

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

International Association of Chiefs of Police

DRUG EVALUATION & CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM

Table of Contents

About IACP.....	1
DEC Program Background.....	1
2022 Drug Evaluation and Classification Program Notable Accomplishments	2
Executive Summary	3
Enforcement Information	4
U.S. DECP States Totals	8
DECP States	10
Canada DECP Totals	54





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 33,000 members in over 170 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 United States, 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.

2022 Drug Evaluation and Classification Program Notable Accomplishments

D EC 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 Chandler Brazil, 162 evaluations, Sherman Police Department, Mississippi

Officer Bob Rohmiller, 106 evaluations, LeMars Police Department, Iowa

Sergeant Antonio Tramonte, 103 evaluations, North Catasauqua Township Police Department, Pennsylvania

Officer Trevor Holmes, 102 evaluations, Henrico County Police Department, Virginia

In addition, 18 DREs each conducted more than 50 enforcement evaluations in 2022.

Officer Craig Jones, 90 evaluations, Henrico County Police Department, Virginia

Trooper Philip Treadway, 87 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Corporal Robert Means, 72 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Officer Corey Ehrler, 64 evaluations, Mesa Police Department, Arizona

Deputy Kyle Peterson, 58 evaluations, Plymouth County Sheriff's Office, Iowa

Trooper David Garces, 57 evaluations, Vermont State Police

Officer Vincent Pilette, 57 evaluations, Service de police de la Ville de Montréal, Quebec

Officer Kenneth Edgar, 54 evaluations, Anaheim Police Department, California

Officer Antoine Vallée, 54 evaluations, Sûreté du Québec

Deputy Pasquale Mastantuono, 54 evaluations, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, California

Trooper Daniel Taylor, 54 evaluations, Idaho State Police

Corporal Kyle Callahan, 53 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Officer Amanda Cook, 53 evaluations, Mesa Police Department, Arizona

Trooper Alex Burkett, 52 evaluations, Pennsylvania State Police

Deputy Chris Louchs, 52 evaluations, Riverside Sheriff's Department, California

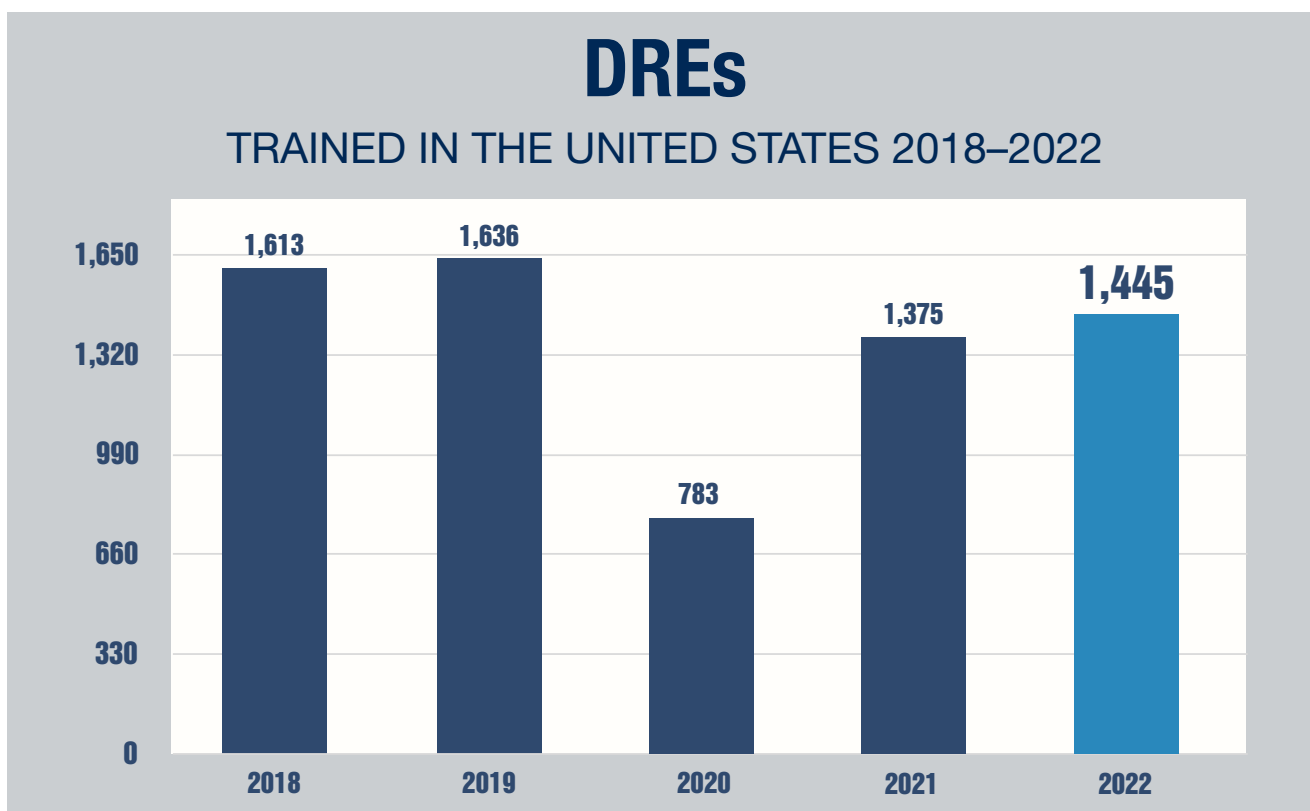
Officer Paul Locke, 51 evaluations, Milton Police Department, Vermont

Officer Jessica Muccione, 51 evaluations, Slate Belt Police Department, Pennsylvania

Trooper Nathan Powers, 51 evaluations, Pittsburgh Police Department, Pennsylvania

Executive Summary

Per the DEC Program state coordinator reports, there were 8,350 DREs in the United States as of December 31, 2022. There were 2,079 DREs employed by state police or highway patrol agencies; 4,407 were affiliated with city police or municipal agencies; 1,339 were with sheriff's departments; and 552 were with U.S. Military Police or other agencies, such as U.S. Park Police, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, motor carrier compliance. Of the 8,350 DREs in the United States, 1,605 were also DRE instructors. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were 827 DREs in Canada at the end of 2022. There were 2,799 law enforcement agencies in the United States in 2022 in which a DRE was serving within the organization.



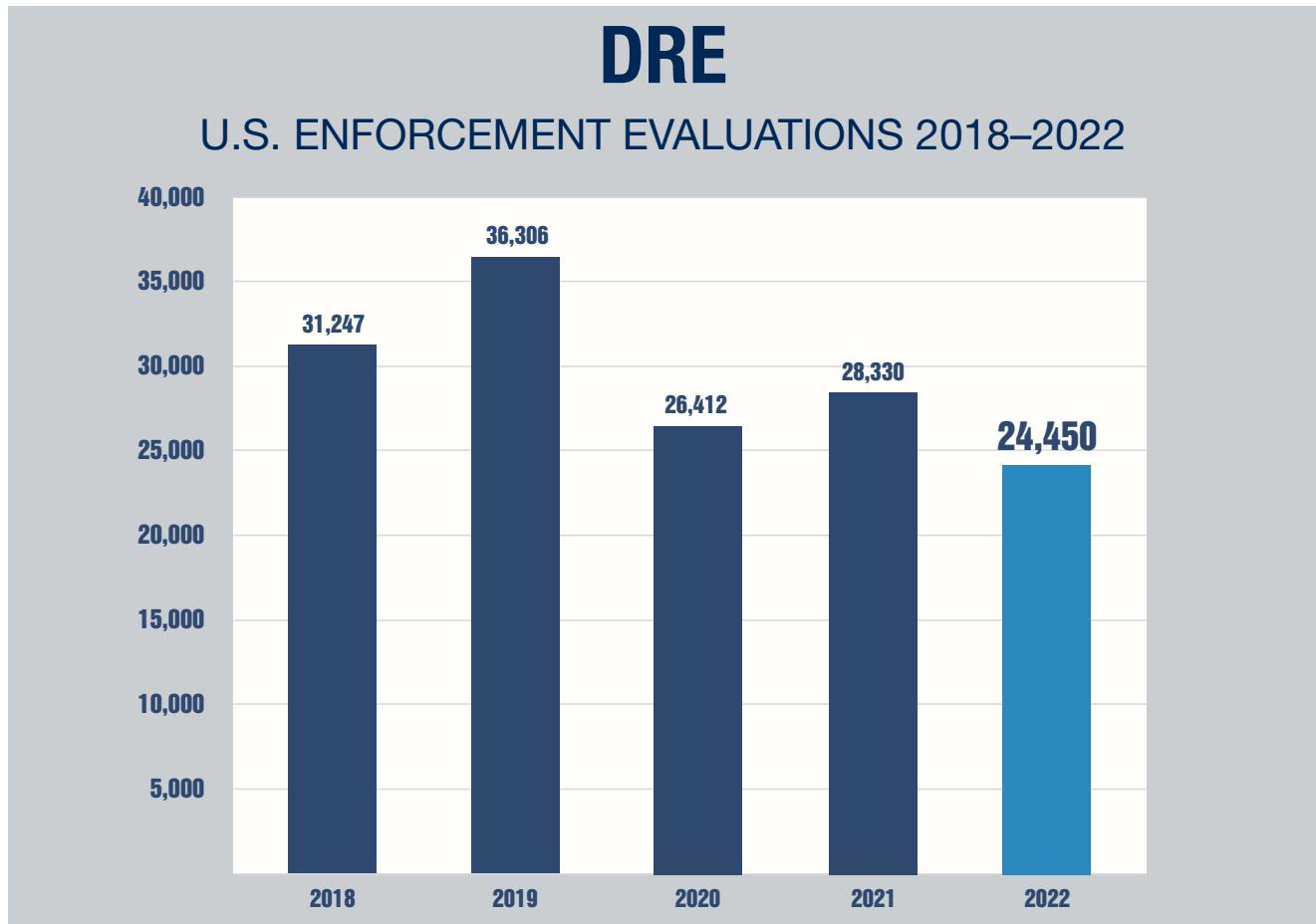
Across the United States, many state DEC Programs increasingly struggled to recruit new DREs. Despite these challenges, more states conducted DRE training than in 2021, though often with smaller class sizes. There were 109 DRE schools conducted in 2022, training 1,445 officers as DREs. These results represented an increase of 11 schools and 70 more students than in 2021. Additionally, there were 37 DRE instructor schools conducted, training 179 DRE instructors in the United States, a decrease of four schools and 78 fewer students than in the previous year. Since 2010, 1,139 DRE schools have been conducted in the U.S.

There were 160 DRE recertification courses conducted in 35 states during 2022, down from 196 in 2021.

DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) in the United States in 2022. At least 1,339 SFST practitioner courses were conducted in the United States in 2022, training 24,971 police officers. In addition, there were 92 SFST IDCs, providing 1,176 new SFST instructors.

Enforcement Information

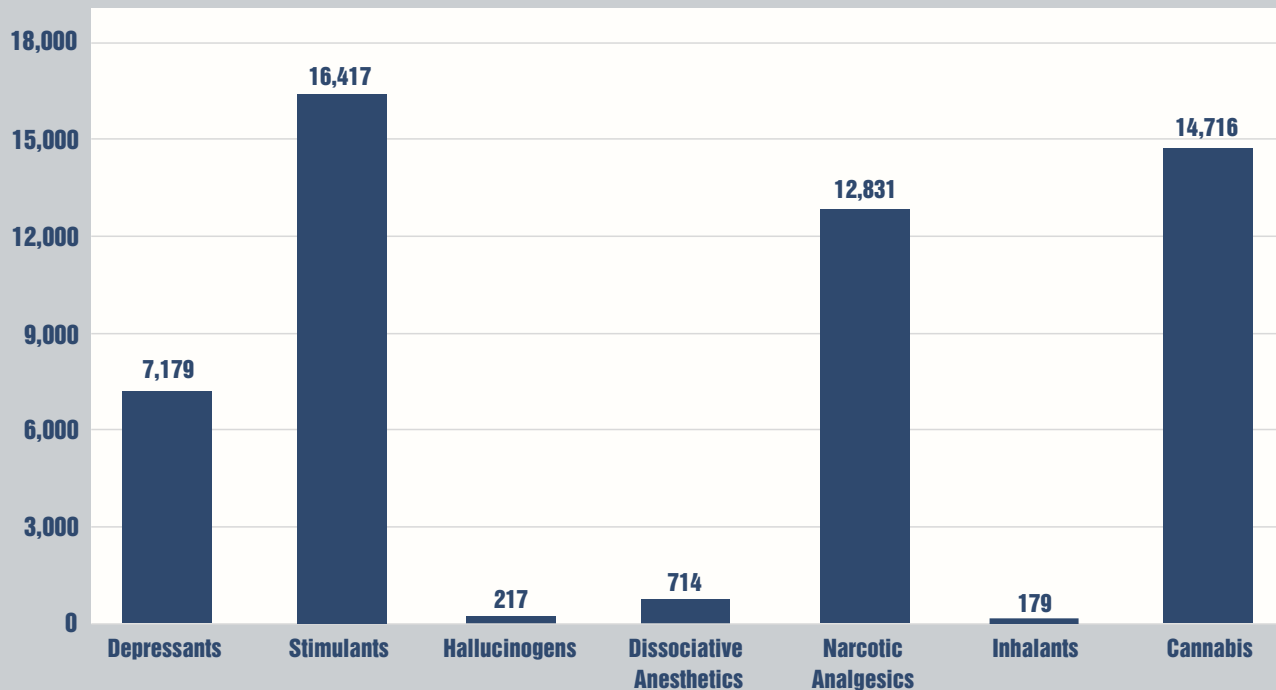
In 2022, 39,202 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing the enforcement and training environments, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 24,450 were enforcement evaluations, and 14,852 were training evaluations. The 24,450 enforcement evaluations represent a decrease of 3,880 evaluations from 2021.



In the United States, CNS stimulants was the most frequently identified drug category in 2022 with 16,417 opinions made by DREs. Cannabis was the second most with 14,716 opinions, followed by Narcotic Analgesics (opioids) with 12,831 opinions, and then CNS depressants at 7,179 opinions. There were increases with CNS stimulants and Narcotic Analgesics, while decreases were noted with cannabis, and CNS depressants between 2021 and 2022. Polycategory cases, when a person is suspected of being impaired by more than one drug category, represented 40.8% of all drug influence evaluations.

