1	151	1	44	3	5	128	1	0
Medical Impairment Evaluations	1	10	5	4	13	7	21	8	1	29	7	2	24	55	0	5	2	0	37	0	5	14	16	16	4	1
Not Impaired Evaluations	21	27	89	14	40	10	175	8	16	156	61	10	53	273	17	22	7	4	128	11	28	21	99	36	10	14
Toxicologies No Drugs Found Evaluations	13	38	14	40	23	3	20	6	7	82	14	1	25	46	0	21	16	0	33	5	12	14	3	27	3	6
Toxicology Refusal Evaluations	43	15	19	29	52	5	197	76	1	329	77	39	3	277	26	40	0	1	1	0	20	19	13	11	36	4
DRE Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	5	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
DRE School Students	11	14	29	16	6	12	68	15	19	58	26	24	21	31	12	33	12	40	84	23	19	8	23	37	8	7
DRE Instructor Development Courses	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
DRE Instructor Students	1	6	14	0	0	0	10	3	1	4	2	0	0	2	0	6	0	8	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
DRE Recertification Courses	1	2	2	1	0	0	7	3	0	9	12	2	0	1	2	2	2	5	14	0	3	2	0	6	0	1
ARIDE Classes	6	10	32	6	6	4	24	16	24	24	54	14	10	30	2	20	5	19	45	10	14	5	21	51	8	5
ARIDE Class Students	70	160	368	61	80	135	431	197	839	797	1176	200	153	425	42	348	81	344	658	261	350	77	355	632	176	103
DITEP Classes	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	15	13	15	3	1
DITEP Class Students	0	0	88	0	12	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	143	272	225	75	9
Phlebotomy Classes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Phlebotomy Class Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/R	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
SFST Classes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
SFST Class Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	6	0	0
SFST Instructor Development Classes	11	6	341	23	8	4	40	0	0	70	10	48	N/R	20	4	42	6	28	100	28	unk	4	116	50	6	N/R
SFST Instructor Students	249	270	3806	293	219	210	958	N/R	520	1,495	211	883	N/R	434	180	337	160	1004	500	1095	unk	99	1014	896	206	N/R
EDIT Classes	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	N/R	N/R	10	0	1	1	8	0	6	0	5	10	0	2	0	0	6	0	0
EDIT Class Students	11	15	36	16	6	0	10	N/R	N/R	50	0	16	N/R	74	0	57	0	81	50	0	18	0	0	42	0	0

State Coordinator Reports

DEC Program state coordinators were invited to share a summary of their state's Accomplishments and Challenges for the 2024 calendar year, as well as other related training and interesting DRE-related investigations. The below summaries are included from their perspectives.



Alabama

Narrative

Alabama had a very successful year in 2024. While the overall number of DREs decreased slightly, enforcement evaluations increased by about 25% from 2023. Alabama hosted two DRE schools, with all 10 students in each class successfully completing the certification. Field certification for each training course was conducted in Jacksonville, Florida. Alabama undertook several new recruitment initiatives, and the state hopes to see results from these efforts by having more DRE interest in 2025.

Other Training

Alabama hosted its most successful DRE in-service training. Over 66% of the state's DREs attended, and Christine Frank from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) was a presenter. An array of training and team-building activities were presented during the three-day event. DREs in Opelika hosted a community effort that undertook an extensive public awareness campaign to combat impaired driving among the Spanish-speaking population. The DEC Program also developed and offered an awareness-level training course titled, Alabama Speedball: Recognizing CNS Stimulant & Narcotic Analgesic Impairment. This course was developed using the ARIDE and DRE curricula as source material. It seeks to expand the line-level patrol officer's knowledge base, encourage attendance at ARIDE classes, increase awareness and use of the DEC Program, and increase arrest rates for impaired drivers.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Alabama secured increased grant funding to make the state's Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) coordinator position permanent. Grant funding was increased by 20% to account for the expansion of full-time program staff.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alabama	Depressants	65	127	73	43	89
	Stimulants	76	180	193	64	171
	Hallucinogens	2	1	2	1	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	11	0	0	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	48	115	115	57	128
	Inhalants	1	3	0	0	1
	Cannabis	122	206	134	49	190
	Polycategory cases	165	177	120	67	188
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	221	272	204	224	312
	Total DREs	70	81	92	90	74

Alaska

Narrative

Alaska saw significant attrition in the number of DREs in the state due to retirements, relocations, or members not wanting to recertify. Three DRE candidates were sent to DRE schools in Arizona and California and successfully completed the training. Multiple ARIDE courses were conducted around the state in anticipation of the growth of the DEC Program in Alaska. Finally, Alaska is in the process of issuing tablets with the Institute for Traffic Safety Management & Research (ITSMR) DRE application embedded that will assist with the efficiency of data collection.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Alaska DREs were utilized in three separate aerosol cases where the crash resulted in a fatality.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Alaska is now utilizing the ITSMR application for DRE reports statewide. ITSMR was procured through grant funding for the software and included funding for the tablets.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alaska	Depressants	9	13	7	18	7
	Stimulants	6	32	28	77	16
	Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	6	25	26	52	17
	Inhalants	0	0	0	1	0
	Cannabis	4	39	17	43	20
	Polycategory cases	25	40	22	69	19
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	59	42	51	112	30
	Total DREs	26	22	23	29	30

Arizona

Narrative

Arizona continued its focus on expanding the number of DREs and officers trained in phlebotomy in areas of the state that had been underserved. This initiative helped increase interest in the state's DEC Program and laid the groundwork for continued growth in all impaired driving-related training efforts.

In August 2024, the Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety hosted its annual DUI/DRE Law Enforcement and Prosecutor's Training Conference. More than 450 law enforcement officers and prosecutors attended the event, which served as an in-service DRE refresher course. Conference topics included legal updates, insights into current court challenges, curriculum revisions, updates on traffic collision investigation techniques, and a valuable presentation by Dr. Karl Citek on the intersection of Optometry and DRE.

In 2025, Arizona aims to increase the number of DREs, phlebotomists, and DITEP-trained personnel further to continue supporting underserved regions of the state.

Other Training

The Arizona State DRE Coordinator took a proactive step by providing fundamental DUI training to all newly appointed county attorneys in Maricopa County. This training was incredibly well received and proved to be an invaluable resource for the new attorneys, helping them sharpen their skills in prosecuting both alcohol-impaired and drug-impaired driving cases. The curriculum was carefully designed to cover critical topics, including the nuances of officer testimony, an overview of the specific training officers undergo in Arizona, and the state's enhanced DRE standards. Additionally, the training delved into the SFST and Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN) tests, ensuring that county attorneys understood the full range of tools and protocols available to law enforcement when addressing impaired driving cases. This foundational training not only helped the attorneys become more effective in their roles but also contributed to strengthening the prosecution of impaired driving offenses in the state.

In parallel, Arizona continued its outreach efforts with the Drug Impaired Driver Informational Training, which was promoted to law enforcement agencies across the state. This initiative was aimed at assisting patrol officers in various regions by teaching them key concepts and strategies for detecting drug impairment during roadside encounters. A significant benefit of this training is that it was designed to be accessible to officers without the need for lengthy time off from their regular duties, which often poses a barrier to attending more intensive advanced training sessions. By making this training more accessible and practical, Arizona was able to equip officers with valuable knowledge and skills for identifying drug-impaired drivers in the field, without overburdening their schedules.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Goodyear Police Department DRE Officer Aaron Price was involved in a case that led to the significant seizure of drugs, cash, and firearms. The seizure included blue pills marked with "M-30," having a total weight of 104.26 grams (approximately 1,000 pills) and tested positive for fentanyl. A white crystal substance weighing 34.48 grams tested positive for methamphetamine, while a white powdery substance weighing 23.70 grams tested positive for cocaine. Cash was also seized, including \$1,892.00 in the subject's pocket and \$10,498.00 in his wallet.

Although the individual did not undergo a formal DRE evaluation, it was the drug-impaired driving investigation that led to the discovery of the drugs. Detectives responded to the scene, which resulted in a search warrant being obtained for the individual's residence. This search uncovered additional drugs and firearms. The subject's blood test was positive for cocaine, amphetamine, and methamphetamine. The passenger in the vehicle also had an active U.S. Marshals warrant for trafficking cocaine. Numerous charges were filed against the subject, including Aggravated DUI.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Arizona continued to strengthen and expand its partnerships with community colleges across the state, particularly in the development and growth of its phlebotomy program. This expansion played a vital role in increasing the number of officers trained in phlebotomy, which supports the overall effectiveness of impaired-driving investigations. Although there was no change in the total number of active DREs at the end of 2024 compared to the previous year, Arizona experienced a notable 32.5% increase in the total number of DRE Enforcement Evaluations conducted. This increase reflects law enforcement agencies' ongoing dedication and hard work and the growing awareness and application of the DEC Program across the state. One significant development in 2024 was the Mesa Police Department's decision to begin demolition of its current DRE field certification site in preparation for renovations. While this posed a temporary challenge, the Mohave County Jail stepped up and generously offered their facility to host upcoming DRE field certifications. The Mohave County Jail will serve as Arizona's sole field certification site until the Mesa Police Department completes its remodeling efforts, which are expected to be finished in 2026. A key achievement

in 2024 was that five DREs in Arizona each completed over 51 DRE Enforcement Evaluations within the year, marking a significant milestone since the inception of the DRE program in the state. Among these five officers, two standout DREs went above and beyond, each conducting more than 100 evaluations during the year.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arizona	Depressants	279	304	212	235	272
	Stimulants	563	944	997	781	1145
	Hallucinogens	5	7	1	22	16
	Dissociative Anesthetics	7	12	6	10	11
	Narcotic Analgesics	542	721	710	568	659
	Inhalants	2	6	5	4	14
	Cannabis	781	1,012	1,031	860	1311
	Polycategory cases	639	902	925	771	1062
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,264	1,674	1,522	1,420	1,883
	Total DREs	309	312	338	306	304

Arkansas

Arkansas has no report as this is the first year for their new DRE state coordinator.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arkansas	Depressants	33	100	179	37	47
	Stimulants	18	52	100	32	24
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	1	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	6	12	28	2	4
	Narcotic Analgesics	14	74	80	18	30
	Inhalants	0	4	5	0	2
	Cannabis	30	72	91	26	44
	Polycategory cases	42	38	43	19	11
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	170	192	189	120	87
	Total DREs	96	88	107	89	101

California

Narrative

In October 2024, the state coordinator for California changed from Sergeant Dustin Woida to Sergeant Gary Martens. All DEC Program training goals (DRE/SFST/ARIDE/DITEP) were met, having recovered from pandemic-era lows. Although DRE staffing levels have not fully recovered, the number of certified DREs statewide has been increasing. Field certifications were conducted throughout the state in Anaheim, Sacramento, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Oxnard, Rancho Cucamonga, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chula Vista, Salinas, Glendale, Fresno, and Riverside.

Other Training

Arrive Alive was presented at the Mesa Verde High School; Franklin High School; Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep High School; the Bradshaw Christian School; and the OTS Forum, DMV Legal Affairs Division Training Workshop for Driver Safety Hearing Officers.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In May 2023, a fatal collision occurred involving a subject who rear-ended a sedan and pushed it into oncoming traffic, resulting in fatal injuries to the driver of the sedan. The subject was arrested for driving under the combined influence of drugs and alcohol. The driver had multiple prior arrests for DUI and was currently on probation for DUI. A drug influence evaluation, conducted by an experienced DRE instructor, revealed the subject to be impaired by alcohol and CNS Depressants. In November 2024, the DRE instructor testified in court for three days, resulting in the driver receiving a guilty verdict for second-degree murder and a prison sentence of 35 years to life.

Accomplishments and Challenges

DRE-trained officers throughout California have achieved significant strides in enhancing law enforcement's ability to identify impaired drivers. Their training has proven invaluable in reducing impaired driving incidents, leading to safer roads. However, the attrition rate among these officers remains a challenge. Despite the expertise they gain, many DRE officers face burnout due to the demanding nature of their work, which often involves additional hours beyond their regular duties to maintain their expertise and readiness to testify in court. To cope with these challenges, multiple agencies within California, including the California Highway Patrol, Los Angeles Police Department, Glendale Police Department, and others, have instituted DRE specialty pay to compensate officers for the additional requirements associated with maintaining DRE certification, which is above and beyond their normal duties.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
California	Depressants	347	884	597	556	670
	Stimulants	1,614	4,821	4,405	4,617	5,316
	Hallucinogens	45	35	23	25	39
	Dissociative Anesthetics	44	74	60	58	82
	Narcotic Analgesics	613	2,128	2,206	2600	3370
	Inhalants	6	35	31	30	53
	Cannabis	1,125	2,847	2,285	2,515	2,945
	Polycategory cases	2,508	3,484	3,206	3,530	4,359
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	5,101	6,462	5,713	6,170	6,850
	Total DREs	1,437	1,319	1,218	1,162	1,275

Colorado

Narrative

The Colorado DEC Program continues to focus on improving records management protocols and updating training. The Colorado DRE-enhanced state standards were thoroughly reviewed and consolidated into a single indexed document, which now includes the SFST and ARIDE standards. A state map of DRE locations was created to allow for quicker access to DRE resources. Additionally, a centralized call-out system is in development with plans for deployment this year.

