SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT - 2320
ADVANCED ROADSIDE IMPAIRED DRIVER ENFORCEMENT – 20272
POST Certification II / Reimbursement Plan IV / 16 hours
EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This course will train law enforcement officers to observe, identify, and articulate the signs of impairment related to drugs, alcohol, or a combination of both in order to reduce the number of impaired driving incidents, serious injury, and fatal crashes.

This course will train other criminal justice professionals (prosecutors, toxicologists, etc.) to:
- Understand the signs of impairment related to drugs, alcohol, or a combination of both
- Effectively work with law enforcement in order to reduce the number of impaired driving incidents, serious injury, and fatal crashes

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

The trainee will:

1. Demonstrate proficiency with the Standardized Field Sobriety Test 3-test battery
   a. Understand the results of selected SFST validation studies
   b. Define and describe the SFSTs
   c. Define nystagmus and distinguish between different types
   d. Demonstrate knowledge and proficiency in administering the SFSTs
2. Describe, in general terms, how drugs affect the human body
   a. Describe, in general terms, the basic purpose and functions of selected major systems in the human body as they relate to observable signs
   b. Identify methods of ingestion and general effects of drugs
   c. Identify medical conditions that may mimic alcohol and drug impairment
   d. Identify the seven drug categories as referenced in the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program and the basis for dividing drugs into these specific groups
3. State, in basic terms, the purposes of the eye exams
   a. State the purposes of various eye examinations used, which includes Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN), Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN), and Lack of Convergence (LOC)
   b. LOC test: How to administer properly and describe what the results indicate
   c. Describe the difference in pupil size
4. Familiarize themselves with each of the seven drug categories
   a. Identify common drug names and terms associated with the seven drug categories
   b. Identify the common methods of ingestion for each category
   c. Describe the indicators of impairment associated with each category
   d. Describe conditions that may mimic the signs and symptoms associated with each drug category
   e. List the indicators which may emerge during the three phases of the DWI detection process
5. Define polydrug use and articulate the possible effects
   a. Describe the prevalence of drug and alcohol use (individually and in combination) as well as polydrug use

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6. List the Pre and Post arrest procedures
    a. Describe the three phases of the DWI detection process: Vehicle in Motion, Personal Contact, and Pre-Arrest Screening
    b. Describe effective roadside interview techniques
    c. List the elements of Driving While Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) offense
    d. Identify the indicators of impairment observed during the three phases of the detection process

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE:

I.   Introduction and Overview
    A)   Welcome and Introduction
        1)   Introduce Instructors
        2)   Program Goals and Objectives
            a)   Ultimate goal
            b)   Overview DWI problem
            c)   Job performance objectives
    B)   Administrative Details
        1)   Seminar schedule
        2)   Facilities
        3)   Logistics (rosters, vouchers)
        4)   Reading assignments
        5)   Glossary
    C)   What is a drug?
        1)   Definition
            a)   Impair the ability to safely operate a vehicle
        2)   Understanding the drug problem
            a)   National Survey on Drug Use and Health
    D)   Alcohol and Drug Use
        1)   Statistics on alcohol usage
            a)   Comparison of alcohol to drug usage
        2)   Types of drug users
            a)   Breakdown of the seven categories
    E)   Related driving under the influence curriculum
        1)   Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Program
            a)   Prerequisite to ARIDE
        2)   Drug Evaluation and Classification Program
        3)   Drug Impairment Training for Educational Professionals
        4)   Drug Recognition Expert
II.   SFST Update and Review
    A)   Overview of the validation studies
        1)   1977- California

     a) Lab study
   2) 1981- California
     a) Lab and field study
   3) 1983- Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington DC
     a) Field study
 B) Southern California Research Institute
   1) Development of the three-test battery
     a) Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus- 77% accurate
     b) Walk and Turn – 68% accurate
     c) One Leg Stand- 65% accurate
 C) Colorado/Florida validation studies
   1) First full field study conducted on SFST
     a) Correct arrest decision- 93% Colorado
     b) Correct arrest decision- 95% Florida
     c) Correct arrest decision- 91% San Diego
 D) Review of types of nystagmus
   1) Vestibular
     a) Movement occurring due to a disturbance in the ear
   2) Pathological
     a) Brain tumors, brain damage, or other diseases of the ear
   3) Neural
     a) Optokinetic
     b) Gaze
       1) Horizontal
       2) Vertical
       3) Resting
 E) HGN Testing Procedure
   1) Initiating the test
     a) Setting up the subject
     b) Position of the stimulus
     c) Medical rule out
   2) The three clues and procedure
     a) Lack of smooth pursuit
     b) Distinct and sustained nystagmus at maximum deviation
     c) Angle of onset prior to 45 degrees
       1) estimating a 45-degree angle
   3) Test interpretation
     a) Observation of 4 or more clues indicates the likelihood of 0.08% BAC or more
 F) Walk and Turn
   1) Administrative procedures
     a) Instructional stage
     b) Walking stage

