IACP
International Association of Chiefs of Police



2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Drug Evaluation & Classification Program



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About IACP

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world's largest and most influential professional association for police leaders. With more than 35,000 members in 180 countries, the IACP is a recognized leader in global policing. Since 1893, the association has been committed 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 developing and expanding the DEC Program throughout the U.S. and 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.

2025 Drug Evaluation Classification Program Notable Accomplishments

DEC Program state coordinators track the number of enforcement evaluations conducted annually by the DREs. The list below recognizes DREs who have conducted more than 100 enforcement evaluations in 2025. Their accomplishment reflects their dedication toward saving lives and preventing collisions on the roadways.

Amanda Cook
DRE#35890 • 110 Evaluations
Mesa Police Department, Arizona

Antonio Chavez
DRE#39563 • 110 Evaluations
Sierra Vista Police Department, Arizona

Annalise Roselli
DRE#30177 • 106 Evaluations
Mesa Police Department, Arizona

Paul Clark
DRE#32946 • 105 Evaluations
Sierra Vista Police Department, Arizona

Tyler Glenn
DRE#40201 • 105 Evaluations
Arab Police Department, Alabama

In addition, 17 DREs conducted more than 50 enforcement evaluations in 2025.

Chandler Brazil
DRE# 36203 • 92 Evaluations
Sherman Police Department, MS

Antonio Tramonte
DRE# 33445 • 86 Evaluations
North Catasauqua, PA

Tyler Weinoldt
DRE# 31606 • 82 Evaluations
Lititz Borough Police Department, PA

Daniel Locke
DRE# 38472 • 79 Evaluations
Orleans County Sheriff's Office, VT

Jack Verthein
DRE# 40628 • 70 Evaluations
Mesa Police Department, AZ

Luc-Andre Sirois
DRE# 40279 • 65 Evaluations
Montreal Police, Canada

Constantine Zachos
DRE# 38566 • 70 Evaluations
San Francisco Police Department, CA

Jonathan Cook
DRE# 25832 • 66 Evaluations
New York State Police

Matt Gardner
DRE# 40306 • 66 Evaluations
Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Office, IN

Tom Heeder
DRE# 40199 • 63 Evaluations
Huntsville Police Department, AL

Kyle Peterson
DRE# 36136 • 62 Evaluations
Plymouth County Sheriff's Office, IA

Audrey Gregorio
DRE# 36883 • 61 Evaluations
Surete du Quebec, Canada

Hayden Lindquist
DRE# 36026 • 59 Evaluations
Union County Sheriff's Office, NC

Dallas Spillman
DRE# 41783 • 56 Evaluations
Arab Police Department, AL

Tanner Premo
DRE# 38746 • 55 Evaluations
Huntsville Police Department, AL

Ryan Wood
DRE# 40654 • 53 Evaluations
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, NC

James Ciocco
DRE# 40435 • 52 Evaluations
Port Authority of Allegheny County Police, PA

Andrew Barrett
DRE# 40629 • 51 Evaluations
Mesa Police Department, AZ

Bradley Fornwalt
DRE# 41011 • 50 Evaluations
Pennsylvania State Police

2025 States with the Highest Enforcement Activity Ratio per DRE

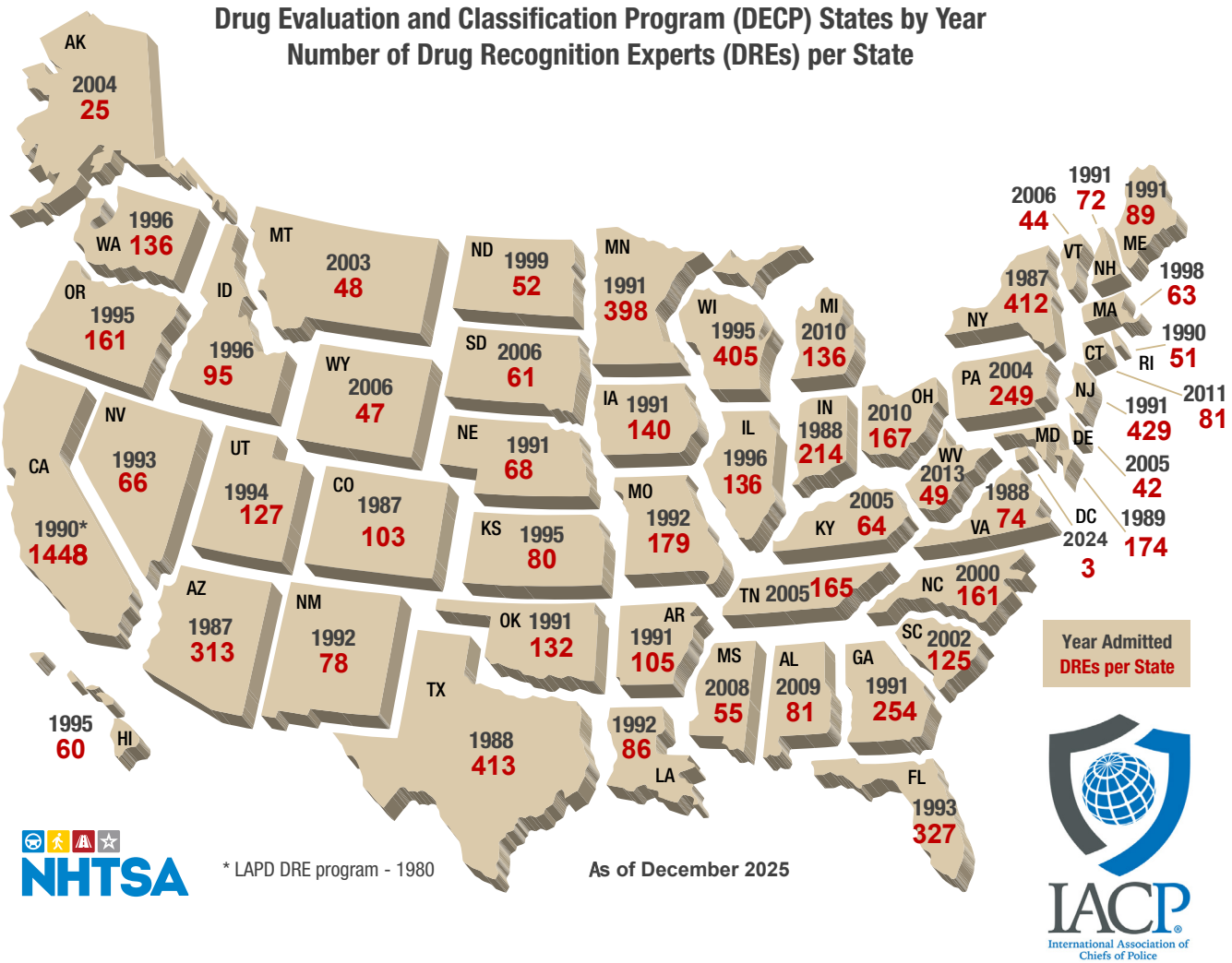
The list below identifies DEC Program states with an enforcement-to-certified DRE ratio above 4.0. These results indicate the state coordinator's successful management of the DEC Program, including the encouragement of DRE activity, resource utilization, and strategic planning for the placement of DREs in the state.

Vermont	12.52	Montana	5.19
Alabama	7.36	North Carolina	4.96
West Virginia	6.53	Idaho	4.74
Arizona	6.52	New York	4.71
Pennsylvania	6.32	Canada	4.61
Nebraska	6.12	Wyoming	4.47
Washington	5.63	Minnesota	4.42
Iowa	5.54	South Dakota	4.38
Indiana	5.40	Virginia	4.19
California	5.25		

Executive Summary

**(no data available from Idaho, Louisiana, Maine)*

Overall, the DEC Program continued its return toward pre-pandemic operational levels in 2025, with increases in enforcement evaluations, stabilization of instructor capacity, and renewed growth in multiple states. Per the DEC Program state coordinator reports, there were 8,606 DREs in the U.S. as of December 31, 2025. State police or highway patrol agencies employed 2,512 DREs; 4,241 were affiliated with city police or municipal agencies; 1,372 were with sheriff's departments; 26 were with tribal agencies; and 305 were with other agencies, including U.S. Military Police or other federal law enforcement agencies, such as U.S. Park Police, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and motor carrier compliance. Of the 8,606 DREs in the U.S., 1,644 were also DRE instructors. In addition to the U.S. DREs, there were 1,172 DREs in Canada, of whom 155 were DRE instructors at the end of 2025. There were 2,887 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. and 152 in Canada in which a DRE served.



DRE Officers and Instructor Training

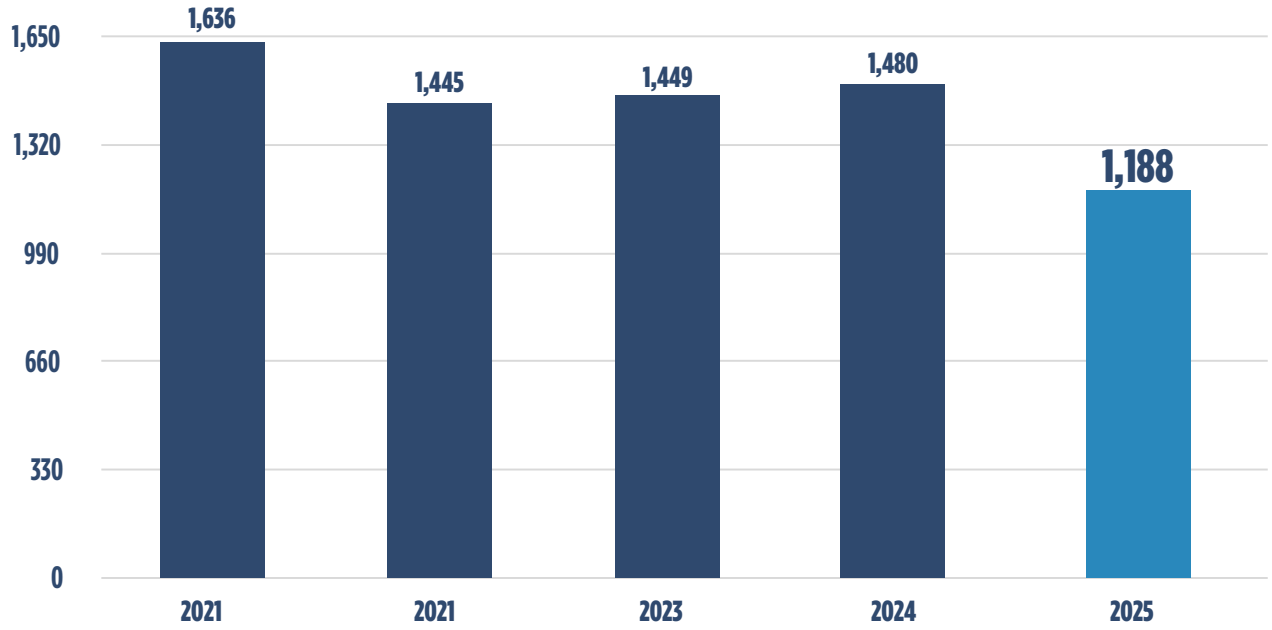
Across the U.S., many state DEC Programs continue to rebound from a noticeable decline in the number of certified DREs during the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected recruiting new DREs due to staffing constraints within agencies. There were 92 DRE schools conducted in 2025. A total of 1,329 students attended DRE training, and 1,118 completed DRE certification. These results represented a decrease in the number of DRE schools by 14 and a decrease in the number of DRE students by 151. Additionally, 30 DRE instructor schools were conducted, training 175 DRE instructors in the U.S., a decrease of 10 instructor schools and 26 students from the previous year. Since 2010, 1,431 DRE schools have been conducted in the U.S.

There were 156 DRE recertification courses conducted in 30 states during 2025, down 37 from the 193 DRE recertification courses in 2024.

DRE instructors were instrumental in providing both Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and SFST Instructor Development Courses (IDC) in the U.S. in 2025; however, SFST training is limited because it is managed by other units or agencies in several states. At least 1,380 SFST practitioner courses were conducted in the U.S. in 2025, training 30,553 police officers. In addition, there were at least 113 SFST IDCs, providing 1,172 new SFST instructors.

DREs

Certified in the United States 2021–2025



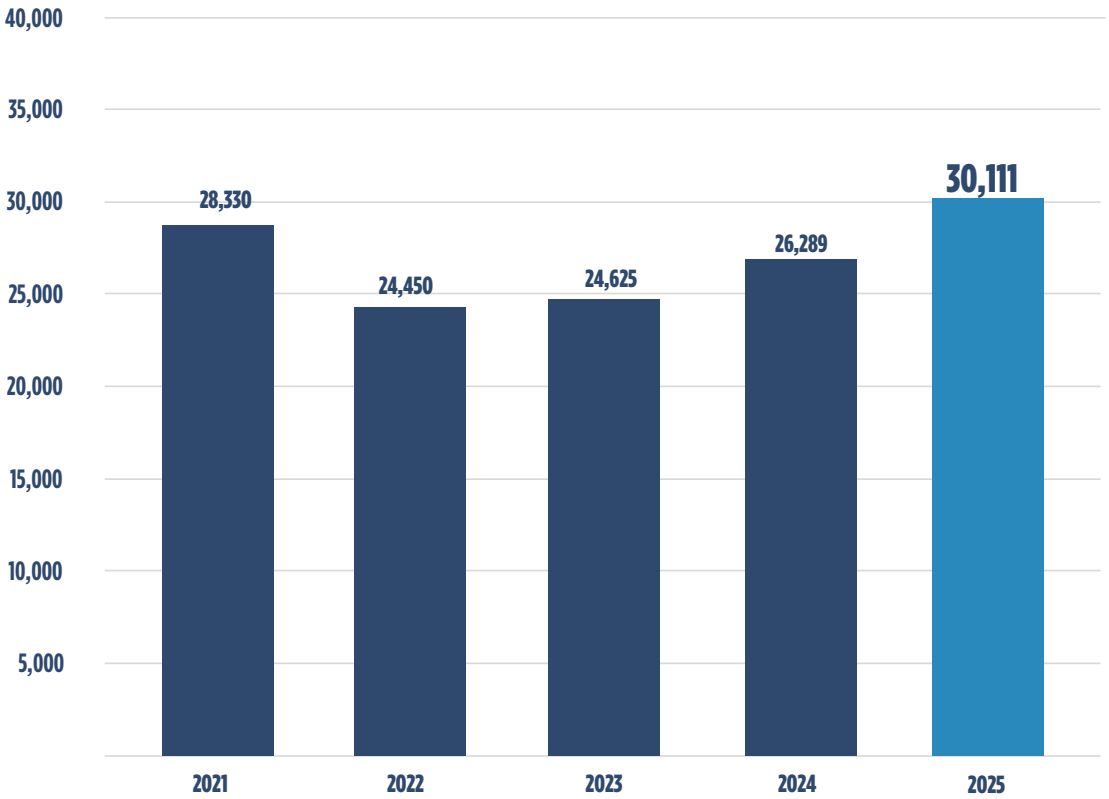
Enforcement Information

In 2025, 40,787 DRE drug influence evaluations, representing the enforcement and training environments, were reported by the DRE state coordinators. Of those, 30,111 were enforcement evaluations, and 12,086 were training evaluations. The 30,111 enforcement evaluations represent an increase of 3,822 evaluations from 2024.

In the U.S., Central Nervous System (CNS) stimulants were the most frequently identified drug category in 2025, with 15,360 opinions made by DREs. Cannabis was the second with 14,135 opinions, followed by Narcotic Analgesics (opioids) with 11,323, and then CNS depressants with 5,984 opinions. DRE opinions showed a slight decrease in opinions of CNS Depressants, CNS Stimulants, Hallucinogens, Narcotic Analgesics, and Cannabis between 2024 and 2025. The drug categories of Dissociative Anesthetics and Inhalants both had slight increases. From all drug influence evaluations, DREs opined polycategory cases in 36.8% of the evaluations in 2025. This indicates that a person is suspected of being impaired by more than one drug category at the same time, which can cause driver impairment to be compounded.

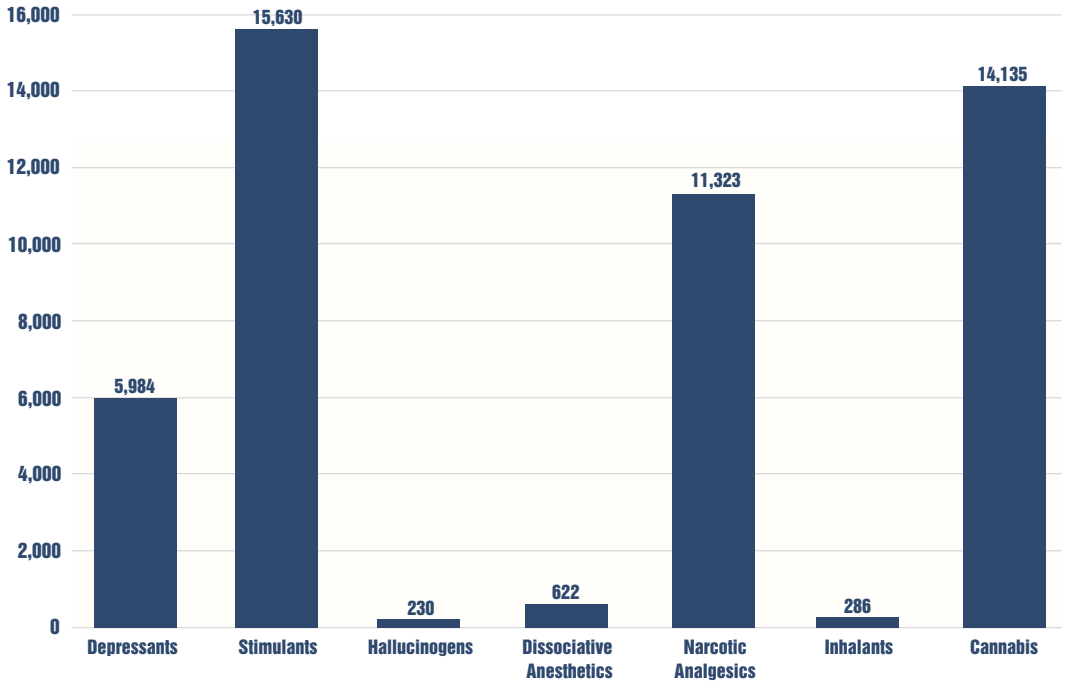
DRE

U.S. Enforcement Evaluations 2021–2025



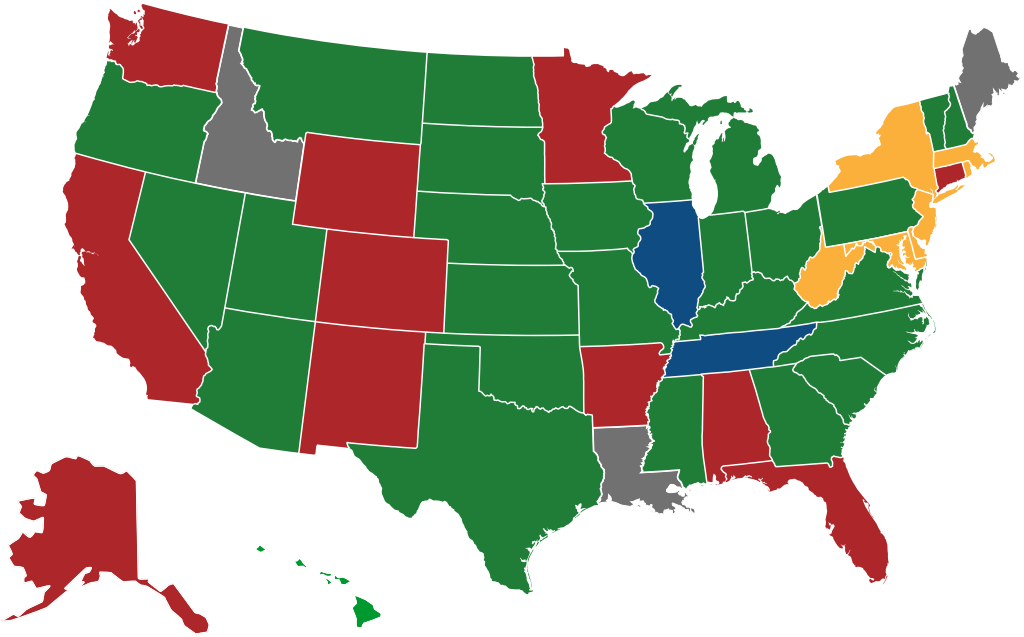
2025 U.S. DRE Enforcement

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 twenty-seven states
- CNS stimulants were the top drug category predicted by DREs in eleven states
- Narcotic Analgesics were the top drug category predicted in eight states
- CNS Depressants were the top drug category predicted by DREs in two states
- States not reporting DRE opinion data

DRE School Visits and Training

IACP monitored, instructed, or assisted at SFST and DRE IDC trainings, DRE preliminary schools, DRE 7-day schools, DRE recertification courses, DRE in-service trainings, Impaired driving conferences, SFST practitioner training courses, and Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training courses during 2025. 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 IACP, NHTSA, and the IACP DRE Section. In addition, IACP's regional project managers stressed the importance of DREs collecting data on drug influence evaluations they conduct and supplying that data to the DEC Program state coordinator to assist in identifying drug trends in their state.