Colorado hosted a DRE school where all 16 candidates were fully certified in under 30 days. Phase one of the training was completed in Centennial, Colorado, and phase two was held in Mesa, Arizona, with the certification knowledge exam also being conducted in Mesa. This enabled all DRE candidates to return to Colorado fully certified.

Moreover, the Colorado DEC Program, through the Highway Safety Office, offered six DRE in-service training classes at various locations throughout the state. These sessions, alongside available DRE instructors, incorporated “classroom simulated evaluations,” streamlining the recertification process.

Other Training

The Colorado DEC Program actively participated in a variety of key events throughout the year. Colorado DREs contributed to the 2024 Lifesavers Conference, the Colorado Safety Summit, the Western Colorado Traffic Safety Symposium, and the Colorado Judicial Conference. Additionally, the DEC Program played an integral role in both the NHTSA Impaired Driving Assessment and the Impaired Driving Management Training Program.

Colorado also hosted two Cannabis Labs in collaboration with local dispensaries. The first lab, held in Montrose, provided valuable exposure to a rural setting. The second lab, held in Arvada, utilized the National Alliance to Stop Impaired Driving training platform and successfully conducted two labs in one day to maximize participant engagement.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In December, a DRE assisted another officer with a commercial vehicle stop for expired license plates and a blown-out tire. Upon inspection, it was discovered that the driver lacked a commercial driver’s license and was uninsured. The DRE noticed signs of drug impairment, including constricted pupils and tremors. The driver admitted to smoking dabs the night before.

On the way to transport, the driver admitted to recent marijuana and cocaine use but insisted he was sober since stopping dabs early that morning. He later refused a required blood test and violently struck the holding area walls, injuring his knuckles. Due to safety concerns, a drug influence evaluation was not possible.

This case highlighted the importance of advanced training in impaired driving enforcement, as the initial officer had already prepared a summons for the driver before the DRE arrived.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Colorado DEC Program was busy this year. Recommendations from the Impaired Driving Assessment included adding more DREs in the state. This resulted in Colorado planning two DRE schools for the first time in around a decade. Records management and DRE callouts have been prioritized to allow quicker and more responsive replies for DRE needs. A higher-than-normal attrition rate due to promotions, assignment changes, and retirements is a current challenge. Colorado plans to hold a DRE Instructor School in the summer of 2025 to meet these needs.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Colorado	Depressants	22	41	41	52	40
	Stimulants	35	51	159	54	133
	Hallucinogens	2	0	0	1	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	2	6	2	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	23	38	114	35	122
	Inhalants	0	0	3	2	3
	Cannabis	57	56	117	81	140
	Polycategory cases	60	49	10	52	144
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	155	116	138	178	163
	Total DREs	179	185	122	117	130

Connecticut

Narrative

Connecticut implemented a DRE callout system utilizing the Everbridge application. There was a total of 151 callout requests in 2024.

Other Training

DREs and DRE instructors assisted in two Green Lab training sessions in 2024.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE assisted in an investigation where an officer was the victim of an impaired driving fatal crash. The DRE conducted a drug enforcement evaluation and established impairment. A toxicological sample was taken, and the results confirmed impairment from stimulants and narcotics. The case resulted in a guilty plea with an 18-year jail sentence as the result of the DRE's assistance.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Several DREs received Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) awards for their efforts in impaired driving enforcement.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Connecticut	Depressants	NR	25	77	71	6
	Stimulants	NR	24	108	155	50
	Hallucinogens	NR	1	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	5	5	7	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	49	103	91	68
	Inhalants	NR	2	3	2	0
	Cannabis	NR	22	146	159	56
	Polycategory cases	NR	33	105	123	67
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	97	104	180	220	241
	Total DREs	64	51	62	73	70

District of Columbia

Narrative

In 2024, the District of Columbia (DC) continued to have two DREs, both officers with the U.S. Capitol Police. DC’s main police agency, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), is taking steps to increase training for its officers, primarily in SFST and ARIDE, with an eventual goal of having a small DRE program in its department. MPD resumed wet labs in SFST classes. DC also began employing its first law enforcement liaison, who will work with the area police agencies to strengthen training and enforcement efforts in impaired driving. DC held two regional law enforcement leadership meetings, and the agenda included ways to collaborate with partners throughout the national capital region. Both DREs in DC attended the IACP IDTS conference, and approximately six other MPD officers (SFST instructors) also attended.

Other Training

DREs taught a “drugs that impair” training session to local prosecutors.

Accomplishments and Challenges

DC is continuing to develop a stronger impaired driving curriculum. This year, MPD added SFST to the academy and brought back the use of wet labs. It also held two ARIDE classes (partnering with other agencies to provide the instructors).

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
District of Columbia	Depressants	NR	NR	NR	NR	3
	Stimulants	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
	Hallucinogens	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
	Inhalants	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
	Cannabis	NR	NR	NR	NR	3
	Polycategory cases	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	NR	NR	NR	NR	4
	Total DREs	NR	NR	NR	NR	2

Delaware

Narrative

Delaware did not have a DRE school in 2024. A DRE instructor development course was held in early December for eight students. This training was conducted for the pending DRE school to be held in January 2025. There were 173 DRE call-outs for the calendar year, with DREs responding to 72 of the call-outs, covering only 41% of the requests. We have attributed the decline in call-out responses to attrition and a lack of DREs or availability.

Other Training

In May 2024, Delaware participated in a working Green Lab in Maryland at the Chesapeake Safety Council. Since that time, there have been three additional courses and 50 students who attended. Delaware also assisted the Delaware School Nurse Association by conducting Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP) training. DITEP became an accredited course for the nurses and constables of the state. There were two courses held, and 32 students attended. DREs continue to teach and assist with driver education in most school districts.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Delaware	Depressants	19	48	55	40	53
	Stimulants	24	99	130	59	51
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	10	10	4	4
	Narcotic Analgesics	43	188	210	80	82
	Inhalants	1	1	1	0	0
	Cannabis	21	82	83	53	53
	Polycategory cases	45	139	159	73	80
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	217	179	175	171	178
	Total DREs	47	48	52	62	54

Florida

Narrative

Florida hosted four DRE schools across the state to provide access to the training for law enforcement agencies. Courses were held in Clearwater, Havana, Orlando, and Cape Coral. The entire DEC Program in the state is funded by subgrants from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and includes student tuition and travel costs for both students and instructors.

Florida is fortunate to have a field certification site in the state, which greatly facilitates training new students and allows some non-enforcement recertification evaluations to be conducted on impaired subjects. Florida continues to provide contracts to DRE agencies through its subgrant funding from FDOT to reimburse overtime costs incurred when a DRE is called out to conduct a drug influence evaluation.

Other Training

Florida DREs continued to take advantage of online recertification training during the year. Several opportunities for in-person training were also offered. Online training seems to be the preferred method of obtaining the training required for recertification.

There is no centralized record of the number of SFST, ARIDE, or other courses taught across the state. Some agencies conduct in-house courses using the NHTSA/IACP curricula. This makes it difficult to compile data on the total number of courses conducted or the number of students taught. Available totals come from the Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM) and other sources that report courses to the DEC Program state coordinator throughout the year. IPTM manages the majority of FDOT-funded impaired driving courses in the state.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

An officer with the Orange County Sheriff’s Office had arrested an older driver, believing he was impaired. After breath testing, the results were inconsistent with the impairment observed, so a DRE was called. The DRE began the drug influence evaluation, but due to indicators of a possible medical condition, Fire & Rescue was contacted to evaluate the driver. The driver had nystagmus and other indicators of impairment, but no known medical conditions that would impact the evaluation or appear as impairment. During the evaluation, the DRE measured pulse rates in the 30s and extreme impairment. The evaluation was stopped, and the driver was taken to the hospital. Later, it was determined that the driver had suffered a heart attack earlier in the evening while driving for Uber.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Florida continues to see success from its ongoing recruitment efforts with non-DRE agencies and its DRE preparatory online course. Also, instructors of SFST and ARIDE courses provide contact information for “Shining Stars” in those classes. Those students are then recommended to apply personally and through their agency head. Current DREs remain the greatest recruiters for the program and its recruitment goals.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Florida	Depressants	209	530	306	179	317
	Stimulants	191	510	418	133	397
	Hallucinogens	11	9	8	7	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	18	35	7	5	17
	Narcotic Analgesics	162	474	347	120	271
	Inhalants	9	7	0	4	6
	Cannabis	297	740	414	218	517
	Polycategory cases	647	748	455	80	275
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	736	915	509	527	480
	Total DREs	317	383	370	342	352

Georgia

Narrative

The Georgia DEC Program continues to attract officers to DRE schools. Field certifications are still conducted in Jacksonville, Florida, with glaring success while there. The law enforcement phlebotomy program continues to grow, adding 96 more phlebotomists for a total of more than 300 trained law enforcement phlebotomists who have conducted more than 4,500 blood draws since program inception in 2021.

Other Training

Drug impairment and drug trends have been hot topics in schools in 2024. The Georgia DRE state coordinator has presented to many school systems, school administrators, and school nurses, with more presentations scheduled for 2025. The Georgia DEC Program had a continued alliance with the Georgia Association of School Resource Officers and Educators (GASROE), presenting and supporting the organization throughout 2024.

DREs and DRE Instructors from Georgia presented on various topics all over the country in 2024, with presenters at the IACP IDTS conference, IPTM DUI symposium, Borkenstein course, Lifesavers Conference, and many more events.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE testified as a DRE and an Accident Reconstructionist in a first-degree vehicle homicide trial in Chatham County in December. The defendant was under the influence of methamphetamine at the time of the crash when he struck and killed a pedestrian on I-95 in 2023. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years.

A complex vehicular homicide case took place in Cherokee County, where an impaired driver struck and killed a landscape worker in broad daylight. Several DREs responded and jointly conducted the fatal crash and impaired driver investigation. The case went to trial and the prosecuting assistant district attorney, who is a DRE emeritus, handled the cross-examination of several of the defense experts. The suspect was convicted and sentenced to prison.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Georgia	Depressants	111	185	195	80	149
	Stimulants	123	238	391	87	370
	Hallucinogens	3	9	2	1	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	18	28	6	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	43	128	216	57	236
	Inhalants	1	3	6	0	2
	Cannabis	193	347	399	160	340
	Polycategory cases	285	295	424	110	203
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	218	306	227	291	185
	Total DREs	157	172	211	232	275

Hawaii

Narrative

Hawaii continues to work on improving its DEC Program with a focus on providing quality training and resources. The program benefits from collaborations among multiple federal, state and local agencies and both traditional and nontraditional partnerships.

Other Training

Hawaii's annual DRE in-service training featured sessions to prepare attendees for the potential legalization of recreational cannabis in the state, as well as opportunities for attendees to network, openly discuss issues facing each county and agency, and brainstorm solutions.

The Hawaii Police Department conducted Hawaii's first ever impaired driving Green Lab in May 2024 with the assistance of Officer Jayme Derbyshire of the Montgomery County Police Department in Maryland, Officer Jon Huber of the Seattle Police Department in Washington, and volunteer medicinal cannabis patients. Spearheaded by Sergeant Thomas Koyanagi, the three-day training offered 25 officers from various agencies around the state the opportunity to observe the effects of cannabis consumption on the volunteers' cognitive functions, coordination, and motor skills.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Hawaii continues to participate in NHTSA's multiyear demonstration project to improve DRE officers' performance and law enforcement agencies' DEC programs. In addition, in partnership with MADD Hawaii, one DRE from each county was honored with law enforcement recognition awards and recognized among their families and peers during ceremonies held on Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii Island.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2024, there were 368 alcohol-impaired driving arrests and 115 drug-impaired driving arrests. These were the results of grant-funded enforcement and do not include statistics for agency-funded enforcement.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hawaii	Depressants	13	14	3	2	6
	Stimulants	36	44	33	8	25
	Hallucinogens	4	2	0	0	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	15	13	15	4	3
	Inhalants	3	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	84	64	51	21	34
	Polycategory cases	48	35	23	6	14
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	89	51	52	28	24
	Total DREs	49	58	61	72	67

Idaho

Narrative

Idaho completed one DRE school in 2024. The DRE field certification training was completed in Mesa, Arizona, and was very successful.