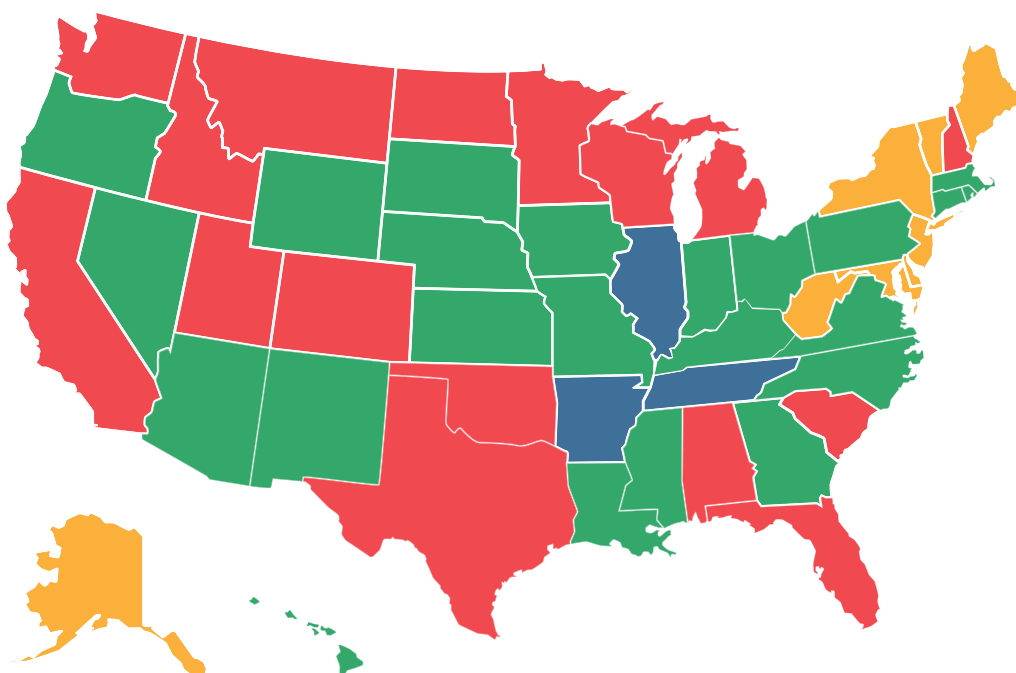
2022 U.S. DRE Enforcement Evaluation Opinions

BY DRUG CATEGORY



DRUG CATEGORY OPINIONS/PREDICTIONS BY DREs

Drug categories varied by state and region.



- Cannabis** was the top predicted drug category in **23 states**.
- CNS stimulants** were the top drug category predicted by DREs in **sixteen states**.
- Narcotic analgesics** was the top drug category predicted in **eight states**.
- CNS depressants** was the top drug category predicted by DREs in **three states**.

DRE SCHOOL VISITS AND TRAINING

IACP monitored, instructed, or assisted at SFST and DRE IDCs, DRE preliminary schools, DRE 7-day schools, DRE recertification courses, DRE in-service trainings, SFST practitioner training courses, and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training courses during 2022. At each of these training visits, the IACP met with the DEC Program state coordinator or their designee and provided information on the roles of the IACP, NHTSA, and the IACP DRE Section. In addition, regional project managers stressed the importance of DREs using the National 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 IACP also ensured all DEC Program state coordinators received the latest SFST, ARIDE, and DRE training materials, which were published on the IACP DEC Program website for state coordinator access.

IMPAIRED DRIVING CURRICULUM UPDATES

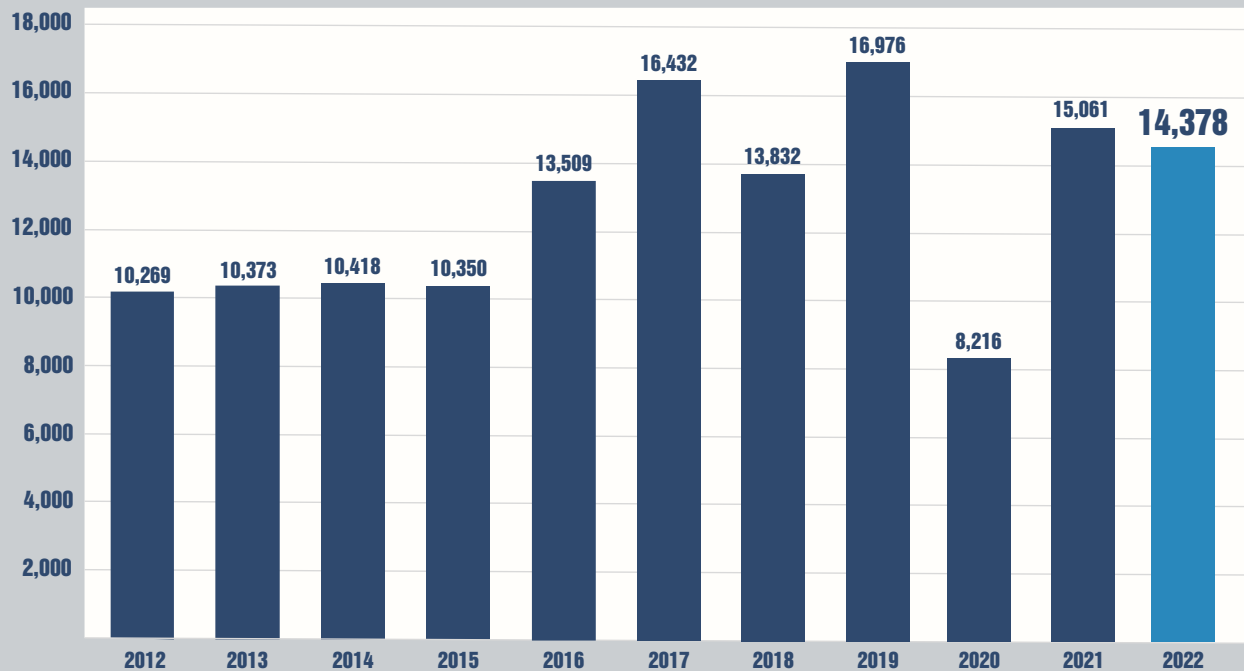
IACP continues to collect feedback from the states regarding the February 2018 SFST, ARIDE, and DRE curricula. The IACP continues to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports for curriculum revisions. These issues are provided to the Curricula Workgroup of the IACP DRE Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the NHTSA/IACP curriculum workshop participants where they are incorporated into the next curricula release. The next release became available in February 2023.

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 2022, 19 states conducted 122 DITEP classes, training 2,514 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 24 classes in 2022.

ARIDE Training

2012–2022



ADVANCED ROADSIDE IMPAIRED DRIVING ENFORCEMENT (ARIDE)

ARIDE is offered only in the U.S. and its territories. In 2022, a total of 894 ARIDE classes were conducted in all 50 states, nearly the same as 897 the previous year, resulting in the training of 14,378 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 155,874 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists have received the training. In 2022, California led the United States with 81 ARIDE classroom courses.

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

CONCLUSION

The number of DRE officers continue to remain below pre-pandemic levels, potentially hindering successful prosecutions for drug-impaired driving. While faced with staffing shortages in many U.S. agencies, state DEC Programs continue innovative recruiting efforts to optimize access to DREs in 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.....	8,350
Number of DRE instructors	1,605
Number of state police/ highway patrol DREs	2,079
Number of city police department DREs	4,407
Number of sheriff's department DRE	1,339
Number of other agency DREs.....	552
Number of LE agencies with certified DREs	2,799

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations.....	24,450
Number of training evaluations.....	14,852
Total number of evaluations	39,202

DRUG CATEGORY (DREs' OPINIONS)

Depressants	7,179
Stimulants.....	16,417
Hallucinogens.....	217
Dissociative Anesthetics	714
Narcotic Analgesics	12,831
Inhalants	179
Cannabis	14,716

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number.....	15,998
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	348
Medical impairment.....	464
Opinion of not impaired	2,309
Toxicology found no drugs	650
Toxicology refused	2,831

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools.....	109
Number of students.....	1,445
Number of DRE instructor schools.....	37
Number of students.....	179
Number of DRE recertification classes	160

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE schools	894
Number of students.....	14,378

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes	122
Number of students.....	2,514

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes	54
Number of students.....	430

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	1,339
Number of students trained	24,971
Number of SFST Instructor classes	92
Number of students.....	1,176

State Coordinator Reports

DEC Program state coordinators were invited to share a summary of their state's accomplishments and challenges for the 2022 calendar year, as well as other related training and interesting DRE-related investigations. The below summaries are included from their perspectives.

U.S. DECP State Totals for 2022

	STATE	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS
Current DREs	Certified DREs	92	23	338	107	1218	122	62	52	370	211	61	101	164	186	114	91	59	115	91	185	105	124	256	58
Evaluations	Enforcement Evaluations	204	51	1522	189	5713	138	180	175	509	227	52	297	198	662	644	322	95	157	474	640	85	352	207	220
Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	Depressants	73	7	212	179	597	41	77	55	306	195	3	93	240	323	103	169	52	70	144	158	38	173	102	7
	Stimulants	193	28	997	100	4405	159	108	130	418	391	33	188	104	328	357	190	97	152	180	108	47	405	421	186
	Hallucinogens	2	0	1	0	23	0	0	0	8	2	0	1	8	3	13	2	0	4	3	4	2	8	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	6	28	60	6	5	10	7	28	0	1	24	18	8	21	0	51	0	33	0	1	43	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	115	26	710	80	2206	114	103	210	347	216	15	129	110	305	131	134	83	128	296	206	65	260	397	55
	Inhalants	0	0	5	5	31	3	3	1	0	6	0	0	5	8	9	1	2	5	3	1	3	3	1	0
	Cannabis	134	17	1031	91	2285	117	146	83	414	399	51	125	230	538	472	295	101	223	218	12	70	388	104	202
# Polycategory Cases	Total Number	120	22	925	43	3206	10	105	159	455	424	23	163	168	166	249	228	94	196	285	348	58	488	407	72
	Alcohol impairment only	5	0	9	2	32	10	15	2	12	2	0	1	17	3	4	3	1	4	4	10	10	35	15	1
	Medical impairment only	4	2	20	6	30	4	4	6	12	2	1	14	4	28	17	9	3	8	36	15	2	9	0	2
	Opinions of not impaired	29	1	61	68	268	24	26	41	81	62	1	47	26	54	46	19	5	25	49	45	1	27	15	15
	Toxicologies result no drugs	7	0	53	8	87	9	7	5	28	6	0	5	12	3	18	8	6	8	5	15	1	24	6	11
	Toxicology refusals	11	0	7	23	167	24	47	4	78	41	38	5	62	12	120	21	25	16	75	285	30	0	11	44
DRE Training	DRE Schools	2	0	6	2	17	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
	DRE Students	18	5	74	32	270	16	15	13	36	43	14	11	32	38	14	17	21	22	11	22	6	33	31	13
	DRE Instructor Courses	1	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
	DRE Instructor Students	6	0	11	8	19	1	6	0	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	12	0	0	0	4
	DRE Recertification Courses	1	0	2	1	49	5	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
ARIDE Training	ARIDE Classes	15	3	26	14	81	11	14	2	23	19	4	12	57	23	18	9	13	4	5	9	12	35	24	9
	ARIDE Students	207	40	239	146	1169	165	383	30	293	324	32	200	715	393	500	102	277	40	59	160	150	475	432	83
DITEP Training	DITEP Classes	0	0	4	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DITEP Students	0	0	62	0	210	0	0	18	0	0	0	40	56	0	11	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phlebotomy Training	Phlebotomy Classes	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Phlebotomy Students	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	25	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	8
SFST Training	SFST Classes	24	0	35	22	116	4	6	6	24	23	11	10	8	23	0	25	21	10	6	8	12	96	45	14
	SFST Students	696	0	670	635	1739	80	182	116	341	450	124	234	90	749	0	532	596	248	135	198	553	1526	759	215
	SFST Instructor Development Courses	4	0	6	1	5	6	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
	SFST Instructor Students	51	0	36	19	55	108	0	0	42	36	5	0	55	56	0	0	19	0	0	18	0	44	0	13

	STATE	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
Current DREs	Certified DREs	154	61	87	85	60	490	68	432	168	54	181	163	178	253	75	117	56	307	335	81	41	56	112	38	372	21
Evaluations	Enforcement Evaluations	477	199	405	13	61	1247	178	1951	630	160	343	436	622	1824	42	131	74	244	439	81	398	185	372	213	625	60
Drug Category (DRE's Opinion)	Depressants	167	36	108	8	47	421	49	611	264	36	96	114	108	383	33	126	20	85	504	82	78	51	72	43	201	19
	Stimulants	199	169	171	29	124	463	147	993	347	186	129	127	304	796	43	356	92	80	801	144	121	195	165	94	387	30
	Hallucinogens	11	0	4	0	0	10	3	18	6	1	0	10	4	9	2	4	1	2	34	0	0	0	3	1	7	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	32	1	9	1	0	82	2	57	20	0	6	10	0	62	0	1	0	2	54	2	0	3	1	1	13	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	248	71	53	9	110	929	167	1427	286	69	13	126	216	810	50	176	21	82	501	129	189	137	159	109	288	15
	Inhalants	7	2	11	0	0	8	4	4	4	3	1	5	2	5	0	4	0	0	11	2	0	3	4	0	4	0
	Cannabis	333	149	314	31	89	583	173	1018	469	129	188	15	380	866	59	293	95	83	646	110	159	220	83	85	359	41
# Polycategory Cases	Total Number	266	137	160	21	106	821	161	1458	431	102	96	171	302	917	53	286	63	108	831	178	162	181	149	73	324	27
	Alcohol impairment only	9	1	0	1	2	11	1	21	13	0	7	4	3	29	6	9	0	4	6	0	6	2	7	1	6	2
	Medical impairment only	13	5	13	0	3	15	4	26	0	2	9	6	27	46	2	1	1	1	16	3	11	3	9	0	10	0
	Opinions of not impaired	30	16	32	5	15	201	20	168	136	10	5	28	41	270	20	38	7	13	88	9	25	7	49	22	16	2
	Toxicologies result no drugs	33	11	9	0	1	29	4	66	11	6	8	3	12	45	1	3	3	18	15	5	16	5		1	11	2
	Toxicology refusals	43	18	35	0	6	385	54	432	10	20	74	42	3	319	23	27	0	28	6	0	50	17	4	60	27	2
DRE Training	DRE Schools	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
	DRE Students	20	10	11	8	12	61	16	84	19	14	18	18	33	28	19	32	9	59	64	18	9	9	11	12	33	11
	DRE Instructor Courses	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
	DRE Instructor Students	0	2	5	2	8	12	0	0	5	0	4	0	18	11	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	6	4	0
	DRE Recertification Courses	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	2	0	15	0	2	1	0	4	0	8	15	6	2	1	0	1	6	3
ARIDE Training	ARIDE Classes	14	5	5	5	4	23	16	34	29	4	32	15	10	28	6	28	4	21	53	9	6	17	24	6	48	6
	ARIDE Students	165	83	50	558	153	401	186	740	302	65	673	143	106	467	98	299	48	408	1066	178	89	280	340	126	658	82
DITEP Training	DITEP Classes	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	3	0	0	3	2	6	0	14	0	0	24	0	3	0	0	1	17	0
	DITEP Students	119	0	0	0	0	9	0	450	38	0	0	13	18	174	0	218	0	0	528	0	60	0	0	25	333	0
Phlebotomy Training	Phlebotomy Classes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Phlebotomy Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
SFST Training	SFST Classes	109	7	12	0	6	30	0	26	277	11	12	13	38	30	6	36	6	18	6	12	4	0	87	4	36	4
	SFST Students	1266	261	300	498	304	651	0	1439	2929	177	178	416	499	452	152	1161	135	746	95	480	114	0	852	120	798	80
	SFST Instructor Development Courses	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	2	1	0	1	3	5	0	6	1	1	6	0	0	5	0	0	8	0
	SFST Instructor Students	12	19	7	27	0	0	0	67	31	16	0	13	23	79	0	107	16	18	82	0	0	44	0	0	58	0

Alabama

The Alabama DEC Program and SFST program have continued to grow, becoming highly successful in the last five years. When the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) first started managing the DEC Program, there were 12 DREs in the state. There are now 92 certified DREs in 33 state, city, and county agencies, reflecting over 700 percent growth in the program in just eight years.

