

VALUE OF DRE'S IN TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

PRESENTED BY:

Lt. Joe Milos

Inv. Andre O'Connor



What is a DRE?



A DRE is a Law enforcement officer trained in a scientifically validated method to identify people who are driving under the influence of a drug, other than alcohol.

SFST & ARIDE Prerequisite

DRE Training – 72 hours in the classroom.

Complete 12 drug influence evaluations.

Pass a comprehensive Final Knowledge Exam with 100%

Nebraska DRE History



- 👮 Program Started in 1992
- 👮 Currently we have **85** Certified DRE's in Nebraska
- 👮 We have LE Officers from – 15 City Police Agencies, 12 County Agencies and 2 state Agency
- 👮 29 total police agencies in Nebraska
- 👮 Nation wide – 13,326 agencies



City Agencies (15)

Aurora, Bellevue, Chadron, Columbus, Fremont, Gering, Grand Island, Kearney, LaVista, Lincoln, Omaha, North Platte, Ralston, Scottsbluff & Valentine.

County Agencies (12)

Buffalo, Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Lancaster, Murrill, Nemaha, Platte, Scottsbluff, Seward & York.

State Agencies (2)

Nebraska State Patrol & University of Omaha.



 Early 2000's – National Database System

Since Nebraska has been involved with tracking - 2004 - 2023

14,469 Completed Evaluations – 723 year

2023 – 435 total evaluations conducted

DRE 12 Step Evaluation Sequence

- 👮 The Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) procedure is a 12-step standardized and systematic process to determine if a motorist is driving under the influence of drugs (DUID). DRE officers perform an evaluation procedure that can distinguish individuals under the influence of alcohol, other drugs, combinations of alcohol and other drugs, and injury/illness.



INDICATORS CONSISTENT WITH DRUG CATEGORIES


	CNS Depressants	CNS Stimulants	Hallucinogens	Dissociative Anesthetics	Narcotic Analgesics	Inhalants	Cannabis
HGN	Present	None	None	Present	None	Present	None
VGN	Present (High Dose)	None	None	Present	None	Present (High Dose)	None
LOC	Present	None	None	Present	None	Present	Present
Pupil Size	Normal (1)	Dilated	Dilated	Normal	Constricted	Normal (4)	Dilated (6)
Reaction to Light	Slow	Slow	Normal (3)	Normal	Little or None Visible	Slow	Normal
Pulse Rate	Down (2)	Up	Up	Up	Down	Up	Up
Blood Pressure	Down	Up	Up	Up	Down	Up/Down (5)	Up
Body Temperature	Normal	Up	Up	Up	Down	Up/Down/ Normal	Normal
Muscle Tone	Flaccid	Rigid	Rigid	Rigid	Flaccid	Normal or Flaccid	Normal

FOOTNOTE: These indicators are those most consistent with the category. There may be variations due to individual reaction, dose taken and drug interactions.

- (1) Soma, Quaaludes, and some anti-depressants usually dilate
- (2) ETOH, Quaaludes, and some anti-depressants may elevate
- (3) Certain psychedelic amphetamines may cause slowing
- (4) Possibly dilated

- (5) Down with anesthetic gases, up with volatile solvents and aerosols
- (6) Possibly normal