Other Training

Idaho's DRE and SFST Instructors taught many drug impairment trainings statewide for civic and business organizations. They have also been involved with many school programs like Alive at 25. Also, prosecutors from multiple organizations audited ARIDE and other drug impairment classes.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

One of Idaho's DREs performed a drug influence evaluation on a subject under the influence of Kava, and another drug influence evaluation was done on a subject under the influence of Blue Lotus.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Idaho currently has fewer DREs than they have had since 2015. This attrition is due to retirements and DREs not recertifying. In regard to awards, James Hollis of the Mountain Home Police Department was recognized by the Office of Highway Safety as Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Officer of the Year, and Daniel Taylor of the Idaho State Patrol was recognized as the DRE Officer of the Year.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Idaho	Depressants	NR	157	93	17	69
	Stimulants	NR	249	188	34	112
	Hallucinogens	NR	3	1	0	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	3	1	0	4
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	105	129	23	71
	Inhalants	NR	2	0	0	1
	Cannabis	NR	205	125	18	89
	Polycategory cases	57	212	163	32	95
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	425	464	297	65	225
	Total DREs	119	108	101	106	102

Illinois

Narrative

Training and certification programs participation in ARIDE and SFST training courses saw a significant increase compared to 2023. In January and February, the first DRE school was conducted, hosted by the Illinois State Police and funded through a grant from the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT). All seven candidates successfully completed the program and attained DRE certification. The instructional sessions were held in Springfield, with field certification evaluations conducted in Decatur. These evaluations were facilitated through the collaboration of the Macon County Probation Office, the Macon County Sheriff's Office, and a local in-patient treatment facility.

A second DRE school was organized by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board and was also funded through an IDOT grant. This training took place at a hotel in Decatur and included 14 city police officers and sheriff's deputies. Thirteen of the candidates successfully completed certification, while one candidate is still in the process of fulfilling field certification requirements due to scheduling conflicts. Field evaluations for this session were again conducted in Decatur with support from the Macon County Probation Office, the Macon County Sheriff's Office, and a local in-patient treatment facility.

Other Training

DRE instructors partnered with the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) to provide a series of specialized training courses for both DREs and prosecutors. These sessions covered DRE and SFST training and included guidance on responding to defense challenges. Each segment lasted approximately one hour and allowed time for participants' questions.

In November, the Midwest Impaired Driving Symposium took place in Itasca, attracting more than 400 law enforcement officers and state attorneys. Presentations covered topics such as eye movement analysis, toxicology, emerging drug trends, recent studies on DRE and SFST methodologies, and legal defense challenges.

Additionally, a DRE instructor provided DITEP to a school nursing association and various local school districts. Another instructor was invited to speak at the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) Judicial Training, where they addressed DUI enforcement and drug-related DUI cases.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The expansion of DRE training programs has contributed to improved DRE coverage across multiple counties. However, logistical and institutional challenges persist. Staffing shortages, evolving training mandates, and shifts in police culture and operational priorities have made it increasingly difficult to fully staff the two-week DRE training programs. Departments frequently withdraw officers from training within a week of commencement due to financial constraints and personnel shortages. These factors continue to pose significant obstacles to the consistent implementation of DRE training statewide.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Illinois	Depressants	98	305	240	48	190
	Stimulants	18	81	104	48	121
	Hallucinogens	0	4	8	5	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	5	24	9	19
	Narcotic Analgesics	48	148	110	50	50
	Inhalants	0	2	5	2	2
	Cannabis	60	215	230	95	133
	Polycategory cases	75	145	168	64	77
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	155	204	198	216	171
	Total DREs	122	159	164	150	151

Indiana

Narrative

Indiana conducted two DRE schools, certifying 42 new DREs. Field certification training was conducted in Jacksonville, Florida. An all-time high of 30 ARIDE courses were held with 491 attendees.

Other Training

Indiana's Highway Traffic Safety Office hosted the 2024 Governor's Highway Safety Association Conference; 120 Indiana DREs and SFST instructors were in attendance.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE evaluation was conducted following a pursuit. The driver, who was determined to be under the influence of cannabis, had their five-year-old in the back seat. In another case, there was a two-vehicle serious bodily injury hit-and-run crash. The DRE determined that the driver was under the influence of a CNS stimulant.

Accomplishments and Challenges

For the second consecutive year, Indiana had a decrease in fatal crashes. The Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program continues to grow. Five courses were offered in 2024, and 40 additional phlebotomists were added. Indiana continues to progress with the roadside oral fluid testing program, having 190 units currently deployed throughout the state.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indiana	Depressants	NR	101	323	93	220
	Stimulants	NR	98	328	142	468
	Hallucinogens	NR	0	3	2	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	1	18	6	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	83	305	62	229
	Inhalants	NR	3	8	3	7
	Cannabis	NR	187	538	241	511
	Polycategory cases	57	50	166	108	160
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	51	523	662	512	811
	Total DREs	218	195	186	197	209

Iowa

Narrative

The Iowa DEC Program completed two DRE schools in 2024 for the second year in a row. The goal is to reach 150 DREs in the state. Iowa currently has 136 DREs, and in 2025, two DRE Schools are once again scheduled to help the state achieve the goal of having 150 DREs. Iowa's field certification training was held in Jacksonville, Florida. While Iowa currently does not have a DRE callout program, the state Highway Safety Office (HSO) does reimburse DREs for callouts as long as the DRE's agency has a contract agreement with the HSO. Reimbursements are for the time the DRE is called out, the time it takes to complete the evaluation, and the time it takes to return home. There is no reimbursement for report writing time.

Other Training

State coordinator Todd Olmstead sits on the state's Impaired Driving Task Force, along with one other DRE. In their role, they presented training and information on the DEC Program.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In January 2024, a subject walking on the interstate during a wintry blizzard was offered a ride by a thoughtful motorist. During the interaction, the subject violently assaulted the motorist and stole her vehicle. A short while later, the subject lost control of the stolen vehicle. A second thoughtful motorist saw the subject lose control and stopped to offer assistance. The subject then stole the second motorist's vehicle. By this time, law enforcement was informed of the violent carjacking and had located the vehicle. A short motor vehicle pursuit ensued until the subject was subsequently stopped by law enforcement. After the subject was taken into custody, the subject was evaluated by a DRE Instructor who concluded that the subject showed signs and symptoms of impairment consistent with CNS Stimulants and Cannabis. It should be noted that during the DRE evaluation, the subject admitted to the violent carjacking and to using methamphetamine for the first time. The subject subsequently pleaded guilty to felonious robbery, theft, and operating while intoxicated (OWI).

Accomplishments and Challenges

Twelve of Iowa's DREs were honored for their OWI enforcement efforts at the AAA Iowa Cubs baseball game. On April 20, the DEC Program coordinated with the Central Iowa Traffic Safety Task Force (CITSTF) for Iowa's 420 Project in the Des Moines metro area from 1500 to 2115 hours. Eleven DREs were a part of this project, and in this short period of time, seven alcohol-related OWI arrests were made, and three drug influence evaluations were conducted, resulting in three additional drug-impaired driving arrests. The DEC Program also calibrated and consulted with Iowa State University in the development of HGN virtual reality technology, which was presented at the DEC Program's midyear Technical Advisory Panel meeting.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Iowa	Depressants	90	106	103	94	213
	Stimulants	218	359	357	240	500
	Hallucinogens	3	7	13	2	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	8	8	5	8
	Narcotic Analgesics	46	115	131	37	203
	Inhalants	4	3	9	4	6
	Cannabis	315	463	472	422	661
	Polycategory cases	194	247	249	122	528
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	665	622	644	731	762
	Total DREs	105	106	114	126	136

Kansas

Narrative

Kansas finally reached 100 DREs for the first time in its history. Once again, the DRE field certification training was conducted in Jacksonville, FL.

AAA Kansas once again sponsored the state's DRE of the Year award. The AAA sponsored the awardee's trip and registration to the IACP Impaired Driving Conference.

Other Training

Kansas also has an SFST credentialing program in which officers are required to attend a refresher training course every two years. In 2020, there were 47 SFST refresher courses with 421 attendees. Kansas also conducted 6 SFST instructor in-service training courses that 66 instructors were able to attend.

Every year, a Joint Prosecutor/LEO Impaired Driving Seminar takes place in Wichita. Prosecutors and law enforcement officers from all over the state attend this training together. In 2024, there were 227 attendees. A DRE in-service was also conducted at this training.

One of the state's DREs developed and taught a class to probation and parole officers about recognizing the signs and symptoms of drug impairment.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Last year, Kansas continued to improve its roadside oral fluid testing device. The program collects oral fluid screening results, DRE evals, and toxicology samples, and work is currently underway with the state lab to publish the results.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kansas	Depressants	189	144	169	138	122
	Stimulants	128	161	190	197	209
	Hallucinogens	4	4	2	2	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	9	12	21	15	9
	Narcotic Analgesics	88	78	134	122	156
	Inhalants	7	4	1	0	4
	Cannabis	241	289	295	370	353
	Polycategory cases	71	168	228	212	197
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	507	337	322	348	409
	Total DREs	70	77	91	90	100

Kentucky

Narrative

Kentucky experienced a change in the DRE state coordinator. The state's assistant DRE coordinator was moved to the state coordinator position. The state's DEC Program continues to build on its impaired driving enforcement efforts. ARIDE courses continue to improve the line officers' impaired driving enforcement skills across the commonwealth. The ARIDE classes also serve as an excellent recruiting tool for Kentucky's growing DRE program. Kentucky continues to host two DRE schools a year. The overtime reimbursement program for DRE callouts continues and has had a positive influence on the interest by agencies wanting DREs.

Other Training

The DEC Program continues to provide support and training for basic SFST courses to all the training academies within the commonwealth. Kentucky DRE instructors continue to support programs hosted by the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor. The DRE state coordinator and assistant state coordinator gave a presentation on the DEC Program to two new chiefs and sheriffs at classes hosted by the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training. In November, the DRE state coordinator presented at the first annual NHTSA Regional LEL Summit held in Florence, Kentucky.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Kentucky fully implemented its new Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program (LEPP). The program was made possible by a grant through the Kentucky Office of Highway Safety. The grant provided funding that allowed Kentucky LEPP to partner with the Kentucky Healthcare Training school to provide all the classroom, clinicals, and board exams for the students. The grant also provides funding to purchase the necessary phlebotomy equipment for each of the graduating LEPP students. Kentucky is in the process of starting a roadside oral fluid screening program with grants from the Kentucky Office of Highway Safety and hopes to have this program operational in early 2025.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kentucky	Depressants	85	46	52	24	67
	Stimulants	140	53	97	92	111
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	0	0	2	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	88	70	83	99	8
	Inhalants	0	3	2	0	1
	Cannabis	157	68	101	126	152
	Polycategory cases	122	74	94	125	137
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	240	107	95	135	159
	Total DREs	53	48	59	67	72

Louisiana

Louisiana had no Narrative reported.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Louisiana	Depressants	10	67	70	74	102
	Stimulants	3	113	152	88	182
	Hallucinogens	1	0	4	2	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	2	51	2	25
	Narcotic Analgesics	10	78	128	62	138
	Inhalants	0	1	5	1	9
	Cannabis	15	140	223	138	186
	Polycategory cases	33	121	196	110	95
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	86	76	157	244	184
	Total DREs	110	105	115	117	106

Maine

Narrative

Maine held one DRE school, with 11 students attending and 10 finishing the classroom portion. Field certifications were held in both Maine and Jacksonville, Florida. DREs are paid by their agencies for call-outs, and agencies are able to seek reimbursement through a grant with Maine's Bureau of Highway Safety (BHS).

Other Training

DREs taught at both DRE in-service trainings and at Maine's Impaired Driving Enforcement Summit, jointly sponsored by AAA Northern New England and Maine BHS.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In one case, a woman was suspected of operating under the influence; a DRE responded and found that the woman was showing signs of a medical event. She was taken to a hospital for medical attention and ultimately found to be experiencing a medical emergency.

Accomplishments and Challenges

There was a 21% reduction in the number of enforcement evaluations from 2023. Overall, the state saw a reduction in the number of traffic stops by law enforcement by 20–50%, as agencies are short-handed and officers lack time for proactive policing. The state also experienced technological challenges with the data tracking site, leaving officers irritated and disinterested in using it. Additionally, there is one prosecutor in the state who doesn't want to prosecute DRE cases, gives incorrect information to DREs, and has no interest in becoming educated about the DEC Program.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Maine	Depressants	65	184	144	122	105
	Stimulants	76	161	180	172	209
	Hallucinogens	1	6	3	1	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	5	0	0	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	123	263	296	201	210
	Inhalants	2	0	3	2	2
	Cannabis	93	209	218	165	226
	Polycategory cases	268	272	285	214	244
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	542	583	474	517	439
	Total DREs	106	90	91	86	88

Maryland

Narrative

Maryland hosted one DRE school in 2024, with 11 new DREs completing their certification. DRE certification training continued to be conducted out of state in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Additionally, 10 new DRE instructors were trained. Maryland DREs also helped train an additional 252 police officers in ARIDE. Maryland continues to use the Delta Plus (E-TIX) Tracking system, which was implemented in 2022 for data capture and DRE callouts, which provides two methods of notification—telephonically via text message and electronically via email. Last year, Delta Plus was utilized 260 times by Maryland police agencies attempting to locate a DRE. The Maryland Highway Safety Office continues to support the DRE program and call-outs by supplying grant funding.