Other Training

SFST and DRE instructors taught 19 SFST Refresher classes during the year. DRE instructors continue to teach the new Recognizing Cannabis Impairment class with an excess of 70 officers attending the eight offerings that were made statewide. Additionally, DREs have assisted the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) and Office of Prosecutorial Services (OPS) in training police officers and prosecutors in DUI protocols, traffic homicide investigation, case preparation, and ignition interlock changes and updates.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Along with training DREs, the Alabama DEC Program also assumed the role of managing DUI enforcement and SFST training with local agencies and regional Alabama Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission (APOSTC) academies across the state. This has improved DUI enforcement training by standardizing the instruction for law enforcement officers and holding the instructors to a higher standard of teaching and a standardized procedure in following the training curriculum.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alabama	Depressants	91	62	65	127	73
	Stimulants	86	73	76	180	193
	Hallucinogens	2	0	2	1	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	11	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	88	72	48	115	115
	Inhalants	0	1	1	3	0
	Cannabis	96	101	122	206	134
	Polycategory cases	132	113	165	177	120
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	184	208	221	272	204
	Total DREs	63	66	70	81	92

Alaska

In 2022, the Alaska DEC Program had a transition of state coordinators with the former state coordinator being promoted and a new coordinator named. Additionally, several of the state's long-time senior agency coordinators and DREs retired in 2022.

Other Training

In 2022, Alaska sent 17 DREs to the IACP Impaired Driving and Traffic Safety (IDTS) Conference in San Antonio, Texas. Additionally, five officers from the Anchorage Police Department attended and successfully completed DRE training in Arizona in 2022. Three ARIDE courses coordinated by the Washington State Patrol were held in the state in 2022. A state DRE in-service is planned for 2023.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Alaska continues to send officers for DRE training and field certification training in other states as no schools are offered within the state.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alaska	Depressants	31	15	9	13	7
	Stimulants	56	24	6	32	28
	Hallucinogens	1	0	0	1	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	0	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	60	18	6	25	26
	Inhalants	1	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	53	24	4	39	17
	Polycategory cases	60	36	25	40	22
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	115	98	59	42	51
	Total DREs	41	38	26	22	23

Arizona

In 2022, Arizona continued training officers in ARIDE, DITEP, DRE, phlebotomy, and SFST/HGN programs throughout the rural regions. Several training programs were offered to parts of the state with no DUI-trained officers, and this initiative is building the next wave of DREs.

In continuing the rollout of DRE Tablets, and with the assistance and funding provided from the Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS), nearly every DRE in the state received a tablet for entering DRE evaluations seamlessly into the Arizona DRE Database Entry Management System. This improved the ease of entering evaluations and provided much-needed information on statistics on the state's cases of impaired driving.

The Arizona GOHS hosted its 2022 DUI/DRE Law Enforcement and Prosecutor's Training Conference. The conference attracted more than 300 law enforcement officers and prosecutors along with numerous police chiefs, elected sheriffs, and agency directors from across the state. The conference provided training on legal updates, new drug trends, DRE refresher, and collision investigations.

Other Training

Arizona held 18 Phlebotomy Refresher classes around the state in 2022, with 182 students attending. The Mesa Police Department held two classes for the Arizona Department of Child Safety and two classes for the Maricopa County Adult Probation academy. The training focused on substance abuse issues stemming from the seven DRE drug categories and was taught by DRE instructors.

Interesting Cases

A DRE with the Mesa Police Department assisted with a DUI investigation leading to a major drug distribution operation. Due to the traffic stop and DUI investigation, a residential search warrant led to one of the department's largest drug seizures in history. Over 700,000 fentanyl pills and several pounds of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and other dangerous drugs were seized.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Arizona continued growing its partnership with community colleges around the state and added three additional colleges offering the Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program. These online and in-person courses offered through the colleges assist the state in expanding the Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program at an impressive rate, attracting more officers seeking this training.

The Mesa Police Department continued to provide a training facility for the state for DRE field certifications and DRE schools. The facility was also able to host states such as Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington with their field certification training requirements.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arizona	Depressants	57	49 *	279	304	212
	Stimulants	74	88 *	563	944	997
	Hallucinogens	1	3 *	5	7	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	8 *	7	12	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	75	48 *	542	721	710
	Inhalants	0	3 *	2	6	5
	Cannabis	179	215 *	781	1,012	1031
	Polycategory cases	88	NR	639	902	925
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	320	1,955 *	1,264	1,674	1,522
	Total DREs	275	287	309	312	338

Arkansas

The Arkansas DEC Program had a change in state coordinators in June 2022. During the year, Arkansas hosted two DRE schools and one DRE Symposium. IACP staff assisted the state's DEC Program in May by conducting a DRE Course Manager training session. Eight DREs were able to attend the training.

Other Training

The DEC Program partnered with the Arkansas School Safety Program and began offering DITEP classes throughout the state.

Challenges/Accomplishments

With the proposed recreational marijuana bill defeated in November 2022, Arkansas law enforcement departments have shown an increased interest in ARIDE training.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Arkansas	Depressants	129	67	33	100	179
	Stimulants	55	82	18	52	100
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	6	5	6	12	28
	Narcotic Analgesics	55	46	14	74	80
	Inhalants	4	1	0	4	5
	Cannabis	66	100	30	72	91
	Polycategory cases	53	63	42	38	43
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	257	292	170	192	189
	Total DREs	193	159	96	88	107

California

California experienced a change in DRE state coordinators in 2022 with the retirement of the former state coordinator in July. Despite the changeover, both goals of the 2021/2022 DRE grant and all but one objective were met or exceeded. Due to low enrollment related to minimum staffing issues at agencies statewide, including the California Highway Patrol (CHP), the DRE training objective fell behind schedule. There were 327 DREs trained during the year, 93 percent of the target of 350, an increase from the previous grant period. Many of the DRE field certification sites re-opened in 2022 and a new field certification site was established at the Chula Vista Police Department.

Other Training

In November 2022, the California DEC Program provided a presentation to the Orange County District Attorney's Office, which instructed new prosecutors in the elements of a DUI investigation involving a DRE. This training included an SFST familiarization workshop for approximately 25 prosecutors.

Interesting Cases

In October 2022, officers were investigating a fatal collision when a subject, driving at a high rate of speed, traveled into the scene and collided with an officer. Life-saving measures were performed on the injured officer, who had been thrown approximately 100 feet from the collision scene. The driver was placed under arrest for DUI. An experienced DRE instructor conducted a DRE evaluation and concluded that the driver was impaired by alcohol and cannabis.

Challenges/Accomplishments

As with many states, the coronavirus pandemic caused lasting effects into 2022 for California's DEC Program. The number of classes for 2022 continued to be high to accommodate smaller class sizes. Despite low staffing trends and high demand for training, the California DEC Program conducted 17 DRE schools during the year.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
California	Depressants	1,240	725	347	884	597
	Stimulants	4,480	4,873	1,614	4,821	4,405
	Hallucinogens	58	27	45	35	23
	Dissociative Anesthetics	87	67	44	74	60
	Narcotic Analgesics	2,137	2,218	613	2,128	2,206
	Inhalants	72	21	6	35	31
	Cannabis	3,086	2,849	1,125	2,847	2,285
	Polycategory cases	3,514	4,641	2,508	3,484	3,206
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	7,585	9,602	5,101	6,462	5,713
	Total DREs	1,835	1,864	1,437	1,319	1,218

Colorado

In 2022, Colorado's DEC Program was in the first fiscal year of being directed by a newly appointed state coordinator and program manager.

Colorado's DEC Program has been in a state of change since COVID-19. The Colorado program saw many DRE decertification's due to retirement, change of employment, and other career changes. State DRE numbers decreased and will likely continue to decrease as the tenure of active DREs reach retirement eligibility.

Colorado held a DRE school in April. All 15 officers completed field certification training, which for the first time was held in Mesa, Arizona. The Mesa Police Department proved to be an incredible host with 180 drug influence evaluations being conducted in four days.

Other Training

Colorado DREs were involved in numerous training programs in 2022. An ARIDE class was provided for the Rocky Mountain National Park Rangers, training 25 officers. DREs provided in-service training classes for five DRE and five SFST Instructor courses in various locations in the state. DREs were also involved in the Colorado HSO (Highway Safety Office) Safety Summit, providing training to over 100 state traffic professionals.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Colorado is working to develop a DRE callout phone app. The focus of this project is to provide all Colorado law enforcement officers with a simple and direct method to "Request a DRE." The app will allow for quick communication with DRE instructors, available DREs and state HSO personnel. Additional tracking and training will be added as identified.

Colorado received grant funding from the DUID Toolbox group that will allow for the purchase of the DRE Tablet reporting software. Additionally, Colorado has been approved by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation (TIRF) for an audit of the state's DEC Program.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Colorado	Depressants	88	55	22	41	41
	Stimulants	114	203	35	51	159
	Hallucinogens	1	7	2	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	1	2	2	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	86	106	23	38	114
	Inhalants	1	1	0	0	3
	Cannabis	179	162	57	56	117
	Polycategory cases	118	183	60	49	10
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	313	406	155	116	138
	Total DREs	197	200	179	185	122

Connecticut

During 2022, the Connecticut DEC Program held a DRE Instructor Development Course, certifying six new instructors, and a DRE school, certifying 15 new DREs. DRE field certification training for the DRE students took place in Jacksonville, Florida. Connecticut assisted in piloting the 2023 DRE curriculum as part of their DRE school.

Other Training

During the year, Connecticut DREs assisted in numerous training opportunities, which included, DRE training for the state's DMV regarding new per se laws; SFST refresher training for state prosecutors and the new cannabis laws; drug impairment training at a DRE boating seminar; DRE training and overview to police commanders; and DRE training to the state's hospital association. In addition, more ARIDE and SFST training was completed with the ease of COVID-19 restrictions.

Challenges/Accomplishments

As the result of recreational marijuana use being legalized in Connecticut, additional grant funding opportunities arose, which will allow the continued expansion of the state's DEC Program. Some of the additional funding was used to implement a DRE callout program. The callout program is still in its trial period, and the testing phase, thus far, has been successful.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Connecticut	Depressants	16	69	NR	25	77
	Stimulants	4	135	NR	24	108
	Hallucinogens	0	2	NR	1	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	18	NR	5	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	9	125	NR	49	103
	Inhalants	0	2	NR	2	3
	Cannabis	12	96	NR	22	146
	Polycategory cases	22	60	NR	33	105
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	192	146	97	104	180
	Total DREs	53	64	64	51	62

Delaware

In 2022, the Delaware DEC Program continued to expand, training 13 new DREs. DRE field certification training was completed in Philadelphia, in partnership with the Pennsylvania DUI Association. This partnership has proved to be beneficial as all 13 students completed their needed evaluations in a matter of days. Participation in impaired driving cases has continued to increase and DREs are available to assist with fatal crash investigations. Delaware's small size geographically allows a DRE to respond to any request statewide.

Other Training

The Delaware DEC Program continued to support ARIDE classes, completing five classes in 2022. Classes were held in each county and scheduled around patrol rotations to minimize overtime. The state's TSRP and toxicologists assisted with the training. Also, DREs provided DITEP classes at the annual Driver's Education in-service training.

Challenges/Accomplishments

In 2022, Delaware hosted its second statewide DRE in-service training day. It was attended by 48 of the 52 certified DREs. The DRE state coordinator, assistant state coordinator, TSRP, and the regional IACP DEC Program coordinator presented program updates and challenges faced throughout the United States. In July, the Delaware Office of Highway Safety established a new full-time position to oversee the DEC Program, resulting in the appointment of a new DRE state coordinator. This position oversees the Delaware DEC Program and assists with coordinating all impaired driving training for law enforcement in the state.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Delaware	Depressants	58	67	19	48	55
	Stimulants	74	44	24	99	130
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	12	10	3	10	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	141	145	43	188	210
	Inhalants	1	0	1	1	1
	Cannabis	77	104	21	82	83
	Polycategory cases	128	178	45	139	159
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	167	131	217	179	175
	Total DREs	34	41	47	48	52

Florida

Florida continued to host DRE schools across the state to allow for greater access to agencies. This was accomplished with subgrant funding from the State Safety Office at the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), which included reimbursement for travel costs to students and instructors. All DRE field certification trainings in the state were held in Jacksonville at the L. Hill & Associates facility, which continued to be a valuable, local resource. Florida remained fortunate to be able to provide contracts to DRE agencies through its subgrant funding from FDOT for reimbursement of 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. Though in-person sessions are scheduled and offered, attendance has diminished due to the availability and ease of the online training. Efforts continued to locate and approve additional training opportunities that will allow more flexibility for DREs to access training with value to them and the program overall.

Interesting Cases

A DRE, who is also a certified paramedic, began a drug influence evaluation, and during the preliminary eye examinations, determined the driver was suffering from a neurologic issue. This was in part due to a prior history of brain surgery for carcinoma. The driver had unequal pupils and difficulty with eye tracking. EMS transported the subject for follow-up treatment at the local hospital where it was determined the impairment was due to the driver's baseline neurological status due to his past medical history, and not due to drug impairment.