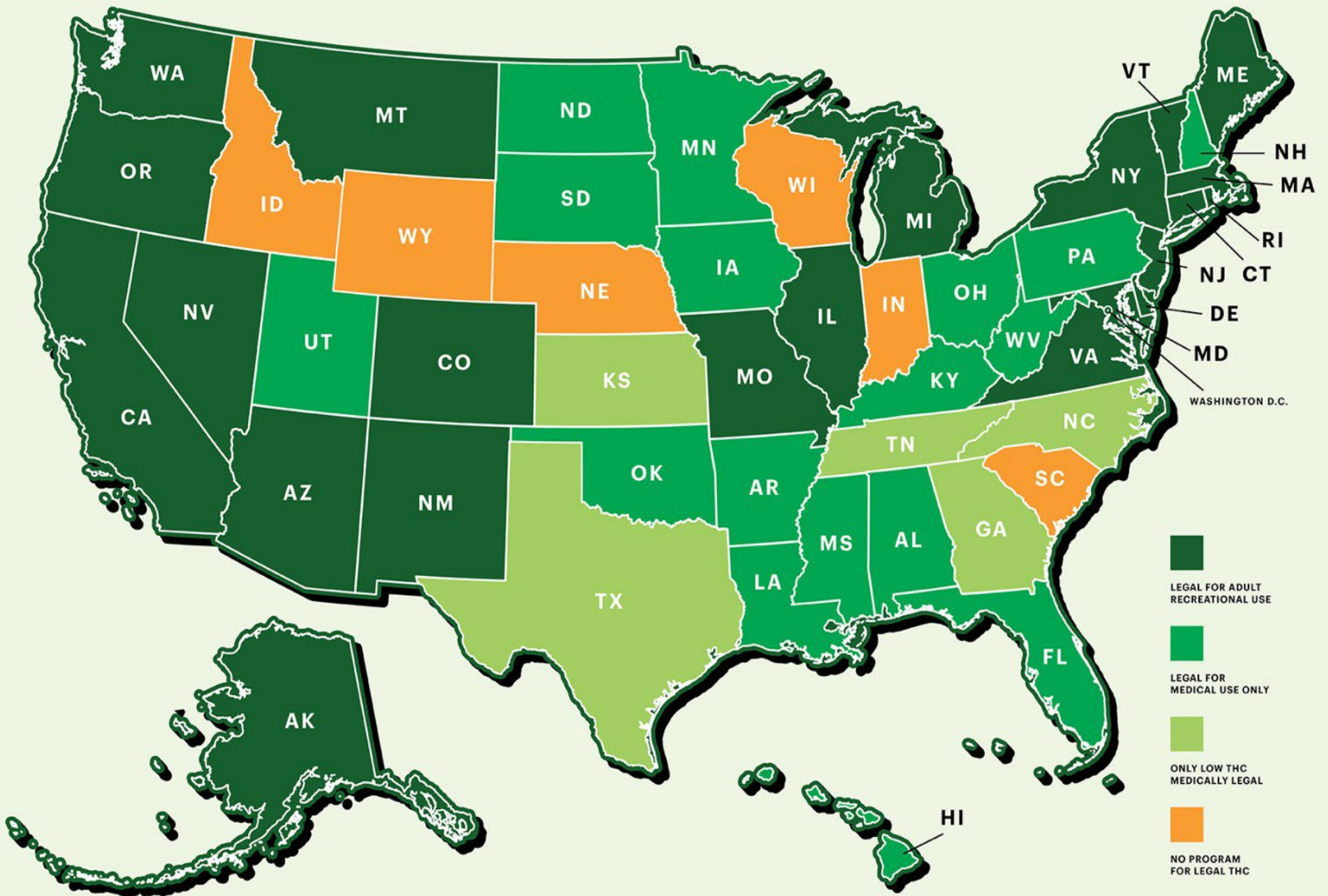
What is a DRUG?

-  Any substance that, when taken into the human body, can impair the ability of the person to operate a vehicle safely.