Other Training

Maryland DREs assisted the Maryland State’s Attorney’s Association with the DUI Institute for Prosecutors hosted at the University of Maryland. This training brought prosecutors from around the state together to learn about several impaired driving topics, including breath testing, SFST, DRE, and toxicology. These prosecutors were also exposed to a wet lab to show the administration and reliability of SFSTs, followed by a sobriety checkpoint.

Maryland was given the opportunity to host a Drug-Impaired Driving Toxicology Stakeholders Meeting. Maryland was selected based on the state’s strong impaired driving and testing programs. The meeting was funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and allowed a chance for Maryland highway safety partners and labs to discuss current practices, resources, drugs that are tested for and at what levels, testimony, training, available data and automation, and partnerships.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Since Maryland adopted the Daubert Standard, it has brought many challenges to the DRE process. Prosecutors from around the state have used DRE and DRE instructors countless times as expert witnesses to support and defend the DRE protocol.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Maryland data collected over the past three years shows that the refusal rate for toxicological samples for DRE evaluations is approximately 45 percent. According to Maryland law, a toxicological sample cannot be collected after an initial refusal, except in specific circumstances such as a fatal or life-threatening injury crash. This limitation reduces the amount of information collected in DUID cases. In addition to the refusal

rate, Maryland law enforcement officers continue to have problems with hospital staff refusing to draw blood samples. Maryland is currently in the early stages of exploring a law enforcement phlebotomy program to alleviate this ongoing problem.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Maryland	Depressants	364	295	158	136	116
	Stimulants	206	181	108	11	113
	Hallucinogens	8	1	4	5	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	74	60	33	25	19
	Narcotic Analgesics	517	405	206	186	169
	Inhalants	6	4	1	3	3
	Cannabis	231	201	12	152	124
	Polycategory cases	527	439	348	408	261
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,124	1,035	640	666	605
	Total DREs	163	181	185	189	185

Massachusetts

Narrative

The Massachusetts DEC Program's DREs continue to provide responses to local police stations and state police barracks to assist in operating under the influence (OUI) of alcohol/drug investigations. These responses are triggered by both a state and local call-out systems. The statewide coordinator continues to work with local and state agencies to ensure that DREs are dispatched to these call-outs in a manner that is fair and equitable, while keeping "substance onset and duration" at the forefront of personnel assignments. The program continues to be able to offer payment for call-outs and court testimony, which is very helpful, especially to smaller agencies that may have restricted budgets.

One DRE school was held in 2024, with the field certification phase being completed in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Other Training

Massachusetts DREs completed numerous training courses for community stakeholders and law enforcement professionals. These presentations included classes to Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicle hearing officers, hospital emergency department nurses & security officers, and primary and secondary educators and school administrators, as well as parents. The Massachusetts DEC Program has also created a strong training relationship with the Massachusetts Trial Courts Academy, training court officers about commonly used prescribed medications, illicit substances, and over the counter medications, as well as the physical and clinical signs of impairment related to these substances. These trainings assist court officers in recognizing impairment as well as medical conditions that can mimic impairment, which is beneficial based on the volume of visitors and parties in custody that enter the court buildings.

Members of the Massachusetts DEC Program presented at the IACP IDTS Conference, as well as many virtual trainings, allowing their knowledge to be shared with other DRE, DRE instructors, and court prosecutors.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Massachusetts DREs offered court testimony in several OUI-alcohol/OUI-drug cases throughout the year. One case that was set for trial in the Superior Court resulted in a plea and state prison sentence of nine to twelve years. The operator in this case drove his vehicle across a center lane marker and into several motorcycles that were traveling in the opposite direction. Several of the injured parties on the motorcycles suffered life-changing injuries, including limb amputations. The defense secured medical doctors as witnesses to offer evidence that the physical and clinical signs of impairment as well as the poor performance of roadside assessments could be attributed to fatigue and exposure to sun, and not use of prescribed medications, two of which included suboxone and gabapentin. After careful consideration and review of the prosecution's evidence, and anticipated experts and witness testimonies (one of whom was a Massachusetts DRE instructor), the case resulted in a plea agreement.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Massachusetts DEC Program recognizes the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, the Massachusetts Office of Grants and Research, and the Massachusetts Highway Safety Office for their continued support. Through this continued support and collaboration, the Massachusetts DEC Program is able to continue to hold DRE and ARIDE classes, as well as provide DREs to local and state agencies for OUI-drug investigations. Members of the Massachusetts DEC Program continue to develop partnerships with local and state agencies as well as community stakeholders, sharing their advanced knowledge of physical and clinical indicators of impairment.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Massachusetts	Depressants	38	35	38	13	10
	Stimulants	30	25	47	19	16
	Hallucinogens	0	0	2	0	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	3	0	1	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	59	59	65	20	16
	Inhalants	4	0	3	1	3
	Cannabis	55	51	70	17	14
	Polycategory cases	42	40	58	8	14
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	247	138	85	51	37
	Total DREs	121	111	105	95	83

Michigan

Narrative

Michigan held the field certification phase of a DRE school in January and then held a complete school in both May and June, as well as the classroom portion of a DRE school in December (field certification will be included in early 2025). Field certification training is currently done in Jacksonville, Florida. The DRE call-out program continues to be utilized, and DREs are reimbursed up to four hours of overtime for call-outs that meet certain criteria. That program is underutilized by some agencies because they feel the necessary paperwork is more of a hassle than the reimbursement is worth. It is a smooth process for the Michigan State Police due to the process all being done internally in one accounting system. The utilization of the ITSMR software makes this easier to track.

Other Training

The state held its first DRE conference, which was a one-day conference held in conjunction with the Office of Highway Safety Planning's Traffic Safety Summit. One out-of-state instructor was brought in, and TSRPs, in-state DRE instructors, and a college professor were utilized. This program was well received. On several occasions, the ARIDE/SFST coordinator and DRE state coordinator were used to assist in assorted trainings with TSRPs on several occasions. Those included Cops in Court, New Prosecutors Bootcamp, and Prosecuting the Drunk Driver. They also held two one-day DRE expert witness classes.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Michigan is still dealing with the fallout from the Bowden decision. Most prosecutors, judges, and officers misunderstand what the decision says and think that DREs cannot testify as experts in any case, even though that case was specific to cannabis and was only because no studies were introduced that said marijuana was impairing.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Tablets were obtained for DREs, and ITSMR software was purchased. Those tablets have now been distributed to almost all DREs in the state, and the benefits are being evaluated. There is enough data to start analyzing the advantages, and as of January 1, 2025, all entries will be through ITSMR.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Michigan	Depressants	155	133	173	101	140
	Stimulants	198	143	405	141	456
	Hallucinogens	9	6	8	3	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	2	1	3	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	179	154	260	97	249
	Inhalants	3	6	3	6	9
	Cannabis	297	217	388	219	377
	Polycategory cases	320	196	488	156	433
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	761	473	352	429	356
	Total DREs	144	119	124	128	147

Minnesota

Narrative

Minnesota is working toward a goal of having 500 DREs in the state. They will be holding three schools per year until that number is reached. In addition, they are actively working on obtaining tablets (with ITSMR) and a call-out system. Minnesota received state cannabis funding, which will be used to fund these projects. The program is also working on grants to pay instructors' agencies for overtime and wages. All of the certifications are conducted in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which continues to be a great location.

Other Training

Minnesota held a three-day DRE school training course for prosecutors. This was their first year doing it, and 64 attorneys from across the state attended. Another one is already planned for 2025. The state coordinator conducts many presentations around the state regarding cannabis and other drug impairment. Each DRE school continues to include prosecutors and state lab personnel who attend the entire DRE school. The DEC Program coordinator conducted four expert witness reports on DRE-related items. One of these involved criminal sexual conduct.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The program received \$10 million from state cannabis funding.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Minnesota	Depressants	84	84	102	70	165
	Stimulants	272	340	421	214	800
	Hallucinogens	2	7	2	3	5
	Dissociative Anesthetics	11	10	43	11	32
	Narcotic Analgesics	136	280	397	118	663
	Inhalants	2	3	1	6	6
	Cannabis	138	185	104	186	336
	Polycategory cases	387	288	407	185	505
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	582	356	207	422	586
	Total DREs	216	254	256	322	367

Mississippi

Mississippi had no Narrative reported.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mississippi	Depressants	29	21	7	9	15
	Stimulants	82	139	186	69	67
	Hallucinogens	0	6	0	1	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	3	5	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	46	42	55	4	16
	Inhalants	1	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	189	115	202	141	111
	Polycategory cases	113	94	72	38	34
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	261	93	220	244	171
	Total DREs	47	49	58	62	66

Missouri

Narrative

This year, Missouri saw a slight decrease in the number of certified DREs due to training a smaller number than usual. However, even with the number of DREs decreasing, the number of enforcement evaluations slightly increased. This was due to a small number of DREs carrying much of the workload. Missouri has been using a dedicated hotline to request a DRE for about three years. It has been slow in gaining traction as most agencies directly contact a DRE in a neighboring jurisdiction.

Other Training

A presentation was given to a rural community that was struggling with fentanyl overdoses.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Missouri	Depressants	NR	240	167	165	20
	Stimulants	NR	259	199	289	23
	Hallucinogens	NR	13	11	8	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	21	32	21	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	195	248	333	22
	Inhalants	NR	7	7	6	0
	Cannabis	NR	360	333	315	38
	Polycategory cases	NR	296	266	335	34
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	0	491	477	517	63
	Total DREs	158	164	154	170	153

Montana

Narrative

The Montana DEC Program had a transition to a new state coordinator. They also completed one DRE school in 2024. The DRE field certification training completed in Mesa, Arizona, was very successful.

Other Training

A number of DREs assisted TSRP Ed Hirsch with THC-impaired driving training, advanced courtroom testimony, and advanced DRE courtroom testimony trainings throughout the state.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Montana is seeing an increase in the number of evaluations where the DREs are calling cannabis only. A number of these toxicology results are returning with nothing in the sample even though the subjects were showing clear indicators of cannabis impairment.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Montana	Depressants	33	31	36	23	38
	Stimulants	108	170	169	49	138
	Hallucinogens	3	2	0	3	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	2	1	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	36	73	71	21	115
	Inhalants	2	2	2	0	4
	Cannabis	90	102	149	46	179
	Polycategory cases	82	80	137	31	110
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	170	175	199	119	259
	Total DREs	52	59	61	61	56

Nebraska

Narrative

In 2024, Nebraska certified new DRE officers and successfully trained SFST and ARIDE students. Most SFST trainings in Nebraska were conducted by DRE instructors along with DREs who are also SFST instructors; most classes were also audited by the state SFST training coordinator. Nebraska also held its first DITEP class with 12 students. Additional DITEP classes have been scheduled for 2025, and we have had to cap the registration at 50 students due to the success of our first course.

Other Training

In November, the Nebraska Department of Transportation – Highway Safety office sponsored a DRE update training. Nebraska's TSRP Ed Vierk; the Massachusetts DRE State Coordinator Peter Buck; Denver, Colorado, Police Department Corporal Aaron Botts; and the Nebraska DRE Training Coordinator Joe Milos were invited to present at the DRE update training, which was attended by 54 DREs, 3 prosecutors, and 2 employees from the Nebraska State Police Crime Lab. Attendees received completion certificates for eight certified training credit hours. Mock evaluations were conducted for those up for recertification that needed them. Also, 14 DREs from five law enforcement agencies attended and earned training credits at the IACP's IDTS Conference held in August 2024 in Washington, DC.

Accomplishments and Challenges

During 2024, all DREs received tablets and were required to submit all evaluations into ITSMR. The Nebraska DRE program recognized two former DREs with an emeritus award for their contributions to the DRE program. The program also recognized a DRE of the Year and a Prosecutor of the Year. Thanks to a great partnership with AAA, all recipients received plaques.