In another case, a DRE responded to complete a drug influence evaluation. The driver was lethargic and had difficulty forming responses to questions by the DRE. The DRE determined the impairment was most likely

caused by prior injuries that resulted in significant learning, processing, and reactionary delays. Though no medical follow-up was done, the driver was referred to the state's Driver License Medical Board for a medical review of his driver privilege.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Florida has seen some success in its ongoing efforts in recruitment through contact with non-DRE agencies and its DRE Preparatory online course. Current DREs remain the greatest proponents for the program and the recruitment goals.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Florida	Depressants	275	327	209	530	306
	Stimulants	224	341	191	510	418
	Hallucinogens	6	9	11	9	8
	Dissociative Anesthetics	8	24	18	35	7
	Narcotic Analgesics	241	321	162	474	347
	Inhalants	4	2	9	7	0
	Cannabis	353	537	297	740	414
	Polycategory cases	328	604	647	748	455
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	516	822	736	915	509
	Total DREs	317	341	317	383	370

Georgia

Georgia had a successful year in 2022 with an increase in the number of law enforcement officers trained at almost every metric. Most important, the number of DREs increased from 172 at the end of 2021 to 211 at the end of 2022. Law Enforcement Phlebotomy was implemented in late 2021, but the majority (six) of the classes were conducted in 2022 with 96 officers being trained as phlebotomists. The initial grant for law enforcement phlebotomy was renewed through the state HSO with six more classes scheduled for fiscal year 2023.

Other Training

The Georgia DRE state coordinator presented the full 24-hour SFST course (including two alcohol workshops) to 98 probate (traffic court) judges at their annual conference. The training involved the Georgia State Patrol, Athens-Clarke County Police Department, and the University of Georgia Police Department.

The Georgia DEC Program and the School Resource Officer (SRO) program built a partnership to include drug impairment signs and symptoms training for SROs to use within their respective schools.

Interesting Cases

A Georgia DRE was utilized in a sexual battery case in local superior court (felony-level court) as an expert witness on the effects of alcohol and "date rape" drugs. The prosecution used the DRE to explain to the jury signs and symptoms of someone under the influence of substantial amounts of alcohol and date rape drugs.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Georgia	Depressants	168	96	111	185	195
	Stimulants	166	117	123	238	391
	Hallucinogens	6	0	3	9	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	1	2	18	28
	Narcotic Analgesics	131	98	43	128	216
	Inhalants	3	3	1	3	6
	Cannabis	287	179	193	347	399
	Polycategory cases	219	250	285	295	424
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	420	363	218	306	227
	Total DREs	325	250	157	172	211

Hawaii

Hawaii's DEC Program experienced some accomplishments and challenges in 2022. The legislature addressed a loophole in the DUI laws, but staffing shortages, court rulings, and the residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the DEC Program. Additionally, law enforcement saw an increase in refusals to participate in DRE drug influence evaluations and/or submittal of toxicology samples.

Other training

The Honolulu Police Department conducted four training courses for the City and County of Honolulu city managers. These courses were tailored to city and county supervisors to provide them with information and skills to identify employees who may be under the influence of drugs while performing their duties.

Interesting Cases

A DUI stop and DRE drug influence evaluation led to the driver becoming an informant for a large investigation of rainbow fentanyl distribution. The investigation and the resulting arrests were a collaboration between various agencies, including the county police department, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and the Department of Homeland Security Investigation.

Challenges/Accomplishments

A concerning challenge in Hawaii is an increasing trend in refusals by suspected impaired drivers to participate in DRE drug influence evaluations and/or submit a toxicological sample for analysis.

A major accomplishment in 2022 was the approval by the Hawaii legislature of the wording "any impairing substance" being added to the state's DUI statute. After numerous attempts, it was finally passed in 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hawaii	Depressants	18	3	13	14	3
	Stimulants	30	27	36	44	33
	Hallucinogens	0	1	4	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	7	10	15	13	15
	Inhalants	0	0	3	0	0
	Cannabis	53	48	84	64	51
	Polycategory cases	23	24	48	35	23
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	86	51	89	51	52
	Total DREs	59	47	49	58	61

Idaho

With the Idaho state coordinator on unexpected medical leave late in the calendar year, a former DRE state coordinator with the Idaho State Police and the IACP TAP Western Region Coordinator provided administrative assistance in processing recertifications and other DRE-related matters.

Idaho completed one DRE school in 2022. The DRE field certification training was completed using the Washoe County Jail DRE field site in Reno, Nevada.

Other Training

Two classes of basic drug signs for Idaho Department of Health and Welfare supervisors were held during the year with more than 200 people attending the training.

Idaho DREs continued to assist three state universities with SFST training for law enforcement officer academies. One of Idaho's ARIDE classes during the year was a combined school between Oregon and Idaho and utilized instructors from both states and was the first-ever combined state ARIDE training event Idaho DREs attended.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The state's law enforcement phlebotomy program continued to grow in 2022. The biggest challenge facing Idaho is in the recruitment and retention of DREs. Staffing levels at all departments continued to be a challenge in retaining and getting new DRE students. Also, Idaho does not have a centralized callout system, so this is handled on an agency-by-agency basis.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Idaho	Depressants	192	84	NR	157	93
	Stimulants	233	90	NR	249	188
	Hallucinogens	1	2	NR	3	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	2	NR	3	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	176	58	NR	105	129
	Inhalants	3	2	NR	2	0
	Cannabis	211	111	NR	205	125
	Polycategory cases	246	211	57	212	163
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	615	452	425	464	297
	Total DREs	116	119	119	108	101

Illinois

During 2022, SFST was taught in all Illinois police academies to the basic law enforcement classes. Additionally, ARIDE was taught to Illinois State Police (ISP) troopers statewide. The ISP received a second grant to fund an additional DRE school for troopers and local officers. Scheduled DRE schools are taught at rotating areas of the state, while DRE field certification trainings were conducted in Macon County through the probation department and local treatment facility. Chicago Police Department has shown interest in the DEC Program and has a DRE instructor at their training center with several ARIDE classes scheduled in 2023.

Other Training

DRE instructors assisted with the Midwest Impaired Driving Symposium; a three-day event that had not been held since 2019. DRE instructors created DRE Skills Development Training focused on increasing DRE knowledge of research studies and correct verbal articulation to frequent questions and defense challenges. Over half of Illinois DREs attended the two sessions. Two instructors made community presentations on drugs in the workplace and a version of DITEP for school nurses and administrators.

Interesting Cases

A DRE related the importance of being called to a fatal traffic crash in which the offending driver suffered a broken femur and was hospitalized and unable to complete SFSTs. The odor of cannabis was present in the driver's car, so the DRE responded to the hospital where he gathered vital signs but no psychophysical tests. The DRE knew to obtain the hospital blood for crime lab analysis and the results led to a conviction. Without the DRE's knowledge, the driver may never have been charged.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The major challenges to the DRE and ARIDE training in Illinois are lack of staffing at all agencies, leading to the cancellation of training classes due to low enrollment, and a lingering attitude to limit traffic stops (due to the previous COVID-19 threat). Several agencies still do not allow DRE callouts for an evaluation and instead call neighboring departments looking for an on-duty DRE to respond.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Illinois	Depressants	102	150	98	305	240
	Stimulants	39	46	18	81	104
	Hallucinogens	1	0	0	4	8
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	4	2	5	24
	Narcotic Analgesics	50	111	48	148	110
	Inhalants	2	1	0	2	5
	Cannabis	72	119	60	215	230
	Polycategory cases	80	111	75	145	168
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	294	309	155	204	198
	Total DREs	137	138	122	159	164

Indiana

In 2022, Indiana conducted two DRE schools adding 38 new DREs. Fourteen of the newly certified DREs were from agencies previously having none. DRE field certification training was conducted in Jacksonville, Florida, where a forensic toxicologist from the Indiana State Department of Toxicology also attended the training. The opportunity to see drug influence evaluations done in the field was invaluable to the toxicology partner. Additionally, the information exchange with students and instructors was extremely beneficial.

Other Training

During the year, Indiana increased ARIDE courses with 23 classes and 393 students trained. This represents a nearly 40 percent increase in the number of officers trained from the previous year.

In December a presentation was done at the Indiana State Department of Toxicology's Regional Meeting. The focus was "An Overview of the DEC Program in Indiana."

Challenges/Accomplishments

In April, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) sponsored and hosted the first ever Indiana Traffic Safety Conference. More than 230 officers, toxicologists, prosecutors, and highway safety specialists were in attendance. Subject matter experts from across the United States covered topics including legal updates, drug trends, toxicology updates and roadway safety training.

Indiana presented on the state's Roadside Oral Fluid Study at the 2022 IACP IDTS Conference. The year also saw an expansion of the Roadside Oral Fluid program with additional handheld units being deployed in the field. By year's end there were approximately 200 units in use statewide.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Indiana	Depressants	108	48	NR	101	323
	Stimulants	74	57	NR	98	328
	Hallucinogens	1	1	NR	0	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	1	NR	1	18
	Narcotic Analgesics	79	86	NR	83	305
	Inhalants	3	0	NR	3	8
	Cannabis	155	99	NR	187	538
	Polycategory cases	81	105	57	50	166
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	381	425	51	523	662
	Total DREs	203	228	218	195	186

Iowa

In 2022, the Iowa DEC Program was finally back to full speed after the slowdown in 2020 and 2021 due to the coronavirus pandemic. For the first time ever, Iowa will hold two DRE schools in 2023 instead of the traditional one school per year. The goal is to increase the number of DREs statewide over the next couple of years from 114 to 150. A DRE Instructor Development Course is also planned in 2023.

Other Training

Working with the Iowa Attorney General's Office and the state TSRP, the Iowa DEC Program presented a one-day drug impaired driving training presentation and alcohol workshop at the annual Prosecuting Attorney's Training Conference. Over 170 prosecutors attended the 8-hour classroom portion, and 123 prosecutors attended the alcohol workshop, which was held after the classroom training. During the alcohol workshop the prosecutors observed and learned from DRE instructors and experienced DREs while the DREs performed the testing on the volunteer drinkers. The training was very well received by the prosecutors.

Challenges/Accomplishments

In 2023, Iowa will be rolling out a third-party data reporting and collection system for all DREs. This will assist them with time saved and more accurate reporting into the NHTSA National DRE Data System.

Iowa continues to move forward with obtaining search warrants for repeat offenders and serious injury/fatal crashes involving a suspected drug- or alcohol-impaired driver as opposed to only using implied consent as was previous customary practice. This change eliminates test refusals under implied consent and ensures obtaining toxicology specimens in these most egregious cases to gather all the evidence needed for successful prosecution.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Iowa	Depressants	165	137	90	106	103
	Stimulants	311	418	218	359	357
	Hallucinogens	6	7	3	7	13
	Dissociative Anesthetics	6	12	4	8	8
	Narcotic Analgesics	102	102	46	115	131
	Inhalants	8	1	4	3	9
	Cannabis	572	524	315	463	472
	Polycategory cases	246	306	194	247	249
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	910	1,003	665	622	644
	Total DREs	129	125	105	106	114

Kansas

Kansas DREs continued to be increasingly called on to address drug use across the state. During the year, Kansas DREs continued to be used in education of school districts, community programs, and many other groups. The DEC Program was called on to create an education program for social workers and probation officers. Additionally, DREs developed and instructed a drug impairment recognition class for school bus drivers.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Kansas was finally approved to institute an improved version of a DRE callout system that will be hosted within the Kansas Highway Patrol dispatch center. Currently, DREs rely on phone calls to respond to callout evaluation requests. This new system will use groups and will be able to reach of a broader group of DREs when needed.

Kansas was approved to move forward with the roadside oral fluid preliminary screening device. A device has been approved and the regulations are being put in place to utilize the device across the state for preliminary screening. Another accomplishment of the year was hosting a prosecutor conference where over 150 prosecutors and law enforcement officers attended the DUI training.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kansas	Depressants	58	65	189	144	169
	Stimulants	164	179	128	161	190
	Hallucinogens	1	1	4	4	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	4	9	12	21
	Narcotic Analgesics	39	68	88	78	134
	Inhalants	2	2	7	4	1
	Cannabis	170	139	241	289	295
	Polycategory cases	212	16	71	168	228
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	413	498	507	337	322
	Total DREs	88	80	70	77	91

Kentucky

In 2022, Kentucky maintained a strong presence in combating impaired driving by hosting 13 ARIDE courses and two DRE schools that added 21 new DREs. This was the first time Kentucky has held two DRE schools in a single year and trained the most officers ever in ARIDE. Kentucky continued to utilize the Jacksonville, Florida, DRE field certification training site for field certifications and has since 2019. Offering overtime reimbursement for DRE callouts continued in 2022, which is the second year of doing so. This practice has helped in recruiting new DREs when it comes to providing DRE drug influence evaluations to other agencies besides their own.

Other Training

Kentucky added three additional DRE instructors in 2022 and held an SFST Instructor Development Course for each of the state's five academies. This was a great accomplishment ensuring all SFST training within Kentucky be the NHTSA/IACP approved SFST course. DREs also presented in three New Chiefs and Sheriffs courses and three Police Executive Command courses put on by the Department of Criminal Justice. The Kentucky DEC Program also assisted with and instructed in the Prosecuting the Drugged Driver and Prosecutorial Courtroom Success course, which included a joint training with Ohio.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Kentucky's biggest accomplishments were synchronizing all five police academies in the SFST practitioner instruction and establishing a relationship between the academy's administration and the DEC Program state coordinator. Another accomplishment was securing funding from the Kentucky Office of Highway Safety for additional training in 2023.

A challenge continues to be establishing a better callout system for the Kentucky DREs. Additionally, the state could benefit from a law enforcement phlebotomy program to assist with blood draws when medical personnel are not readily available or for when a blood draw is refused.

Accomplishments and Challenges

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

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kentucky	Depressants	25	51	85	46	52
	Stimulants	12	124	140	53	97
	Hallucinogens	0	6	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	5	2	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	14	74	88	70	83
	Inhalants	0	4	0	3	2
	Cannabis	19	106	157	68	101
	Polycategory cases	14	NR	122	74	94
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	48	62	240	107	95
	Total DREs	62	59	53	48	59

Louisiana

In 2022, Louisiana held two DRE schools, one funded by a Drug Impaired Driving Enforcement Training (DIDET) contract from the IACP and the other with state grant funds. Through the training, 21 new DREs were certified, and two new DRE instructors were added to the state's instructor cadre.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Louisiana	Depressants	125	25	10	67	70
	Stimulants	230	61	3	113	152
	Hallucinogens	1	0	1	0	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	12	6	2	2	51
	Narcotic Analgesics	138	33	10	78	128
	Inhalants	2	0	0	1	5
	Cannabis	369	61	15	140	223
	Polycategory cases	321	70	33	121	196
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	229	86	86	76	157
	Total DREs	140	139	110	105	115

Maine

In 2002, Maine DRE drug influence evaluations decreased slightly resulting in a review of potential causes for the decrease. The Maine DEC Program maintained around 90 DREs, which has been the average for the past several years.

