

Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE)

Administrator Guide



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Preface

The ARIDE training curriculum prepares police officers and other qualified persons to conduct various drug-impairment detection tests at roadside for use in drugged-driving investigations. This training, developed under the auspices and direction of the NHTSA and IACP, has experienced increasing interest and success since its inception in 2009.

As in any educational training program, an instructor manual or guide is considered a “living document” that is subject to updates and changes based on advances in technology and science. Working with NHTSA, thorough review of information by the IACP Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) of the Highway Safety Committee of the IACP with contributions from many sources in health care science, toxicology, jurisprudence, and law enforcement are periodically conducted. Based on this information, any appropriate revisions and modifications in background theory, facts, examination, and decision-making methods are made to improve the quality of the instruction as well as the standardization of guidelines for the implementation of the ARIDE curriculum. The reorganized manuals are then prepared and disseminated, both domestically and internationally. Changes will take effect 90 days after approval by TAP, unless otherwise specified or when so designated.

The procedures outlined in this manual describe how the various roadside tests are to be administered under ideal conditions. We recognize that the tests used in this training will not always be administered under ideal conditions in the field because such conditions do not always exist. Even when administered under less than ideal conditions, they will generally serve as valid and useful indicators of impairment. Slight variations from the ideal, i.e., the inability to find a perfectly smooth surface at roadside, may have some effect on the evidentiary weight given to the results; however, this does not necessarily make the ARIDE roadside tests invalid.

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Purpose of this Document

This Administrator Guide provides an introduction to and an overview of the two-day ARIDE instructional module.

The curriculum is designed to be delivered as a stand-alone, 16-hour course. The program of instruction is intended for delivery to as many law enforcement officers as possible. The curriculum is designed to help those officers become more proficient at detecting, apprehending, testing, and prosecuting impaired drivers. ARIDE's subject matter relates to two curriculums, the DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Training.

This course will offer additional information to law enforcement officers on detecting impairment caused by more than just alcohol. Oftentimes law enforcement officers that have not received advanced or in-service training regarding drug impairment tend to not be able to identify these characteristics; therefore, they may release an impaired driver. Once an officer completes the training, he/she will be more proficient with the three tests (Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN), Walk and Turn (WAT), and One Leg Stand (OLS)), as well as possess a broader knowledge of drug impairment indicators. The law enforcement officer will also be more familiar with the DEC Program and its functions. This will facilitate better communication and transfer of critical roadside indicators of impairment to the evaluating DRE officer for a more complete and accurate assessment of the impairment.

This Administrator Guide is intended to facilitate planning and implementation of the ARIDE Course. This course consists of eight sessions. It overviews the sequence of instruction, documents the materials and the teaching aids that make up the instructional package, describes course administrative requirements, and provides guidelines for discharging those requirements satisfactorily.

The Guide sets forth the fundamental tasks that make up the job of DWI enforcement and identifies knowledge, skills, and attitudes police officers need to perform those tasks well. The Guide also outlines the preparatory work that must be accomplished (primarily at the departmental or academy level) before the course can be conducted and outlines the follow-up work that should be undertaken, subsequent to training, to ensure the desired outcomes of the training are realized.

Instructor Qualification

Principal instructors for this course should be State certified DRE instructors with IACP credentials.

That means that they:

- (1) Are currently certified as DREs
- (2) Have completed the NHTSA/IACP DRE Instructor Development Course
- (3) Have completed the required delivery of both classroom and certification training, under the supervision of credentialed DRE instructors

A qualified SFST instructor may only instruct sessions one through three leading to the preparation and evaluation of participants during the SFST proficiency examination. In addition to their occupational competencies, all instructors must be qualified to instruct and need to understand and be able to apply fundamental principles of instruction.

Perhaps most importantly, they need to be competent coaches. Much of the classroom training is devoted to hands-on practice. The quality of coaching will have a major impact on the success of those practice sessions. It is highly recommended every instructor be a graduate of the NHTSA/IACP DRE Instructor Development Course.

However, some agencies may wish to enlist instructors with special credentials for certain blocks of instruction. For example, a physician would be well qualified to assist/teach Session 4, and a prosecutor might be a good choice for Session 8.

For whom is the training intended?

This course is designed for law enforcement officers who meet the NHTSA/IACP SFST Program Standards, including a proficiency test, and who have successfully completed a NHTSA/IACP-approved SFST training course. The officer must be able to administer and interpret the HGN test. The participant should be fully conversant with the procedural "mechanics" of HGN with the three clues of HGN and with the interpretation of those clues for assessing alcohol impairment. A major focus of this course is on the examination of a drug-impaired subject's eyes. The procedures for those eye examinations derive largely from HGN procedures.

Participants should be persons employed and under the direct control of public criminal justice agencies or institutions involved in providing training services to law enforcement agencies and/or prosecutors responsible for the detection, arrest, and prosecution of DWI drivers. Prosecutors and toxicologists may audit the course.

Participants applying to or scheduled to attend should be familiar with the extent of the drug-impaired driving problem and must have successfully completed the basic SFST course.