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      2)   Test interpretation
          a)   Two out of eight clues indicated a likelihood of a 0.08% BAC
          b)   Overview of the eight clues
- **G)** One Leg Stand
  - 1) Administrative procedures
    - a) Instructions
    - b) Performance of the test
  - 2) Test interpretation
    - a) Two out of four clues indicated a likelihood of a 0.08% BAC
    - b) Overview of the four clues

III. Proficiency Exams
- **A)** Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus
  - 1) Student demonstration of the ability to administer the HGN
- **B)** Walk and Turn
  - 1) Student demonstration of the ability to administer the Walk and Turn
- **C)** One Leg Stand
  - 1) Student demonstration of the ability to administer the One Leg Stand
- **D)** Performance on proficiency exam
  - 1) Student allowed a second attempt if not successful on first
    - a) Failure on the second attempt leads to failure of the course

IV. Drugs in the Human Body
- **A)** General overview of pharmacokinetics
  - 1) Pharmacokinetics defined
- **B)** Introduction to the major systems of the human body
  - 1) Digestive System
  - 2) Urinary System
    - a) Eliminates wastes such as drugs from the body
  - 3) Respiratory System
    - a) Eliminates alcohol and other drugs from the body
  - 4) Muscular System
  - 5) Circulatory System
  - 6) Nervous System
    - a) Made up of the brain, stem and spinal cord
    - b) Many drugs adversely affect the central nervous system
- **C)** Homeostasis
  - 1) Defined
    - a) Natural balance or stability of the systems of the body
  - 2) The effect of drugs and alcohol on homeostasis
- **D)** Methods of ingestion and general effects of drugs

      1)   Oral administration
          a)   Most common for prescription drugs
      2)   Injection
          a)   Most common way for heroin
          b)   Common to other drugs such as cocaine and methamphetamine
      3)   Insufflation
          a)   Snorting
      4)   Inhalation
          a)   Directly to the respiratory system usually through smoking
      5)   Transdermal
          a)   Absorption through the skin

E)   Medical conditions which may mimic drug impairment
      1)   Head trauma
      2)   Stroke
      3)   Diabetes
      4)   Conjunctivitis
      5)   Shock
      6)   Multiple Sclerosis
      7)   Other

F)   Introduction to the Seven Drug Categories
      1)   Central Nervous System Depressants
          a)   Xanax, Prozac, GHB
      2)   Hallucinogens
          a)   Ecstasy, Peyote, Psilocybin, LSD
      3)   Central Nervous System Stimulants
          a)   Cocaine, methamphetamine, Ritalin
      4)   Dissociative Anesthetics
          a)   PCP, DXM, Ketamine
      5)   Narcotic Analgesics
          a)   Heroin, Demerol, codeine, morphine
      6)   Inhalants
          a)   household cleaners, paint thinner, gasoline
      7)   Cannabis
          a)   Marijuana, hashish

V.   Observation of the Eyes and Other Sobriety Tests for Impairment
    A)   Pupil size observation
      1)   Procedure
          a)   Explanation of pupil
      2)   Dilation
          a)   Larger than normal pupil size

   3) Constriction
     a) Smaller than normal pupil size
  B) Lack of Convergence
   1) Administration of the testing procedures
     a) Instruction stage
     b) Testing stage
   2) Test interpretation
     a) Ability of the eyes to cross
  C) Modified Romberg Balance Test
   1) Administrative procedures
     a) Instruction stage
     b) Balancing stage
   2) Test interpretation
  D) Finger to Nose Test
   1) Administrative Procedures
     a) Instruction stage
     b) Performance stage