A DRE school was held in 2022 and the DRE field certification training was completed in Jacksonville, Florida. The school assisted in maintaining the number of certified DREs in the state. Maine continued to offer callout and court reimbursement for DREs that are off duty and called to perform an evaluation. Reimbursement is through a grant with the Maine Bureau of Highway Safety. Maine continued to offer a Law Enforcement Phlebotomy course to train officers to draw blood in impaired driving cases. In 2022, the Maine Impaired Driving Enforcement Task Force continued to meet regularly to discuss challenges and solutions related to the state's impaired driving enforcement programs.

Other Training

Maine continued to offer SFST training to the state's law enforcement cadets as part of their basic academy training. Online training opportunities for the state's Breath Testing Device Re-certification and SFST Refresher training was developed.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Maine's Health and Environmental Testing Lab continued to both address the increase in the number of blood samples and to resolve the backlog of urine samples for drug-impaired driving cases. The goal is to transition to blood testing at some point in the future when there are adequate phlebotomists to meet the need.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maine	Depressants	230	106	65	184	144
	Stimulants	127	69	76	161	180
	Hallucinogens	5	0	1	6	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	0	0	5	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	250	124	123	263	296
	Inhalants	4	1	2	0	3
	Cannabis	229	113	93	209	218
	Polycategory cases	267	281	268	272	285
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	526	553	542	583	474
	Total DREs	103	110	106	90	91

Maryland

Maryland increased the total number of DREs in 2022 from 181 in 2021 up to 185. Out-of-state DRE certification training continued in cooperation with the Pennsylvania DUI Association in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Two DRE schools were completed in 2022 with 19 new DREs completing their initial certification. All DRE candidates exceeded the minimum number of training evaluations in the two days allotted for each student.

Other Training

Maryland hosted its second State DRE Conference with 123 of the state's DREs attending. Training topics included Identification of Medical Impairment, Recording Evidence and Body Worn Cameras, Cannabis Workshops, MVA Medical Re-evaluations, DRE Reconstruction, DELTA Plus and DRE Data Collection.

Maryland DRE instructors continued to assist the Maryland State's Attorneys Association and the Maryland Highway Safety Office by providing drug-impaired driving enforcement training and familiarization with the DEC Program. Maryland DRE instructors continued to offer Cannabis Impairment Detection Workshops (green labs) throughout the state to improve in the identification of cannabis-impaired drivers.

Challenges/Accomplishments

A DRE from the Montgomery County Police Department was recognized by the Maryland Highway Safety Office as the state's DRE of the Year for her nationally recognized work on Cannabis Impairment Workshops (green labs).

A *Wall Street Journal* reporter attended and published an article related to Cannabis Workshops held by Maryland DREs. The article highlighted law enforcement's approach to detecting cannabis-impaired drivers.

In April 2022, Maryland DRE instructors supported drug-impaired driving training for local and federal law enforcement agencies at the Pentagon.

Maryland's DRE data collection system was implemented on January 1, 2022, and is near completion.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maryland	Depressants	315	390	364	295	158
	Stimulants	120	228	206	181	108
	Hallucinogens	3	3	8	1	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	62	69	74	60	33
	Narcotic Analgesics	345	518	517	405	206
	Inhalants	4	5	6	4	1
	Cannabis	186	244	231	201	12
	Polycategory cases	426	538	527	439	348
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	863	1,192	1,124	1,035	640
	Total DREs	168	184	163	181	185

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts DEC Program continued to work through the lingering challenges of COVID-19 in 2022. One DRE school was held with DRE field certification training completed at the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, field certification site. Efforts continued during the year to expand as a program in providing educational classes to members of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, Alcohol and Drug Treatment Centers, as well as emergency department staff and school nurses. The Massachusetts DEC Program continued the use of an existing DRE callout system, while also implementing a new regional callout system in 2022. The new system uses regional law enforcement council departments as points of contact and localized DREs to respond to callouts. The Massachusetts DEC Program is one of four state programs involved in a pilot program that will assist DEC Programs in a statewide callout system that will make DREs available in a fair and equitable manner while better serving the requesting agencies.

Other Training

Members of the Massachusetts DEC Program provided training for members of the Massachusetts District Attorneys Association on the use of a DRE in an Operating Under the Influence of Drugs case, as well as an overview of the 12-step DRE drug influence evaluation process. Blocks of instruction were also delivered to local school districts and members of the community focusing on current drug trends, physical and clinical signs of impairment, and drug paraphernalia.

Interesting Cases

Massachusetts DREs started responding to serious injury and fatal motor vehicle crashes as well as motor vehicle vs. pedestrian crashes, where the use of drugs and/or alcohol is suspected or indicated by evidence identified on the scene.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The Massachusetts DEC Program is working in partnership with Toxcel and NHTSA in a pilot program, focusing on two areas: a statewide callout system that will allow agencies to contact one call center to provide information and request a DRE response, and upgrading all DRE tablets with an operating system that will allow for updates from a contracted software and data collection provider, as well as additional functions in the future.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Massachusetts	Depressants	146	140	38	35	38
	Stimulants	44	58	30	25	47
	Hallucinogens	2	0	0	0	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	9	14	3	3	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	165	121	59	59	65
	Inhalants	2	0	4	0	3
	Cannabis	120	176	55	51	70
	Polycategory cases	144	140	42	40	58
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	378	536	247	138	85
	Total DREs	148	145	121	111	105

Michigan

In 2022, Michigan held two DRE schools. DRE field certification training was conducted in Jacksonville, Florida. Michigan continued its DRE callout program, with several new agencies participating.

Other Training

Michigan DRE instructors assisted the state's TSRP with several Cops in Court, and New Prosecutor training classes. Michigan did not provide the normal continuing education training course in 2022 but did provide links to several online DRE trainings.

Interesting Cases

A DRE instructor from the Ottawa County Sheriff's Department conducted a DRE evaluation on a subject who crashed her car into an ice-covered pond, killing her three children. The DRE concluded that the driver was under the influence of a narcotic analgesic. He was also able to determine that she took her own prescription, and purchased and took additional doses of the same medication.

In another case, the DRE state coordinator responded at a local prosecutor's request to conduct a DRE evaluation on a driver involved in a collision with a downed tree, which resulted in the death of a Michigan road commission worker. The evaluation confirmed that the driver was impaired by alcohol.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Michigan's biggest challenge of 2022 was preparing for the departure of the state's long-time DRE state coordinator. The former state coordinator worked extensively with the SFST and ARIDE program coordinator to ensure a smooth transition.

Michigan also had a court of appeals ruling that a DRE could not testify that someone was under the influence of marijuana. That case was appealed and is pending the state's supreme court's decision.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Michigan	Depressants	218	167	155	133	173
	Stimulants	259	588	198	143	405
	Hallucinogens	5	2	9	6	8
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	7	3	2	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	209	262	179	154	260
	Inhalants	6	6	3	6	3
	Cannabis	358	614	297	217	388
	Polycategory cases	254	416	320	196	488
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	656	718	761	473	352
	Total DREs	111	157	144	119	124

Minnesota

Through 2022, Minnesota had 256 certified DREs representing 121 different agencies in the state. Of those, 132 were SFST instructors and 71 were DRE instructors. In 2022, 67 percent of enforcement evaluations were classified by DREs as polydrug or polycategory cases. Minnesota DREs opinions in 2022 were supported by toxicology 94 percent of the time. Minnesota is working to add a third phlebotomy course in a new location in the state. Recent legalization of edible cannabinoids has caused numerous traffic safety issues and a higher demand for law enforcement training on drug-impaired driving.

Interesting Cases

The Minnesota DRE state coordinator conducted several post-incident review cases. This process is new for Minnesota, and its applicability is still being assessed.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Minnesota's biggest challenge in 2022 came with the legalization of edible cannabinoids. There has been much confusion regarding the new law, accompanied by minimal regulation over production and retail sales. Minnesota has continued to work diligently on training both prosecutors and judges on drug-impaired driving. Thus far, the training and presentations have been very well received.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Minnesota	Depressants	200	175	84	84	102
	Stimulants	416	583	272	340	421
	Hallucinogens	3	15	2	7	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	19	14	11	10	43
	Narcotic Analgesics	219	276	136	280	397
	Inhalants	7	4	2	3	1
	Cannabis	288	457	138	185	104
	Polycategory cases	332	552	387	288	407
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	698	794	582	356	207
	Total DREs	239	277	216	254	256

Mississippi

In 2022, the Mississippi DEC Program conducted DRE field certification training in Jacksonville, Florida, but is considering a change for the next school. DREs in the state are organized by Mississippi Highway Patrol troop districts and are listed on the DEC Program website with contact information for anyone who may need to contact a DRE.

Other Training

Mississippi conducted a DUI panel, primarily focused on drug impairment, at the state's prosecutors and judges conference.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Mississippi received grant funds through the Oxford Police Department (OPD) to start a phlebotomy training program. There are currently eight law enforcement phlebotomists with OPD.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mississippi	Depressants	43	29	29	21	7
	Stimulants	25	121	82	139	186
	Hallucinogens	1	1	0	6	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	0	3	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	27	43	46	42	55
	Inhalants	0	2	1	0	0
	Cannabis	62	219	189	115	202
	Polycategory cases	58	110	113	94	72
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	52	227	261	93	220
	Total DREs	26	36	47	49	58

Missouri

Despite efforts to the contrary, Missouri ended with a slight reduction in the number of state DREs to 154 DREs. Two DRE schools were conducted in 2022, certifying 20 new DREs. DRE field certifications for the first school were completed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and were highly successful. And due to significant efforts from the DRE instructors, the second school completed their DRE field certification training in Missouri. Missouri continued to offer a statewide DRE callout program; however, it was underutilized with just 29 calls. Additional efforts are underway to get the message out to rural areas of the state about the system.

Other Training

The Missouri TSRP conducted several classes on marijuana impairment with the recent medical and recreational marijuana use passing in the November election. In 2022, the Drugs That Impair mini-session training for patrol officers was reintroduced in the state.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Missouri secured funding to begin a Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program pilot, which commenced in October 2022. This was made possible primarily due to a yearlong effort by the state's Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program Task Force. Missouri will be sending 11 officers to Arizona to be trained in the phlebotomy program in 2023. Plans are underway to have the training in state for the next grant year.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Missouri	Depressants	267	317	NR	240	167
	Stimulants	178	305	NR	259	199
	Hallucinogens	1	7	NR	13	11
	Dissociative Anesthetics	15	15	NR	21	32
	Narcotic Analgesics	198	268	NR	195	248
	Inhalants	4	5	NR	7	7
	Cannabis	328	465	NR	360	333
	Polycategory cases	259	16	NR	296	266
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	570	601	0	491	477
	Total DREs	174	188	158	164	154

Montana

The Montana DEC Program had a successful year in 2022. DRE field certification training from the 2021 DRE school took place in January 2022, at the Mesa, Arizona, Police Department. All eight officers successfully completed the requirements to become certified DREs and helped to expand access to DREs across the state. With the addition of the eight DREs from the 2021 DRE school, the Montana program was able to keep up with the rate of attrition and keep a similar number of DREs in the program compared to 2021.

Typically, Montana has only enough funding to conduct one DRE school every other year. However, utilizing an IACP DIDET grant, an additional DRE school was held in April with the DRE field certification training again held in Mesa, Arizona. All eight officers successfully completed the certification requirements. A Montana toxicologist and the state's newly appointed TSRP audited the course.

Other Training

The Montana DRE state coordinator conducted other trainings outside of the primary impaired driving law enforcement training programs. Three presentations were conducted with the first-year athletes at Montana State University about drug- and alcohol-impaired driving. Two other presentations on drug-impaired driving were conducted for the clerks of the Montana Courts of Limited Jurisdiction and for the Montana Department of Transportation Annual Highway Safety meeting.

Interesting Cases

On December 23, 2022, a DRE in Billings, Montana, was called to assist with a traffic stop involving a suspected drug-impaired driver. The driver was arrested for DUI and after performing a drug influence evaluation, the DRE's opinion was the driver was under the influence of a CNS stimulant and narcotic analgesics. A subsequent search of the vehicle yielded 630 fentanyl pills and 11.45 grams of methamphetamine. The driver was also wanted for questioning in an overdose death in Livingston, Montana, related to fentanyl.

Challenges/Accomplishments

In 2022, the Montana DEC Program had another major accomplishment receiving a second IACP DIDET grant which allowed the state to conduct an additional DRE school. This allowed the program to add more DREs who will help with the traffic safety challenges due to the legalization of recreational marijuana and the increase in cannabis DUI cases. Another significant accomplishment for Montana in 2022 was getting a new TSRP that will also assist the DEC Program with the traffic safety challenges drug-impaired driving brings.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Montana	Depressants	52	22	33	31	36
	Stimulants	107	43	108	170	169
	Hallucinogens	1	1	3	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	0	0	2	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	33	22	36	73	71
	Inhalants	0	1	2	2	2
	Cannabis	91	66	90	102	149
	Polycategory cases	62	45	82	80	137
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	178	179	170	175	199
	Total DREs	65	53	52	59	61

Nebraska

In January of 2022, a new DEC Program state coordinator was appointed in Nebraska, taking over for the highway safety administrator, who had been the interim DEC Program state coordinator. In 2022, Nebraska certified 11 new DRE officers, and successfully completed SFST and ARIDE training. Most SFST courses in Nebraska were conducted by DRE instructors along with DREs who are SFST instructors. Classes were also audited by the state SFST Training Coordinator.

Other Training

In November, the Nebraska DOT - Highway Safety Office sponsored a DRE update training. The training included presentations from Nebraska, Wyoming, and Texas TSRPs. Additionally, a representative from the Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) Criminalistics Laboratory presented information at the event as well as several Nebraska DRE instructors. The event was highly successful with 69 DREs, 11 prosecutors, and two technicians from the NSP crime lab attending. Attendees received completion certificates for eight certified training credit hours. Mock DRE evaluations were conducted for those needing recertification. In addition, 13 DREs from seven law enforcement agencies attended and earned training credits at the IACP IDTS Conference held in San Antonio, Texas.