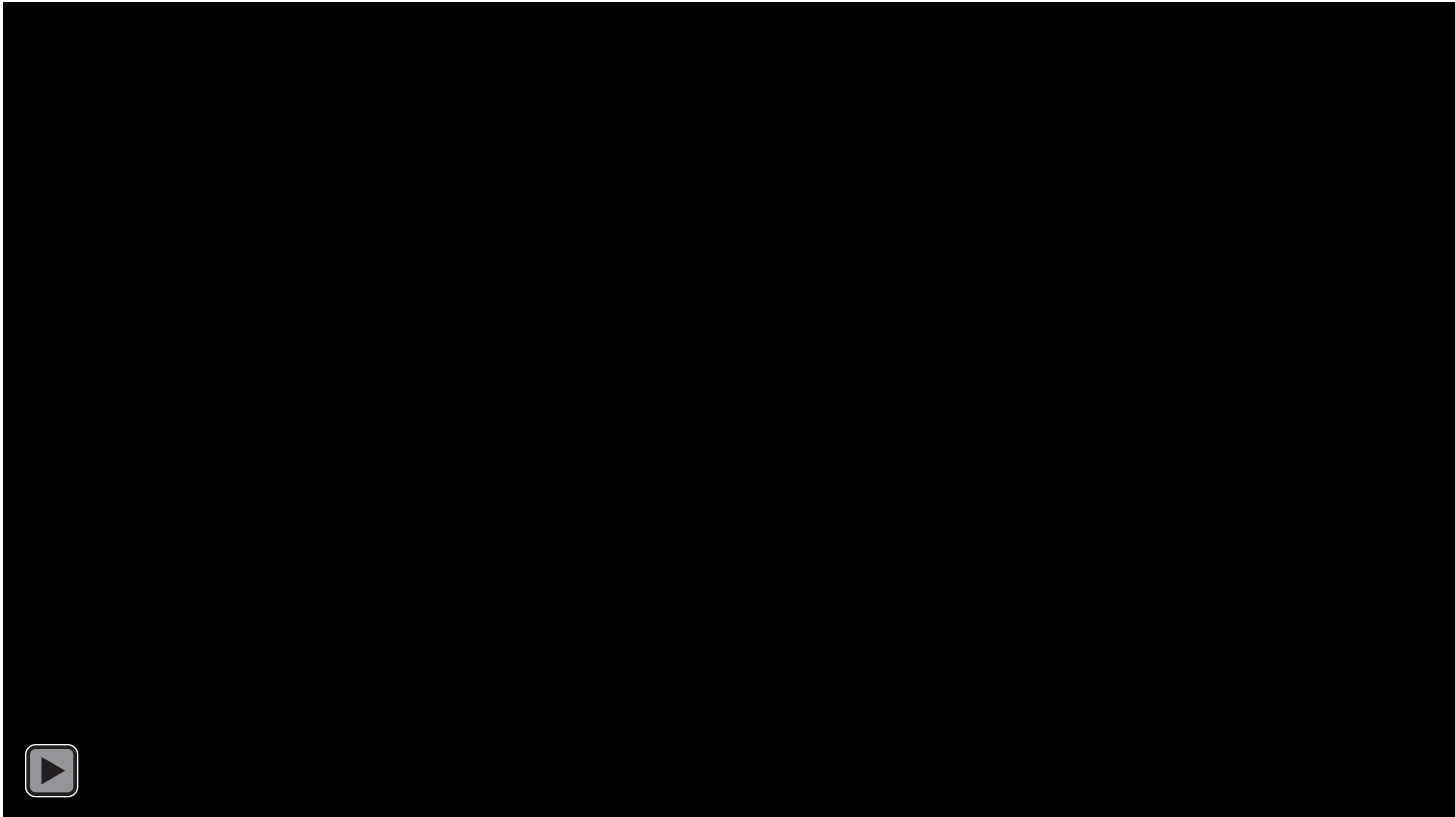


Drugs are not
created equal





- LEGAL FOR ADULT RECREATIONAL USE
- LEGAL FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY
- ONLY LOW THC MEDICALLY LEGAL
- NO PROGRAM FOR LEGAL THC