Support

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

Impaired Driving Curriculum Updates

IACP continues to collect feedback from the states regarding the SFST, ARIDE, and DRE curricula. The IACP continues to collect and review ARIDE and DRE training course manager reports to identify potential curriculum revisions. These issues will be provided to the Curricula Workgroup of the IACP DRE Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the NHTSA/IACP curriculum workshop participants when the next series of curricula updates is performed.

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 2025, 19 states conducted 133 DITEP classes, training 2,467 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 28 classes in 2025.

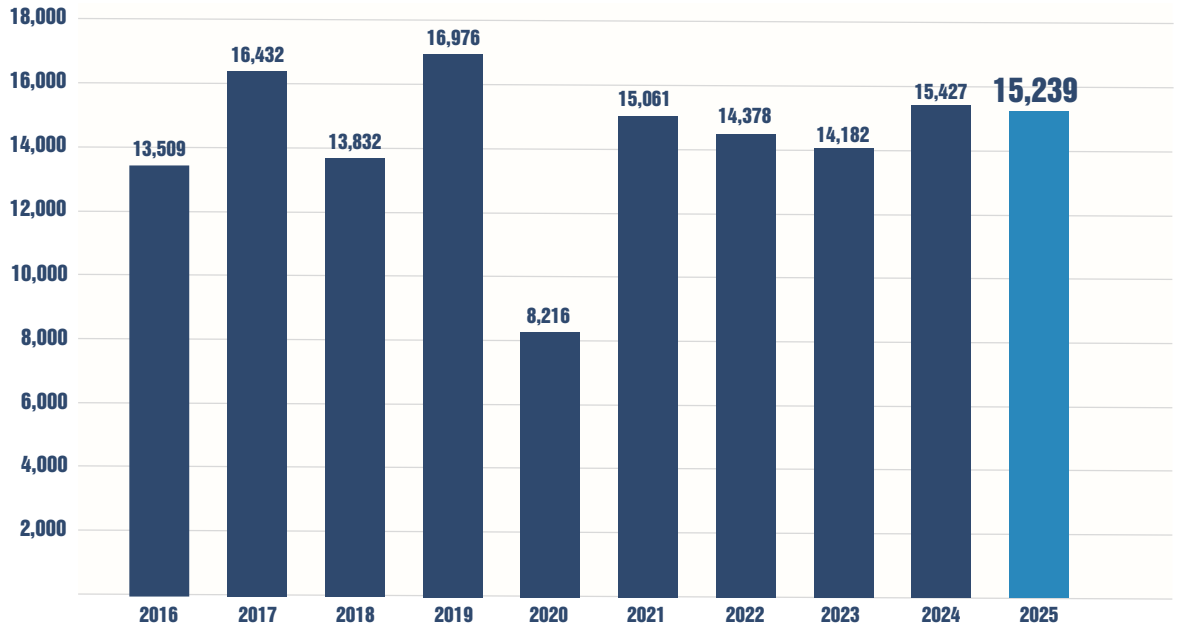
Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE)

ARIDE is offered only in the U.S. and its territories. In 2025, a total of 968 ARIDE classes were conducted in all 50 states, an increase of 21 classes from the previous year, resulting in the training of 15,239 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists. Since the inception of the ARIDE training program in 2009, 200,722 police officers, prosecutors, and toxicologists have received the training. In 2025, California led the U.S. with 95 ARIDE classroom courses, followed by Illinois with 55, Texas with 53, and Wisconsin with 42.

ARIDE continues to be an effective means of referring suspected drug-impaired driving cases to DREs for a drug influence evaluation. In 2025, a total of 4,826 evaluations were recorded as referrals from ARIDE-trained officers.

ARIDE

Students Training 2016–2025



Employer Drug Impairment Training (EDIT)

As cannabis legislation continues to expand in many states by allowing medical or recreational cannabis use, state DEC Programs are experiencing an increase in the number of requests to provide training in the workplace. With IACP's support, the Employer Drug Impairment Training (EDIT) curriculum was developed. The purpose of this training is to provide administrators, supervisors, and employees with a systematic approach to recognizing and evaluating individuals in the work environment who are using and are impaired by drugs in order to provide early intervention and workplace safety. In 2025, 6 states conducted 12 EDIT classes, training 431 workplace administrators, supervisors, and employees. The IACP staff supported this initiative by making the curriculum available to the states and continuing to direct EDIT inquiries to the individual DEC Program state coordinators. Maryland conducted the most EDIT courses, with 6 classes in 2025.

Conclusion

The number of DRE officers nationally is returning to pre-pandemic levels, and states are seeing successful prosecutions for drug-impaired driving. While still facing staffing shortages in many U.S. agencies, the DEC Program state coordinators continue innovative recruiting efforts to optimize the availability of DREs for impaired driving investigations. The outgrowth of statewide DRE callout programs and the promotion of the benefits of a DRE's expertise in not only DWI investigations but in other criminal investigative roles 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	8,606
Number of DRE instructors	1,644
Number of state police/highway patrol DREs	2,512
Number of city police department DREs	4,241
Number of sheriff's department DREs	1,372
Number of tribal Department DREs	26
Number of other agency DREs	305
Number of LE agencies with certified DREs	2,887

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations	30,111
Number of training evaluations	12,086
Total number of evaluations	40,787

DRUG CATEGORY (DREs' OPINIONS)

Depressants	5,984
Stimulants	15,360
Hallucinogens	230
Dissociative Anesthetics	622
Narcotic Analgesics	11,323
Inhalants	286
Cannabis	14,135

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number	14,991

OTHER

Alcohol impairment only	840
Medical impairment	571
Opinion of not impaired	3,024
Toxicology found no drugs	1,038
Toxicology refused	2,298
ARIDE Referred evaluations	4,826
Subject Refused to do evaluation	1,249
Subject Stopped doing evaluation	587

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools	92
Number of students	1,329
Number of DRE instructor schools	30
Number of students	175
Number of DRE recertification classes	156

ARIDE TRAINING

Number of ARIDE schools	968
Number of students	15,239

DITEP TRAINING

Number of classes	133
Number of students	2,467

EDIT TRAINING

Number of classes	12
Number of students	431

PHLEBOTOMY TRAINING

Number of classes	44
Number of students	438

SFST TRAINING

Number of SFST classes	1,680
Number of students trained	30,553
Number of SFST Instructor classes	113
Number of students	1,172

U.S. DECP State Totals for 2025

STATE	AK	AL	AR.	AZ	CA	CO	CT	DC	DE	FL	GA	HI	IA	ID	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN	MO
Number of Certified DREs	25	81	105	313	1448	117	81	3	63	327	254	60	140	95	136	214	96	80	86	63	174	89	136	398	179
Number of DRE Instructors	7	29	46	84	161	32	16	0	18	67	60	29	26	20	27	31	17	16	N/R	12	41	N/R	23	82	30
Number of State Police/Highway Patrol DREs	4	21	6	58	823	43	15	0	28	79	34	0	26	27	28	37	24	23	N/R	14	33	N/R	48	53	54
Number of City Police DREs	21	49	64	205	475	51	63	0	35	140	110	55	61	39	97	130	51	46	N/R	49	23	N/R	53	194	100
Number of Sheriff's Department DREs	0	10	38	37	136	20	0	0	0	102	82	3	43	29	10	41	21	7	N/R	0	37	N/R	30	141	23
Number of Tribal Department DREs	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/R	0	0	N/R	1	7	0
Number of Other Agency DREs	0	1	3	8	14	3	3	1	0	7	28	2	10	0	1	6	0	4	N/R	1	81	N/R	4	3	2
Number of Agencies with DREs	7	34	27	56	202	49	46	1	17	112	99	6	80	31	73	105	42	37	N/R	37	33	N/R	63	148	65
Enforcement Evaluations Conducted	31	596	114	2042	7597	150	211	8	164	512	149	135	776	450	287	1155	348	142	N/R	62	497	N/R	275	1759	689
Training Evaluations Conducted	4	293	70	371	538	137	221	0	217	594	408	82	505	0	274	580	220	121	N/R	41	262	N/R	148	661	426
Total Number of Evaluations Completed	35	889	184	2413	8153	301	432	9	381	1110	575	217	1283	450	568	1735	573	263	N/R	103	759	N/R	425	1085	1117
Number of ARIDE Referral Evaluations	11	118	10	705	5	0	100	0	40	50	3	46	198	0	21	167	0	34	N/R	5	183	N/R	167	0	0
Subject Refused to Participate Evaluations	0	182	17	11	30	0	60	0	16	20	1	15	41	0	5	24	0	9	N/R	11	65	N/R	3	30	0
Subject Stopped Participation Evaluations	0	23	2	14	63	2	25	0	5	11	3	12	23	0	9	4	0	4	N/R	4	77	N/R	11	26	0
Depressants Opinions	1	124	11	249	870	45	88	1	36	279	84	13	81	0	212	251	106	39	N/R	11	96	N/R	82	290	187
Stimulants Opinions	19	162	20	1019	5846	139	140	0	59	419	231	47	245	0	107	457	183	44	N/R	17	51	N/R	93	853	309
Hallucinogens Opinions	0	0	2	10	40	5	1	0	0	6	2	1	3	0	2	3	1	2	N/R	3	1	N/R	0	12	8
Dissociative Anesthetics Opinions	0	5	35	12	96	3	2	2	4	10	10	1	3	0	26	7	6	3	N/R	0	22	N/R	0	58	34
Narcotic Analgesics Opinions	10	79	18	476	3628	95	117	4	70	284	137	16	52	0	80	294	113	40	N/R	24	116	N/R	74	832	405
Inhalants Opinions	2	4	0	6	82	6	4	0	2	8	4	1	6	0	4	6	7	1	N/R	5	3	N/R	8	14	9
Cannabis Opinions	15	138	22	1166	3324	112	130	2	51	411	254	109	374	0	196	637	256	60	N/R	15	99	N/R	104	408	411
Polycategory Evaluations	17	137	5	909	4890	120	270	2	73	384	238	49	107	0	133	227	192	60	N/R	16	310	N/R	75	878	331
Alcohol Only Evaluations	1	8	16	5	40	24	15	0	1	10	2	0	5	0	113	91	2	8	N/R	10	11	N/R	29	42	4
Medical Impairment Evaluations	4	5	2	25	34	6	4	1	5	15	4	6	14	0	10	30	15	2	N/R	0	12	N/R	7	20	17
Not Impaired Evaluations	0	12	5	47	485	20	33	2	15	79	148	5	60	0	62	199	29	6	N/R	3	45	N/R	17	258	85
Toxicologies No Drugs Found Evaluations	0	28	0	51	117	5	12	0	8	41	11	4	25	0	21	47	8	9	N/R	0	22	N/R	144	42	29
Toxicology Refusal Evaluations	0	14	0	1	164	17	27	0	0	77	29	25	139	0	81	14	13	16	N/R	34	244	N/R	144	0	90
Number of DRE Schools in calendar year	0	2	2	4	15	2	1	0	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	N/R	0	2	N/R	1	3	2
Number of DRE School Students in calendar year	2	15	16	50	362	30	17	0	13	37	45	18	26	12	25	33	11	21	N/R	0	22	N/R	8	55	18
Number of DRE School Students Completed Certification	2	14	10	49	304	29	17	0	13	34	37	14	26	12	17	32	11	17	N/R	0	19	N/R	7	52	17
Number of DRE Instructor Development Courses in calendar year	0	1	2	2	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	N/R	1	0	N/R	0	1	0
Number of DRE Instructor Students in calendar year	0	3	15	15	24	9	6	0	13	11	0	4	0	0	0	5	6	0	N/R	3	0	N/R	0	10	0
Number of DRE Instructor Students Completed Instructor Certification	0	3	5	14	17	5	5	0	13	10	0	4	0	0	0	5	5	0	N/R	0	0	N/R	0	0	0
Number of DRE Recertification Courses in calendar year	0	1	1	4	42	6	0	0	1	2	0	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	N/R	2	0	N/R	1	1	3
Number of ARIDE Classes in calendar year	4	48	19	27	95	17	27	0	7	17	24	4	12	12	55	31	13	13	N/R	8	12	N/R	25	23	1
Number of ARIDE Class Students in calendar year	40	220	310	188	1705	306	556	0	95	274	464	37	263	166	933	520	146	350	N/R	156	212	N/R	419	312	51
Number of DITEP Classes in calendar year	0	2	0	6	10	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	N/R	0	1	N/R	0	0	2
Number of DITEP Class Students in last calendar year		81	0	97	280			0	75	0	34		0	53	125			0	N/R		20	N/R	0	0	32
Number of EDIT Classes in calendar year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	N/R	0	6	N/R	0	0	0
Number of EDIT Class Students in calendar year			0		0			0	0	0			0		142			0	N/R		200	N/R	0	0	0
Number of Phlebotomy Classes in calendar year	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	2	7	0	1	N/R	0	0	N/R	0	3	2
Number of Phlebotomy Class Students in calendar year			0	121	0		5	0	0	0	96		0	2	16	47		5	N/R		0	N/R	0	30	15
Number of SFST Classes in calendar year	n/a	24	14	42	100	n/a	5	0	5	18	51	10	6	27	45	22	33	26	N/R	24	7	N/R	211	46	135
Number of SFST Class Students in calendar year	96	956	889	742	2000	n/a	160	0	6	317	977	134	258	335	1234	721	634	385	N/R	646	181	N/R	3004	518	1276
Number of SFST Instructor Development Classes in calendar year	m/a	1	2	4	5	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	9	2	2	2	N/R	1	3	N/R	1	11	1
Number of SFST Instructor Students Credentialed in calendar year	n/a	32	14	23	70	136	0	0	0	27	42	5	40	18	104	73	14	19	N/R	13	44	N/R	21	11	11

MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NV	NY	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VA	VT	WA	WI	WV	WY	STATE
55	48	161	52	68	72	429	74	66	412	167	132	161	249	51	125	61	165	413	127	74	44	136	405	49	47	Number of Certified DREs
15	11	40	7	13	16	75	13	26	49	25	39	31	78	12	30	7	26	59	35	11	44	35	44	10	19	Number of DRE Instructors
17	21	45	10	11	28	77	16	16	140	51	27	38	105	9	56	17	87	86	49	21	6	56	27	8	10	Number of State Police/Highway Patrol DREs
26	19	92	29	40	44	341	31	0	176	104	96	86	144	41	36	22	43	271	67	40	31	60	244	27	20	Number of City Police DREs
9	8	19	11	17	0	9	20	8	88	12	4	35	0	0	28	11	27	56	9	13	3	23	122	14	16	Number of Sheriff's Department DREs
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Number of Tribal Department DREs
3	18	4	2	0	0	2	2	42	7	0	2	1	0	1	5	7	8	0	2	0	4	0	12	0	1	Number of Other Agency DREs
32	18	62	25	27	27	208	31	12	153	75	43	58	115	24	38	27	47	164	34	28	24	45	151	27	22	Number of Agencies with DREs
110	249	798	136	416	121	933	138	26	1942	325	109	549	1584	24	179	267	152	815	101	310	551	765	832	320	210	Enforcement Evaluations Conducted
17	0	229	9	142	169	379	157	130	668	193	151	211	545	15	281	57	248	897	312	217	91	250	381	75	89	Training Evaluations Conducted
127	1	1027	145	558	290	1312	295	156	2610	518	260	760	2129	39	463	324	401	1765	413	527	642	1038	1226	399	302	Total Number of Evaluations Completed
0	1	240	56	142	45	72	4	0	879	99	109	181	584	2	13	41	101	0	20	0	325	49	0	0	0	Number of ARIDE Referral Evaluations
6	1	65	22	25	1	143	10	0	89	4	6	14	90	2	1	2	0	0	12	19	106	33	35	23	0	Subject Refused to Participate Evaluations
7	1	19	1	12	2	20	3	0	40	3	4	5	32	2	6	0	0	0	2	17	20	29	31	7	6	Subject Stopped Participation Evaluations
4	28	258	21	89	29	315	25	22	447	58	61	123	252	4	9	44	63	342	110	63	70	133	157	46	55	Depressants Opinions
29	74	273	42	109	28	293	153	48	819	89	124	232	645	5	45	133	31	236	205	237	171	319	289	130	141	Stimulants Opinions
0	2	4	0	2	0	11	1	3	14	2	2	7	6	0	3	1	0	8	48	0	2	4	4	2	2	Hallucinogens Opinions
0	0	22	0	4	0	52	2	1	59	5	11	7	37	0	0	2	0	49	12	5	0	5	8	2	0	Dissociative Anesthetics Opinions
2	1	235	9	42	29	496	141	36	1023	85	58	223	724	8	10	69	25	114	118	121	168	252	160	133	77	Narcotic Analgesics Opinions
0	4	6	0	9	1	7	2	0	7	5	2	5	7	0	2	2	0	8	3	5	4	9	11	3	2	Inhalants Opinions
54	149	435	48	198	46	453	79	77	876	150	130	271	765	4	68	156	41	359	229	268	186	208	356	100	135	Cannabis Opinions
31	52	351	20	103	22	547	136	51	1048	86	134	281	676	2	60	136	76	269	339	224	174	295	223	118	114	Polycategory Evaluations
2	1	13	0	2	2	7	1	3	226	3	1	22	36	7	10	1	8	11	16	4	4	9	8	1	5	Alcohol Only Evaluations
3	1	21	6	13	3	34	11	1	23	6	5	35	65	0	2	5	4	24	22	4	13	14	11	1	6	Medical Impairment Evaluations
1	1	108	11	36	4	153	24	21	400	6	14	65	275	12	11	6	9	57	13	29	31	80	28	6	8	Not Impaired Evaluations
2	1	21	10	20	5	27	1	3	97	14	1	10	38	1	10	13	26	31	4	10	14	1	36	0	18	Toxicologies No Drugs Found Evaluations
6	1	23	13	41	13	156	76	0	308	52	22	11	293	12	6	1	8	0	2	15	24	1	21	60	4	Toxicology Refusal Evaluations
0	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	0	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	Number of DRE Schools in calendar year
0	0	24	0	9	10	41	12	12	62	26	12	16	36	0	20	9	10	73	25	22	7	24	24	11	8	Number of DRE School Students in calendar year
0	0	21	0	8	10	38	11	9	58	23	12	15	31	0	17	9	10	70	25	16	7	24	24	10	7	Number of DRE School Students Completed Certification
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Number of DRE Instructor Development Courses in calendar year
0	0	0	5	5	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	Number of DRE Instructor Students in calendar year
0	0	0	0	3	2	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	Number of DRE Instructor Students Completed Instructor Certification
2	1	1	1	0	0	5	3	0	8	12	1	0	1	0	3	2	7	16	1	4	2	0	7	2	1	Number of DRE Recertification Courses in calendar year
6	10	48	7	4	4	26	7	8	25	40	14	13	35	3	19	6	24	53	7	9	10	23	52	15	6	Number of ARIDE Classes in calendar year
113	96	507	39	37	142	578	98	570	716	583	138	189	96	42	269	79	461	808	155	252	147	442	656	214	89	Number of ARIDE Class Students in calendar year
0	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	17	5	6	4	0	Number of DITEP Classes in calendar year
	unk	49	0	32		0		70	92			0	451	0	0			568	0		226	31	76	75		Number of DITEP Class Students in last calendar year
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Number of EDIT Classes in calendar year
			0			26						0	25	0	0				0	15	0	0			23	Number of EDIT Class Students in calendar year
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	Number of Phlebotomy Classes in calendar year
			0			0		16				0	11	0	0				60		0		14			Number of Phlebotomy Class Students in calendar year
12	5	158	6	7	3	52	n/a	n/a	90	8	154	13	39	5	35	6	25	n/a	12	n/a	4	142	49	4	n/a	Number of SFST Classes in calendar year
275	270	2297	126	149	205	1220	n/a	495	1803	157	2053	433	745	195	1200	n/a	917	n/a	480	n/a	88	866	927	183	n/a	Number of SFST Class Students in calendar year
1	0	3	0	1	0	0	n/a	2	10	n/a	1	0	11	0	3	1	4	n/a	0	2	0	1	9	1	2	Number of SFST Instructor Development Classes in calendar year
11	0	34	0	3	0	0	n/a	12	66	n/a	15	0	35	0	54	20	65	n/a	0	39	0	32	49	9	11	Number of SFST Instructor Students Credentialed in calendar year



State Coordinator Reports

DEC Program state coordinators were invited to share a summary of their state's accomplishments and challenges for the 2025 calendar year, as well as other related training and interesting DRE-related investigations. The following state summaries reflect the self-reported highlights, challenges, and noteworthy cases. Entries are not intended to be comparative but to illustrate the diverse operating environments and program innovations across jurisdictions.

Alabama

Narrative: The Alabama Impaired Driving Enforcement Program, which houses the DEC Program, had its most successful year on record in 2025. A record number of law enforcement officers were trained on various DUI enforcement topics, including the addition of 14 new DREs. Alabama DREs also set a record for enforcement evaluations, more than doubling the total from 2024. One Alabama DRE finished the year with more than 100 enforcement evaluations, and three others finished with 50 or more, all of which are records in the state.

Other Training: In 2025, Alabama DREs provided DITEP training in several school systems across the state, including one session conducted specifically for Alabama Community College Commercial Driver Training Program instructors, helping to ensure the safety of the CDL training environment. New and innovative training classes incorporating real-world DUI scenario-based training elements were developed and deployed, and DREs delivered educational presentations at the Alabama District Attorney's Conference, the Alabama Municipal Judges Conference, and the IACP Impaired Driving and Traffic Safety Conference in Chicago.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: In May 2025, an Alabama DRE responded to a series of eight crashes caused by a single commercial vehicle driver who left the scene of each crash. One of the eight crashes caused fatal injuries to the other involved driver. After first responders arrived and suspected the commercial driver was impaired, they requested a DRE from a neighboring county. The DRE responded and conducted a full evaluation, which indicated impairment. The district attorney evaluated the evidence collected from the investigation and filed murder charges against the commercial vehicle driver. Toxicology reports have confirmed the DRE's opinion in this case, and the defendant's adjudication is pending.

Accomplishments and Challenges: In 2025, Alabama added eight new participating agencies to the DEC Program and secured a 70% increase in grant funding for the DEC Program. This increase in funding enabled expansion into new areas of the state and reduced barriers to access for smaller agencies across the state. Enhanced funding will also be used to purchase updated and improved DRE equipment, training aids, and expanded travel to advanced courses, such as the Borkenstein Alcohol & Highway Safety Course.

ALABAMA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	127	73	43	89	124
	Stimulants	180	193	64	171	162
	Hallucinogens	1	2	1	3	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	0	1	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	115	115	57	128	79
	Inhalants	3	0	0	1	4
	Cannabis	206	134	49	190	138
	Polycategory cases	177	120	67	188	137
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	272	204	224	312	596
	Total DREs	81	92	90	74	81

Alaska

Narrative: In 2025, the Alaska DEC Program continued statewide operations but experienced significant challenges affecting overall program capacity. Several veteran DREs left the program due to retirement, relocation, or separation from law enforcement, resulting in a measurable decline in available personnel. The Anchorage Police Department continues to employ the majority of Alaska's active DREs and certified instructors, creating uneven regional coverage. The Fairbanks area currently has no credentialed DREs, which has contributed to weakened impaired driving case outcomes; in some instances, charges were dismissed at arraignment when officers were unable to articulate the presence of confirmed or measurable substances. DREs across the state continue to use the ITSMR system to complete field evaluations on department-issued tablets. Callout programs remain limited and inconsistent across jurisdictions, with participation and overtime reimbursement varying by agency.

Other Training: The Alaska DEC Program offered four ARIDE courses during the year, providing officers with foundational training in recognizing drug impairment statewide.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: DREs assisted in at least three nitrous oxide "whippet" investigations. The involvement of DREs and subsequent toxicology analysis was instrumental in securing successful prosecutions in cases that likely would not have proceeded otherwise.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Throughout 2025, the program continued to face obstacles related to sustainability, agency engagement, and prosecutorial follow-through. The absence of a dedicated traffic safety resource prosecutor (TSRP) remains a significant barrier, as many drug-impaired driving cases are dismissed early in the judicial process due to insufficient specialized legal review. Establishing a TSRP position would enhance the program by strengthening charging practices, improving coordination between prosecutors and law enforcement, and supporting statewide training initiatives focused on drug-impaired driving. Such a position would enhance prosecutorial competence and lead to more consistent long-term case outcomes.

ALASKA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	13	7	18	7	1
	Stimulants	32	28	77	16	19
	Hallucinogens	1	0	0	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	25	26	52	17	10
	Inhalants	0	0	1	0	2
	Cannabis	39	17	43	20	15
	Polycategory cases	40	22	69	19	17
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	42	51	112	30	31
	Total DREs	22	23	29	30	25

Arizona

Narrative: In 2025, Arizona successfully hosted multiple DRE field certification sessions for the states of Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana at the Mohave County Jail in Kingman, Arizona. This location continues to serve as a vital and effective site for conducting field certifications to support out-of-state DEC Programs. The site will remain in use until the Mesa Police Department Jail renovation is complete. Additionally, four Arizona DREs each completed more than 100 enforcement DRE evaluations, marking the first time Arizona has achieved this significant milestone.

Other Training: When Arizona was unable to host its annual Law Enforcement and Prosecutors' Traffic Safety Conference, the Governor's Office of Highway Safety successfully implemented a statewide regional training initiative serving all four regions of Arizona. These sessions were critical to ensure that both DREs and prosecutors could obtain the required continuing education credits they needed. The training provided comprehensive legal updates and DRE refresher instruction, supporting both recertification and ethics requirements for prosecutors. By delivering training regionally, the program significantly reduced travel time and costs for participants, bringing the training directly to them rather than requiring travel to the Phoenix metropolitan area. A total of four sessions were conducted, resulting in more than 200 DREs and prosecutors successfully receiving the education credits necessary to maintain their professional credentials.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: A significant legal milestone was achieved this year when the Arizona Superior Court issued a favorable ruling in an appeal of a Mesa case that directly addressed the admissibility of SFSTs in drug impairment prosecutions. The defense sought to preclude all SFST evidence, arguing that the tests were not validated for marijuana impairment. The court rejected this argument, affirming that SFSTs are viable and admissible tools in drug-related DUI cases, not solely alcohol-based investigations.

The ruling specifically cited expert testimony from the Arizona State DRE Coordinator, whose clear, professional testimony was instrumental in the court's analysis. The case was prosecuted by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety, Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor Stacey Good. This decision is particularly impactful as similar motions are being filed by defense counsel across the state. The ruling represents an important step forward in strengthening marijuana-impaired driving cases and provides valuable legal precedent supporting the continued use of SFSTs in drug impairment investigations.

Accomplishments and Challenges: In 2025, Arizona Governor Katie Hobbs formally recognized three DREs who each surpassed 100 DRE evaluations in 2024 by meeting with them personally. This recognition underscored the governor's acknowledgment of the DEC Program's critical role in public safety and her commitment to honoring law enforcement professionals for their exceptional contributions. During the meeting, each DRE was presented with a commemorative plaque from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety in recognition of this outstanding achievement.

ARIZONA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	304	212	235	272	249
	Stimulants	944	997	781	1145	1019
	Hallucinogens	7	1	22	16	10
	Dissociative Anesthetics	12	6	10	11	12
	Narcotic Analgesics	721	710	568	659	476
	Inhalants	6	5	4	14	6
	Cannabis	1,012	1,031	860	1311	1166
	Polycategory cases	902	925	771	1062	909
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,674	1,522	1,420	1,883	2,042
	Total DREs	312	338	306	304	313

Arkansas

Narrative: The Arkansas DEC Program conducted two DRE classes in 2025, along with two DRE/SFST IDC training classes. The state's DEC Program currently has 106 certified DREs. In 2025, 16 DREs and 25 DRE instructors were added. Arkansas currently does not have a statewide callout procedure.

Other Training: In 2025, the Arkansas DEC Program taught a total of 28 ARIDE classes, 28 SFST classes, and 30 SFST Refresher classes. DREs spoke at two different high schools in the Little Rock area about drug issues.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Arkansas currently lacks a state-supported callout program for DREs. Some agencies do support a callout procedure for their officers only.

ARKANSAS	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	100	179	37	47	11
	Stimulants	52	100	32	24	20
	Hallucinogens	0	0	1	2	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	12	28	2	4	35
	Narcotic Analgesics	74	80	18	30	18
	Inhalants	4	5	0	2	0
	Cannabis	72	91	26	44	22
	Polycategory cases	38	43	19	11	5
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	192	189	120	87	114
	Total DREs	88	107	89	101	105

California

Narrative: In 2025, the state exceeded all training goals for DRE, SFST, ARIDE, and DITEP, reflecting strong program engagement and agency support. Staffing levels remained a priority, and California addressed this need by conducting 16 DRE schools that produced 380 new DREs. Multiple agencies, including the California Highway Patrol, continued to offer DRE specialty pay to compensate officers for the additional responsibilities associated with conducting evaluations and maintaining certification. Field certification training was hosted at multiple sites throughout the state, including Anaheim, Bakersfield, Chula Vista, Fresno, Glendale, Los Angeles, Rancho Cucamonga, Riverside, Sacramento, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Francisco.

Other Training: In 2025, the California DEC Program significantly increased the number of DITEP courses, teaching over 280 nurses and prosecutors. The California DEC Program state coordinator was a presenter at a 2025 Office of Traffic Safety Law Enforcement Forum Presentation in San Diego, California, where he presented "Understanding Current Drug Trends and Tips for Prosecuting Drug Impaired Driving Cases." He also co-presented "Cannabis Users' Perceptions" and "Experience Law Enforcement and Cannabis" at the 2025 Impaired Driving and Traffic Safety conference in Chicago, Illinois.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: In July 2025, a felony drug-impaired driving case in Orange County resulted in a conviction that highlighted the importance of DRE involvement. A DRE stopped a driver with multiple prior DUI convictions and observed indicators consistent with CNS depressant impairment. The driver denied substance use, requested a breath test, and refused additional field sobriety tests. The breath test was 0.00 BAC. A drug influence evaluation and subsequent blood analysis confirmed the presence of THC and the designer benzodiazepines Flualprazolam and Clonazepam. A DRE post-incident review supported the impairment findings, and the reviewing DRE instructor testified at trial, leading to a guilty verdict.

Accomplishments and Challenges: California continued to support other Western Region states by providing DRE field certification sites for Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The California Highway Patrol partnered with the San Francisco Police Department to establish certification sites in the Tenderloin and Mission districts, creating opportunities for hands-on evaluations while addressing the city's significant impaired driving challenges. These locations offered efficient training environments by combining real-time evaluations with active enforcement activity. In 2025, the CHP also developed the framework for a statewide DRE callout program, with implementation and the establishment of DRE callout pay identified as major program goals for 2026.

CALIFORNIA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	884	597	556	670	870
	Stimulants	4,821	4,405	4,617	5,316	5,746
	Hallucinogens	35	23	25	39	40
	Dissociative Anesthetics	74	60	58	82	96
	Narcotic Analgesics	2,128	2,206	2600	3370	3628
	Inhalants	35	31	30	53	82
	Cannabis	2,847	2,285	2,515	2,945	3,324
	Polycategory cases	3,484	3,206	3,530	4,359	4,890
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	6,462	5,713	6,170	6,850	7,597
	Total DREs	1,319	1,218	1,162	1,275	1,448

Colorado

Narrative: In 2025, Colorado significantly expanded its DRE training efforts, effectively doubling the volume of statewide instruction. Two DRE schools were conducted during the year, with field certification phases completed in Sacramento and San Francisco, California. Colorado DREs also participated in a wide range of ARIDE, SFST, and SFST Instructor courses hosted throughout the state, enhancing both foundational and advanced identification of impaired driving skill sets. To improve accessibility and reduce travel demands, DREs delivered regional in-service training sessions across multiple areas of the state, allowing agencies to receive high-quality instruction within their local jurisdictions. Colorado continued its DRE callout program, which provides reimbursement for overtime when a DRE is activated, helping agencies ensure timely responses without incurring an undue financial burden.

Other Training: Certified DREs played a central role in delivering a DRE Instructor Development Course, successfully advancing nine candidates into the instructional phase of the program. Additionally, DREs served as instructors at the CDOT Safety Conference, contributing to multidisciplinary training to address statewide traffic safety challenges.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: While supervising a DRE candidate at field certification, a certified DRE instructor conducted a field evaluation involving a female subject whose condition raised medical concerns. Based on observed indicators, the instructor requested medical services, and the subject later disclosed that she was pregnant. Approximately one week later, she returned to the field certification site and again interacted with DRE personnel, stating that a physician had advised her that her heroin use was not harming the unborn child. During this second contact, the DREs again ensured she received medical care and referred her to county mental health services. In both encounters, the DRE personnel acted in accordance with observed signs, established protocols, and concern for the subject's safety.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Colorado experienced a year of meaningful growth within the DEC Program. As expected in a mature program, natural transitions are occurring as senior-level DREs are promoted or depart the program. In parallel, efforts have been underway to modernize operations by pursuing a computer-based report-writing solution to replace the current handwritten process. While initial challenges prevented the use of donated tablets, work continues toward identifying a viable and sustainable technology solution. Despite these advancements, Colorado continues to experience low participation in the DRE callout program, even as impaired driving fatalities have increased. In response, Colorado remains committed to a strong, mentorship-driven training model designed to strengthen engagement, build capacity, and increase the number of active DREs statewide.

COLORADO	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	41	41	52	40	45
	Stimulants	51	159	54	133	139
	Hallucinogens	0	0	1	2	5
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	6	2	10	3
	Narcotic Analgesics	38	114	35	122	95
	Inhalants	0	3	2	3	6
	Cannabis	56	117	81	140	112
	Polycategory cases	49	10	52	144	120
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	116	138	178	163	150
	Total DREs	185	122	117	130	117

Connecticut

Narrative: Connecticut conducted both a DRE school and a DRE Instructor Development Course, resulting in the certification of 17 new DREs and 5 new DRE instructors. Field certification training was held in Jacksonville, Florida. With these additions to their DEC Program, Connecticut now has 81 certified DREs—the highest number in the program's history. The Connecticut statewide DRE callout program continues to be managed through the Everbridge application.

Other Training: Connecticut held numerous SFST and ARIDE training classes. In addition, Green/Wet Lab training was conducted and attended by 20 officers and 13 prosecutors.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Connecticut's DEC Program continues to demonstrate positive growth and progress.