Challenges/Accomplishments

For the first time, the Nebraska DEC Program recognized and gave awards for Nebraska DRE of the Year, Nebraska DRE Instructor of the Year, and Prosecutor of the Year.

Nebraska challenges included recruitment for ARIDE and DRE training due to a lower number of law enforcement agency hires, as well as officers not meeting experience or other requirements for the training. Retention of DREs is also a challenge due to retirements and promotions within law enforcement agencies.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nebraska	Depressants	124	50	62	147	108
	Stimulants	103	62	41	166	171
	Hallucinogens	1	0	2	6	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	14	1	4	8	9
	Narcotic Analgesics	40	16	21	47	53
	Inhalants	10	4	3	8	11
	Cannabis	230	96	88	336	314
	Polycategory cases	122	58	97	160	160
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	444	252	307	355	405
	Total DREs	101	85	93	87	87

Nevada

In 2022, the Nevada POST required both SFST and ARIDE training to be certified as a Category 1 Peace Officer. In 2022, there were 498 new officers trained in Nevada. There were also five additional ARIDE classes conducted with 60 officers trained. Low staffing levels at most of Nevada's law enforcement agencies continued to be an obstacle for the DEC Program, therefore, only one DRE school for eight students was conducted in 2022. Two other scheduled DRE schools were cancelled due to low enrollment. With the addition of a dedicated ARIDE/DRE training coordinator, it is hoped that the position will assist in facilitating training classes and develop recertification training to help with retention of current DREs.

Other Training

Other than SFST, ARIDE, and DRE, no other specialized training occurred in 2022. There is momentum for green lab training, which will be explored in 2023.

Interesting Cases

In April 2022 in Las Vegas, a vehicle struck a motorcycle, causing serious injuries. The motorcycle became lodged underneath the vehicle, and the vehicle continued to travel for approximately one mile before stopping. The driver exited the vehicle with a bow and arrow and began shooting arrows at passing vehicles. The driver then fled on foot across the interstate. He was found hiding in a garbage dumpster a short time later and apprehended. After arresting the driver, a DRE drug influence evaluation was conducted. The driver was found to be under the influence of a CNS stimulant, which was later supported by toxicology. During the evaluation, the driver claimed he struck the motorcycle on purpose because he believed it to be the man who murdered his father in another state over 10 years earlier. He said when he stopped, he thought vehicles were circling him, so he shot arrows at them to scare them away. The driver was additionally charged with felony DUI and attempted murder.

Challenges/Accomplishments

A Nevada State Police trooper was recognized as the DRE of the Year at the 2022 IACP IDTS Conference. The trooper retired in 2022 and was hired as the ARIDE/DRE training coordinator for Nevada.

Grant funding was utilized to have a DRE assigned to commercial vehicle safety inspection sites. It only happened once in 2022, though Nevada is working to expand this program in 2023. Challenges continue to be low staffing levels at law enforcement agencies. Nevada held only one DRE school in 2022, with two cancelled due to low registration numbers.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nevada	Depressants	28	21	1	40	8
	Stimulants	54	65	3	109	29
	Hallucinogens	1	4	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	0	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	37	32	0	42	9
	Inhalants	1	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	86	54	4	80	31
	Polycategory cases	51	53	11	99	21
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	131	86	20	154	13
	Total DREs	108	105	63	75	85

New Hampshire

New Hampshire saw the appointment of a new DEC Program state coordinator in 2022. The new coordinator transitioned well and became more familiar with his role and responsibilities. One DRE school was held during the year, training 12 new DREs in the state. New Hampshire implemented a DRE callout system, maintained by the state police, allowing all law enforcement agencies to request a DRE when needed. Callout reimbursement was implemented to compensate agencies when a DRE is called out to assist another agency.

Other Training

New Hampshire conducted an eight-hour DRE in-service class where DREs taught updates based on information learned at the IACP IDTS Conference. An out-of-state instructor was also utilized to teach a two-hour training session to the DREs.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The New Hampshire Office of Highway Safety recognized three DREs and one trooper for their efforts in combatting impaired driving in 2022.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
New Hampshire	Depressants	30	18	11	15	47
	Stimulants	61	180	4	17	124
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	0	0	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	72	77	14	24	110
	Inhalants	2	1	1	0	0
	Cannabis	38	75	6	16	89
	Polycategory cases	52	117	22	20	106
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	110	126	63	58	61
	Total DREs	86	93	84	60	60

New Jersey

New Jersey held three DRE schools, certifying 61 new DREs in 2022. DRE field certification training was completed in Camden and Paterson. New Jersey also held one DRE Instructor Development Course, training 12 new instructors. Additionally, one DITEP course, 23 ARIDE classes, and 30 SFST classes were held in 2022.

Other Training

During the year, New Jersey held 30 Drug-Impaired Driving classes, training 477 officers. The course provided familiarization in the administration of the SFSTs and in identifying indicators of drug impairment to inexperienced law enforcement officers.

Interesting Cases

The *State v. Olenowski*, New Jersey Supreme Court Frye hearing was held in the fall/winter of 2021 and continued into 2022, concluding on January 18, 2022. The special master assigned to the case provided his findings to the supreme court in which he concluded that DRE testimony is reliable. The case was sent back to the judge to apply *Daubert* as the court considers applying that standard in criminal cases in the future.

Challenges/Accomplishments

DRE report reviews have been a challenge in New Jersey. Therefore, continued oversight through the ITSMR report review algorithm is being explored with the goal of achieving 100 percent reviews.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
New Jersey	Depressants	740	399	495	521	421
	Stimulants	591	356	303	490	463
	Hallucinogens	11	2	12	5	10
	Dissociative Anesthetics	55	48	39	77	82
	Narcotic Analgesics	1,166	659	720	978	929
	Inhalants	6	4	6	5	8
	Cannabis	516	274	394	564	583
	Polycategory cases	978	1,010	610	878	821
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,791	1,557	1,239	1,423	1,247
	Total DREs	491	539	462	493	490

New Mexico

In 2022, there was a change in the DRE state coordinator position in New Mexico. Also in 2022, New Mexico recreational cannabis retail sales began. The New Mexico DEC Program met with the media numerous times to clarify drug-impaired driving enforcement training for officers within the DEC Program. The media was present during the New Mexico April 2022 DRE school speaking with various DRE instructors about the training. DRE field certification training was held in Mesa, Arizona, where all 16 officers completed their training evaluations.

During the year, the New Mexico DEC Program conducted 16 ARIDE classes training 186 students. This gave New Mexico 170 newly trained officers/prosecutors in ARIDE. The New Mexico DEC Program, with the New Mexico DOT program administrator, considered different ideas to help smaller agencies with training and making it more accessible to pueblos. Outreach efforts to these areas added many new ARIDE-trained

officers and aided in the planning process for ARIDE classes for 2023. During the year, the New Mexico DEC Program began sending emails to New Mexico law enforcement agencies reminding them of drug-impaired driving enforcement training available to their agency.

Other Training

In June 2022, the New Mexico DEC Program collaborated with Southwest Training Consulting for a joint DRE recertification and SFST instructor update symposium. In September 2022, the New Mexico DEC Program collaborated with the Administrative Office of District Attorneys (AODA) and the Attorney General's Office for the annual DWI conference and provided a presentation on ARIDE, the role of a DRE, and a mock trial with DRE testimony. Conference attendees were prosecutors and law enforcement officers. Other training was provided to the Otero County DWI program and the state judges conference on DRE and ARIDE.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The New Mexico DRE Committee continues to work with prosecutors in the state regarding courtroom DRE testimony and legal decisions that prohibit HGN testimony.

Personnel shortages across the state make it difficult to fill seats for some of the ARIDE courses, although the interest in the training remains high. Taking training to smaller agencies and areas closer to the pueblos has helped in getting additional officers trained and changing the mindset of officers previously uninterested in DRE training.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
New Mexico	Depressants	61	35	33	84	49
	Stimulants	56	60	29	232	147
	Hallucinogens	2	0	0	0	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	4	2	1	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	35	34	32	108	167
	Inhalants	0	0	1	6	4
	Cannabis	74	68	35	460	173
	Polycategory cases	44	84	39	172	161
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	211	247	164	194	178
	Total DREs	67	72	57	65	68

New York

Due to the legalization of cannabis, New York increased the number of DRE schools held per year. During 2022, six schools were held, which is double from prior years. The number of DREs significantly increased, going from 345 certified DREs at the end of 2021 to 432 at the end of 2022. Grant funding allowed New York to continue reimbursing for DRE callouts throughout the state. The funding also allowed for the agencies of officers attending DRE or ARIDE training to get their salary reimbursed, including overtime.

Other Training

DRE instructors provided training at judicial seminars regarding the DRE process and explained the DRE evaluation paperwork.

Interesting Cases

In August, a DRE with the Wyoming County Sheriff's Office was involved in a DUI investigation that resulted in the seizure of 11 pounds of cannabis, a stolen wallet, and eight fraudulent unemployment benefit cards linked to over \$400,000 worth of fraud.

Challenges/Accomplishments

New York has started to see challenges in getting enough qualified candidates to fill DRE schools since increasing the number of classes being offered. The number of certified DREs in the state has more than doubled in the last five years.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
New York	Depressants	393	1,100	898	976	611
	Stimulants	265	984	764	823	993
	Hallucinogens	10	31	18	21	18
	Dissociative Anesthetics	28	74	66	68	57
	Narcotic Analgesics	389	1,254	1,013	1,244	1,427
	Inhalants	2	10	3	4	4
	Cannabis	565	1,485	1,171	1,247	1,018
	Polycategory cases	746	1,032	1,178	1,455	1,458
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	2,400	2,861	2,557	2,723	1,951
	Total DREs	284	322	322	345	432

North Carolina

During 2022, the North Carolina DEC Program held two DRE schools, certifying 19 new DREs. A DRE Instructor Development Course was held, training five new DRE instructors. The DRE field certification training site in Winston-Salem saw expanded use in 2022 with multiple states using the site.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The North Carolina DEC Program, through partnership with North Carolina Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), obtained tablets for the North Carolina DREs to use for conducting DRE drug influence evaluations. The North Carolina SFST and DEC Programs were transitioned into the Acadis Readiness Suite in the fourth quarter of 2022. The system provides a platform to post training opportunities, track student completion information, and handle the issuance and renewal of certifications, among other functions. SFST training is now required for those seeking law enforcement officer certification in North Carolina. North Carolina joined numerous other states with this requirement for initial officer certification.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
North Carolina	Depressants	238	118	63	306	264
	Stimulants	79	163	38	390	347
	Hallucinogens	2	1	2	2	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	14	15	7	26	20
	Narcotic Analgesics	146	313	68	308	286
	Inhalants	4	2	2	2	4
	Cannabis	78	224	101	397	469
	Polycategory cases	187	475	369	484	431
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	425	684	711	494	630
	Total DREs	182	184	167	172	168

North Dakota

North Dakota held one DRE school in 2022 certifying 13 new DREs. North Dakota saw a substantial increase in the total number of DRE enforcement drug influence evaluations conducted across the state. Cannabis and CNS stimulants continued to be the most opined drug categories during enforcement evaluations, with cannabis being number one.

Other Training

North Dakota conducted four ARIDE courses, four SFST Basic courses, and seven SFST Refresher courses resulting in 177 officers being trained. North Dakota also held one SFST Instructor Development Course that added 16 new SFST instructors within the state.

Challenges/Accomplishments

North Dakota is working to create a list of DRE contact information to provide to emergency dispatch centers across the state in hopes to better utilize DREs. This task is challenging due to the many Dispatch Centers and to North Dakota being mostly rural. One of North Dakota's DREs was recognized internationally by the IACP receiving a "40 Under 40" award.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
North Dakota	Depressants	44	27	13	33	36
	Stimulants	95	29	14	84	186
	Hallucinogens	2	0	1	0	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	0	1	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	41	11	9	35	69
	Inhalants	0	1	0	0	3
	Cannabis	95	41	25	73	129
	Polycategory cases	65	46	24	61	102
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	177	134	84	71	160
	Total DREs	58	52	35	45	54

Ohio

During 2022, the Ohio DEC Program hosted 72 different training courses and trained 1,169 law enforcement officers and prosecutors. That included 673 officers and prosecutors in 32 ARIDE courses. Additionally, four new DRE instructors and 18 new DREs were certified from the two DRE schools. DRE field certification training was completed in Jacksonville, Florida. During 2022, Ohio DREs responded to 149 calls for service using the state's DRE callout system and continued to support law enforcement agencies with the removal of impaired drivers from the roadway.

Other Training

A new course was developed in Ohio in 2022 entitled, Advanced Cannabis Impairment Training, aimed at enhancing law enforcement officers' ability to detect marijuana-impaired drivers. The most significant portion of the training is the practical aspect that allows officers to apply their skills under the watchful eye of a DRE instructor. This course was highly successful and is in high demand.

Interesting Cases

In July 2021, a fatal crash occurred that resulted in the death of a child and severely injured the mother. During the investigation, it was determined the driver had been consuming alcohol and was also drug impaired. The DRE callout system was used, and a DRE conducted a drug influence evaluation and provided valuable information to the prosecutor about the impairment of the driver. In May 2022, the driver was convicted and received 96 months (eight years) in prison and a lifetime license suspension.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Ohio is not alone in the challenges with DRE retention and attracting new DRE officers. The Ohio DEC Program would not be what it is today without the outstanding network of DREs and the departments that support them in their endeavors. Ohio continues to attract highly skilled officers by offering elite training, quality equipment, and using seasoned instructors. This would not be possible without the support of the Ohio Traffic Safety Office.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ohio	Depressants	55	152	105	133	96
	Stimulants	50	200	105	127	129
	Hallucinogens	1	3	3	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	13	5	2	6
	Narcotic Analgesics	58	233	133	172	13
	Inhalants	2	1	1	1	1
	Cannabis	95	388	159	192	188
	Polycategory cases	126	144	NR	119	96
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	540	606	422	345	343
	Total DREs	211	215	203	167	181

Oklahoma

Oklahoma

During 2022, the Oklahoma DEC Program completed three DRE schools certifying 33 new DREs. The DEC Program partnered with the Oklahoma Sheriff's Association to use a DIDET grant through the National Sheriff's Association to facilitate the schools. Through the DIDET grant, students from two of the schools were sent to Jacksonville, Florida, for DRE field certification training. The third DRE field certification training was held at the Oklahoma County Detention Center through an ongoing partnership with the facility. The Oklahoma DEC Program hosted the Louisiana DEC Program at the same facility with remarkable success, completing the field certification training for 10 students. The Oklahoma DRE Association continued to oversee and increase the quality of the Oklahoma DEC Program. The DEC Program implemented new, revised standards for DREs through the Oklahoma DRE Committee. A partnership with the Oklahoma City Police Department assisted in starting a DRE callout system for central Oklahoma.