Current challenges are similar to those in the past. Recruitment for DRE classes is a continual challenge due to lower numbers of law enforcement agency hires and recruits without enough experience. Retention of DREs also remains challenging due to retirements and agency promotions. However, Nebraska has an increase in requests for ARIDE and SFST refreshers in the last year.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Nebraska	Depressants	62	147	108	85	108
	Stimulants	41	166	171	76	171
	Hallucinogens	2	6	4	3	5
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	8	9	6	7
	Narcotic Analgesics	21	47	53	43	70
	Inhalants	3	8	11	5	8
	Cannabis	88	336	314	177	278
	Polycategory cases	97	160	160	91	135
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	307	355	405	333	458
	Total DREs	93	87	87	81	69

Nevada

Narrative

Nevada POST requires both SFST and ARIDE training to be certified as a category 1 peace officer. in 2024 there were 520 new officers trained in Nevada. There were also 24 additional ARIDE classes conducted with a total of 319 officers trained for a total of 839 ARIDE students trained. Nevada was able to conduct two DRE classes with a total of 19 students being certified.

Other Training

Nevada held cannabis impairment Green Lab training in Las Vegas.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department has achieved continued success through its innovative Traffic Safety Officer (TSO) and Advanced Traffic Safety Officer (ATSO) programs, which take a hands-on approach to DUI instruction and traffic safety. During the week-long TSO training, officers actively participate in DUI enforcement, applying ARIDE techniques with guidance and support from instructors. By equipping patrol officers with these advanced skills, the programs enhance DUI enforcement and roadway safety while inspiring more officers to pursue roles as ATSOs and DREs. Challenges continue to be low staffing levels at law enforcement agencies.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Nevada	Depressants	1	40	8	0	22
	Stimulants	3	109	29	7	81
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	17
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	1	2	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	0	42	9	5	28
	Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	4	80	31	8	72
	Polycategory cases	11	99	21	8	64
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	20	154	13	12	25
	Total DREs	63	75	85	66	77

New Hampshire

Narrative

During the past three years, New Hampshire's DRE numbers have leveled off and maintain about 70 DREs. This can be attributed to a couple issues. New Hampshire has reinstituted in-state evaluation nights, which provide DREs with opportunities to get their four evaluations for recertification, including the instructor-observed evaluation. While it would be preferred that DREs perform four enforcement evaluations, Nebraska has a 70 percent refusal rate, which drastically limits the ability of the DREs to conduct enforcement evaluations. Secondly, there has been an increased stability in how the program is coordinated and DREs understand the expectations of them. New Hampshire has an active call-out system that is run through the state police. They have not missed a call-out in years when they were asked to respond. Local agencies are also utilizing the call-out reimbursement program offered through the grant.

Other Training

DREs were provided an eight-hour semi-annual training for DREs this year. Four hours of that training included issuing NHTSA-funded tablets and familiarizing users with the ITSMR software.

The Nashua Police Department conducted a DRE/prosecutor training for their county. It covered topics such as administrative license suspension issues, felony blood draws in New Hampshire, and certifying the DRE as an expert and concluded with a wet lab and arrest decisions based on observations in wet lab. It was well attended.

The New Hampshire State Police have developed their own program that they deliver to businesses and schools. It is four hours, well received, and often requested.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2024, the program issued tablets received through a NHTSA DRE Strategies grant and purchased the ITSMR software. This has been a tremendous asset as it provides knowledge of evaluations being done almost instantaneously.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
New Hampshire	Depressants	11	15	47	17	15
	Stimulants	4	17	124	23	74
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	1	0	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	14	24	110	43	75
	Inhalants	1	0	0	1	1
	Cannabis	6	16	89	34	81
	Polycategory cases	22	20	106	26	20
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	63	58	61	106	115
	Total DREs	84	60	60	64	70

New Jersey

Narrative

Sergeant David Napolitano of the NJSP, Alcohol Drug Testing Unit was appointed as the state coordinator. New Jersey conducted three DRE courses and trained 68 new students. Phase III was held in both Paterson and Camden. New Jersey also held 1 DRE Instructor Course (10 new students), 24 ARIDE classes (431 students), and 40 SFST classes (958 students).

Other Training

In 2024, New Jersey held 29 DID (Drug-Impaired Driving) classes, which trained 437 students. This course familiarizes inexperienced law enforcement officers with the administration of the SFSTs and indicators of drug impairment.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

The NJ Supreme Court case, *State v. Olenowski*, is still being managed. Though the outcome of the case was favorable for law enforcement, there are limitations in regard to the state's implied consent laws. Currently, New Jersey is a breath-only state. It is hoped the ruling will assist the state in updating the implied consent law with the preference being blood and/or other bodily fluids, possibly oral fluid.

Accomplishments and Challenges

New Jersey is still working to increase the ITSMR report review algorithm to 100% review for all DREs. Currently the municipal DREs are maintaining 50% review, with the state police DREs at 75% review.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
New Jersey	Depressants	495	521	421	341	337
	Stimulants	303	490	463	441	435
	Hallucinogens	12	5	10	8	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	39	77	82	60	77
	Narcotic Analgesics	720	978	929	751	678
	Inhalants	6	5	8	13	16
	Cannabis	394	564	583	541	527
	Polycategory cases	610	878	821	694	701
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,239	1,423	1,247	1,106	1,015
	Total DREs	462	493	490	449	477

New Mexico

Narrative

In 2024, the New Mexico DEC Program hosted its first IDC school in many years. This was a small school with only three students who all passed and later became fully certified DRE instructors. New Mexico also held two DRE schools with field certifications being done in Mesa, Arizona, and Sacramento, California. This resulted in 15 new DREs for New Mexico. New Mexico DREs conducted 16 ARIDE training classes in 2024 and, for the first time, had 19 prosecutors from around the state complete the training. This left 178 newly trained officers/deputies in ARIDE. New Mexico gained two more tribal officers as certified DREs. The New Mexico DEC Program has grown to 77 DREs, including 15 instructors. This is a positive step forward in gaining more DRE officers, accounting for losses each year due to promotions, transfers, decertifications, and DREs requesting to be removed from the program.

Other Training

The New Mexico DEC Program coordinator is a member of the statewide SFST oversight committee and attends the quarterly meetings to assist in maintaining the SFST program in the state. The New Mexico DEC Program representatives regularly speak at the state LEA Academy for both state police officers and the basic academy on the topic of drug-impaired driving. The DEC Program also assists area agencies with their DWI basic classes with teaching blocks of instruction and with alcohol workshops.

The New Mexico DEC Program held three recertification training days. During these training days, 25 DRE officers were recertified. However, the program lost 12 officers this year due to several factors, either by request or failing to meet the standards.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In 2024, a DRE/DRE instructor stopped a vehicle and recognized the driver was showing signs of impairment. A field investigation was completed, and the driver was arrested. After the breath test, which showed a 0.00 BAC, the driver was asked to submit to a drug influence evaluation and refused. The driver agreed to a blood test. In court, the blood test results were suppressed. After testimony from the DRE/DRE instructor the driver was found guilty of all charges. The same DRE/DRE instructor investigated a driver who was the cause of a

fatal crash and was found to be drug-impaired. The officer completed the investigation including a warrant for blood. At trial and after the DRE/DRE instructor's testimony the driver was found guilty of all charges and sentenced to 19.5 years in prison.

The New Mexico DEC Program state coordinator was asked to testify as an expert in a DWI trial of a former district attorney (DA) who was arrested for drugged driving. During the arrest, there was not a drug influence evaluation conducted. After testimony from all parties in the matter the former DA was found guilty of drugged driving.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The major accomplishment is hosting an IDC course, which has not been done in New Mexico in close to 20 years. Second is the growth of the program with more DRE officers and instructors, despite losses and decertifications.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
New Mexico	Depressants	33	84	49	42	45
	Stimulants	29	232	147	49	181
	Hallucinogens	0	0	3	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	2	3	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	32	108	167	45	155
	Inhalants	1	6	4	1	1
	Cannabis	35	460	173	80	135
	Polycategory cases	39	172	161	63	151
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	164	194	178	190	219
	Total DREs	57	65	68	77	77

New York

Narrative

New York is working on creating a statewide call-out system for DREs to better assist agencies requesting DREs, as well as a more productive way to notify all DREs in the area. All DRE call-outs are reimbursed through a federal grant. New York is currently working with law enforcement agencies regarding using roadside oral fluid testing devices.

Other Training

DREs throughout New York State have provided training to local judges, prosecutors, and educators. These trainings occurred throughout the calendar year. A DRE instructor also presented at the IACP IDTS Conference in Washington, DC.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE was called to conduct an evaluation on an individual who was involved in a fatal crash involving a pedestrian and her dog. The driver stated that he had drank 18 beers the night prior and registered a .019% BAC. The arresting officer indicated that the driver's eyes appeared puffy as if he just woke up and stated that the driver had passed the SFSTs. The DRE's opinion of the driver was that he was under the influence of cannabis and a narcotic analgesic. This was confirmed by toxicology.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Oral fluid is now being accepted by the New York State Police lab. They test approximately 51% of all samples in the state. New York still struggles in getting enough candidates to apply for DRE schools. Due to the shortage that agencies have, they do not have the ability to send officers for three weeks of training.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
New York	Depressants	898	976	611	618	522
	Stimulants	764	823	993	959	797
	Hallucinogens	18	21	18	25	10
	Dissociative Anesthetics	66	68	57	62	62
	Narcotic Analgesics	1,013	1,244	1,427	1,170	1,034
	Inhalants	3	4	4	6	7
	Cannabis	1,171	1,247	1,018	1,095	925
	Polycategory cases	1,178	1,455	1,458	1,018	122
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	2,557	2,723	1,951	2,070	1,961
	Total DREs	322	345	432	407	422

North Carolina

Narrative

Multiple states have utilized North Carolina's in-state field certification site, which has received positive reviews for its effectiveness in training DRE candidates. Additionally, the DRE tablet program, supported by a strong partnership with MADD and North Carolina [Governor's Highway Safety Program](#) is now fully operational and has received favorable feedback from users.

A significant transition is expected in January 2025, as the current state coordinator has been promoted but will continue being involved with the program in a different role. A highly qualified successor has been selected to take on the role and ensure continuity and leadership in the DEC Program.

Other Training

The DEC Program in North Carolina has been actively involved in various DRE and impaired driving-related training programs beyond standard courses. These efforts include collaboration with the NC Conference of District Attorneys to provide regional training sessions on drug-impaired driving and specialized training conducted in conjunction with the NC State Crime Lab to enhance collaboration between toxicologists and law enforcement officers. Additionally, the DEC Program has worked with the Conference of Assistant District Attorneys and the UNC School of Government to train prosecutors on impaired driving cases, ensuring they have the knowledge to present cases in court effectively. Further, the UNC School of Government has incorporated expertise from the DEC Program into training programs for new district court judges and magistrates, equipping them with a deeper understanding of impaired driving investigations and forensic evidence. These collective efforts reinforce North Carolina's commitment to reducing drug-impaired driving; strengthening interagency collaboration; and enhancing the effectiveness of DREs, law enforcement, toxicologists, prosecutors, and judicial officials statewide.

This year, North Carolina successfully hosted Prosecuting the Drugged Driver, a specialized training in partnership with the NC Conference of District Attorneys, designed to enhance collaboration between DREs and prosecutors. The state also hosted the Medical Foundations of Visual Systems course, further strengthening officer expertise in physiological and neurological impairment detection.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In the case of *State v. Moody*, the North Carolina Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of felony death by vehicle. There were several claims by the defendant, including denying a motion to dismiss, admitting a BOLO alert, and failing to intervene in the prosecutor’s closing argument. The main issue related to impaired driving was the claims and findings related to the impairment evidence. The case arose from a fatal collision on September 10, 2020, where the defendant (Moody) was driving at an excessive speed of over 70 mph in a 45-mph zone, crossed into oncoming traffic, and struck the vehicle, and, subsequently, the driver of the other vehicle succumbed to her injuries. Toxicology reports revealed 1.4 ng/ml of THC in Moody’s system, leading the prosecution to argue that THC impairment contributed to her erratic driving. The defense challenged the sufficiency of impairment evidence, arguing that North Carolina does not have a per se impairment threshold for THC, unlike alcohol’s 0.08 BAC standard. Despite this, the court held that impairment could be inferred from Moody’s reckless driving, toxicology results, and expert testimony regarding the effects of THC on cognition and motor skills.

The ruling in *State v. Moody* aligns with the legal precedent set in *State v. Rich*, which also addressed the issue of impairment. The *Moody* ruling follows the same legal reasoning by emphasizing that the “totality of the evidence”—not just THC concentration—can establish impairment. Both *Rich* and *Moody* demonstrate that North Carolina courts do not require a per se impairment threshold in impairment cases. Instead, they rely on driving behavior, toxicology evidence, expert opinions, and circumstantial factors to determine impairment.