CONNECTICUT

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	25	77	71	6	88
Stimulants	24	108	155	50	140
Hallucinogens	1	0	0	0	1
Dissociative Anesthetics	5	5	7	10	2
Narcotic Analgesics	49	103	91	68	117
Inhalants	2	3	2	0	4
Cannabis	22	146	159	56	130
Polycategory cases	33	105	123	67	270
Total Enforcement Evaluations	104	180	220	241	211
Total DREs	51	62	73	70	81

Delaware

Narrative: Delaware held its eighth DRE school in 2025, with 13 DRE candidates from five agencies in attendance. Field certifications were held in Kensington, Pennsylvania, and were successful. There were 143 DRE callouts, with a 55% response rate. Delaware had a total of 171 evaluations conducted in 2025. There were 143 callouts, which is fewer callouts than last year. However, there was a 14% increase in responses to the callouts.

Other Training: There is a significant increase in interest in impaired driving, as evidenced by the numbers listed. ARIDE training continues to grow with seven ARIDE classes being conducted, which had more than 95 officers attending. Several agencies have requested that ARIDE training be held at their locations due to increased interest and to make it more accessible to local officers. DUI refresher training attendance has more than doubled, with five classes being conducted and 82 officers attending. Two DITEP courses were presented to 75 attendees. The four in-state police academies conducted six SFST courses, training 97 recruits. Delaware remains active in conducting Green Labs and collaborates with the Chesapeake Safety Council. A total of 63 officers attended this training.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: During the DRE school, a student had an elevated heart rate and blood pressure, which were identified during the vital signs session. It was notable because the results were in the high range. It was also noted that the students' pupils were dilated, above the DRE expected range. The student said he was fine and felt well. There were no other indicators, and those indicators stayed consistent. On the last day of class, during the mock evaluations, all his vitals were again found to be in the high range, and his pupils were dilated in all lighting conditions. It was recommended that he get checked for a possible medical issue. The student agreed and saw a primary care physician, was diagnosed with sleep apnea, and has begun treatment and says he feels the best he has in a long time.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Grant funding was obtained to assist the Division of Forensic Science in purchasing two new LC-MS/MS systems to replace aging units. Having these two new instruments will increase the Toxicology Unit's instrument capabilities. This will improve highway safety and benefit Delaware's motoring public.

DELAWARE

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	48	55	40	53	36
Stimulants	99	130	59	51	59
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	2	0
Dissociative Anesthetics	10	10	4	4	4
Narcotic Analgesics	188	210	80	82	70
Inhalants	1	1	0	0	2
Cannabis	82	83	53	53	51
Polycategory cases	139	159	73	80	73
Total Enforcement Evaluations	179	175	171	178	164
Total DREs	48	52	62	54	63

District of Columbia

Narrative: In 2025, the District of Columbia (DC) added two DREs to its DEC Program. Previously, there were only two U.S. Capitol Police DREs. The new DREs were from the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). MPD is currently drafting a DRE SOP to enable DREs to begin conducting drug influence evaluations for enforcement. In addition, George Kucik assumed the role of DC state coordinator. MPD also hosted two ARIDE schools. DC is committed to expanding the program and hopes to add a DRE instructor in the future.

Other Training: No data reported

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: The most significant accomplishment was securing two new DREs at the Metropolitan Police Department.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	NR	NR	NR	3	1
	Stimulants	NR	NR	NR	1	0
	Hallucinogens	NR	NR	NR	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	NR	NR	NR	0	2
	Narcotic Analgesics	NR	NR	NR	0	4
	Inhalants	NR	NR	NR	0	0
	Cannabis	NR	NR	NR	3	2
	Polycategory cases	NR	NR	NR	0	2
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	NR	NR	NR	4	8
	Total DREs	NR	NR	NR	2	3

Florida

Narrative: The Florida DEC Program is funded by the FDOT through subgrants. The funds cover all tuition and allowable travel costs for each DRE candidate and instructors teaching at each DRE school. In 2025, Florida conducted three DRE schools statewide to improve access for candidates attending the courses. Sites were selected to meet the needs of our law enforcement agencies and to reduce the burden on officers attending the DRE schools.

Florida remains fortunate to have access to a field certification site in Jacksonville. This significantly facilitates candidates' timely completion of certification evaluations.

FDOT continues to fund reimbursement to DRE agencies for overtime costs incurred when a DRE from a contracting agency conducts a drug evaluation. The goal of this program is to make it easier for agencies to allow their DREs to assist other agencies needing an evaluation of a suspected drug-impaired driver. The allowable costs incurred by a DRE's agency are reimbursed to alleviate the financial burden that might otherwise prevent aiding officers who need a DRE but have limited or no access to one.

Other Training: In addition to SFST and ARIDE training, which Florida requires to apply for DRE training, FDOT funding covers tuition for other impaired driving–related courses. This includes eight hours of recertification training in both in-person and online formats. The online option remains the preferred choice for DREs who need this training.

Unlike other states, Florida has no centralized SFST coordinator to track attendance in SFST, and other courses. This makes it difficult to determine the total number of officers trained without a centralized administrator to capture this information, as some law enforcement agencies in the state conduct the training in-house. The Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM) manages all FDOT grant-funded impaired driving training, which encompasses most of the impaired driving training in the state.

Florida offers several IPTM courses that support the DEC Program, including Dr. Karl Citek's Medical Foundations for Visual Systems Testing, Marijuana Impaired Driving Detection and Enforcement for Law Enforcement (MIDDLE), and Advanced Marijuana Impaired Driving Detection and Enforcement for Law Enforcement (AMIDDLE). Additionally, it provides an online DRE preparatory course for prospective DRE candidates, presented by Kyle Clark, IACP Senior Program Manager for Road Safety and former National DEC Program manager. These courses are provided tuition-free to Florida officers through FDOT subgrant funding.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: A DRE can use their knowledge and skills to recognize other conditions that may mimic drug- or alcohol-impaired driving in suspected impaired drivers. Each year, several unique cases are identified through field reports.

This year is no exception. One notable case involved a driver suffering from a diabetic emergency during a traffic stop. Fire Rescue determined that the driver had a blood sugar of 524 and needed immediate treatment. Having a blood sugar level that high could have resulted in serious issues had the DRE not recognized non-drug-related clues.

In another situation, the DRE conducted a drug influence evaluation and determined that the driver was suffering a medical emergency, and the driver was transported to the local emergency department. At the hospital, it was determined that he was having a hypertensive crisis and "mini strokes." The doctor

at the emergency department advised that had the DRE just allowed the driver to languish in jail, he would likely have had irreparable brain damage or died. Shortly after this case, the driver's brother reached out to the DRE to express his appreciation for the DRE and the DEC Program. At that time, he expressed his willingness to provide testimonials about the importance of DREs in determining the cause of possible impairment.

In one nonemergency case, a DRE with an extensive medical background as a Paramedic and DRE determined that the driver's physical signs of impairment were due to the driver's Parkinson's disease/essential tremors, and not alcohol or drug impairment. This prevented an improper criminal conviction for alcohol/drug-impaired driving.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Florida's biggest challenge in its DEC Program is recruiting and retaining DREs. Though the number of new DRE candidates entering the program has remained steady, the number of newly certified DREs struggles to replace DREs lost to retirements, leaving law enforcement, or losing certification for other reasons. Florida continues to identify potential DREs who are "shining stars" in its SFST and ARIDE courses and among those who have completed the online DRE preparatory course. As in the past, current DREs remain the program's greatest recruiters.

FLORIDA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	530	306	179	317	279
Stimulants	510	418	133	397	419
Hallucinogens	9	8	7	4	6
Dissociative Anesthetics	35	7	5	17	10
Narcotic Analgesics	474	347	120	271	284
Inhalants	7	0	4	6	8
Cannabis	740	414	218	517	411
Polycategory cases	748	455	80	275	384
Total Enforcement Evaluations	915	509	527	480	512
Total DREs	383	370	342	352	327

Georgia

Narrative: Georgia's number of certified DREs remained constant in the mid-200s. Georgia continues to conduct three DRE schools each year, with field certifications being conducted in Jacksonville, Florida. With the NHTSA DRE Data System being closed, Georgia GOHS contracted a company to set up an in-state tracking system that should be live by February 1, 2026. Law Enforcement Phlebotomy continues to grow, with 6 classes per year, totaling 24 since its inception in 2021.

Other Training: The desire for drug trend training continued in 2025 with several training sessions held for schools across Georgia, primarily for school nurses, clinicians, and administrators. More courses are already scheduled for 2026. A presentation was done for the Prosecuting Attorneys Council on drug trends and the program successes of law enforcement phlebotomy. This shows a desire for drug trends in youth and a push to implement DITEP in Georgia. Several DRE instructors have cross-trained and become certified in NASBLA's seated battery. Several courses were taught to DREs in the state, and several DREs reported that seated SFSTs are being used in the field. Two DREs presented at an RJOL judges meeting in Brunswick, Georgia, on topics of drug trends and DRE testimony. DREs from across the state are part of the state's Impaired Driving Task Team as well as MADD's advisory council, award committees, and walk like MADD teams.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: Georgia switched from a Harper to a Daubert standard for scientific and expert testimony, and numerous Daubert hearings are being held on the use of SFSTs and HGN specifically. DREs have been instrumental in testifying and defending the impaired driving tests. Georgia had two law enforcement phlebotomy cases reach the state's court of appeals, both resulting in wins for the phlebotomy program (*Snyder v. State* & *Hamrick v. State*). Additionally, a DRE Daubert hearing was conducted in Habersham County, where the defense challenged the DRE's expertise and ability to testify as an expert. The judge ruled in favor of the state (*State v. Craven*). Two DRE instructors were used in a boating DUI fatality case off the coast of Savannah. Both instructors used their DRE knowledge, along with specific expertise in boating and toxicology.

Accomplishments and Challenges: There were no specific challenges. Funding remained similar, and the DRE and LE phlebotomy programs continue to fill registration rosters for every class taught.

GEORGIA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	185	195	80	149	84
	Stimulants	238	391	87	370	231
	Hallucinogens	9	2	1	3	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	18	28	6	3	10
	Narcotic Analgesics	128	216	57	236	137
	Inhalants	3	6	0	2	4
	Cannabis	347	399	160	340	254
	Polycategory cases	295	424	110	203	238
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	306	227	291	185	149
	Total DREs	172	211	232	275	254

Hawaii

Narrative: In 2025, Hawaii continued efforts to strengthen its DEC Program by enhancing resources, training accessibility, and support for its DREs. The state expanded access to on-demand training through drugimpairment.com, providing officers with additional tools to reinforce skills and stay current on impaired driving trends.

Other Training: The Hawaii Police Department developed and implemented an ARIDE course enhanced with a dedicated cannabis detection workshop, marking the first program of its kind in the state. This expanded ARIDE model incorporated hands-on cannabis impairment detection training to address rising cannabisrelated enforcement challenges. The workshop allowed participants to observe and identify cannabis indicators in a controlled setting, improving articulation skills and helping officers apply ARIDE concepts more effectively in real-world situations. This experiential component strengthened officer preparedness and promoted consistent and informed enforcement practices statewide.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: In recognition of a sustained and impactful commitment to traffic safety and the prevention of impaired driving, DRE Instructor Sergeant Thomas Koyanagi of the Hawaii Police Department was honored with the 2025 Lifetime Achievement Award from Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Hawaii during its annual law enforcement recognition ceremony. The Lifetime Achievement Award acknowledges individuals whose career-long leadership, innovation, and results have substantially advanced the mission of impaired driving prevention.

HAWAII

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	14	3	2	6	13
Stimulants	44	33	8	25	47
Hallucinogens	2	0	0	1	1
Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	0	0	1
Narcotic Analgesics	13	15	4	3	16
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	1
Cannabis	64	51	21	34	109
Polycategory cases	35	23	6	14	49
Total Enforcement Evaluations	51	52	28	24	135
Total DREs	58	61	72	67	60

Idaho

Narrative: In 2025, the Idaho DEC Program welcomed the return of Administrative Assistant Maddie Williams after a two-year absence. The state completed a DRE school with 14 students, who later attended field certifications in San Francisco at the Mission and Tenderloin Stations of the San Francisco Police Department.

Other Training: Idaho continued to deliver a wide range of impaired driving and drug impairment training throughout the year. SFST and drug-impaired driving courses were provided to new officers at the Idaho POST Academy and at regional law enforcement programs, including North Idaho, the College of Western Idaho, the College of Southern Idaho, Idaho State University, and the College of Eastern Idaho. ARIDE training was offered in all six districts of the state, and DREs also delivered instruction for the DRE school and field certification components. Additional training included drug impairment recognition courses for new Health and Welfare supervisors, biannual law enforcement phlebotomy refresher training, biannual DRE in-service training, and various alcohol and drug impairment presentations for schools, businesses, and civic organizations.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations:
No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Idaho's primary challenge in 2025 was the continued loss of certified DREs, resulting in the fewest active DREs the state has had in several years. This mirrors a trend seen in other states. In contrast, Idaho's Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program experienced substantial growth, generating sufficient interest to justify two training schools this year instead of one. Idaho now has more certified law enforcement phlebotomists than DREs, reflecting shifting capacity and resource availability within the state's impaired driving enforcement efforts.

IDAHO	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	157	93	17	69	0
	Stimulants	249	188	34	112	0
	Hallucinogens	3	1	0	2	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	1	0	4	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	105	129	23	71	0
	Inhalants	2	0	0	1	0
	Cannabis	205	125	18	89	0
	Polycategory cases	212	163	32	95	0
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	464	297	65	225	450
	Total DREs	108	101	106	102	95

Illinois

Narrative: Illinois enforcement evaluations nearly doubled. The number of ARIDE classes increased by 18, SFST refreshers by 26, SFST IDC by 6, EDIT by 1, and DITEP by 4.

Other Training: Training was given to judges and probation officers throughout the state in drug recognition. The DUI traffic stop process was better explained to judges to help them understand what officers look for during a DUI investigation. The Midwest Impaired Driving Conference was held again in Itasca, Illinois, and was a great success.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Steps were made to purchase a new tablet program for DREs.

ILLINOIS	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	305	240	48	190	212
	Stimulants	81	104	48	121	107
	Hallucinogens	4	8	5	2	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	24	9	19	26
	Narcotic Analgesics	148	110	50	50	80
	Inhalants	2	5	2	2	4
	Cannabis	215	230	95	133	196
	Polycategory cases	145	168	64	77	133
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	204	198	216	171	287
	Total DREs	159	164	150	151	136

Indiana

Narrative: Indiana conducted two DRE schools, certifying 32 new DREs. Field Certification training was conducted in Jacksonville, Florida. A total of 31 ARIDE courses were held, with 510 attendees. Both the number of ARIDE courses conducted and the total number of attendees reached new annual highs.

Other Training: In May, the third Indiana Traffic Safety Conference was held. Over 270 officers, toxicologists, prosecutors, and highway safety specialists were in attendance. Subject matter experts from across the U.S. covered topics including DRE Best Practices, Digital Forensics in Impaired Driving Investigations, Partnering to Reduce Underage Impaired Driving, and Cannabis and the Eyes.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: In February, a suspected impaired semi-truck driver was called in by motorists on an interstate. The semi traveled more than 40 miles across three counties before drifting off the roadway and overturning. Responding state police observed impairment and requested DRE assistance. A state trooper and a city DRE responded to the callout. The impairment was determined to be a CNS Stimulant. The initial sample came back as no drug detected, but additional testing confirmed the DRE's opinion. Fortunately, no one was injured in the rollover crash of the heavily laden trailer load of gravel.

Accomplishments and Challenges: In 2025, Indiana continued to expand the use of Roadside Oral Fluid testing. There are over 200 units deployed throughout the state. The Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program saw notable progress throughout the year. In 2025, seven training courses were conducted, resulting in the addition of 47 newly certified phlebotomists. With these additions, Indiana now has over 100 law enforcement phlebotomists statewide. The program's expansion contributed to more than doubling the number of enforcement blood draws compared to 2024. Indiana experienced a reduction in fatal crashes for the third consecutive year. In the fourth quarter of the year, Roadside Oral Fluid was involved in 55% of enforcement evaluations. During the sample period, 75% came from ARIDE referrals, and law enforcement phlebotomists did 33% of the blood draws.

INDIANA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	101	323	93	220	251
	Stimulants	98	328	142	468	457
	Hallucinogens	0	3	2	4	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	18	6	6	7
	Narcotic Analgesics	83	305	62	229	294
	Inhalants	3	8	3	7	6
	Cannabis	187	538	241	511	637
	Polycategory cases	50	166	108	160	227
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	523	662	512	811	1155
	Total DREs	195	186	197	209	214

Iowa

Narrative: The Iowa DEC Program completed two DRE schools in 2025, certifying 26 new DREs. Field certifications were once again held in Jacksonville, Florida. Iowa currently has 141 certified DREs. Iowa does not have a DRE callout program, but the Highway Safety Office (HSO) does reimburse DREs for callouts as long as the DRE's agency has a contractual agreement with the HSO. Reimbursements are for the time the DRE is called out, including time needed to conduct the evaluation and to return home. There is no reimbursement for time spent writing reports.

Other Training: Twelve ARIDE classes were held statewide, training 263 officers and prosecutors. Seven eight-hour DRE recertification classes were held statewide. State Coordinator Todd Olmstead sits on the state's Impaired Driving Task Force and provides training and information on the DEC Program.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Twenty-two Iowa DREs were recognized and presented with the "MADD Hero's Award" at a special event hosted by MADD in Des Moines for their OWI enforcement efforts and leadership in impaired driving enforcement. Iowa's DREs once again collaborated with the Central Iowa Traffic Safety Task Force for an impaired driving special enforcement project on April 19, 2025, from 1500 to 2300 hours in the Des Moines metro area. Thirty-two officers, with twelve of them being DREs, produced 12 OWI arrests, 9 of those drivers being found drug impaired, with full DRE evaluations conducted.

methamphetamine for the first time. The subject subsequently pleaded guilty to felonious robbery, theft, and operating while intoxicated (OWI).

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

IOWA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	106	103	94	213	81
Stimulants	359	357	240	500	245
Hallucinogens	7	13	2	4	3
Dissociative Anesthetics	8	8	5	8	3
Narcotic Analgesics	115	131	37	203	52
Inhalants	3	9	4	6	6
Cannabis	463	472	422	661	374
Polycategory cases	247	249	122	528	107
Total Enforcement Evaluations	622	644	731	762	776
Total DREs	106	114	126	136	140

Kansas

Narrative: Kansas appointed a new state coordinator after Matt Payne was promoted to captain. Kansas conducted two DRE schools in Jacksonville, Florida, with 15 new DREs certified. This placed Kansas at just over 100 DREs, a goal we hope to maintain. Kansas started using Active 911 as a callout system and will go live statewide in January 2026. Kansas has also begun sharing its data collection system with other states.