Other Training

DRE and DRE instructors participated in the Oklahoma Challenge, a statewide impaired and distracted driving reduction initiative targeted at high school-aged driving youth. Additionally, DRE instructors presented and instructed at the Oklahoma Highway Safety Summit, which was attended by law enforcement officers, toxicologists, and others involved in impaired driving deterrence across the state. Additionally, DRE

instructors taught DITEP to several different sectors, both public and private, to bring impairment awareness to the workplace. The Oklahoma DRE Association held several green lab training events and provided a three-day in-state DRE Conference.

Interesting Cases

DREs in Oklahoma were an integral part of two separate impaired driving investigations involving collisions with two police officers killed in the line of duty in 2022. The officers were from the Edmond Police Department and the Oklahoma City Police Department. Also, DREs were consulted to provide insight into possible impairment in child custody cases and a child overdose on fentanyl. A DRE instructor was able to utilize skills learned through DRE training and experience to recognize a young man was not experiencing a drug-induced episode but was instead on the autism spectrum and noncommunicative. This resulted in a positive outcome where the individual was safely returned to his home. The Oklahoma DEC Program plays a key role in mental health.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Challenges in Oklahoma include a lack of personnel, which is one of the biggest obstacles for officers getting into DRE school. This has also affected the DEC Program where some agencies are reluctant to allow their DRE instructors to assist with the DRE and ARIDE training.

One major accomplishment is Oklahoma DRE instructors becoming involved with Oklahoma Challenge, a program where high school students become involved in driver safety, impairment, and other training and go back to their high schools and teach their classmates.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Oklahoma	Depressants	102	77	NR	69	114
	Stimulants	70	139	NR	107	127
	Hallucinogens	0	1	NR	5	10
	Dissociative Anesthetics	6	15	NR	6	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	74	77	NR	78	126
	Inhalants	4	2	NR	1	5
	Cannabis	95	115	NR	155	15
	Polycategory cases	104	221	NR	144	171
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	264	178	113	74	436
	Total DREs	208	205	170	198	163

Oregon

During 2022, Oregon DREs provided training and educational efforts working within the confines of lingering COVID-19 safety protocols and staffing shortages. DREs conducted 15 ARIDE classes in various locations throughout the state. In addition, Oregon held one DRE school with accompanying in-state DRE field certification training.

Oregon continued to maintain a robust callout system that covers the entire state. The data collected from this system helped in identifying areas of the state that would benefit from additional DREs. The data also identified the days of the week and the times of the day when DRE requests are most often being made giving insight to drug-impaired driving patterns. DREs increased the positive response to DRE callout requests by 15 percent from 2021.

Other Training

In 2022, Oregon and Idaho combined to conduct ARIDE training in eastern Oregon, utilizing instructors and students from both states. The training was deemed to be highly successful with instructors from both states delivering the training together. Drug impairment recognition training was also provided to the Oregon Department of Corrections, and a Protecting Lives, Saving Futures course was also conducted during the year. A combined DRE and annual Multidisciplinary DUII Conference was held that assisted DREs in completing their classroom training requirements for recertification. Oregon DREs remained actively involved in numerous community organizations, which included MADD, Clear Alliance, Governor's Advisory Committee on DUII, victim impact panels, and other impaired-driving enforcement efforts.

Interesting Cases

In November 2022, an Oregon State Police ARIDE-trained trooper encountered a vehicle in a remote, isolated part of eastern Oregon being dangerously operated. Upon contact with the driver, various signs of impairment and indicators of criminal activity were observed. The driver consented to field sobriety tests and was subsequently taken into custody for DUII. During a search incident to arrest, a loaded firearm, a ghost gun, and approximately 2.8 pounds of a substance suspected to be cocaine were located. A search warrant was obtained for the vehicle. A subsequent search revealed nearly \$150,000 in U.S. currency, firearms, a silencer, and a large quantity of various drugs including ketamine. A DRE assisted with the investigation and opined the driver to be under the influence of a CNS stimulant. Toxicology later identified amphetamines and cocaine in the driver's specimen.

Another case highlighted the importance of DRE involvement and life-saving efforts. This occurred in rural eastern Oregon when an off-duty Washington State Patrol trooper observed a vehicle being operated in a dangerous manner. The trooper reported the driver to the local 911 center, and the driver and vehicle were subsequently located parked along the highway by an Oregon State Police trooper. The driver was unable to complete SFSTs and the trooper suspected impairment and arrested the driver who later provided a .00 BAC test. A DRE was then requested to assist with the investigation. Once starting the drug influence evaluation, the DRE determined that the driver was suffering from a medical condition and days before had been treated and discharged from a Portland area hospital for "altered mental status." The driver was transported to the local hospital where emergency room staff discovered he was suffering from a blood clot in his brain. According to medical staff who treated the driver, if not stopped and detained and evaluated by the DRE, and then treated, the driver would have likely died.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The greatest accomplishment for 2022 was the resiliency of DREs and DRE instructors. They remained determined to identify drug-impaired drivers and to reduce fatal and serious crashes through education, prevention, and intervention. Another valuable accomplishment was the number of investigations by DREs where a DUII investigation led to copious quantities of fentanyl and other designer drugs being discovered. In 2022, Oregon DREs benefited from an increase of positive media attention for their contribution to community and traffic safety.

Oregon continues to face challenges in navigating appellate and supreme court rulings in impaired driving cases. Another challenging issue is data collection. DUII data are scattered across numerous disciplines with no centralized collection point. As with many other states, recruiting and retaining DREs also remain challenging.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Oregon	Depressants	348	248	244	196	108
	Stimulants	496	373	285	329	304
	Hallucinogens	11	7	7	10	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	10	7	6	4	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	287	255	212	236	216
	Inhalants	7	9	7	5	2
	Cannabis	750	549	440	395	380
	Polycategory cases	301	402	372	353	302
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,501	1,107	882	855	622
	Total DREs	212	187	176	180	178

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania DEC Program continued its success in 2022. Seven Pennsylvania DREs conducted more than 50 drug influence evaluations, with one DRE conducting over 100 evaluations.

Other Training

In addition to Pennsylvania DRE field certification training conducted in Philadelphia, DRE schools from five other states traveled to Philadelphia for their certification training. Fourteen separate certification training classes were conducted with 1,108 subjects being evaluated, resulting in 1,894 drug categories being opined. Of the 1,894 categories opined, 1,763 (93 percent) were supported by oral fluid toxicology conducted by the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education. As a result of the field certification evaluations, DREs encouraged 95 subjects to enter an inpatient drug treatment facility at the evaluation's completion, and this facility assisted with getting them into treatment.

Interesting Cases

There were no significant state-level court cases or court opinions in 2022. There was an interesting case where a drug influence evaluation was conducted on an operator of a pick-up with a trailer that struck and killed a pedestrian on the side of the highway. The DRE opined that the driver was under the influence of an inhalant. The driver, a farm worker, had been exposed to several agricultural chemicals and fuels. Toxicology results and court proceedings are pending.

Challenges/Accomplishments

A DRE Hotline contact number was established and is monitored 24/7 by a DRE. When a request is made, the DRE sends a text message to all DREs within a given response time range. The calls to the hotline are steadily increasing as more officers and agencies are becoming familiar with it. In 2022, the Pennsylvania DEC Program reached 250 certified DREs for the first time since becoming a DEC Program state in 2004.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pennsylvania	Depressants	458	552	453	532	383
	Stimulants	363	753	531	988	796
	Hallucinogens	9	22	8	8	9
	Dissociative Anesthetics	34	49	0	79	62
	Narcotic Analgesics	516	988	621	1,193	810
	Inhalants	7	16	4	16	5
	Cannabis	663	881	860	1,103	866
	Polycategory cases	602	NR	NR	1,214	917
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,650	1,935	1,864	2,197	1,824
	Total DREs	168	200	209	234	253

Rhode Island

Rhode Island began 2022 with 66 DREs and added 19 more DREs through a grant received from the IACP. These represented 15 different agencies and enlarged the footprint of Rhode Island law enforcement agencies with DREs. In March 2022, Rhode Island had 85 DREs, but with promotions, retirements, and duty assignment changes, the state ended the year with 75 DREs.

Rhode Island officers traveled to Jacksonville, Florida, for DRE field certification training in 2022. In late 2022, the state developed a partnership with an in-state institution, the Providence Rescue Mission, which is similar to the Jacksonville facility. Rhode Island DREs participated in a successful pilot certification training at the facility that will result in using the facility again in 2023.

Other Training

Rhode Island DREs took advantage of online training sessions such as “Webinar Wednesday” and various IACP offerings throughout the year. In January 2022, Rhode Island sponsored a training video for law enforcement officers joining LELs, TSRPs, Judicial Outreach Liaisons, and highway safety advocates in NHTSA Region 1 for a two-hour version of Cops in Court. The purpose was to provide officers an overview of what they can expect when testifying during an impaired driving trial. The state’s DREs collaborated with college students at open houses and engaged in several “community conversations” on the dangers of drugged driving with hundreds of students and community members attending.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Cannabis became legal for recreational use in 2022 and retail sales began in December. One of the challenges facing the Rhode Island DEC Program is that several key public safety measures and protocols were left out of the law. Efforts are underway with various partners to amend components of the law to increase public safety. Another challenge continues to be the state’s rate of chemical test refusals. Over 70 percent of impaired driving arrests resulted in a refusal to be tested or evaluated.

The members of the Office on Highway Safety and Rhode Island’s Police Chiefs Association continued to be the biggest supporters of the DEC Program in 2022, supplying the program with funds and advocacy. In 2023, Rhode Island will finalize the state’s new electronic DRE callout system, a program that has been in development for the past three years.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rhode Island	Depressants	26	26	24	78	33
	Stimulants	83	22	57	59	43
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	9	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	2	6	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	46	18	46	61	50
	Inhalants	0	0	0	2	0
	Cannabis	69	56	48	88	59
	Polycategory cases	61	44	58	204	53
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	65	61	77	80	42
	Total DREs	68	63	59	63	75

South Carolina

The South Carolina DEC Program had a successful year in 2022 despite several challenges due to COVID-19 and agency workforce shortages. South Carolina completed two DRE schools with field certification training held in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The program grew from 101 DREs at the end of 2021 to 117 at the close of 2022. The DEC Program enhanced efforts into holding courses in areas of the state with high vehicle collision rates in hopes of training local officers to better identify impaired drivers and reduce the number of crashes.

Other Training

The South Carolina DEC Program sponsored 12 DREs to attend the IACP IDTS Conference with four DREs completing the DRE course manager training.

Challenges/Accomplishments

South Carolina was able to reverse the decline of DREs in the state and grew the program in 2022. South Carolina began an initiative to ensure every South Carolina Highway Patrol trooper was ARIDE trained by the end of 2023. South Carolina has increased the number of ARIDE classes being taught from 12 to 28 to accomplish that goal. The DRE school enrollment also increased from an average of less than 10 officers to 16 per class in 2022. This is in part due to promoting the DEC Program and getting more officers ARIDE trained, where they are made aware of the DEC Program.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
South Carolina	Depressants	107	68	39	79	126
	Stimulants	101	118	36	182	356
	Hallucinogens	3	3	1	9	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	3	3	4	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	91	76	37	91	176
	Inhalants	3	2	3	2	4
	Cannabis	141	181	58	133	293
	Polycategory cases	137	200	85	127	286
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	229	249	139	118	131
	Total DREs	126	114	97	101	117

South Dakota

South Dakota held a DRE school in Sioux Falls in March 2022, training eight officers and one prosecuting attorney, the second attorney in the state to have attended the training. The prosecuting attorney praised the course and will be teaching at the state's 2023 DRE school. DRE field certification training was conducted in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Other Training

One of the state's DRE instructors instructed several Cannabis DUI classes across the state. These were well attended and continued to be a popular training course.

Challenges/Accomplishments

The biggest challenge facing the South Dakota DEC Program is recruiting and retention of DREs. South Dakota has lost numerous DREs over the past several years. DREs are getting promoted, leaving law enforcement, or are being underutilized, resulting in a loss of interest in the program.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
South Dakota	Depressants	57	16	30	19	20
	Stimulants	121	86	85	201	92
	Hallucinogens	0	1	5	3	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	3	6	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	41	34	3	79	21
	Inhalants	3	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	119	70	85	138	95
	Polycategory cases	88	79	97	128	63
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	198	121	90	207	74
	Total DREs	59	58	64	73	56

Tennessee

2022 was a good year for Tennessee's DEC Program, holding five DRE schools. This helped to bring the number of DREs from 267 in 2021 to 307 at the end of 2022. The Tennessee DRE state coordinator retired at the end of November and a replacement remains pending. This resulted in DRE schools being placed on hold pending the state coordinator replacement. However, ARIDE classes continued to be offered.

Other Training

In March 2022, the DRE state coordinator worked with the Tennessee Bureau of Investigations and Middle Tennessee State University to hold the ADAPT (Advanced Drug Impairment Assessment through Physiology and Pharmacology Training). The class had 94 attendees who were mostly DREs and was well received. Content included history of the DEC Program, anatomy and physiology of the brain, CNS stimulants and CNS depressants, and information on oral fluid testing. He also worked with the Tennessee District Attorney Generals Conference along with the Southern College of Optometry in cooperation with the Tennessee Highway Safety Office to sponsor the "20/20 Understanding Eye Movements and Impairment" training class. The class is an advanced-level training offered annually since 2016 (except 2021, due to COVID-19) and attended by DREs, prosecutors and others. There were over 70 attendees in 2022.

Challenges/Accomplishments

In 2022, Tennessee conducted Operation Matrix at the Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) commercial motor vehicles scales facility. In coordination with the THP, 10 DREs conducted checks for impaired drivers. Troopers working the operation successfully removed seven commercial drivers from the highways for various traffic violations and 12 commercial vehicles for safety violations. One commercial vehicle driver was arrested for DUI drugs with a DRE evaluation performed.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tennessee	Depressants	45	146	114	44	85
	Stimulants	45	115	57	54	80
	Hallucinogens	0	7	1	0	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	3	2	1	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	28	130	70	47	82
	Inhalants	0	0	0	1	0
	Cannabis	35	159	103	61	83
	Polycategory cases	55	191	119	62	108
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	333	384	208	162	244
	Total DREs	183	226	243	267	307

Texas

In 2022, Texas conducted five DRE schools and 15 DRE recertification courses. In addition, marketing was focused toward recently expired and expiring DREs to help retain and bolster certified DREs in the state. A DRE school held in El Paso was the program's first school there in more than 10 years and was done to address the spillover effects of New Mexico's cannabis legislation.