This legal precedent strengthens the prosecution of THC-impaired driving cases, reinforcing that erratic driving, lane deviations, excessive speed, and delayed reaction times are sufficient indicators of marijuana-related impairment, even in the absence of a set THC per se limit. The *Moody* case expands this precedent by affirming that reckless behavior combined with an impairing substance is enough to uphold a felony death by vehicle conviction. This ruling is a critical precedent for law enforcement, forensic toxicologists, and legal professionals, as it confirms that THC consumption can be a key factor in vehicular homicide cases, even in the absence of a defined legal limit for marijuana impairment.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Despite the excellent support from the NC Governor’s Highway Safety Office, recruiting and retaining DREs remains an ongoing challenge. Law enforcement agencies continue to experience staffing shortages, limiting the availability of personnel to attend DRE training. However, there have been notable successes in recruitment and training, including hosting North Carolina’s largest-ever SFST Instructor Development Course and the largest DRE school this past year. These milestones demonstrate positive momentum in bringing new instructors and DREs into the program. Looking ahead, North Carolina is in the planning stages for a law enforcement phlebotomy initiative and the initial phase of an oral fluid testing program. These efforts have strong potential to enhance impaired driving enforcement, and ongoing discussions with key partners are underway to address concerns and ensure a successful implementation. Despite challenges, North Carolina continues to innovate, expand training opportunities, and strengthen partnerships to improve the effectiveness of its impaired driving enforcement programs.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
North Carolina	Depressants	63	306	264	103	163
	Stimulants	38	390	347	74	220
	Hallucinogens	2	2	6	0	5
	Dissociative Anesthetics	7	26	20	6	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	68	308	286	82	192
	Inhalants	2	2	4	2	6
	Cannabis	101	397	469	142	350
	Polycategory cases	369	484	431	126	259
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	711	494	630	322	522
	Total DREs	167	172	168	164	149

North Dakota

Narrative

North Dakota held a DRE school that certified 16 new DREs, increasing the number of DREs to 60. Field certifications were conducted in Sacramento, California, with the help of the California Highway Patrol. The North Dakota Department of Transportation continues to fund the state's DRE call-out program by reimbursing DREs or their agencies for drug influence evaluations conducted while off duty.

Other Training

North Dakota held an annual Impaired Driving Conference in Bismarck. The conference covered various topics such as officer mental health, roadside oral fluid testing devices, non-standardized field sobriety tests, and updates to the North Dakota Medical Marijuana Program. North Dakota also held its annual DRE/SFST instructor in-service. The North Dakota DRE state coordinator presented sessions at several non-law enforcement trainings and conferences in the state to provide awareness of the dangers of drugged driving and drug abuse.

Accomplishments and Challenges

North Dakota released a DRE Locator Map which is available to all North Dakota law enforcement. The map shows the approximate location of every DRE in the state and provides contact information for each DRE. The North Dakota DRE Program received funding to purchase tablets with the ITSMR DRE application for all DREs.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
North Dakota	Depressants	13	33	36	17	30
	Stimulants	14	84	186	35	150
	Hallucinogens	1	0	1	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	1	0	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	9	35	69	14	60
	Inhalants	0	0	3	1	0
	Cannabis	25	73	129	56	87
	Polycategory cases	24	61	102	21	62
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	84	71	160	121	204
	Total DREs	35	45	54	49	60

Ohio

Narrative

The Ohio DEC Program continues to equip law enforcement officers with the skills and expertise to identify and arrest impaired drivers. In 2024, the Ohio DEC Program trained 1,960 law enforcement officers through diverse courses, including the highly sought-after Advanced Cannabis Impairment Training course.

Other Training

The legalization of recreational marijuana in Ohio has heightened the demand for DREs and law enforcement training related to drug-impaired driving. The Ohio DEC Program organized various training sessions and attended summits throughout the year. These events provided platforms for officers and prosecutors to exchange best practices and stay updated on strategies to combat drug-impaired driving.

Accomplishments and Challenges

As demand for trained DREs continues to rise, Ohio is expanding training offerings, improving accessibility, and leveraging emerging technologies to support officers in the field. Ohio is committed to addressing these challenges and building upon the past year's success to continue advancing the DEC Program's reach and effectiveness.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ohio	Depressants	105	133	96	88	82
	Stimulants	105	127	129	120	148
	Hallucinogens	3	0	0	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	2	6	2	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	133	172	13	114	147
	Inhalants	1	1	1	0	4
	Cannabis	159	192	188	195	230
	Polycategory cases	NR	119	96	92	118
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	422	345	343	338	376
	Total DREs	203	167	181	168	163

Oklahoma

Narrative

This marked the first year Oklahoma had a full-time DRE state coordinator, a position that began in February 2024. Through an agreement with the Oklahoma Highway Safety Office (OHSO) and the Oklahoma City Police Department, a person was allocated for complete dedication to the program. The program struggled again to finish field certification training, and multiple locations were attempted within the state to complete certifications for about 24 students. Due to the extreme challenges and growing backlog of students who had completed the classroom portion of training but had yet to complete field certification, the OHSO agreed to provide additional funding to allow the students to travel out of state to complete field certification training, which occurred in January 2025. Funding was also provided in the current fiscal year to allow this to continue in the future. A legislative bill was also passed in November 2024, which provided \$500,000 for ARIDE training. Much of this funding is being utilized to start an oral fluid testing program.

Other Training

DRE instructors and the DEC Program state coordinator provided training to executive and legal staff at hospitals to facilitate more cooperation and understanding when a legal blood draw is requested. Additionally, the state coordinator presented to the state's largest district attorney's office about updates to the program and information about utilizing a DRE.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

DREs have begun to be utilized in the City of Tulsa for child neglect cases involving drug impairment and overdoses.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The largest challenge in Oklahoma over the last year was completing and finding alternatives for field certification training. This was ultimately resolved through an agreement with the OHSO.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Oklahoma	Depressants	NR	69	114	45	3
	Stimulants	NR	107	127	58	46
	Hallucinogens	NR	5	10	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	6	10	8	11
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	78	126	43	24
	Inhalants	NR	1	5	3	6
	Cannabis	NR	155	15	83	52
	Polycategory cases	NR	144	171	72	45
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	113	74	163	107	83
	Total DREs	170	198	178	120	110

Oregon

Narrative

Oregon completed one DRE school and issued tablets with the ITSMR application to all of the DREs. Successful certification training was held within the state. Oregon continues to use Everbridge for the statewide call out system for DREs and has on average a 55% response rate, which is above the average per year since moving to the system a few years ago.

Other Training

DREs and DRE instructors participated in a number of impaired driving trainings within their respective jurisdictions. DREs consistently assist in the DUII Conference, DRE Conference, Protecting Lives and Saving Futures training, ARIDE courses, SFST refresher courses, and Victim Impact Panels.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In 2023, a commercial motor vehicle crashed into a minivan, killing all seven occupants. This subject in this investigation was evaluated by a DRE. This case continued into 2024 and is currently in trial. The Oregon State Police is beginning to change its policy to have a DRE contacted during any serious injury or fatal crash. Many Oregon agencies have a DRE as part of the crash reconstruction team.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Oregon transitioned to the ITSMR application for DRE evaluations and issued tablets to all the Oregon DREs.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Oregon	Depressants	244	196	114	60	69
	Stimulants	285	329	127	160	154
	Hallucinogens	7	10	10	4	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	6	4	10	1	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	212	236	126	102	128
	Inhalants	7	5	5	3	2
	Cannabis	440	395	15	189	174
	Polycategory cases	372	353	171	157	157
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	882	855	163	400	454
	Total DREs	176	180	163	149	160

Pennsylvania

Narrative

The Pennsylvania DEC Program celebrated 20 years since its approval and inception. A celebration banquet was held at the Split Rock Resort in Monroe County. DRE certification training is conducted in Philadelphia with the assistance of Rock Ministries. Pennsylvania DREs have conducted more than 33,000 drug influence evaluations since the program's inception in 2004.

Other Training

During a DRE recertification training in 2024, guest speakers Matt Myers and Tom Page (past DRE Section chairs) provided informative presentations.

Accomplishments and Challenges

In 2024, the Pennsylvania DEC Program secured funding to start a law enforcement phlebotomy program. Seven officers were trained as phlebotomists and have started to draw blood from suspects at the conclusion of the evaluation.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pennsylvania	Depressants	453	532	383	366	289
	Stimulants	531	988	796	677	678
	Hallucinogens	8	8	9	2	5
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	79	62	30	27
	Narcotic Analgesics	621	1,193	810	694	753
	Inhalants	4	16	5	6	11
	Cannabis	860	1,103	866	824	837
	Polycategory cases	NR	1,214	917	771	783
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,864	2,197	1,824	1,723	1,655
	Total DREs	209	234	253	251	254

Rhode Island

Narrative

Rhode Island added 12 certified DREs to the program during the calendar year which rounds off the state's total of DREs at 65. Rhode Island continues to have 15 certified instructors. During the year, two ARIDE classes were offered, with 42 officers successfully completing the two-day course. More than 500 officers received SFST updates during 2024, and 180 new officers were added to the program during the four police academies held throughout the year. Efforts were made to implement the statewide call-out system so that all DREs could be signed up by the end of the year. Rhode Island switched all of its out-of-state field evaluations and contracted with the Providence Rescue Mission, a local community-based nonprofit. By having an in-state vendor, the program saved the money that would have been spent on travel costs. The mission should be a viable option for future schools and may possibly be able to be used by other states.

Other Training

The Florida TSRP weekly webinar series has allowed DREs an added opportunity to accumulate the mandatory in-service hours required to continue with their certifications. The Rhode Island DRE instructors have conducted several training courses and have assisted the state's Impaired Driving Council with educational and awareness programs that call attention to the state's impaired driving problem.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

During the calendar year, two Superior Court cases allowed expert testimony on HGN and testimony from the DRE. The driving under the influence of liquor or drugs laws, as amended, recognize DRE testimony.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Rhode Island's DEC Program continues to participate in the NHTSA grant-funded DRE Support Program with ToXcel. Since accepting this grant, monthly enforcement efforts have shown an increase in evaluations by DREs. The Office on Highway Safety has been a great advocate and financial supporter of this program. Their partnership, along with the Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association, is part of the reason the program has a positive outlook. The program's short-term goal calls for state, local, and private stakeholders to work together to conduct a Green Lab. Rhode Island will be hosting an impaired driving summit and a law enforcement forum in 2025. A collaboration between the Office of Attorney Generals, the courts, and the law enforcement communities, a proposed e-warrant program for impaired driving violators is in its final stages. A continuing challenge to the Rhode Island DRE Program is that over 70% of the 3,500 suspected impaired drivers refused to be tested. Those I test refusals have a direct impact on the number of enforcement evaluations DREs can conduct.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rhode Island	Depressants	24	78	33	13	7
	Stimulants	57	59	43	12	3
	Hallucinogens	0	9	2	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	6	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	46	61	50	9	14
	Inhalants	0	2	0	1	0
	Cannabis	48	88	59	16	11
	Polycategory cases	58	204	53	17	0
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	77	80	42	30	28
	Total DREs	59	63	75	61	65

South Carolina

Narrative

South Carolina continues to work to ensure that all DREs in the state maintain the standards set forth by IACP by continuing to audit DREs during the recertification process. South Carolina continues to grow the program and to give the drug recognition experts the tools they need to excel and become the leaders of the DRE program in the future. Among the tools provided is in-service training, which has shown an increase in attendance by officers at these trainings. Even after the initial certification and training, it takes time to develop a DRE, and it takes approximately six years to develop a DRE to be a course manager. It has been found that a number of DREs only recertify one time and do not have longevity in the program. South Carolina has taken a proactive approach to recruiting active DREs to further train and grow the state's instructor base. Those who stand out from the instructor group are further developed to be the course managers of tomorrow. This approach has helped to foster the longevity of DREs and provided a solid base for the continuance of South Carolina's program. This has also allowed South Carolina to help neighboring states with assistance in teaching from its DRE instructors.

Other Training

Several DREs and DRE instructors in the state assisted their agencies in writing or revising DRE call-out policies. DREs were able to work within their departments and regions to add new enforcement events to include checkpoints and saturation with a focus on impaired driving. DREs also assisted in community events to bring attention to the impaired driving issue. One instructor also assisted in a NHSTA pilot study with DRE instructors.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

Officer Zachariah Azari worked a fatal crash where an impaired driver hit a couple on their wedding day, killing the bride, in April 2023. The case made national news, and, in 2024, the work of DRE Instructor Azari assisted prosecutors in obtaining a guilty plea that resulted in a 25-year sentence for the driver.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
South Carolina	Depressants	39	79	126	67	120
	Stimulants	36	182	356	52	255
	Hallucinogens	1	9	4	2	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	4	1	5	13
	Narcotic Analgesics	37	91	176	69	190
	Inhalants	3	2	4	0	4
	Cannabis	58	133	293	91	309
	Polycategory cases	85	127	286	74	285
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	139	118	131	217	210
	Total DREs	97	101	117	112	116

South Dakota

Narrative

The South Dakota DEC Program had its 19th DRE school since becoming a DEC state. There were 12 students in the class that successfully completed the training. South Dakota purchased tablets with the ITSMR software, and all evaluations are being conducted electronically.