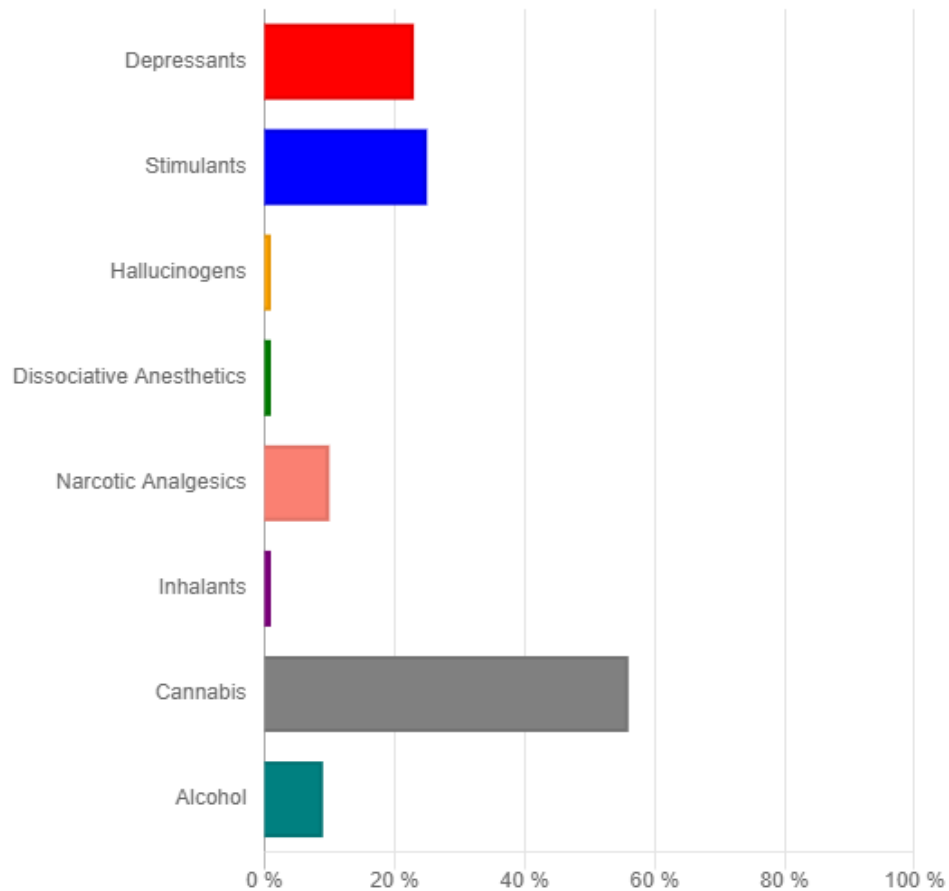
Drug & Toxicology Breakdown

DRUG OPINION OF COMPLETED EVALUATIONS

Chart

Table

Print



No Drug Found

19%
(2777)

Alcohol Only

0%
(64)

Poly Category Drug

Opinion

22%
(3254)

Toxicology

14%
(2098)

Evaluator Accuracy
Region Accuracy Level

90%
(11815)

Medical Impairment

2%
(254)

No Impairment

5%
(695)

Drug Opinion on Completed Evaluations

Opinion Completed: 14368		
Drug Name	# of Opinions	Opinion %
Depressants	3346	23%
Stimulants	3626	25%
Hallucinogens	91	1%
Dissociative Anesthetics	195	1%
Narcotic Analgesics	1379	10%
Inhalants	147	1%
Cannabis	8111	56%
Alcohol	1259	9%
Total	18154	

How can DRE's be utilized in your agency/Community?

Supplement DUID Enforcement Stops.

Can be used in the schools (SRO's)

Can assist in Criminal Cases

Many examples of DRE's & DRE Instructors being used as expert witnesses in traffic court.

Assist Probation Officers with home visits

DITEP

Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP) Course

- Teaches a systematic approach to recognizing and evaluating individuals in the academic environment who are suspected of abusing and being impaired by drugs, both legal and illegal, in order to provide early recognition and intervention.
- This training is not intended to qualify participants to be drug recognition experts (DREs) or drug recognition technicians (DRTs); rather its purpose is to aid in the evaluation and documentation of those suspected of using drugs and impaired by drugs



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Define the word Drug?

- “Any substance that alters perception or behavior reducing that individual’s ability to function appropriately in the academic environment.”



DITEP

Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals (DITEP) Course

- Designed for school administrators, teachers, school resource officers, counselors, security and nurses in the academic setting.
- 8 or 16- hour(s) course taught by DREs
- Participants who complete the full 16 hours of training should be able to administer and interpret various impairment test.



What is the purpose?

- 1. recognize those who may be under the influence of drugs other than alcohol
- 2. Take appropriate actions when encountering such behavior.



Day One-

Primarily instructor-led presentation

- Introduction and Overview
- Drugs in society
- Policy, Procedures, and Rules
- Overview of Alcohol
- Drug Identification, Categories and Effects
- Contacting the Parent(s)
- Test Your Knowledge (10 question Pre-Test)



Day Two-

Developing practical skills. (Hands on)

- Eye Examinations
- Vital Signs
- Divided Attention Tests
- Poly Drugs
- Assessment Process
- Final (25 questions)



Upon Successful Completion:

- The term drug in the context of this course.
- The concept of drugs that impair in the academic environment.
- The drugs of choice within a community setting.
- The role of simple divided attention tests in accessing impairment.
- The observable effects of each of the major drug categories.



Upon Successful Completion:

- The effects likely to result from various drug combinations.
- The importance of policies and procedures for dealing with cases involving drug impaired individuals in the academic setting.
- The drug categories.
- Medical conditions and other situations that can produce similar signs of impairment.
- Appropriate procedures for dealing with drug-impaired or medically impaired individuals in the academic environment.





QUESTIONS?

Inv. Andre O'Connor
Lincoln Police Department
lpd1889@cjis.Lincoln.ne.gov

Lt. Joseph Milos
Bellevue Police Department
joe.milos@bellevue.net