Other Training: The Kansas DRE unit hosted the 20th annual impaired driving conference in Wichita in October. DREs have worked with the state's TSRP and presented in the DUI bootcamp classes. ARIDE classes continue to be conducted around the state. In 2025, 13 classes trained 148 students. The oral fluid program has expanded and now has over 60 units in the field. In addition, the first oral fluid conference was hosted. DREs continue presenting at DUI impact panels with the hope of decreasing injuries, deaths, and recidivism.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: The Kansas DRE state coordinator was called as a rebuttal expert witness in federal court for a DUI that had occurred on a military installation. The defense expert was from another state and had never testified in Kansas before. The defendant was found guilty on all charges.

Accomplishments and Challenges: The Kansas DEC Program continues to struggle in the northwest portion of the state with agencies wanting to participate in the DEC Program. Recruiting in this area of the state will remain a priority.

KANSAS

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	144	169	138	122	106
Stimulants	161	190	197	209	183
Hallucinogens	4	2	2	1	1
Dissociative Anesthetics	12	21	15	9	6
Narcotic Analgesics	78	134	122	156	113
Inhalants	4	1	0	4	7
Cannabis	289	295	370	353	256
Polycategory cases	168	228	212	197	192
Total Enforcement Evaluations	337	322	348	409	348
Total DREs	77	91	90	100	96

Kentucky

Narrative: Kentucky continues to grow its DEC Program, adding new DREs in all four regions of the commonwealth. ARIDE courses continue to improve Kentucky officers' impaired driving enforcement skills across the commonwealth. The classes also continue to serve as an excellent recruiting tool for the state's DRE schools. Two DRE schools were conducted this year, with the classroom portions being held in Frankfort. Field certification was conducted in Jacksonville, Florida. The DEC Program has been working with the Kentucky Office of Highway Safety to create a statewide DRE callout system. The state's overtime reimbursement program for DRE callouts continues to have a very positive influence on the recruitment of agencies wanting DREs.

Other Training: The Kentucky DEC Program, with its cadre of DRE instructors, continues to provide support and training for all levels of SFST, ARIDE, and DRE courses. Kentucky DRE instructors also participate in programs hosted by the state's TSRP. The DRE state coordinator gave a presentation on the 12-step process to a group of national toxicologists at a training held at the Kentucky State Police Crime Laboratory. The DRE state coordinator continues to give presentations on the DEC Program to the new chiefs and sheriffs courses hosted by the Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: The first full calendar year for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program was 2025. The program currently has 12 officers from 10 different participating agencies. All officers are both state- and nationally certified phlebotomists, as required by the state's program standards. All officers who pass the program standards are provided with the necessary equipment to properly draw blood in the field. During 2025, a total of 67 blood draws were performed, 26 of which were pursuant to search warrants. One refresher course was offered in 2025 to provide officers with updates on the program and to meet the standard of eight hours of phlebotomy-related in-service training.

KENTUCKY

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	46	52	24	67	39
Stimulants	53	97	92	111	44
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	2
Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	2	2	3
Narcotic Analgesics	70	83	99	8	40
Inhalants	3	2	0	1	1
Cannabis	68	101	126	152	60
Polycategory cases	74	94	125	137	60
Total Enforcement Evaluations	107	95	135	159	142
Total DREs	48	59	67	72	80

Louisiana

Narrative: The Louisiana DEC Program held one DRE school in 2025, certifying nine new candidates. The school was held at the Louisiana State Police Training Academy in Baton Rouge, with field certifications in Jacksonville, Florida. The Louisiana Highway Safety Commission hired the Honorable Timothy Marcel as the new Judicial Outreach Liaison. Judge Marcel served as a District Court Judge in St. Charles Parish before moving on to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Marcel was able to attend the majority of the DRE school, as well as field certifications. As a result, we have gained a valuable ally and advocate with whom we look forward to collaborating to advance our program in the future.

Other Training: No data reported

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: A few months after the DRE school was completed, one of the state's new DREs assisted in the investigation of a fatal crash in which a grandmother ran over her grandchild. After registering 0.04% on a breath test, an evaluation was conducted, and it was determined that she was impaired on a combination of drugs and alcohol. The case will be presented to a grand jury.

Accomplishments and Challenges: After years of obstacles, we started the process of moving to a fully electronic reporting system. Implementation should be completed in early 2026.

LOUISIANA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	67	70	74	102	NR
Stimulants	113	152	88	182	NR
Hallucinogens	0	4	2	6	NR
Dissociative Anesthetics	2	51	2	25	NR
Narcotic Analgesics	78	128	62	138	NR
Inhalants	1	5	1	9	NR
Cannabis	140	223	138	186	NR
Polycategory cases	121	196	110	95	NR
Total Enforcement Evaluations	76	157	244	184	NR
Total DREs	105	115	117	106	NR

Maine

Narrative: Sixteen new DREs were trained and certified in 2025, with the field certifications conducted in Jacksonville, Florida. Maine's Bureau of Highway Safety offers grant funding for callout reimbursement for DREs.

Other Training: Multiple ARIDE classes were conducted, as were a SFST Instructor Development Course and a DRE Instructor Development Course. One DRE in-service training was offered, with additional credit for continuing education hours accepted for attending Maine's Impaired Driving Summit and other courses.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: DRE Instructor Dennis Lowe responded to a two-vehicle, low-speed head-on crash. The not-at-fault driver suffered a fractured arm due to airbag deployment. The at-fault driver seemed impaired, with delayed responses (though lucid), bloodshot eyes, and generally unsteady. The driver said he was uninjured and had no medical issues. His eyes tracked equally with equal pupil size. All six clues of HGN were observed. The nystagmus was described as very rapid, being more rapid than seen in any other case. Impairment was exhibited in the divided attention tests at the roadside. The subject was arrested and transported to the jail for a breath test with the results being 0.00%, so a drug influence evaluation was started. The DRE had completed the divided attention tests, seeing the same things that were observed roadside, with no overt signs of a medical issue. The vitals showed an elevated pulse, and during the blood pressure check he was found to be at 230/178 mmHg. The evaluation was immediately stopped and EMS was called. After being transported to the emergency department and examined, a CT scan was conducted, and it was discovered that the subject was suffering from a stroke and had an active brain bleed. This was a bit of a surprise, as the subject didn't exhibit any of the usual stroke signs, clues were exhibited bilaterally, there was no facial droop and they were able to raise appendages more equally.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Getting DRE cases prosecuted continues to be a challenge in some districts due to an overburdened court system.

MAINE	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	184	144	122	105	NR
	Stimulants	161	180	172	209	NR
	Hallucinogens	6	3	1	2	NR
	Dissociative Anesthetics	5	0	0	5	NR
	Narcotic Analgesics	263	296	201	210	NR
	Inhalants	0	3	2	2	NR
	Cannabis	209	218	165	226	NR
	Polycategory cases	272	285	214	244	NR
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	583	474	517	439	NR
	Total DREs	90	91	86	88	NR

Maryland

Narrative: In 2025, Maryland hosted two DRE schools, resulting in 22 newly certified DREs, while DRE certification training continued to be conducted out of state in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Maryland DREs also assisted in training an additional 212 police officers in ARIDE. The state continues to utilize the Delta Plus (E-TIX) tracking system, implemented in 2022, for data capture and DRE callouts, offering notification via text message and email. Over the past year, Delta Plus was used 247 times by Maryland law enforcement agencies attempting to locate a DRE. The Maryland Highway Safety Office continues to support the DEC Program and callouts through grant funding.

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

Maryland DREs assisted the Maryland Highway Safety Office and the University of Maryland Department of Behavioral and Community Health with the University of Maryland DUI Institute, held at the University of Maryland. This training brought together 28 officers from 20 law enforcement agencies across the state to learn the latest information on the effectiveness of impaired driving countermeasures, including ignition interlocks, DUI courts, and sobriety checkpoints; police traffic management; the physiology of alcohol and cannabis and their abuse and addiction; and courtroom testimony. Officers also received advanced training in conducting SFST and practiced these techniques with volunteers.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: Nothing Reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Maryland data collected over the past three years shows that the refusal rate for toxicological samples for DRE evaluations is approximately 44%. According to Maryland law, a toxicological sample cannot be collected after an initial refusal, except in specific circumstances such as a fatal or life-threatening injury crash. This limitation reduces the amount of information collected in DUID cases. In addition to the refusal rate, Maryland law enforcement officers continue to have problems with hospital staff refusing to draw blood samples.

MARYLAND	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	295	158	136	116	96
	Stimulants	181	108	11	113	51
	Hallucinogens	1	4	5	4	1
	Dissociative Anesthetics	60	33	25	19	22
	Narcotic Analgesics	405	206	186	169	116
	Inhalants	4	1	3	3	3
	Cannabis	201	12	152	124	99
	Polycategory cases	439	348	408	261	310
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,035	640	666	605	497
	Total DREs	181	185	189	185	174

Massachusetts

Narrative: The Massachusetts DEC Program continues to serve the commonwealth with municipal police and state police drug recognition experts. Massachusetts DREs continued to be available to support state and local agencies that request DRE evaluations on arrestees in custody, with callout being funded in part through state grant funding. The state funding also provides the opportunity for Massachusetts DREs to be compensated for report writing, report review, and testimony at district court and superior court. Massachusetts DREs are also working closely with prosecutors from several regions in review of drug impaired incidents, and able to offer supporting testimony and consultation in cases where a DRE may not have responded or a driver refused to complete a drug influence evaluation.

Other Training: Massachusetts DREs continue to be at the forefront of educating recruits and veteran officers. DRE and DRE instructors are very active in the SFST training as well as ARIDE, and ARIDE in-person refresher trainings.

DRE instructors are involved in additional trainings with the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles and the Massachusetts trial courts. Additionally, DREs are working closely with EMS professionals and emergency room staff to provide training on drug impairment recognition; physical and clinical signs and symptoms as well as drug trends and paraphernalia related to a vast number of substances from the seven drug categories.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: Within weeks of a Drug Impairment Signs & Symptoms class, the Massachusetts DRE statewide coordinator was contacted by medical professionals and law enforcement partners, who praised the newfound knowledge. It was used in determining drug impairment in a patient who had been previously believed to be suffering a mental health crisis. Medical providers were immediately able to recognize that the patient was exhibiting indicators of hallucinations related to ingestion of a chocolate candy bar containing mushrooms versus the suspected mental health crisis.

Accomplishments and Challenges: The Massachusetts DEC Program continues to work with local and state agencies and DREs to enable a fair and equitable callout system to allow for DREs to be dispatched to assist Local and State agencies with DRE callouts in a timely manner, focusing on the known onset and duration of many substances.

MASSACHUSETTS	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	35	38	13	10	11
	Stimulants	25	47	19	16	17
	Hallucinogens	0	2	0	1	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	0	1	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	59	65	20	16	24
	Inhalants	0	3	1	3	5
	Cannabis	51	70	17	14	15
	Polycategory cases	40	58	8	14	16
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	138	85	51	37	62
	Total DREs	111	105	95	83	63

Michigan

Narrative: Michigan finished its 16th DRE school in January 2025. That school began and field certifications were completed in Jacksonville, Florida. The school started with eight students and seven were certified. Planning has started for Michigan's 17th school, which will start in February 2026 with 15 students. The reimbursement program for callouts continued, with 53 callouts being reimbursed for a total of 127 hours.

Other Training: A total of 25 ARIDE classes were conducted, with 419 students in attendance. There was one ARIDE Refresher with 11 students. A one-day DRE Conference was conducted with 90 DREs in attendance. DRE instructors assisted Michigan's TSRPs in several training courses throughout the year, including Cops in Court, new prosecutor training, and prosecuting the DUI driver trainings.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: Deputy Cleveland Gage, from the Kent County Sheriff's Office, responded to assist another officer at a crash in the middle of a bright sunny day and on a straight roadway. The suspect driver was trying to convince the officers she had been drinking. Dep. Gage observed signs of inhalant use and interviewed the driver. The driver broke down and admitted to blacking out while huffing Dust-Off. She said she knew the typical officer would not be able to detect that her impairment was from Dust-Off and when a PBT showed a result of zero they would let her go. During the drug influence evaluation, she admitted this was her second crash on Dust-Off and that the first time she was released after a zero PBT test. The DRE was able to complete an evaluation and opined inhalants. A blood test was taken and Difluoroethane was reported in the toxicology testing.

Instructor/TAP member Aaron Griffin was called for a subject who had blacked out and crashed. Based on his observations, he opined no impairment. The DEC Program has been pushing that it is just as important for response to crashes to determine that there is no impairment as it is to determine there is impairment.

Two DREs responded to the Village of Paw Paw for a fatal crash. Sergeant Lena Wresinski, a former DRE, along with other officers were at the range training when a pickup truck crashed into an Amish buggy in front of the range. Sgt. Wresinski took control of the scene and started assigning tasks to her squad of troopers. She contacted the suspect driver and immediately noticed signs of drug impairment. She observed the body of an 8-year-old girl still on the hood of the truck, who had suffered fatal injuries. An 11-year-old boy in the buggy was in critical condition, and the horse was being euthanized. There were also two children in the back seat of the truck with injuries. A DRE was immediately requested. Two DREs were only 30 miles away, teaching an ARIDE class, so they responded. The suspect had previous injuries from a crash many years prior, which caused some balance issues. She had some emotional issues to work through due to her relationship with her husband. With all that going on, the DREs were still able to determine that her extensive use of cannabis, which she was vaping, caused her such short-term memory issues, that she could not remember directions to simple tasks for more than a few seconds. At the time of the crash she was heading in a direction that didn't make sense, in an area where no one knew why she was there. She was lost driving her kids to school, which she does every day. She claimed the sun was in her eyes. She was driving north at 8 a.m., with the sun to her back/right side. Her four-year-old son in the back seat had warned her of the buggies being present several times before she struck them.

DRE Instructor Trooper Blake Bitner requested permission to deviate from the callout policy and to be allowed to have a second DRE respond on overtime for a triple fatality collision with multiple additional serious injuries. Several members of the reality TV show Meet the Putnam's were in a large passenger vehicle when they were struck by a commercial vehicle that ran a stop sign. The driver was non-English speaking. The DREs were able to do a drug influence evaluation with the help of an interpreter. The opinion was that the driver was not impaired. The crash was the result of a non-English-speaking or reading commercial driver who relied on an app to tell him when to stop at stop signs.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Funding for fiscal year 2026 was provided to hold four EDIT and four DITEP classes. In response to DRE schools, more applications were received than had been in the past years. The DEC Program has good support from the Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning, and funding has not been an issue.

MICHIGAN

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	133	173	101	140	82
Stimulants	143	405	141	456	93
Hallucinogens	6	8	3	7	0
Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	3	1	0
Narcotic Analgesics	154	260	97	249	74
Inhalants	6	3	6	9	8
Cannabis	217	388	219	377	104
Polycategory cases	196	488	156	433	75
Total Enforcement Evaluations	473	352	429	356	275
Total DREs	119	124	128	147	136

Minnesota

Narrative: In 2025, Minnesota held three DRE schools. Two in the Twin Cities metro area and one in Brainerd, Minnesota. A variety of agencies were able to get involved in the DEC Program by moving class locations around in the state. All field certifications were held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania DUI Association. This remains a perfect location for Minnesota to conduct field certifications. Minnesota continues to develop its DEC Program and is working to enhance program standards to ensure all DREs are on track. In 2025, three phlebotomy schools were conducted. Two in the south metro area and one in northern Minnesota.

Other Training: Minnesota held a three-day prosecutor DRE training for the second year in a row. Plans are to continue offering this training each year. The training has proven very valuable to Minnesota and has given prosecutors across the state the knowledge to win in court. The state coordinator continues to be busy presenting to a variety of different groups (department of transportation, judge training, prosecutor training, school bus operators, etc.). The DREs in Minnesota continued their training by attending Minnesota's Toward Zero Deaths Conference in October. By attending the conference DREs were able to recertify for the year.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: In 2025, a second TSRP was added in Minnesota. This TSRP is dedicated to the DEC Program and will be a huge asset for Minnesota. In 2026, there will not be a Toward Zero Death conference, so a DRE in-service is planned in its place. DREs are excited about this opportunity. The hope is to do this yearly.

MINNESOTA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	84	102	70	165	290
Stimulants	340	421	214	800	853
Hallucinogens	7	2	3	5	12
Dissociative Anesthetics	10	43	11	32	58
Narcotic Analgesics	280	397	118	663	832
Inhalants	3	1	6	6	14
Cannabis	185	104	186	336	408
Polycategory cases	288	407	185	505	878
Total Enforcement Evaluations	356	207	422	586	1759
Total DREs	254	256	322	367	398

Mississippi

Narrative: Mississippi had a change in the DRE state coordinator position early in the year. Due to several uncontrollable factors, the program was unable to hold an in-state DRE school in 2025. The state has partnered with Alabama to certify more DREs. Mississippi is currently working to rebuild its instructor base to be able to offer an in-state class next year.

Other Training: No data reported

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: No data reported

MISSISSIPPI	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	21	7	9	15	4
	Stimulants	139	186	69	67	29
	Hallucinogens	6	0	1	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	3	5	0	0	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	42	55	4	16	2
	Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	115	202	141	111	54
	Polycategory cases	94	72	38	34	31
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	93	220	244	171	110
	Total DREs	49	58	62	66	55

Missouri

Narrative: Missouri held two DRE schools in 2025. The DRE schools were held in Jefferson City, with field certifications being conducted in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Missouri continued its second year of using a state callout system using the Active 911 platform.

Other Training: No data reported

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: No data reported

MISSOURI	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	240	167	165	20	187
	Stimulants	259	199	289	23	309
	Hallucinogens	13	11	8	1	8
	Dissociative Anesthetics	21	32	21	0	34
	Narcotic Analgesics	195	248	333	22	405
	Inhalants	7	7	6	0	9
	Cannabis	360	333	315	38	411
	Polycategory cases	296	266	335	34	331
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	491	477	517	63	689
	Total DREs	164	154	170	153	179

Montana

Narrative: In 2025, the Montana DEC Program completed its first full year under the leadership of a new state coordinator. Because 2025 was a non-DRE school year, the primary focus shifted to strengthening foundational training. The DRE and SFST state coordinators concentrated on delivering SFST and ARIDE courses to prepare officers for the next DRE school scheduled for early 2026.

Other Training: The DRE and SFST coordinators continued to manage most of the impaired-driving education in the state, providing basic and equivalency SFST instruction, alcohol workshops for multiple law enforcement academies and agencies, and ARIDE courses statewide. Both coordinators also supported the TSRP by assisting with advanced DUI courtroom testimony training for law enforcement and prosecutors. In addition, they co-presented with the TSRP at a national driver-education-focused conference on identifying drug- and alcohol-impaired drivers.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: Following the legalization of recreational marijuana, Montana continues to experience a high number of cannabis-impaired driving cases. Toxicology submissions show that cannabis is confirmed in more than 40 percent of the samples, making it the most frequently detected drug other than alcohol in DUI cases.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Montana participated in a NHTSA Impaired Driving Program Assessment and continues to work to strengthen its impaired driving enforcement and education efforts. The Montana Highway Patrol and traffic safety resource officers assisted NHTSA by providing data related to cannabisimpaired drivers, supporting ongoing efforts to evaluate and improve statewide traffic safety strategies.