To improve consistency in the delivery of the curriculum across the state, all DRE schools and recertification courses were led by the program staff course manager with great success. The DRE state coordinator was appointed to the executive board of the Texas Impaired Driving Task Force as the statewide impaired driving law enforcement training representative.

All ARIDE training was moved back under the direct management and oversight of the DRE state coordinator. The DEC Program hired a DRE instructor to coordinate and manage the delivery of all ARIDE training across the state as well as assist with DRE schools and DRE recertification classes. Along with the partners in the Texas SFST program, the DEC Program collaborated to provide training to over 4,200 participants. A DRE callout and reimbursement system is being developed with hopes to pilot it in 2023.

Other Training

Texas conducted several other training courses during the year. Classes included 162 SFST Refresher classes, which trained 1,755 officers; 45 Advanced DWI courses, which trained 410 officers; and 13 8-hour DITEP refreshers, which trained 267 participants.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Texas	Depressants	543	369	NR	376	504
	Stimulants	391	57	NR	495	801
	Hallucinogens	12	1	NR	11	34
	Dissociative Anesthetics	73	86	NR	89	54
	Narcotic Analgesics	355	464	NR	356	501
	Inhalants	12	7	NR	1	11
	Cannabis	551	461	NR	489	646
	Polycategory cases	600	972	254	565	831
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	784	1,197	592	431	439
	Total DREs	418	410	371	297	335

Utah

In 2022, Utah conducted one DRE school with 18 students, of which 17 were certified as DREs. The DRE field certification training was held in Mesa, Arizona. Overtime reimbursement was made available to law enforcement agencies through the Utah Highway Safety Office for DRE callouts. Unfortunately, the DRE callout program struggled to reach officers in some areas of the state as most agencies rely on in-house DREs, who often go underutilized. Utah lost several DREs due to retirement, and many did not recertify for various reasons.

Other Training

DRE in-service training was conducted at six locations around the state for those that needed training hours or evaluations. There were also several SFST refresher classes offered in various locations with wet labs for officers to enhance their skills with volunteer drinkers. Utah is considering again using the DITEP curriculum to offer in the future.

Interesting Cases

A DRE instructor from the St. George Police Department was utilized in several high-profile fatal crash cases involving suspected drug-impaired drivers. One case involved a driver who killed several bicyclists during a bike race. The DRE received a state award after being nominated by the state coordinator. There has also been an increase in cannabis DUI arrests after the introduction of medicinal cannabis in the state. Utah is also seeing an increase in fentanyl-related addition to DUIs.

Challenges/Accomplishments

In the past year, a grant from the IACP was utilized to fund a DRE school and out-of-state field certification training in Mesa, Arizona. The DEC Program has seen a decrease in overall DRE numbers, mostly the result of removing inactive DREs from the program. The state's traffic fatality numbers decreased in 2022—but with a slight increase in drug-related DUI fatal crashes.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Utah	Depressants	61	54	NR	66	82
	Stimulants	59	91	NR	190	144
	Hallucinogens	3	1	NR	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	2	NR	2	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	46	54	NR	121	129
	Inhalants	0	1	NR	3	2
	Cannabis	59	47	NR	162	110
	Polycategory cases	70	124	90	188	178
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	117	141	118	183	81
	Total DREs	99	86	72	70	81

Vermont

In 2022, Vermont held a DRE school followed by DRE field certification training in Jacksonville, Florida. Five DREs and four audit students, made up of prosecutors and lab personnel, successfully completed the training. Vermont had its highest number of requests for DRE assistance from law enforcement agencies in 2022 through its statewide callout system, resulting in 409 requests for DREs.

Other Training

Two full-day DRE recertification training sessions were conducted during the year. Five DREs attended the IACP IDTS Conference held in Texas. Additionally, two DREs attended the Borkenstein Effects of Drugs on Human Performance and Behavior Course, and two DREs attended the DRE Instructor Development Course in Maine.

Interesting Cases

A DRE responded to a crash involving over 30 vehicles and one fatality on Interstate 89, through an alert for a major crash response. The primary vehicle was reported to have been operating at a high rate of speed over the snow-covered road. The driver was evaluated and was found to be operating under the influence of cannabis.

The Vermont DEC Program experienced several cases in which drivers were found to be experiencing issues related to a mental health crisis and not related to drug impairment.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Vermont continues to see challenges in recruiting and retaining DREs, which reflects similar challenges that have affected law enforcement over the past few years. However, even with a reduced number of DREs, the program has been able to respond to most calls requiring the services of a DRE. In 2022, Vermont experienced a 29 percent increase in enforcement evaluations from 2021.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vermont	Depressants	87	94	92	47	78
	Stimulants	80	66	85	97	121
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	2	3	3	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	144	124	129	142	189
	Inhalants	2	0	3	3	0
	Cannabis	151	186	193	131	159
	Polycategory cases	125	112	137	124	162
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	361	385	423	314	398
	Total DREs	60	56	57	44	41

Virginia

The Virginia DEC Program saw the appointment of a new DRE state coordinator in 2022. The Virginia program grew from 34 DREs at the end of 2021 to 56 at the end of 2022. The state gained two DRE instructors, increasing from six to eight during the same period as the state's program base grows. Virginia is currently reimbursing overtime accrued by the Virginia State Police (VSP) responding to DRE callouts and overtime accrued by DRE instructors regardless of their department.

Other Training

Training classes were presented on Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) by the Commonwealth Attorneys Security Council with assistance from Virginia's DRE instructors to law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Additionally, DRE in-service training and presentations to the Virginia General Assembly were provided by DRE instructors in furtherance of the state's DEC Program.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Among Virginia's challenges was coordinating between VSP, Department of Motor Vehicles, and other agencies to provide ARIDE and DRE training to law enforcement and other related personnel. Virginia is researching third-party data systems to help capture and review data related to the state's DEC Program while making data entry for the DREs more efficient. A statewide DRE callout policy is being developed along with a statewide callout system to take effect in 2023, which will allow better access to DREs when needed by agencies.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Virginia	Depressants	68	22	21	25	51
	Stimulants	37	14	6	59	195
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	7	1	0	0	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	43	22	16	53	137
	Inhalants	1	0	0	0	3
	Cannabis	76	18	19	80	220
	Polycategory cases	69	31	30	53	181
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	166	75	78	52	185
	Total DREs	26	25	22	34	56

Washington

Washington welcomed a new DRE state coordinator in January 2022, replacing the former state coordinator who retired. The new state coordinator has been a part of the Washington State DEC Program since 2006. Primary goals in 2022 included addressing the decline in the number of DREs in the state, improving DRE morale, and a renewed focus on energizing the program through stronger partnerships. Washington completed a DRE school postponed from 2021 due to a COVID-19 outbreak in the class. DRE field certification training was completed in Mesa, Arizona, resulting in 11 new DREs and a total of 112 DREs at the end of the year.

Other Training

Washington continued to provide numerous ARIDE classes across the state in 2022. Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) training for both SFST Basic and SFST Refresher classes were also conducted. The Washington DEC Program partnered with Alaska through a grant provided by the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) to send DRE instructors to Homer, Wasilla, and Anchorage to teach ARIDE classes. This was a terrific opportunity to provide needed training to their region. In September, the Washington DEC Program hosted a two-day in-person DRE in-service training, which was attended by 68 of the state's DREs.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Washington is working on implementing a DRE tablet and data collection program and hoping to have it implemented during the first quarter of 2023.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Washington	Depressants	219	28	NR	184	72
	Stimulants	258	26	NR	329	165
	Hallucinogens	15	2	NR	1	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	0	NR	6	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	215	30	NR	233	159
	Inhalants	5	0	NR	5	4
	Cannabis	283	33	NR	215	83
	Polycategory cases	387	120	271	311	149
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	764	688	798	667	372
	Total DREs	187	161	136	110	112

West Virginia

In 2022, West Virginia conducted one DRE school adding 12 new DREs to finish the year with 38 DREs statewide. This helped West Virginia replenish the dwindling number of DREs caused through attrition during the COVID-19 period.

Other Training

West Virginia completed six ARIDE courses, training 126 officers in 2022. Additionally, one DRE Instructor Development Course was held training six new DRE instructors. The DEC Program also worked with the West Virginia TSRP to organize and complete a weeklong Prosecuting the Drugged Driver course where a group of prosecutors and DREs trained together, culminating in a mock trial. West Virginia held a DITEP course in the southern area of the state training 25 civilians from various professional fields, focusing on educators, medical professionals, and drug rehabilitation personnel.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
West Virginia	Depressants	158	96	61	36	43
	Stimulants	195	108	86	50	94
	Hallucinogens	3	1	0	0	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	1	0	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	227	111	114	71	109
	Inhalants	0	1	1	0	0
	Cannabis	203	95	110	57	85
	Polycategory cases	204	101	85	46	73
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	606	335	333	194	213
	Total DREs	47	47	42	33	38

Wisconsin

Wisconsin's DEC Program grew from 358 to 372 DREs in 2022, despite normal attrition. DRE field certification training was once again held in the state at the Milwaukee Police Training Academy.

Other Training

DREs taught 31 eight-hour Drugs That Impair Driving classes for 693 officers, and two SFST Master Instructor courses that trained three new master instructors. One of the state's DREs presented at the International Conference on Novel Psychoactive Substances in Panama. DREs were used to present on the topic of drugged driving at the Municipal Judge's Conference, Juvenile Officer's Association Conference, Wisconsin Traffic Safety Officer's Association Conference, and various other community groups.

Interesting Cases

A Wisconsin DRE was instrumental in saving the life of a pregnant woman and her unborn child. The woman had passed out in her vehicle, and an officer and medical personnel responded to the scene. The ambulance did not transport the driver, and the at-scene officer believed she was not impaired and that her condition was likely related to her pregnancy and being tired. Despite the driver having ankylosing spondylitis, multiple sclerosis, and Crohn's disease, the DRE observed indicators of drug use not consistent with her medical conditions and the driver was subsequently arrested. The DRE conducted a drug influence evaluation and opined impairment by narcotic analgesics and CNS depressants. Being concerned with the health of the driver, she was taken to a medical facility and medically evaluated where it was determined the driver was in labor. An emergency C-Section was performed, and medical staff advised that if not brought to the medical facility, the woman and the baby could have died within a few hours.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Wisconsin	Depressants	306	349	131	328	201
	Stimulants	320	452	212	453	387
	Hallucinogens	19	22	6	15	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	15	17	4	25	13
	Narcotic Analgesics	310	243	177	372	288
	Inhalants	7	6	3	2	4
	Cannabis	510	460	186	465	359
	Polycategory cases	337	551	391	427	324
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	929	1,107	901	893	625
	Total DREs	291	315	331	358	372

Wyoming

Wyoming held one DRE school in 2022 with 12 officers attending. An ARIDE/SFST and DRE Recertification Coordinator has been identified to assist the Wyoming DRE state coordinator. Wyoming continued to pay overtime in 2022 for DRE callouts.

Other Training

Wyoming is now holding the Rocky Mountain Prevention and Traffic Safety Conference every year. The conference provides training for DREs to get their required training for recertification. Additionally, Wyoming continues to hold DRE recertification events with probation and parole using DRE instructors. Public drug impairment training courses are taught by DRE instructors.

Challenges/Accomplishments

Wyoming intends to conduct a DRE school every year made possible with additional funding from the Highway Safety Office. Staffing issues continue to plague local agencies and the Wyoming State Patrol, which impacts recruiting officers for the training. This has significantly affected the state's DRE numbers along with the program's administration.

STATE	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Wyoming	Depressants	15	9	8	27	19
	Stimulants	39	9	33	40	30
	Hallucinogens	2	1	0	0	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	1	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	18	8	9	18	15
	Inhalants	0	2	1	1	0
	Cannabis	40	20	23	39	41
	Polycategory cases	31	19	45	34	27
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	85	81	86	96	60
	Total DREs	72	61	60	NR	21

Canada DECP Totals

CURRENT DREs

Number of certified DREs.....	827
Number of DRE instructors	180

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations.....	4,317
Number of training evaluations.....	1,629
Total number of evaluations	5,946

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants	831
Stimulants.....	1,733
Hallucinogens.....	15
Dissociative Anesthetics	36
Narcotic Analgesics	1,599
Inhalants	9
Cannabis	975

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number.....	1,588
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OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	164
Medical impairment.....	70
Opinion of not impaired	384
Tox found no drugs	Pending
Toxicology refused	160

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools.....	26
Number of students.....	317
Number of DRE instructor schools.....	12
Number of students.....	44
Number of DRE Recertification classes	74

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes.....	92
Number of students trained	1,619
Number of SFST Instructor classes	10
Number of students.....	53

Narrative

The DECP Program in Canada was able to resume training in April 2022 following a lull due to COVID-19. There was a sharp decline in the number of certified DREs because of the pandemic; however, the resumption of training and increased efforts to recertify expired DREs has resulted in an increase in the number of DREs from 2021. Despite this increase of DRE availability, there has been a decline in the number of evaluations completed across the country from 2020.

Cannabis is the third most frequently opined category by DREs in Canada. The percentage of DRE opinions that include cannabis has statistically remained unchanged from prior to the legalization of cannabis in 2018 through 2022.

In 2023, the focus will continue for SFST and DRE training. In addition, efforts are underway to encourage and motivate our existing DREs while still actively recruiting motivated and qualified officers for DRE training.

Other Training

Training is occurring in many provinces in the use of approved drug-screening equipment (oral fluid devices). There are currently two approved devices for use by law enforcement agencies in Canada. With the increase of this training, there has been an increase of officers arresting offenders using the drug (per se) offences in the Criminal Code of Canada in the enforcement of drug-impaired driving in various provinces.

COUNTRY	DRUG CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Canada	Depressants	492	944	1,240	1,255	831
	Stimulants	1,015	1,238	1,850	2,187	1,733
	Hallucinogens	8	12	24	21	15
	Dissociative Anesthetics	49	32	59	31	36
	Narcotic Analgesics	916	863	1,774	2,360	1,599
	Inhalants	8	15	8	14	9
	Cannabis	750	963	1,249	1,134	975
	Polycategory cases	166	1,140	1,928	2,116	1,588
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	2,937	4,160	5,948	5,548	4,317
	Total DREs	1,088	1,325	1,389	827	827