This course was not intended to be offered in a basic academy to new police recruits. This is an intermediate level course designed to offer more than a basic understanding of the impairing effects of drugs (illicit and licit), alcohol, and/or the combination of both.

Curriculum Objectives

Session 1 deals specifically with Drugs, Drug-Impaired Driving, and how it relates to highway safety. The session objectives are:

- Explain the goals and objectives of this course
- Identify the elements of the drug problem
- Define and describe impaired driving enforcement programs
- Understand the roles and responsibilities of the DRE and how this course supports the DEC Program
- Define the term drug in the context of traffic safety and impaired driving enforcement as referenced in the DEC Program

Session 2 is a detailed review of the SFSTs including the foundational studies and the most recent validation studies. The session objectives are:

- Understand the results of selected SFST validation studies
- Define and describe the SFSTs
- Define nystagmus and distinguish between the different types
- Describe and properly administer the three SFSTs
- Recognize, document, and articulate the indicators and clues of the three SFSTs
- Identify the limitations of the three SFSTs

Session 3 involves SFST proficiency. The participant will be given two opportunities to pass the NHTSA/IACP proficiency examination. This session's objectives are:

- Demonstrate knowledge and proficiency in administering the SFSTs

Session 4 deals with physiology of the human body and how driving behavior is affected by the use of drugs. The session objectives are:

- Describe, in general terms, the basic purpose and functions of selected major systems in the human body as they relate to observable signs

- Identify methods of ingestion and general effects of drugs
- Identify medical conditions that may mimic alcohol and drug impairment
- Identify the seven drug categories as referenced in the DEC Program and the basis for dividing drugs into these specific groups

Session 5 involves discussion of observation of eyes and other sobriety testing techniques used by law enforcement at roadside. The session objectives are:

- State the purposes of various eye examinations used in the ARIDE Curriculum, which includes HGN, VGN, and Lack of Convergence (LOC)
- Discuss LOC: How to administer properly and describe what the results indicate
- Describe the difference in pupil size
- Discuss Modified Romberg Balance (MRB) test: How to administer properly and describe what the results indicate.
- Discuss Finger-to-Nose (FTN) test: How to administer properly and describe what the results indicate.
- Explain the relationship between eye examinations and the seven drug categories

Session 6 involves a detailed description of the seven drug categories and how they affect the human body and what an officer may observe with these drugs at impairing levels. The session objectives are:

- Identify common drug names and terms associated with the seven drug categories
- Identify the common methods of ingestion for each category
- Describe the indicators of impairment associated with each category
- Describe conditions which may mimic the signs and symptoms associated with each drug category
- List the indicators which may emerge during the three phases of the DWI detection process (vehicle in motion, personal contact, and pre-arrest screening) which may indicate the subject is under the influence of a drug(s)

Session 7 involves the possible combinations of drugs that are most commonly seen by law enforcement and what the indicators of impairment may be. The session objectives are:

- Describe the prevalence of drug and alcohol use (individually and in combination) as well as polydrug use
- Define polydrug use
- Articulate possible effects of polydrug use related to the general indicators of alcohol and drugs

Session 8 involves Pre- and Post-Arrest procedures and how to prepare for the prosecution of the drug and alcohol impaired driver. The session objectives can include:

- Describe the three phases of the detection process: Vehicle in Motion, Personal Contact, and Pre-Arrest Screening
- Describe effective roadside interview techniques
- List the elements of Driving While Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) offense
- Identify the indicators of impairment observed during the three phases of the detection process
- Accurately document, in the proper event sequence order, observed impairment in each of the three phases of the detection process
- Identify additional resources to support prosecution
- Articulate relevant evidence as it relates to case preparation and prosecution
- Analyze case studies for signs of drug-impairment and articulate observations that would be relevant for a DRE to assist in a drug-impaired driving investigation

Instructors may consider involving additional instructors including the State Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) or other prosecutors to discuss current State-specific case law, rules of court, and other procedural matters. This legal update would be conducted in lieu of the objectives for Session 8.

Session 9 is the written examination and program conclusion. The participant must successfully complete the written final exam by scoring a minimum of 80% or better.

Subject Matter

This course encompasses information and techniques for addressing the drug and alcohol impaired driving problem. The following topics are discussed and/or delivered in detail throughout the entire curriculum:

- Update of SFSTs
- How drug-impaired driving affects our community
- SFST proficiency examination
- Drugs in the human body and the impairing effects they may have
- Seven categories of drugs identified by the DEC Program
- Additional tests that will provide an expanded knowledge of detection to law enforcement
- Provide an expanded knowledge of prosecuting drug-impaired drivers to prosecutors and courts

Curriculum Package

The ARIDE training curriculum consists of the following materials:

- Administrator Guide
- Instructor Guide
- Participant Manual
- PowerPoint presentations with embedded videos
- Pre-course knowledge assessment
- SFST Proficiency Examination
- Final Exam/Scenarios
- Instructor and course critique