MONTANA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	31	36	23	38	28
Stimulants	170	169	49	138	74
Hallucinogens	2	0	3	3	2
Dissociative Anesthetics	2	1	0	1	0
Narcotic Analgesics	73	71	21	115	1
Inhalants	2	2	0	4	4
Cannabis	102	149	46	179	149
Polycategory cases	80	137	31	110	52
Total Enforcement Evaluations	175	199	119	259	249
Total DREs	59	61	61	56	48

Nebraska

Narrative: Nebraska trained nine new DREs and, for the first time, held DRE field certification training in Philadelphia, PA. While Nebraska has only 64 certified DREs, all are active and are conducting enforcement evaluations. Nebraska's DRE instructors are always looking for opportunities to reach out, teach, and promote the DEC Program. In 2025, Nebraska participated in an Impaired Driving Program Assessment conducted by NHTSA, which was very beneficial. It showed not only the HSO, but also all the partners, who should be included. It gave the Nebraska DEC Program ideas and suggestions for improvement and highlighted where a great job was being done.

Other Training: In December 2025, the NDOT-HSO sponsored a DRE update training. Nebraska's TSRP Ed Vierk, Dr. Karl Citek, Tom Page, Nebraska DRE Training Coordinator Joe Milos, and DRE Instructor Ryan Sullivan, along with personnel from the state toxicology lab were invited to present. Fifty DREs, numerous prosecutors, and other invited guests attended. Attendees received completion certificates for eight certified training credit hours. Mock evaluations were conducted for those DREs who needed them for recertification. The NDOT-HSO also sponsored two DITEP classes in 2025, with 47 participants between the two courses. DRE instructors were used to teach the courses. Classes in 2026 are already planned. Numerous ARIDE and SFST refresher classes were also taught by DRE instructors throughout the year.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: The Nebraska DEC Program received additional funding from ToxCel/NHTSA to purchase tablets and the necessary accessories for DREs to conduct evaluations using the tablets. The tablets are also used during DRE training, and all the participant manuals and study information is available online.

NEBRASKA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	147	108	85	108	89
	Stimulants	166	171	76	171	109
	Hallucinogens	6	4	3	5	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	8	9	6	7	4
	Narcotic Analgesics	47	53	43	70	42
	Inhalants	8	11	5	8	9
	Cannabis	336	314	177	278	198
	Polycategory cases	160	160	91	135	103
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	355	405	333	458	416
	Total DREs	87	87	81	69	68

Nevada

Narrative: In 2025, Nevada announced the appointment of a new state coordinator. Nevada POST continues to require both SFST and ARIDE training for all academy recruits prior to Category I peace officer certification. During the year, 495 new officers completed academy-based ARIDE instruction. An additional eight ARIDE courses were held outside the academy environment, resulting in 75 more officers completing the training, for a total of 570 officers ARIDEtrained statewide. Nevada also conducted DRE evaluation nights in Las Vegas and Reno detention facilities, providing opportunities for DREs to obtain the evaluations necessary to maintain certification.

Other Training: The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department continues to host cannabis impairment workshops, taught by DRE instructors, several times a year to assist officers in understanding and recognizing cannabis-impaired driving.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Nevada experienced a slight decline in the number of officers maintaining DRE certification in 2025. Two DRE schools were conducted during the year, producing nine newly certified DREs. Recruiting and retaining DREs remains a challenge, and the program emphasized the importance of consistent enforcement evaluations to maintain skill proficiency. Toward the end of 2025, several DREs increased their enforcement activity, concluding the year with 26 enforcement evaluations compared to 25 in 2024. Their renewed engagement has created momentum moving into 2026, with many officers committed to surpassing their previous performance.

NEVADA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	40	8	0	22	22
	Stimulants	109	29	7	81	48
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	17	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	1	2	0	1
	Narcotic Analgesics	42	9	5	28	36
	Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0
	Cannabis	80	31	8	72	77
	Polycategory cases	99	21	8	64	51
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	154	13	12	25	26
	Total DREs	75	85	66	77	66

New Hampshire

Narrative: New Hampshire has 72 DREs, who conducted 135 enforcement evaluations. This is the highest number of enforcement evaluations conducted in the state in any year. This number is comparatively low compared to other states, as New Hampshire has a 70% refusal rate at the initial stages of an arrest. There is a bill currently before the legislature to address this.

New Hampshire conducted its field certifications in Kingman, Arizona. Northern Arizona Regional Coordinator Tom Humphrey did a great job. The whole experience was wonderful, and New Hampshire is repeating this practice in 2026.

New Hampshire has a callout system that provides a DRE when needed anywhere in the state. A call to New Hampshire State Police Dispatch will put an officer in touch with a trooper. As a result of the small size of the state and the excellent efforts of New Hampshire State Police, 2025 saw all requests for a DRE fulfilled.

Other Training: The New Hampshire State Police DRE Unit, led by Trooper Samuel Provenza, conducted several educational programs for school districts throughout the state. These courses are well-received and routinely requested.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: 2025 was our first full year of having the DREs using tablets and utilizing ITSMR software. The tablets were obtained through the DRE Strategies Grant, and the licenses were obtained through New Hampshire's AGA. It was not surprising that with the tablets and associated software, New Hampshire achieved its highest level of enforcement evaluations to date. The DRE Strategies Grant Manager, Jennifer Symoun, has been extremely helpful and responsive.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	15	47	17	15	29
Stimulants	17	124	23	74	28
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0
Dissociative Anesthetics	1	0	1	0	0
Narcotic Analgesics	24	110	43	75	29
Inhalants	0	0	1	1	1
Cannabis	16	89	34	81	46
Polycategory cases	20	106	26	20	22
Total Enforcement Evaluations	58	61	106	115	121
Total DREs	60	60	64	70	72

New Jersey

Narrative: New Jersey held two DRE schools in 2025, certifying 40 new DREs. Field certifications were held in Camden, New Jersey. In addition, one DRE Instructor Development Course with 10 attendees, 25 ARIDE classes with 578 attendees, and 52 SFST classes with 1220 attendees were conducted.

Other Training: In 2025, New Jersey conducted 19 DID (Drug Impaired Driving) Classes, which trained 483 students. The Cops in Court training was conducted in collaboration with the Division of Criminal Justice. The class was a three-day class in which DREs participated in mock trial exercises. The DEC Program also presented a session overviewing the DEC Program during a fatal accident reconstruction seminar. One EDIT class was held, during which 26 teachers received a brief presentation on the SFST/DRE signs of impairment.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: New Jersey remains a breath-only state for DWI enforcement testing. The state is hopeful that, with the New Jersey Supreme Court Case, *State v Olenowski*, this can be reviewed and the implied consent law updated to include blood or other bodily fluids.

Accomplishments and Challenges: New Jersey is planning to launch Green Lab training in 2026. Currently, local DREs are set at 50% report review, and the New Jersey State Police is set at 75%.

NEW JERESY

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	521	421	341	337	315
Stimulants	490	463	441	435	293
Hallucinogens	5	10	8	4	11
Dissociative Anesthetics	77	82	60	77	52
Narcotic Analgesics	978	929	751	678	496
Inhalants	5	8	13	16	7
Cannabis	564	583	541	527	453
Polycategory cases	878	821	694	701	547
Total Enforcement Evaluations	1,423	1,247	1,106	1,015	933
Total DREs	493	490	449	477	429

New Mexico

Narrative: The New Mexico DEC Program underwent a significant transition during the calendar year. During an approximately five-month pause in statewide activity, program oversight was maintained by the Central Region TAP representative, who continued coordinating with DRE instructors to ensure expiring DREs had access to a recertification opportunity.

In July 2025, the state awarded program management to Integrity Shield Consulting. Once selected, the new coordination team immediately restored program operations by conducting an emergency DRE recertification and reestablishing program meetings and administrative processes. The 2025 DRE school was held in October, followed by field certifications in November, resulting in the certification of 11 new DREs.

An emergency DRE Committee meeting was held in July, followed by the regular biannual meeting in September. During these meetings, vacant committee seats were filled; dormant subcommittees were reactivated; updates were made to New Mexico's enhanced DRE standards; and the committee selected the 2024 DRE of the Year, instructor candidates, and the roster for the 2025 DRE school.

The program also supported statewide impaired driving training efforts through multiple ARIDE classes delivered by New Mexico DRE instructors.

Other Training: New Mexico DRE instructors delivered a substantial number of impaired driving education programs beyond the DRE school and field certifications. During the calendar year, the program completed seven ARIDE classes, training a total of 98 officers and prosecutors from agencies across the state. These classes strengthened roadside drug impairment detection and supported the development of future DRE candidates.

The program's DRE recertification training has been updated and is now called CITE (Comprehensive Impaired-Driving Traffic Enforcement). Because of the smaller size of the three DRE recertification courses conducted this year, CITE is being used both as a DRE recertification opportunity and as a training open to other law enforcement officers around New Mexico.

Additionally, the DEC Program has received numerous requests for DITEP training and is actively collaborating with schools to deliver this training, further expanding impaired driving education and outreach throughout the state.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Major accomplishments for the year included scheduling 16 ARIDEs for 2026, updating the state's enhanced standards, filling vacant committee seats, and selecting the 2024 DRE of the Year and new instructor candidates. Challenges included the extended pause in activity prior to July, which resulted in a backlog of expired or soon-to-expire DREs, the need to rebuild program structure and administrative processes, and compressed timelines for planning the 2025 DRE school.

NEW MEXICO

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	84	49	42	45	25
Stimulants	232	147	49	181	153
Hallucinogens	0	3	2	0	1
Dissociative Anesthetics	1	2	3	2	2
Narcotic Analgesics	108	167	45	155	141
Inhalants	6	4	1	1	2
Cannabis	460	173	80	135	79
Polycategory cases	172	161	63	151	136
Total Enforcement Evaluations	194	178	190	219	138
Total DREs	65	68	77	77	74

New York

Narrative: New York has made great progress in the initiation of the statewide callout system for DREs, marking the halfway point to completion for the entire state. This system will assist agencies requesting DREs by utilizing a central contact point to notify all DREs of the need for a drug influence evaluation. All DRE callouts are reimbursed through a federal grant that removes the burden on local agency budgets. New York has also been distributing roadside oral fluid testing devices to agencies throughout the state. Agencies utilizing these devices are required to record their data and information regarding DRE availability. Providing this information assists New York with ensuring that DREs are evenly distributed throughout the state.

Other Training: DREs throughout New York State have provided training to local judges, prosecutors, and educators. These training courses occurred throughout the calendar year. DREs also attended Courtroom Testimony training provided by out-of-state TSRPs.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: On January 10, 2025, an officer was dispatched for a fatal pedestrian-car collision. The operator was observed driving at a high rate of speed, passed several vehicles, crossed several lanes of traffic into the oncoming lane before striking a pedestrian and killing her. Upon further investigation, the operator was found to be impaired. A DRE was requested. The DRE found the operator to be impaired by a CNS depressant and cannabis. The operator was charged with second degree vehicular manslaughter, and DWAI-Drugs.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Evidential oral fluid is now being accepted by the New York State Police lab. They test approximately 51% of all samples in the state. New York continues to hold a minimum of three DRE schools per year. There continues to be a struggle to obtain DREs within a few counties in New York State due to staffing levels within those agencies.

NEW YORK	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	976	611	618	522	447
	Stimulants	823	993	959	797	819
	Hallucinogens	21	18	25	10	14
	Dissociative Anesthetics	68	57	62	62	59
	Narcotic Analgesics	1,244	1,427	1170	1034	1023
	Inhalants	4	4	6	7	7
	Cannabis	1,247	1,018	1,095	925	876
	Polycategory cases	1,455	1,458	1,018	122	1048
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	2,723	1,951	2,070	1,961	1,942
	Total DREs	345	432	407	422	412

North Carolina

Narrative: North Carolina began the year with a new state coordinator who set a primary goal of maintaining the continuity of an already successful program while also guiding its growth and strengthening its impact. North Carolina held two DRE schools, certifying 22 new DREs.

Other Training: The DEC Program in North Carolina extends its impact well beyond core DRE training by supporting a broad range of impaired driving education initiatives. The program partners with the North Carolina Conference of District Attorneys to deliver regional training focused on drug-impaired driving and collaborates with the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory to promote coordination and shared understanding between forensic toxicologists and law enforcement officers. In addition, the DEC Program works with the Conference of Assistant District Attorneys and the UNC School of Government to provide targeted training for prosecutors, strengthening their ability to effectively litigate impaired driving cases. The UNC School of Government also integrates DEC Program expertise into educational programs for new district court judges and magistrates, enhancing judicial understanding of impaired driving investigations and forensic evidence. Together, these coordinated efforts demonstrate North Carolina's continued commitment to addressing drug-impaired driving through interagency collaboration and improved effectiveness across enforcement, forensic, prosecutorial, and judicial partners statewide. The state also hosted the Medical Foundations of Visual Systems course, further strengthening officer expertise in physiological and neurological impairment detection.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: In *State v. Moore*, a DRE conducted a DRE post-incident review and was asked to give an opinion on impairment, which he reluctantly did. The DRE acknowledged his understanding of the limitations. The case re-emphasizes that in any DRE post-incident review, the DRE can testify only to consistency with the signs and symptoms, not give an ultimate opinion of the cause of impairment.

Accomplishments and Challenges: North Carolina continues to explore developing a law enforcement phlebotomy initiative; however, funding has not yet been secured to support implementation. In addition, an Oral Fluid Summit has been planned for early 2026 to bring together key stakeholders to discuss scientific, operational, and legal considerations related to oral fluid testing. While these initiatives are in the planning and coordination phase, North Carolina remains committed to innovation, expanding training opportunities, and strengthening partnerships to enhance the effectiveness of impaired driving enforcement efforts statewide.

NORTH CAROLINA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	306	264	103	163	258
	Stimulants	390	347	74	220	273
	Hallucinogens	2	6	0	5	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	26	20	6	10	22
	Narcotic Analgesics	308	286	82	192	235
	Inhalants	2	4	2	6	6
	Cannabis	397	469	142	350	435
	Polycategory cases	484	431	126	259	351
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	494	630	322	522	798
	Total DREs	172	168	164	149	161

North Dakota

Narrative: North Dakota continued to maintain a strong and well-supported DEC Program in 2025. There are 24 law enforcement agencies across the state that employ the 54 certified DREs. The North Dakota Department of Transportation continues to fund the state's DRE callout program by reimbursing DREs or their agencies for drug influence evaluations conducted while off duty.

Other Training: The state hosted its annual Impaired Driving Conference in Bismarck, jointly held with the North Dakota State's Attorneys Association. The conference focused on courtroom testimony, report writing, administrative hearings, and roadside investigation practices. North Dakota also conducted its annual DRE/SFST instructor in-service, emphasizing enhanced presentation skills, effective classroom management, attendee engagement, and adult learning principles. The classroom portion of the DRE Instructor Development Course was completed, advancing five new instructor candidates who will finalize their requirements during the 2026 DRE school. The TSRP conducted five statewide training sessions on the administrative hearing process. Additionally, seven ARIDE courses were conducted across the state.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: A key challenge in 2025 arose during the legislative session when a bill proposing the use of preliminary oral fluid testing devices during DUI investigations was introduced. The DRE/SFST state coordinator and the state toxicologist provided testimony in support of authorizing roadside oral fluid testing. Despite these efforts, the bill did not pass the state's House of Representatives.

NORTH DAKOTA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	33	36	17	31	21
Stimulants	84	186	35	152	42
Hallucinogens	0	1	0	0	0
Dissociative Anesthetics	1	0	0	1	0
Narcotic Analgesics	35	69	14	60	9
Inhalants	0	3	1	0	0
Cannabis	73	129	56	89	48
Polycategory cases	61	102	21	70	20
Total Enforcement Evaluations	71	160	121	210	136
Total DREs	45	54	49	60	52

Ohio

Narrative: In 2025, the Ohio DEC Program continued its statewide role in combating impaired driving by training law enforcement officers to identify impaired drivers with the latest tactics. In total, 1,512 officers received training, significantly expanding the ability to remove impaired drivers.

Other Training: The Ohio DEC Program continues to be the leader of impaired driving enforcement programs across the state. The Advanced Cannabis Impairment Training course continues to be highly effective at training law enforcement to identify cannabis-impaired drivers.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: In 2025, the Ohio Supreme Court issued a significant decision involving DRE evidence in an impaired driving case. The court, in a 6-1 ruling, upheld a conviction for aggravated vehicular assault where a state trooper was stuck while directing traffic. The decision clarifies how DRE expert testimony may be used to prove impairment in the absence of positive toxicology results.

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

OHIO

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	133	96	88	82	58
Stimulants	127	129	120	148	89
Hallucinogens	0	0	2	0	2
Dissociative Anesthetics	2	6	2	1	5
Narcotic Analgesics	172	13	114	147	85
Inhalants	1	1	0	4	5
Cannabis	192	188	195	230	150
Polycategory cases	119	96	92	118	86
Total Enforcement Evaluations	345	343	338	376	325
Total DREs	167	181	168	163	167

Oklahoma

Narrative: In October 2025, Oklahoma welcomed a new State Coordinator for the DEC Program. This change has posed some challenges, and the Oklahoma Highway Patrol is now trying to bring Oklahoma drug recognition experts together and get them on the same page. Yet, even with the changes, Oklahoma was still able to complete a DRE school and complete the field certifications for the 2025 students and a group of students from previous schools. Field certifications were able to be completed by utilizing both state and out-of-state facilities (Florida), in order to expedite the process and make up from previous schools that fell behind.

Oklahoma lawmakers provided a large grant to benefit officers in the field when it comes to drug-impaired drivers. This led to an increase in ARIDE training throughout Oklahoma and oral fluid testers being used in the field. As of now, the oral fluid testers in use have been a success, and they will be updated to test for a larger range of chemicals in 2026. Also, the Oklahoma Highway Safety Office is looking into other oral fluid testers to use in the field for DREs throughout the state.

Other Training: The Oklahoma DEC Program continued to work with local District Attorney's Offices in training new attorneys on DUI investigations and prosecution. DREs also worked with Safe Kids Coalition to help educate parents and medical staff on potential drug abuse from everyday items, signs and symptoms, and current drug trends.