Other Training

The South Dakota DEC Program had two in-service training courses. The training included a local prosecutor who has gone through the DRE school presenting on courtroom testimony and the importance of getting DREs involved in impaired driving cases. DREs also presented at the Annual Prosecuting Attorney's Convention. DREs gave several presentations to organizations, including Drug Court.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

DREs conducted several evaluations on surviving drivers involved in fatality crashes. DREs are becoming more and more involved in fatality crash investigations. A DRE was called to testify in a case involving a fatality crash from 2021 in which no DRE evaluation was done. Based on the DRE's testimony and reconstruction of the arrest, the jury found the driver guilty of vehicular homicide.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The DEC Program continues to get support from the Office of Highway Safety, which is a very big supporter of the South Dakota DEC Program. With their support and funding, South Dakota was able to purchase ITSMR software and tablets.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
South Dakota	Depressants	30	19	20	20	19
	Stimulants	85	201	92	56	95
	Hallucinogens	5	3	1	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	6	0	1	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	3	79	21	15	25
	Inhalants	0	0	0	1	1
	Cannabis	85	138	95	74	124
	Polycategory cases	97	128	63	45	77
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	90	207	74	129	89
	Total DREs	64	73	56	55	60

Tennessee

Narrative

The Tennessee DRE program is growing, and the program continues to conduct classes as DREs are lost to attrition. In 2024, there were five DRE classes, which added 40 new DREs. Eight new DRE instructors were also trained. The state is currently in the hiring process for a new DRE/ARIDE coordinator and should have one in place by March 2025. The DREs complete their evaluations at the Rutherford County Jail, which is just South of Nashville. They see a variety of drugs and alcohol impairment in the arrestees being booked into the jail.

Other Training

The program held a two-day ADAPT (Advanced Drug Impairment Assessment through Physiology and Toxicology) class for approximately 70 students. The conference was attended by DREs, TSRPs, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation personnel, Middle Tennessee State University forensic scientists, and Tennessee Highway Safety Office personnel. The presentations included DRE/SFST updates, anatomy/physiology of the brain, opiates, CNS stimulants and depressants, esoteric drugs, hallucinogens, working with DREs in court, and additional content. In addition, two EDIT classes, a 20/20 Medical Foundation of Eye Movement and Impairment, and a Cops in Court class, were held. The SFST statewide coordinator and a judicial outreach liaison conducted a wet lab and subsequent overview of driver impairment for 100 judges from across Tennessee.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In the summer of 2024, a Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) captain's vehicle was hit head-on by a drug/alcohol impaired driver. The THP captain was critically injured with a broken neck, back, ribs, and wrist. The DEC Program state coordinator went to the hospital to conduct a drug influence evaluation of the impaired driver, which was crucial during the trial. The defendant was found guilty, largely in part due to the crash investigation and DRE's evaluation.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Tennessee is in the process of getting a grant to purchase oral fluid devices for roadside testing. They are also researching the possibility of having a phlebotomy program in Tennessee.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tennessee	Depressants	114	44	85	8	2
	Stimulants	57	54	80	5	4
	Hallucinogens	1	0	2	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	2	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	70	47	82	8	2
	Inhalants	0	1	0	0	0
	Cannabis	103	61	83	4	2
	Polycategory cases	119	62	108	2	0
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	208	162	244	19	9
	Total DREs	243	267	307	315	201

Texas

Narrative

Texas continues to see growth in DEC Program agency participation. While recruiting new DREs and retaining current DREs has proven fruitful, the pace of growth is less than desirable. In addition to the three DRE schools in the major metropolitan areas (Houston, Dallas/Fort Worth, and Austin/San Antonio), schools are now being held in regions of the state where DRE training was previously unavailable. Texas held its first DRE school in Amarillo, attracting candidates from the panhandle and West Texas. Although the number of DREs has not increased with the vigor expected, the number of agencies with at least one DRE on staff has increased 36% since the end of 2021. The program has partnered with the Be A Blake Foundation to provide scholarships to DRE candidates from small agencies to help cover travel costs associated with attending DRE schools.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Texas	Depressants	NR	376	504	278	6
	Stimulants	NR	495	801	147	911
	Hallucinogens	NR	11	34	5	40
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	89	54	25	107
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	356	501	118	387
	Inhalants	NR	1	11	9	20
	Cannabis	NR	489	646	246	910
	Polycategory cases	254	565	831	247	888
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	592	431	439	599	684
	Total DREs	371	297	335	365	423

Utah

Narrative

Utah completed one DRE school, and the field certifications were held in Mesa, Arizona. They also started to implement tablets utilizing the ITSMR software application.

Other Training

As part of the in-service training for the Utah Highway Patrol, seventeen SFST refresher classes with a wet lab were conducted for all troopers in the state.

Accomplishments and Challenges

As stated above, Utah was able to start issuing and training DREs with tablets containing the ITSMR software.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Utah	Depressants	NR	66	82	21	32
	Stimulants	NR	190	144	32	209
	Hallucinogens	NR	0	0	0	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	2	2	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	121	129	30	214
	Inhalants	NR	3	2	2	3
	Cannabis	NR	162	110	35	112
	Polycategory cases	90	188	178	41	220
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	118	183	81	73	73
	Total DREs	72	70	81	78	87

Vermont

Narrative

Vermont held a DRE school in Burlington in April, followed by field certifications held in Jacksonville, Florida. Seven officers and one auditor (a prosecutor) attended the school. Vermont experienced 352 requests for a DRE response from law enforcement agencies in 2024 through its statewide call-out system.

Other Training

Two full-day recertification training sessions were conducted during the year. Eleven DREs were able to attend the IACP IDTS Conference held in Washington, DC, and two DREs attended the Borkenstein Drug Course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In addition, the Vermont DEC Program offered several training webinars for DREs throughout the year.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE conducted a drug influence evaluation and opined a medical rule out. It was discovered that the male subject, who was in his 40s, had early onset dementia.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Despite some recruiting challenges, Vermont is slowly growing its program back to pre-pandemic levels.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Vermont	Depressants	92	47	78	56	62
	Stimulants	85	97	121	141	151
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	1	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	3	0	3	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	129	142	189	167	144
	Inhalants	3	3	0	0	0
	Cannabis	193	131	159	119	106
	Polycategory cases	137	124	162	157	0
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	423	314	398	386	312
	Total DREs	57	44	41	39	43

Virginia

Narrative

Virginia DRE certification training was completed in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The DEC Program is researching the use of a DRE call-out system for fatal crashes.

Other Training

Virginia DRE instructors have assisted the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council by providing training courses for law enforcement officers and prosecutors. The training courses included DUID, advanced DUI, and Fury Road.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Virginia DEC Program successfully completed its first eight-hour yearly required DRE training course as a step to ensuring greater proficiency.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Virginia	Depressants	21	25	51	57	70
	Stimulants	6	59	195	85	261
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	6	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	3	3	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	16	53	137	76	148
	Inhalants	0	0	3	1	5
	Cannabis	19	80	220	122	206
	Polycategory cases	30	53	181	102	194
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	78	52	185	242	250
	Total DREs	22	34	56	61	71

Washington

Narrative

Washington had a change in the DRE state coordinator due to a promotion. The DEC Program successfully conducted two DRE schools with field certifications being held in Arizona and California. Both locations were highly accommodating. Additionally, the program secured the Philadelphia field certification site in late 2024 for their first DRE school in 2025. The DRE program has grown steadily in Washington, and the state has seen a steady increase in drug evaluations. In 2024, Washington saw an increase in DREs from 2023. This shows the program is moving forward in the right direction.

The state's DRE call-out system has been performing well, with a slight increase in the number of call-outs. Efforts are underway to revise the call-out procedure to create more opportunities for DRE participation and further enhance the program's effectiveness.

In August, 13 members of the Washington DEC Program attended the IACP IDTS conference in Washington, DC.

Other Training

The Washington DEC Program participated in DUI Bootcamps for Prosecutors hosted by Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC) TSRPs in conjunction with the Washington State Patrol (WSP) Impaired Driving Section. There were approximately 50 students for both classes.

On top of the DITEP and EDIT classes taught above, the DEC Program assisted at 33 community events. These events included speaking at schools, professional work settings, driving schools, and community fairs. Across the 33 community events, DREs spoke to more than 6,000 community members.

In October 2024, Washington hosted its first in-service training in conjunction with the fall LEL champions meeting. During the in-service, two DRE instructors did a presentation on kratom. Washington also completed a full SFST refresher class to ensure all of their instructors were up to date with the most recent curriculum. The program received a lot of positive feedback about doing the SFST refresher together as a group. DRE Ambassador Dr. Karl Citek also presented to the group.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

In March 2024, Trooper Christopher Gadd was struck and killed by a suspected impaired driver while sitting parked on the right-hand shoulder working speed enforcement. Several DREs from the WSP were working in the area and responded to the scene. Due to the fact that Trooper Gadd was killed, the WSP DREs were removed from the case and an agency assist was requested. Another local DRE responded to the call for assistance and was able to respond to the scene and to the hospital where the suspect was. Several DREs remained with the suspect but a full evaluation was not completed. The DREs assisted the arresting officers with their case, and it was greatly appreciated.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The Washington state coordinator conducted a site visit of the Pierce County Jail, which was completed with members of the DEC Program and WTSC to review the viability to move field certifications back to Washington. The location is viable, but the number of bookings per day would not support the training at this time. WTSC reached out to our other metropolitan area partners to get an understanding of their average daily bookings into their jail facilities. All responses have indicated they don't have the booking numbers to support Washington's field certification training at this time. ITSMR discussions were ongoing throughout 2024 as the project continues to be reviewed by the state. Equipment for ITSMR was secured by WTSC

and transferred to the WSP Impaired Driving section who then provided it to the state coordinator. ITSMR continues to be in the Washington State IT Security review process, but the project has progressed. Another challenge that Washington is facing is locating a field certification city.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Washington	Depressants	NR	184	72	81	119
	Stimulants	NR	329	165	198	484
	Hallucinogens	NR	1	3	3	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	6	1	4	8
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	233	159	186	397
	Inhalants	NR	5	4	7	5
	Cannabis	NR	215	83	136	272
	Polycategory cases	271	311	149	192	431
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	798	667	372	502	678
	Total DREs	136	110	112	121	131

West Virginia

Narrative

The West Virginia DEC Program maintained its efforts for impaired driving training courses throughout the state, providing basic SFST courses, ARIDE training, and one DRE school. The West Virginia DEC Program successfully completed one DRE School in 2024, with eight students obtaining certification. For field certification, the class utilized the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, field certification location, which continues to be a great site. Five agencies were represented in the DRE school.

The state continued to utilize Active911, a third-party application, as its call-out program. The application is facilitated through the West Virginia State Police's call center. All West Virginia law enforcement officers have access to contact the West Virginia Communication Center to request a DRE. It is currently underutilized in part due to officers contacting the DREs directly.

Officers continue to benefit from the call-out overtime program that is funded through the West Virginia Governor's Highway Safety Program. The funding has allowed for the success rate of being able to fund overtime for DRE responses.

West Virginia continues to utilize the ITSMR database as its primary management program. With this technology, they can collect real-time data throughout the year, and this service has allowed coordinators to more effectively manage the day-to-day operation of the state's DEC Program.

Other Training

The West Virginia DEC Program was requested again to present at the annual magistrate training event by the West Virginia Supreme Court. DRE instructors provided basic information about how law enforcement officers are trained to investigate drug impaired drivers the state's magistrates with representatives from all 55 counties. The presentation received positive feedback and comments from the magistrates.

DRE instructors completed three DITEP courses throughout the state. The course participants included educators, medical personnel, substance abuse prevention personnel, correction facilities personnel, and school resource officers. The requests for the DITEP course continue to grow in popularity for West Virginia.

Accomplishments and Challenges

The West Virginia State Police Lab is the only criminal lab utilized in West Virginia for toxicological samples from impaired driving arrests. The lab has made massive changes and enhancements over the last few years, successfully increasing its efficiency and productivity. Law enforcement officers in West Virginia collected and submitted more than 2,283 blood kits to the lab in 2024. This was an increase of almost 450 kits over any previous year. The lab continued to maintain a short turnaround for results. Alcohol-only tests observed a 20- to 30-day turnaround and drug and/or controlled substances tests observed less than a 45-day turnaround.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
West Virginia	Depressants	61	36	43	37	16
	Stimulants	86	50	94	78	30
	Hallucinogens	0	0	1	1	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	1	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	114	71	109	74	34
	Inhalants	1	0	0	2	0
	Cannabis	110	57	85	64	36
	Polycategory cases	85	46	73	72	32
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	333	194	213	221	74
	Total DREs	42	33	38	37	42

Wisconsin

Narrative

Wisconsin's DEC Program increased the number of DREs from 391 to 401, despite abnormally high attrition. Two DRE schools were conducted, and field certification training was again held in-state at the Milwaukee Police Training Academy.