The DEC Program has redefined the SFST Instructor program that now mimics the process of DRE instructor certification. This change allows for a thorough foundation of basic training in impairment detection, and it also helps identify potential candidates for upcoming DRE schools. At the direction of the DRE coordinator, SFST training has been uniformly standardized statewide, allowing over 2,000 officers to receive basic SFST training. All agencies in the state have now adopted uniform reporting and instruction standards that allow for uniform and accurate reporting.

Toward the end of 2025, the DEC Program was asked to help food and bar service employees spot signs of impairment in an attempt to stop overserving. This is something that will be taken on in 2026.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: Oklahoma DREs are now being utilized as expert witnesses in wrongful arrest cases. There were two cases in Oklahoma where a DRE was requested to look at a DUI arrest and ensure the arresting law enforcement officer had probable cause for an arrest and followed proper DUI investigation techniques.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Oklahoma has a distinct issue with statewide communication. The DEC Program has not been able to develop a uniformed callout program and DREs are still getting misinformed about the direction the program is headed and funding provided. In response, some DRE Instructors within specific regions of the state have pulled resources together and set up means for DREs to communicate responses in situations where they are needed. In 2025, Oklahoma DREs testified in major cases resulting in several prosecutions. DREs are commonly used to review impaired driving cases for prosecutors and to serve as an expert witness in their own cases, as well as others.

OKLAHOMA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	69	114	45	3	61
Stimulants	107	127	58	46	124
Hallucinogens	5	10	0	0	2
Dissociative Anesthetics	6	10	8	11	11
Narcotic Analgesics	78	126	43	24	58
Inhalants	1	5	3	6	2
Cannabis	155	15	83	52	130
Polycategory cases	144	171	72	45	134
Total Enforcement Evaluations	74	163	107	83	109
Total DREs	198	178	120	110	132

Oregon

Narrative: In 2025, Oregon completed its first full year utilizing the ITSMR system for DRE data management, with implementation support provided by Toxcel. Feedback from DREs across the state has been largely positive, noting that the system improves efficiency and speeds up the evaluation process. However, the transition back to the IACP face sheet has highlighted a few areas where certain questions traditionally asked in Oregon are not captured due to missing data fields.

Oregon conducted its DRE school in April at the Sunriver Resort in Sunriver. Sixteen students entered the pre-school phase, one student did not pass the final exam and was dismissed, and the remaining fifteen successfully completed DRE school and became certified DREs.

For the certification phase, the class was divided into two groups, and field certifications were once again held in Medford. All students completed their required evaluations within three days, allowing time for report writing before the end of the week. On the final day, the certification knowledge examination was administered. One student was unable to complete the exam and was later given an additional testing opportunity with assistance from another instructor.

Other Training: Throughout 2025, Oregon held eight ARIDE courses across the state and assisted with an SFST Instructor Development Course. Six DRE instructors supported the Prosecuting the Drugged Driver training in early February. In April, a one-day DRE conference was conducted in conjunction with the twoday Oregon DUII Conference. All training efforts were funded through Oregon Department of Transportation grants.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations:
No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: During the 2025 legislative session, Oregon enacted a significant change to the statutory definition of a phlebotomist as it applies to search warrant blood draws in DUII refusal cases. This legislative update has enabled the initial development of a pilot Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program. The state coordinator is currently collaborating with a local hospital and an educational institution to finalize program details, with the goal of presenting the pilot by spring 2026.

OREGON	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	196	114	60	69	123
	Stimulants	329	127	160	154	232
	Hallucinogens	10	10	4	3	7
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	10	1	2	7
	Narcotic Analgesics	236	126	102	128	223
	Inhalants	5	5	3	2	5
	Cannabis	395	15	189	174	271
	Polycategory cases	353	171	157	157	281
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	855	163	400	454	549
	Total DREs	180	163	149	160	161

Pennsylvania

Narrative: The Pennsylvania DEC Program continued to maintain a high level of success in 2025. The Pennsylvania State Police completed a reorganization of their agency program. The agency added two full-time regional coordinators (East and West). The statewide callout number of calls increased by 22%. Officers that contact a DRE for assistance are provided with appreciation letters and tokens. Field certification was conducted in Philadelphia in the Kensington neighborhood. Many subjects (225) assisted, resulting in 366 Drug category opinions— of which 310 opinions were confirmed (84.6%). Additionally, nine other states traveled to Philadelphia to conduct certification training. A total of 1,628 evaluations resulted in 2,690 drug category opinions, of which 2,271 were confirmed by toxicology (84%). There were 1,853 individuals evaluated during both in-state and out-of-state trainings. A total of 105 test subjects were admitted into a drug rehabilitation program, and medical attention was provided for 366 test subjects. Medical attention included general wound care, replacement bandages, and first aid supplies. The Center for Forensic Science Research and Education provided oral fluid testing, and Rock Ministries of Philadelphia provided their building for testing. The Pennsylvania DEC Program also continued their partnership with the Institute for Traffic Safety Management for DRE data management.

Other Training: There were 18 DITEP training sessions presented to nearly 500 school personnel. Pennsylvania DRE instructors presented the first EDIT class to 25 participants. Additionally, Pennsylvania DRE instructors presented at the Governors Highway Safety Association Conference in Pittsburgh, the National Association of Women Highway Safety Leaders conference, the National TSRP Program Traffic Tuesday, and the National Drug Trends Conference. In addition to the national presentations, Pennsylvania DRE instructors presented at various statewide and local organization conferences. The Pennsylvania DUI Association Conference was attended by nearly 30% of all Pennsylvania DREs. The conference provides DREs with continuing education and recertification opportunities.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: In March of 2025, a traffic stop was conducted with a 63-year-old male operator driving erratically. During the drug influence evaluation, unequal pupil size was observed, as well as confusion, slow movements, and speech. Throughout the evaluation, the subject's condition worsened. After the DRE opinion was reached as a medical rule out, the subject was transported to a local hospital where it was confirmed he was suffering from a stroke. There were no significant court cases during 2025.

Accomplishments and Challenges: In the first full year of the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program, a total of 19 DREs have completed the phlebotomy training. Also during 2025, DREs conducted more than 120 successful blood draws. Funding for the training, travel, supplies, and toxicology testing is expected to end in 2026. The challenge will be securing funding to continue the program, as well as to expand beyond DREs.

PENNSYLVANIA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	532	383	366	289	252
	Stimulants	988	796	677	678	645
	Hallucinogens	8	9	2	5	6
	Dissociative Anesthetics	79	62	30	27	37
	Narcotic Analgesics	1,193	810	694	753	724
	Inhalants	16	5	6	11	7
	Cannabis	1,103	866	824	837	765
	Polycategory cases	1,214	917	771	783	676
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	2,197	1,824	1,723	1,655	1,584
	Total DREs	234	253	251	254	249

Rhode Island

Narrative: Rhode Island did not add any DREs during calendar year 2025. Unfortunately, the program lost eight DREs and now has fifty certified DREs and another eight working toward recertification. The state has 12 certified instructors. Rhode Island will continue conducting field evaluations at the Providence Rescue Mission.

Rhode Island has used the Mission on a limited basis to conduct instructor-observed evaluations for DREs who require assistance with their recertification. There is a DRE school scheduled for May 2026, and the program will use the Mission for field evaluations. Rhode Island's DEC Program continues to participate in the NHTSA grant-funded DRE Support Program with ToXcel. Program records indicate that Rhode Island DREs have increased enforcement evaluations and reduced the time to collect and record information.

During calendar year 2025, two ARIDE training courses were offered, during which 41 officers completed the 16-hour course. In 2025, more than 1,700 officers received an SFST update, and another 190 recruit officers from five police academies were trained in SFST protocols during their 24-hour training sessions. Rhode Island's DRE instructors are the lead instructors in all impaired driving training.

Other Training: The Florida TSRP weekly webinar series has allowed Rhode Island DREs and other officers an opportunity to receive training hours for recertification and to gain up-to-date information on trends and best practices from across the U.S.

There is a Green Lab scheduled for March 2026. It will be the first in-state effort, and it was supported in part with a grant from Responsibility.org. An ARIDE training session will be conducted, and those officers attending will be the first along with the state's DRE instructors to be part of the process.

Rhode Island DRE and SFST instructors continue to participate in educational and awareness in-person presentations and webinars. These instructors assist the Impaired Driving Engagement Council, the Traffic Safety Coalition, and high school driver education classes by informing attendees about the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol, cannabis, and other drugs. Four DRE instructors completed a 40-hour advanced DRE training held in Franklin, Massachusetts.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: Rhode Island is waiting for two superior court appeals to be heard at the state supreme court. These decisions, if sustained, would allow a DREs expert testimony on HGN to be accepted in impaired driving cases. A favorable decision could help convictions for future impaired and drugged driving cases.

Accomplishments and Challenges: The Office on Highway Safety (OHS) hosted an impaired driving summit in July for police chiefs and their command staff members to make them aware of the challenges officers faced while enforcing impaired driving laws and agencies have in the retention of DREs. The financial support from the OHS and the Rhode Island Chiefs of Police Association, along with the guidance from the International Association of Chiefs of Police, are the reasons the program has positive items to report. Rhode Island does not have a problem recruiting officers for the program, it is retaining them for more than four to five years. In 2025, the state added 12 DRE's but was able to retain only 8. Rhode Island's over 70% refusal rate hinders DREs' evaluating suspected impaired drivers. Those chemical test refusals have a direct impact on the number of enforcement evaluations the DREs could have conducted. A statewide DRE callout system began in July 2025. Training sessions were conducted for the state's DREs and police departments on the protocol to follow when requesting or responding to a request for a DRE.

RHODE ISLAND

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	78	33	13	7	4
Stimulants	59	43	12	3	5
Hallucinogens	9	2	0	0	0
Dissociative Anesthetics	6	0	0	0	0
Narcotic Analgesics	61	50	9	14	8
Inhalants	2	0	1	0	0
Cannabis	88	59	16	11	4
Polycategory cases	204	53	17	0	2
Total Enforcement Evaluations	80	42	30	40	24
Total DREs	63	75	61	65	51

South Carolina

Narrative: The South Carolina DEC Program continued to grow in 2025. The retention of DREs improved, and most who left the program left due to retirement or leaving the law enforcement field. The DEC Program is now back to pre-COVID levels.

Other Training: The state coordinator hosted two in-service classes and assisted the state TSRP with magistrate and prosecutor training.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: The main focus in 2025 was continuing to grow the program and prepare for the DRE tracking switch over in 2026.

SOUTH CAROLINA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	79	126	67	120	9
	Stimulants	182	356	52	255	45
	Hallucinogens	9	4	2	6	3
	Dissociative Anesthetics	4	1	5	13	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	91	176	69	190	10
	Inhalants	2	4	0	4	2
	Cannabis	133	293	91	309	68
	Polycategory cases	127	286	74	285	60
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	118	131	217	210	179
	Total DREs	101	117	112	116	125

South Dakota

Narrative: South Dakota held its 20th DRE school in 2025, resulting in nine officers obtaining their DRE certification. Field certifications were conducted in Sacramento, California, and this class became the first in the state to use tablets and the ITSMR software to complete field evaluations. The transition to the new system proceeded smoothly. By the end of 2025, South Dakota had 61 certified DREs, a number that has remained relatively stable from year to year.

Other Training: South Dakota conducted seven ARIDE classes across the state, training 86 officers. Two DRE recertification sessions were also held. At the South Dakota Prosecutors Conference and Training, a mock DUI trial featured a DRE serving as the arresting officer, providing prosecutors with practical exposure to DRE courtroom testimony. DREs provided educational presentations to various groups statewide during the year. Additionally, South Dakota hosted a DUI and a DRE Instructor Development Course, resulting in 18 new DUI instructors and 2 new DRE instructors.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: South Dakota is striving to have a DRE notified or involved in every fatal crash investigation and having an evaluation done on surviving drivers. In the fall, a DRE arrived at the scene of a fatal crash to assist the investigating officer. Initially, impairment was not expected with the surviving, at-fault driver who crossed over the centerline and struck a motorcyclist. A DRE evaluation was conducted, and the driver was subsequently arrested for DUI and vehicular homicide.

Accomplishments and Challenges: The South Dakota OHS continues to be a staunch supporter of the South Dakota DEC Program. They fully support the program and continue to provide the funding needed for training and equipment. DRE Mike Varilek was presented with the Ken Prorok Traffic Safety Officer of the Year award for his dedication to and impact on highway safety.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	19	20	20	19	44
Stimulants	201	92	56	95	133
Hallucinogens	3	1	2	0	1
Dissociative Anesthetics	6	0	1	1	2
Narcotic Analgesics	79	21	15	25	69
Inhalants	0	0	1	1	2
Cannabis	138	95	74	124	156
Polycategory cases	128	63	45	77	136
Total Enforcement Evaluations	207	74	129	89	267
Total DREs	73	56	55	60	61

Tennessee

Narrative: In July 2025, a new state coordinator was appointed and had previously served in this role from 2017 through 2022. The state continues to participate in advanced training for DREs and ARIDE trained law enforcement. The program conducted a DRE Instructor Development Course with eight new instructors completing instructor training. One DRE class was completed with 10 new DREs added to the program.

The DEC Program continues to utilize the Rutherford County Jail as the location for field certifications. Tennessee is currently looking at a secondary site in the eastern region of Tennessee.

Other Training: Every year the Tennessee State resource prosecutors in conjunction with the Southern School of Optometry conduct the 20/20 training. This training gives advanced knowledge as it pertains to understanding eye movements. DRE instructors, professors of Optometry and DUI prosecutors are utilized for the training. The program continues every other year with the Advanced Drug Assessment through Physiology and Toxicology training. This class is a partnership between the Tennessee Highway Safety Office, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, and Middle Tennessee State University Forensic Science Program. This training focuses an in-depth look on how drugs affect the central nervous system and the toxicology of different drug categories.

The DEC Program also offers in-service opportunities across the state that focus on drug trends, DRE updates, and DRE evaluation proficiency.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: The State of Tennessee began an oral fluids program. The Tennessee Highway Safety Office has begun issuing the oral fluid devices and doing hands-on training as the devices are issued. Legislation was also passed in 2025 to include oral fluids testing as additional evidence of drug intoxication. This will help officers who are ARIDE trained to be more aware of when a DRE should be called for further investigation.

TENNESSEE	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	44	85	54		63
	Stimulants	54	80	37	4	31
	Hallucinogens	0	2	2	0	0
	Dissociative Anesthetics	1	2	0	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	47	82	48	2	25
	Inhalants	1	0	3	0	0
	Cannabis	61	83	52	2	41
	Polycategory cases	62	108	131	0	76
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	162	244	202	9	152
	Total DREs	267	307	315	201	165

Texas

Narrative: The Texas DEC Program held four DRE schools in Tyler, Colleyville, Katy, and New Braunfels, adding 73 new DREs in 2025. The DREs from those classes represented 42 different state, county, and municipal agencies, 18 of which are new to the DEC Program, raising the total number of law enforcement agencies in the state with at least one DRE on staff to 162. To help with recruiting efforts and training, the program hired an additional full-time DRE instructor/course manager to help expand the reach of the DEC Program and ARIDE training across the state. In late 2025, ahead of the sunsetting of the NHTSA DRE Data System, Texas DREs began the transition to the Texas DRE Data System, which was created and is maintained by the LEADRS Program. The system also gives a DRE the ability to conduct an evaluation using a tablet or mobile device, creating a face sheet, and providing for narrative generation. Either way, all data from Texas drug influence evaluations are gathered in a form that can be analyzed.

Other Training: Texas conducted 58 ARIDE classes and 16 DRE in-service classes in various parts of the state to service DREs in need of recertification. SFST training, both the 24-hour practitioner course and SFST refresher continues.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: Maintaining healthy relationships with the field certification sites continued to be a challenge. In early 2025, in response to an in-custody death, one of the county jail sites the program uses, established a policy requiring any subjects suspected of being under the influence of a drug obtain a medical clearance before being booked. That policy inhibited program participants' ability to complete field certification training in an optimal time frame. The policy has since been lifted. Command and supervisory turnover in jails contributed to the misunderstanding as well. Fortunately, the state's staff course managers do a great job keeping the lines of communication open at those sites.

TEXAS	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	376	504	278	67	342
	Stimulants	495	801	147	47	236
	Hallucinogens	11	34	5	0	8
	Dissociative Anesthetics	89	54	25	1	49
	Narcotic Analgesics	356	501	118	53	114
	Inhalants	1	11	9	0	8
	Cannabis	489	646	246	55	359
	Polycategory cases	565	831	247	147	269
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	431	439	599	223	815
	Total DREs	297	335	365	423	413

Utah

Narrative: The year 2025 brought significant change, challenges, and growth for Utah's DEC Program. At the beginning of the year, Sergeant Andrew Pollard of the Utah Highway Patrol assumed the role of DRE state coordinator. Utah hosted a two-week DRE school with 25 officers in attendance. To accommodate agency staffing constraints, the classroom instruction was divided into two separate weeks, a schedule that received favorable feedback and will continue in future schools. Twenty-one officers traveled to Kingman, Arizona, where they completed their twelve field evaluations, passed the certification knowledge exam, and returned to their agencies as certified DREs. Eight DREs also completed the requirements for DRE instructor certification.

Other Training: Utah's DRE officers delivered extensive impaired driving training across the state, including instruction for 135 ARIDE attendees and 480 SFST cadets and trainees. They also provided presentations at two conferences for prosecutors and two for judges. In addition, Utah secured funding from the Highway Safety Office to purchase tablets and implement the ITSMR software program statewide. Beginning with the next DRE school, each student will be issued a tablet as part of their standard equipment.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported.

Accomplishments and Challenges: No data reported.

UTAH	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	66	82	21	32	110
	Stimulants	190	144	32	209	205
	Hallucinogens	0	0	0	7	48
	Dissociative Anesthetics	2	2	1	0	12
	Narcotic Analgesics	121	129	30	214	118
	Inhalants	3	2	2	3	3
	Cannabis	162	110	35	112	229
	Polycategory cases	188	178	41	220	339
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	183	81	73	73	101
	Total DREs	70	81	78	87	127

Vermont

Narrative: Vermont held a DRE school in Essex in April, followed by field certifications in Jacksonville, Florida. Seven officers and three prosecutors (auditors) attended and successfully completed all phases of certification.

Vermont experienced its busiest year in history to date, with 534 total enforcement evaluations conducted by 44 DREs in 2025.

Other Training: Two full-day recertification training sessions were conducted during the year. DRE awards were presented for outstanding achievement and medical rescue. Nine DREs were able to attend the IACP IDTS Conference held in Chicago, and two DREs attended the Borkenstein Alcohol & Highway Safety Course in Philadelphia.

Vermont received grant funding from GHSA and Responsibility.org for Green Lab training and conducted its first training session in November.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: DREs responded to a number of serious injuries and fatal crashes, to assist in investigations throughout the state.