Other Training

DREs were used to present on the topic of drugged driving at the Municipal Judge's conference, Juvenile Officer's Association conference, and Wisconsin Traffic Safety Officer's Association conference, as well as for various other community groups.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A DRE (Thomas Murphy) responded to a one-vehicle crash. It appeared the woman driver had fallen asleep and crashed into a ditch but did not sustain any injuries from the crash. The DRE noticed indicators of intoxication that resembled the effects of a CNS depressant, but no odor of any alcoholic beverages was detected. During field sobriety tests, the DRE observed multiple clues of impairment during the Walk and Turn and One Leg Stand, but HGN was not present, and the preliminary breath test result was zero. The DRE also noticed things that were not consistent with drug use, so the woman was not arrested. Instead, the DRE called an ambulance, and she was transported to a hospital, where she was later diagnosed with a brain tumor.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Wisconsin established a Law Enforcement Phlebotomy program and the first class with six students was held in August. Two more classes are scheduled for the spring of 2025.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wisconsin	Depressants	131	328	201	128	227
	Stimulants	212	453	387	197	454
	Hallucinogens	6	15	7	4	24
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	25	13	5	8
	Narcotic Analgesics	177	372	288	170	303
	Inhalants	3	2	4	7	10
	Cannabis	186	465	359	276	440
	Polycategory cases	391	427	324	189	253
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	901	893	625	633	769
	Total DREs	331	358	372	391	401

Wyoming

Narrative

The Wyoming DEC Program saw its first full year of management by the Laramie County Sheriff's Office. They assigned Lieutenant Evan Storch as the full-time DRE state coordinator in May 2024. Wyoming hosted its first DRE school in almost two years, adding to the number of certified DREs in the state. Field certifications were completed in Mesa, Arizona. Additionally, four new DRE instructors were certified, bringing the total number of DRE instructors to 19. The state had a high of 49 DREs during the calendar year but saw that number dip to 40 certified DREs by the end of the year due to attrition resulting from DREs who had either been promoted, moved into other assignments, left law enforcement, or failed to complete the minimum requirements for recertification.

Other Training

The Laramie County Sheriff's Office provided an introductory course on SFSTs and impaired driving investigations to airmen with the 90th Security Forces Group at F.E. Warren AFB in June of 2024. This training included an alcohol workshop to provide live examples for the students. The Laramie County Sheriff's Office continued outreach with personnel from the base, and at least two airmen who had already completed the 24-hour SFST course attended an ARIDE course hosted in Cheyenne in December 2024. Wyoming also hosted a series of other impaired driving training courses throughout 2024, including five ARIDE courses, one DITEP course, and a number of other community-based training courses.

Additionally, there was an SFST demonstration put on for the Wyoming Municipal Judges Conference in Cheyenne in May 2024. The demonstrations for this training were done utilizing volunteer drinkers for a wet lab.

The Wyoming DEC Program assisted in organizing the 2024 Rocky Mountain Prevention and Traffic Safety Summit in Laramie in May 2024. This conference was three days in length and included a field trip to marijuana dispensaries and grow sites in Fort Collins, Colorado, to learn about marijuana products on the market and regulations in the industry. Wyoming is one of a handful of states where marijuana possession and use is still illegal.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations

A drug influence evaluation conducted by a DRE from the Rawlins Police Department played a critical role in the conviction and sentencing in a vehicular homicide case. The incident, which occurred in January 2023, involved a driver impaired by methamphetamine who caused a fiery crash on I-80 in Carbon County, killing five college students who were returning home to Arkansas. The DRE conducted a drug influence evaluation at the hospital. The DRE was able to form an opinion that the suspect was under the influence of a CNS stimulant. After a series of hearings, the case came to a resolution in May 2024 when the suspect entered a guilty plea. The county attorney on the case originally requested a sentence of 75–100 years. The judge imposed a sentence of 98–110 years due to the evidence of impairment gathered by the DRE and the suspect’s lack of remorse for his actions.

Accomplishments and Challenges

Wyoming hosted its first DRE school since 2022, helping to replenish the number of DREs. The WYDOT Highway Safety Office continues to support the DEC Program in Wyoming through grant funding and other sources. Additional training programs are being added for the 2025 calendar year to include EDIT and at least one SFST Instructor Development Course (part of new enhanced standards for the state). The Wyoming DEC Program is not without its challenges, though. There are still several hurdles to overcome with getting new DREs certified. Many of these issues persist because of a lack of support for the program from prosecutorial agencies and by some of the more rural law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the program had a lull in activity in early 2024. However, the total number of evaluations conducted for 2024 increased to 134 (117 enforcement evaluations).

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wyoming	Depressants	8	27	19	13	28
	Stimulants	33	40	30	32	91
	Hallucinogens	0	0	1	0	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	0	0	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	9	18	15	9	46
	Inhalants	1	1	0	1	1
	Cannabis	23	39	41	32	85
	Polycategory cases	45	34	27	23	61
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	86	96	60	69	115
	Total DREs	60	NR	21	43	40



Canada DECP Program Totals

CURRENT DREs

Number of certified DREs	1,170
Number of DRE instructors	163

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	3,587
Number of training evaluations	783
Total number of evaluations	4,370

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants	46
Stimulants	1,576
Hallucinogens	23
Dissociative Anesthetics	31
Narcotic Analgesics	1,026
Inhalants	17
Cannabis	850

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number	1,097
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	110
Medical impairment	68
Opinion of not impaired	160
Tox found no drugs	Pending
Toxicology refused	132

DRE TRAINING

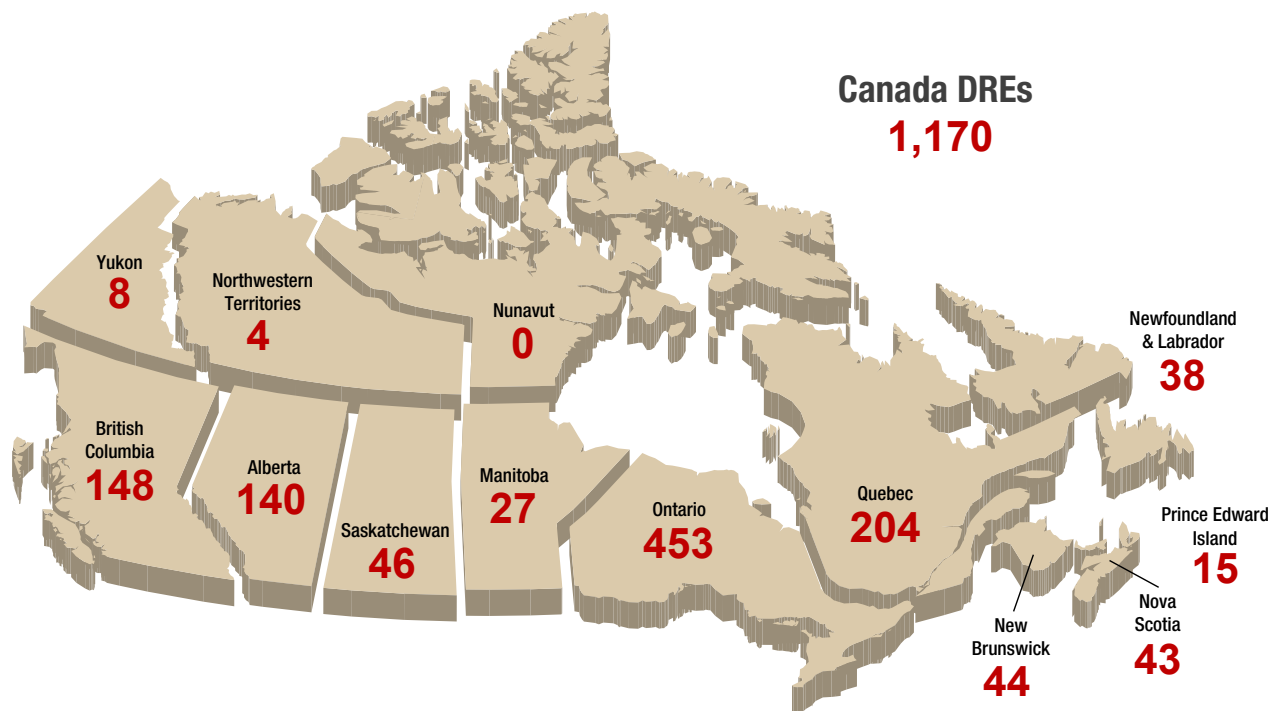
Number of DRE schools	15
Number of students	248
Number of DRE instructor schools	7
Number of students	22
Number of DRE Recertification classes	72

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes	148
Number of students trained	1,492
Number of SFST Instructor classes	9
Number of students	34

Narrative

Canada's DEC Program continues to make steady progress, though the number of certified DREs has declined slightly, from approximately 1,219 in 2023 to 1,170 in 2024.



Efforts are ongoing at both the national and provincial levels to encourage frontline law enforcement officers to attend SFST and DRE training. While some police agencies include SFST training in their initial recruit training programs, most officers receive this training within their first two years of service.

Recruiting police officers for DRE training in 2024 remained difficult due to staffing shortages across many agencies. With limited personnel available, releasing police officers for the three-week DRE training program poses a significant challenge.

Cannabis remains the third most frequently identified drug category in DRE evaluations across Canada. The percentage of DRE opinions involving cannabis has remained statistically consistent since its legalization in 2018.

Looking ahead to 2025, impaired driving prevention efforts will focus on continuing to train officers in SFST courses as well as maintaining the number of DREs above 1,200.

CANADIAN PROVINCES	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	NT	NU	ON	PE	QC	SK	YK
Certified DREs	140	148	27	44	38	43	0	4	453	204	15	46	8
DRE Instructors	22	23	7	12	4	14	0	0	45	25	1	10	0
Agencies with DREs													
Enforcement Evaluations Conducted	314	344	18	104	67	126	0	3	1221	24	1269	95	2
Training Evaluations Conducted	78	256	8	136	61	31	0	3	118	6	0	86	0
Total Number of Evaluations Completed	392	600	26	240	128	157	0	6	1339	30	1269	181	2
Depressants Opinions	19	71	3	15	10	25	0	2	146	146	3	16	0
Stimulants Opinions	67	229	3	50	19	46	0	3	506	606	3	44	0
Hallucinogens Opinions	2	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	1	0
Dissociative Anesthetics Opinions	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	0	2	0
Narcotic Analgesics Opinions	73	223	5	60	15	35	0	1	500	70	1	43	0
Inhalants Opinions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	0
Cannabis Opinions	38	78	3	26	15	41	0	0	283	334	4	28	1
Polycategory Evaluations													
Alcohol Only Evaluations	3	11	0	4	1	2	0	0	11	75	0	2	1
Medical Impairment Evaluations	4	5	0	4	3	0	0	0	17	22	11	2	0
Not Impaired Evaluations	21	5	1	11	17	27	0	0	0	63	11	4	0
Toxicologies No Drugs Found Evaluations													
Refused any part of evaluation (participation, stopped evaluation, or toxicology)	32	19	2	3	3	2	0	0	22	38	0	10	1
DRE Schools	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0
DRE School Students	39	14	0	10	9	4	0	0	104	4	48	16	0
DRE Instructor Development Courses	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
DRE Instructor Students	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	3	2	0
DRE Recertification Courses	1	0	2	3	1	21	0	0	8	1	33	2	0
DITEP Classes													
DITEP Class Students													
Phlebotomy Classes													
Phlebotomy Class Students													
SFST Classes	22	5	2	6	2	4	0	0	49	2	49	6	1
SFST Class Students	158	70	20	63	7	35	0	0	965	48	NR	120	6
SFST Instructor Development Classes	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	NR	3	0
SFST Instructor Students	5	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	9	0	NR	9	0

	DRUG CATEGORY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Canada	Depressants	1240	1255	831	735	456
	Stimulants	1,850	2,187	1,733	1738	1576
	Hallucinogens	24	21	15	24	23
	Dissociative Anesthetics	59	31	36	39	31
	Narcotic Analgesics	1,774	2,360	1,599	1566	1026
	Inhalants	8	14	9	16	17
	Cannabis	1,249	1,134	975	1002	851
	Polycategory cases	1,928	2,116	1,588	1520	1097
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	5,948	5,548	4,317	4443	783
	Total DREs	1,389	827	827	1219	1170