A DRE conducted a drug impairment evaluation, and while taking the subject's blood pressure measurement discovered an abnormally high blood pressure. EMS was called and responded and believed that the subject may have been experiencing early onset of a stroke. Further medical testing was done, and the subject was diagnosed with a type of bone cancer. Had this intervention not been done, the subject was at significant risk of further health issues and possibly death.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Vermont conducted a NHTSA SFST and DEC Impaired Driving Program Assessment in June and has begun to implement several recommendations to improve our programs.

VERMONT

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	47	78	56	86	70
Stimulants	97	121	141	179	171
Hallucinogens	0	0	1	2	2
Dissociative Anesthetics	3	0	3	4	0
Narcotic Analgesics	142	189	167	180	168
Inhalants	3	0	0	0	4
Cannabis	131	159	119	130	186
Polycategory cases	124	162	157	188	174
Total Enforcement Evaluations	314	398	386	381	551
Total DREs	44	41	39	43	44

Virginia

Narrative: This year, Virginia conducted two DRE schools and certified 18 new DREs. The classroom portion was conducted at the Virginia State Police Academy, with field certifications conducted in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Virginia's DRE instructors are made up of officers from the Fairfax County Police Department, Henrico County Police Department, Roanoke County Police Department, Suffolk Police Department, and Virginia State Police.

Other Training: Nine ARIDE classes were held regionally in Bristol, Fairfax, Henrico, and Richmond. The state also conducted four DRE in-service classes, where the DREs demonstrated their proficiency and caught up on drug trends. Two SFST IDC were conducted and 39 law enforcement officers were trained to be SFST instructors. DRE instructors continue to partner with CASC to provide training to county attorneys and law enforcement officers.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: No data reported

VIRGINIA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	25	51	57	70	63
Stimulants	59	195	85	261	237
Hallucinogens	0	0	6	7	0
Dissociative Anesthetics	0	3	3	3	5
Narcotic Analgesics	53	137	76	148	121
Inhalants	0	3	1	5	5
Cannabis	80	220	122	206	268
Polycategory cases	53	181	102	194	224
Total Enforcement Evaluations	52	185	242	250	310
Total DREs	34	56	61	71	74

Washington

Narrative: The Washington State DEC Program experienced modest but steady growth in 2025. The program closed the year with 136 certified DREs, an increase from 131 the previous year. Two DRE schools were conducted, producing 24 new DREs, with field certifications for both classes completed in Kensington, Pennsylvania. Washington also expanded its instructional capacity by certifying five new DRE instructors, bringing the statewide total to 35. These instructors continue to support ongoing training and mentorship across the state. Data collection efforts advanced with the integration of ITSMR beginning in September, resulting in approximately 80 tablets being deployed by year's end. The program also maintained its DRE callout system, using EMAG through Verizon to facilitate timely responses to impaired driving investigations. Overall, 2025 marked a year of growth, improved operations, and increased training capability.

Other Training: Washington delivered a broad range of impaired driving training throughout the year, including two DRE schools, a condensed DRE Instructor Development Course, 21 ARIDE courses, 133 SFST refresher classes, eight SFST basic courses, and eight controlled-drinking sessions. The state also completed an SFST Instructor Development Course with all 32 selected students successfully graduating. The Washington DEC Program supported two prosecutor boot camps, providing instruction on SFSTs and conducting controlled-drinking sessions. Several participants recorded BAC levels below 0.08 during dosing, offering a valuable learning opportunity emphasizing that impairment may occur even when BAC is under the per se limit. Prosecutors noted that this experience may strengthen case evaluations and help reduce declines based solely on BAC numbers.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: On September 6, 2025, a Washington DRE responded to a U.S. Coast Guard request to evaluate a subject contacted approximately two miles offshore north of Sequim. The Coast Guard had observed erratic vessel operation and behavior consistent with possible impairment. Due to towing difficulties, the arrival time to shore was estimated at two hours, and given the subject's history of controlledsubstance use and the remote location, the DRE was transported by boat to conduct the evaluation aboard the vessel. Tests administered included HGN, VGN, LOC, and the Modified Romberg. The DRE concluded the subject was not impaired and may have been experiencing a medical issue. This incident demonstrated the versatility of DREs and their ability to support a wide range of investigative environments.

Accomplishments and Challenges: The program celebrated the recognition of Program Specialist Rebecca Cortez, who received the DRE Ambassador Award from the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the IDTS Conference for her contributions to Washington's DEC Program. The transition to ITSMR, initiated in late 2025, marked a major step forward in modernizing data collection and reporting. The program also identified ongoing issues with its existing callout notification system, as DREs were not consistently receiving text alerts. As a result, the Washington DEC Program began working toward adopting a new system already proven effective for other statewide applications but not yet utilized for DRE activations.

WASHINGTON	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	184	72	81	119	133
	Stimulants	329	165	198	484	319
	Hallucinogens	1	3	3	6	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	6	1	4	8	5
	Narcotic Analgesics	233	159	186	397	252
	Inhalants	5	4	7	5	9
	Cannabis	215	83	136	272	208
	Polycategory cases	311	149	192	431	295
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	667	372	502	678	765
	Total DREs	110	112	121	131	136

West Virginia

Narrative: West Virginia continued to increase its DRE numbers by completing one DRE school with 10 officers successfully obtaining certification at the North Carolina certification site in October 2025. It raised the state's numbers to 49 DREs. West Virginia was able to have 9 of its 10 DRE instructors participate in the DRE school.

The program continues to utilize the Active911 application for on-call service to all law enforcement agencies around the state. The West Virginia State Police have graciously managed the direct point of contact for this service through their centralized communication center. There has been an effort to drive traffic to the callout system through social media, direct email, printed material, and word of mouth. But most officers still contact DREs directly as they have in the past.

The West Virginia GHSP continues to provide funding for the overtime created by callouts, which has led to many evaluations for DREs. West Virginia State Police's toxicology laboratory continues to maintain a very efficient testing procedure providing DREs with results within 45 days for drug testing.

Other Training: The West Virginia DEC Program participated in an impaired driving training event for West Virginia magistrates, who preside over misdemeanor courts, at their annual training. The focus was on all field sobriety tests utilized by officers who have attended the DWI Detection Process and SFST program, ARIDE course and/or DRE school. Approximately 20 West Virginia DREs provided training at the wet workshop.

Two DRE in-service courses were held during 2025 for DREs to educate, manage training needs and recertification requirements, and address continued quality control practices. An instructor-led mock evaluation was held during both training events to satisfy recertification requirements.

West Virginia GHSP and West Virginia Commission of Drunk Driving Prevention (CDDP) provided funding to send several West Virginia DREs and other law enforcement officers to the IACP IDTS Conference in Chicago, Illinois.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations:
No data reported

Accomplishments and Challenges: The program was able to successfully apply for additional funding through the West Virginia CDDP for several initiatives. The additional funding has reduced the financial stress on the GHSP grant funds used for established programs and allowed the DEC Program to participate in new opportunities. The funds are being used for additional SFST training opportunities, expanded teaching opportunities for West Virginia SFST and DRE instructors, and the IACP IDTS Conference. The program is in the beginning stages of developing a Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program and hope to obtain funding from the CDDP.

WEST VIRGINIA

Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Depressants	36	43	37	57	46
Stimulants	50	94	78	106	130
Hallucinogens	0	1	1	2	2
Dissociative Anesthetics	0	1	1	0	2
Narcotic Analgesics	71	109	74	95	133
Inhalants	0	0	2	1	3
Cannabis	57	85	64	98	100
Polycategory cases	46	73	72	100	118
Total Enforcement Evaluations	194	213	221	224	320
Total DREs	33	38	37	42	49

Wisconsin

Narrative: Wisconsin's DEC Program only grew from 401 to 405 DREs, due to abnormally high attrition and a lower number of DRE candidates in the two DRE schools that were held. Field certifications were once again held in state at the Milwaukee Police Training Academy.

Other Training: DREs gave presentations on the topic of drugged driving at various conferences and various community groups throughout the state.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: DRE school candidates in Wisconsin all start as a group and end as a group. After being released on the last day of class newly certified DRE Redouan Oubouha from the Wisconsin State Patrol made a traffic stop on his way home that resulted in a drugged driving arrest. He conducted his first enforcement evaluation just a few hours after being certified. In addition, large amounts of cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, and drug paraphernalia were found in the vehicle.

Accomplishments and Challenges: Wisconsin established a Law Enforcement Phlebotomy Program in the fall of 2024 that credentialed six law enforcement phlebotomists. Two additional classes with seven participants each were held in 2025 bringing the number of credentialed law enforcement phlebotomists to 20.

WISCONSIN	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	328	201	128	227	157
	Stimulants	453	387	197	454	289
	Hallucinogens	15	7	4	24	4
	Dissociative Anesthetics	25	13	5	8	8
	Narcotic Analgesics	372	288	170	303	160
	Inhalants	2	4	7	10	11
	Cannabis	465	359	276	440	356
	Polycategory cases	427	324	189	253	223
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	893	625	633	769	832
	Total DREs	358	372	391	401	405

Wyoming

Narrative: The Wyoming DEC Program continued to experience growth over the previous year. At the close of 2025, Wyoming had 47 certified DREs and 19 DRE instructors. The 2025 DRE school in Casper, Wyoming, contributed to the increase in the number of DREs, where seven additional candidates received their classroom training. These candidates went on to complete field certifications in Sacramento, California, in April 2025. The DEC Program continued to increase its efforts to combat impaired driving around the state. Over 200 enforcement DRE evaluations were conducted statewide during 2025, resulting in an average of more than four evaluations per DRE for the calendar year.

Other Training: The Wyoming DEC Program participated in providing impaired driving–related training statewide to Wyoming peace officers, as well as some federal partners. A total of six ARIDE courses were hosted around the state, providing training for 89 personnel. The program also provided two SFST Instructor Development Courses. The Wyoming DEC Program also oversees SFST refreshers for agencies that request them. Several of these were conducted statewide. Additionally, the program hosted an EDIT course in partnership with FMCSA in Cheyenne in January 2025, the first hosted in Wyoming. This course provided training for 23 community members involved in the commercial trucking industry. A DRE recertification training was conducted in December 2025 for 18 Wyoming DREs.

Interesting Cases Involving DRE Investigations: A Wyoming DRE instructor, who is a deputy with the Teton County Sheriff's Office, arrested a driver for felony DUI who had forded the Gros Venture River for nearly three miles. This occurred after a call for service where the driver had driven off an embankment at a nearby campground, nearly striking two fly fishermen. The driver continued to ford the river, driving upstream in the center of it. The deputy hiked in three miles to contact the driver. The driver was actively attempting to continue driving up the river when contacted by the deputy, though unsuccessfully due to limited traction. During the encounter, the deputy observed that the driver displayed several signs and symptoms consistent with hallucinogenic drug use. It was later determined that the driver had consumed psilocybin and marijuana before driving. He was subsequently arrested for felony DUI and booked into jail. The deputy attempted to get the driver to complete a drug influence evaluation but ultimately was unsuccessful in this request.

Accomplishments and Challenges: The Wyoming DEC Program was involved with a presentation at the IDTS Conference in August 2025 titled The West Wasn't Won by Sitting on the Porch: Principles in Proactive Police Leadership. DRE instructors from the Laramie County Sheriff's Office, including the state coordinator, were involved in this presentation. The Wyoming DEC Program state coordinator has continued efforts to expand phlebotomy in Wyoming. Current statute limits who can draw blood in DUI investigations. The state coordinator has been working with the Wyoming Governor's Council on Impaired Driving to identify legislative needs for the upcoming legislative session. Law enforcement phlebotomy was identified as an interim topic for consideration by the legislature.

WYOMING	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	27	19	30	28	55
	Stimulants	40	30	56	91	141
	Hallucinogens	0	1	1	3	2
	Dissociative Anesthetics	0	0	1	1	0
	Narcotic Analgesics	18	15	13	46	77
	Inhalants	1	0	1	1	2
	Cannabis	39	41	60	85	135
	Polycategory cases	34	27	44	61	114
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	96	60	117	115	210
	Total DREs	NR	21	43	40	47

Canada DEC Program Totals

CURRENT DREs

Number of certified DREs 1,172
Number of DRE instructors 155

EVALUATIONS

Number of enforcement evaluations 5,401
Number of training evaluations 1,290
Total number of evaluations 6,691

DRUG CATEGORY (DRE'S OPINION)

Depressants 61
Stimulants 2,034
Hallucinogens 31
Dissociative Anesthetics 45
Narcotic Analgesics 1,685
Inhalants 21
Cannabis 2,129

POLY DRUGS USE

Total number 1,097

OTHER

Alcohol impairment only 183
Medical impairment 50
Opinion of not impaired 485
Toxicology refused 175
Subject Refused to do evaluation 175
Subject Stopped doing evaluation 0

DRE TRAINING

Number of DRE schools 15
Number of students 206
Number obtained certification 206
Number of DRE instructor schools 4
Number of students 12
Number obtained certification 12
Number of DRE Recertification classes 156

SFST TRAINING

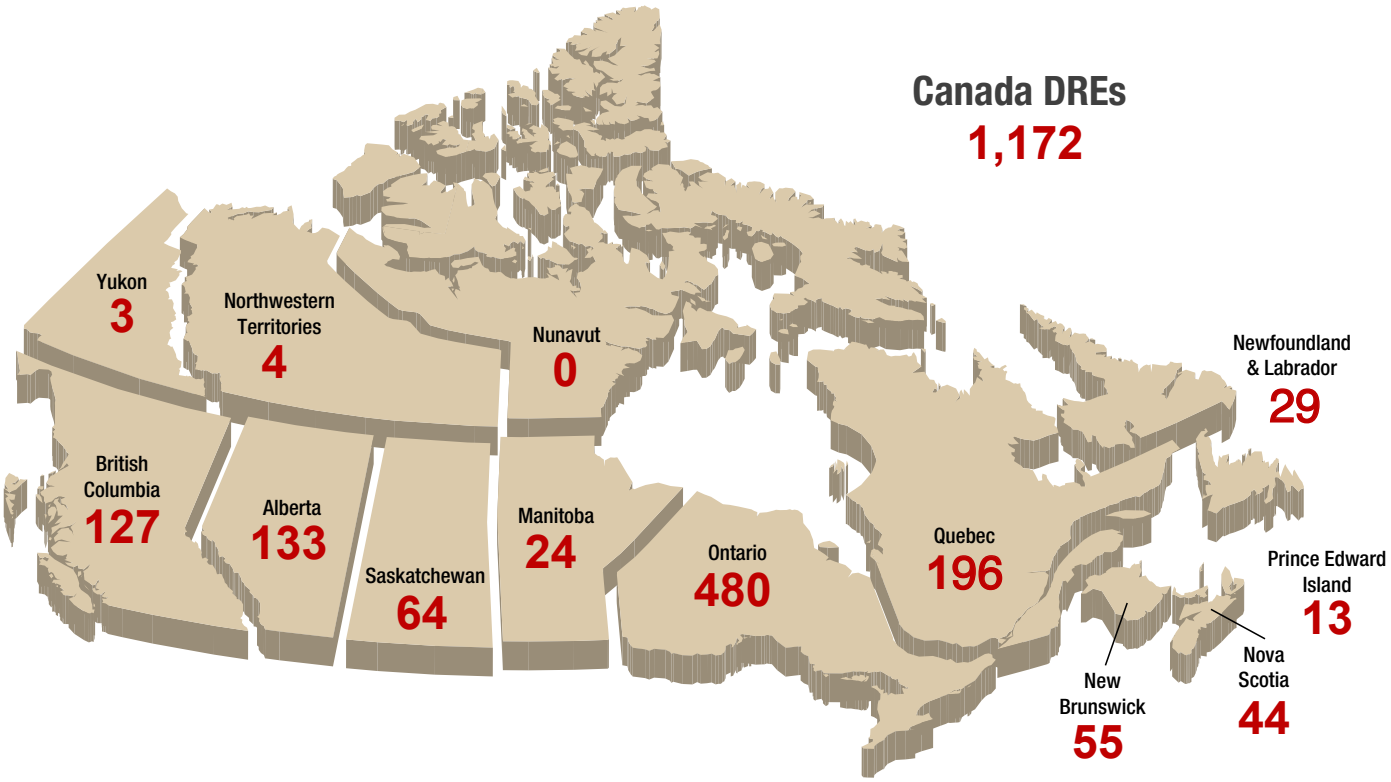
Number of SFST classes 84
Number of students trained 1,828
Number of SFST Instructor classes 9
Number of students 42

Narrative

2025 was a year of transition for the DEC Program in Canada. Canada has a single national coordinator position, which functions similarly to individual state coordinators in the U.S. In 2025, the national coordinator position remained vacant for most of the year, limiting the ability to pursue proactive national initiatives. The officers tasked with keeping the program in the interim were still able to hold 14 DRE courses and certification events to keep the program running with no impact on the status quo. At the same time, DRE evaluations continued, while training in both SFST and DRE faced challenges in attendance in several regions due to the end of certain federal funding streams and limited officer availability.

As a result of these pressures, the total number of certified DREs decreased from the anticipated national total of approximately 1,250. Funding constraints and ongoing issues with officer availability and retention remained the most significant challenges throughout the year.

Despite these obstacles, 2025 concluded on a positive note. The national (state) coordinator position was successfully staffed, and additional personnel were added to the national team, positioning the program well for renewed growth and coordination in the year ahead. The upcoming year will see the DEC Program in Canada launch a new DRE Data System managed through the national coordinator. This will replace an obsolete system and will allow the program to more accurately track and report on richer data within the program.



DREs across Canada remained active in proactive enforcement, with a notable example occurring in British Columbia. During an electronic dance music festival, two teams of 10 officers conducted a dedicated DRE traffic project and check stop operation. Over two days, officers conducted:

- 142 SFST tests
- 30 DRE evaluations, resulting in 24 drug-impaired driving investigations and 24 blood draws
- 60 towed vehicles
- 59 administrative license suspensions
- Numerous additional Criminal Code charges, including drug possession, outstanding warrants, and unsafe vehicles

This operation demonstrated the value of deploying trained DRE teams and highlighted the tangible impact they can have on enhancing road safety.

CANADA	Drug Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Depressants	1255	831	735	456	611
	Stimulants	2,187	1,733	1738	1576	2034
	Hallucinogens	21	15	24	23	31
	Dissociative Anesthetics	31	36	39	31	45
	Narcotic Analgesics	2,360	1,599	1566	1026	1685
	Inhalants	14	9	16	17	21
	Cannabis	1,134	975	1002	851	992
	Polycategory cases	2,116	1,588	1520	1097	2129
	Total Enforcement Evaluations	5,548	4,317	4443	783	5401
	Total DREs	827	827	1219	1170	1172



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