VI. Seven Major Drug Categories
  A) Central Nervous System Depressants
   1) Identification
     a) Depress an individual's brain activity and function
     b) Methods and signs of ingestion
   2) Effects of CNS Depressants
     a) General Indicators
   3) Context of CNS Depressants and Traffic Safety
     a) Eye indicators
     b) Duration of effects
     c) Overdose symptoms
     d) Conditions that mimic drug impairment
   4) Examples of CNS Depressants
  B) Central Nervous System Stimulants
   1) Identification
     a) Depress an individual's brain activity and function
     b) Methods and signs of ingestion
   2) Effects of CNS Stimulants
     a) General Indicators
   3) Context of CNS Stimulants and Traffic Safety
     a) Eye indicators
     b) Duration of effects
     c) Overdose symptoms

       d)   Conditions that mimic drug impairment
   4)   Examples of CNS Stimulants

C)   Hallucinogens
   1)   Identification
       a)   Depress an individual's brain activity and function
       b)   Methods and signs of ingestion
   2)   Effects of Hallucinogens
       a)   General Indicators
   3)   Context of Hallucinogens and Traffic Safety
       a)   Eye indicators
       b)   Duration of effects
       c)   Overdose symptoms
       d)   Conditions that mimic drug impairment
   4)   Examples of Hallucinogens

D)   Dissociative Anesthetics
   1)   Identification
       a)   Depress an individual's brain activity and function
       b)   Methods and signs of ingestion
   2)   Effects of Dissociative Anesthetics
       a)   General Indicators
   3)   Context of Dissociative Anesthetics and Traffic Safety
       a)   Eye indicators
       b)   Duration of effects
       c)   Overdose symptoms
       d)   Conditions that mimic drug impairment
   4)   Examples of Dissociative Anesthetics

E)   Narcotic Analgesics
   1)   Identification
       a)   Depress an individual's brain activity and function
       b)   Methods and signs of ingestion
   2)   Effects of Narcotic Analgesics
       a)   General Indicators
   3)   Context of Narcotic Analgesics and Traffic Safety
       a)   Eye indicators
       b)   Duration of effects
       c)   Overdose symptoms
       d)   Conditions that mimic drug impairment
   4)   Examples of Narcotic Analgesics

F)   Inhalants
   1)   Identification
       a)   Depress an individual's brain activity and function
       b)   Methods and signs of ingestion

       2)   Effects of Inhalants
           a)   General Indicators
       3)   Context of Inhalants and Traffic Safety
           a)   Eye indicators
           b)   Duration of effects
           c)   Overdose symptoms
           d)   Conditions that mimic drug impairment
       4)   Examples of Inhalants

G)   Cannabis
       1)   Identification
           a)   Depress an individual's brain activity and function
           b)   Methods and signs of ingestion
       2)   Effects of Cannabis
           a)   General Indicators
       3)   Context of Cannabis and Traffic Safety
           a)   Eye indicators
           b)   Duration of effects
           c)   Overdose symptoms
           d)   Conditions that mimic drug impairment
       4)   Examples of Cannabis

H)   Test your knowledge

VII.   Drug Combinations
A)   Effects of Drug Combinations
       1)   Prevalence of drug and alcohol use
           a)   Alcohol as a popular mixer with other drugs
       2)   Potential effects of poly drug use
           a)   Poly drug use defined
       3)   Null effect
           a)   Defined
               1)   Nothing plus nothing equals nothing
       4)   Overlapping effect
           a)   Defined
               1)   Something plus nothing equals something
       5)   Additive effect
           a)   Defined
               1)   Action plus action equals greater action
       6)   Antagonistic effect
           a)   Defined
               1)   Action plus opposite action may be unpredictable
B)   Summary
       1)   Matrix of impairment indicators and effects

VIII. Pre- and Post-Arrest Procedures
  A) What is DWI detection?
    1) Describe process of identifying and apprehending impaired driver
      a) Begins when law enforcement is drawn to a vehicle
      b) Ends when you decide to arrest or not
  B) Three phases of DWI detection
    1) Vehicle in Motion
      a) Do I stop the vehicle?
    2) Personal Contact
      a) Do I have the driver stop out of the vehicle?
    3) Pre-Arrest Screening
      a) Do I arrest the driver?
  C) Roadside interview techniques
    1) Word choice
    2) Physical positioning
    3) Observation of indicators
  D) Documentation
    1) Understanding of the elements of DWI
    2) Legal requirement of specific state laws
    3) Documentation of Phase I
      a) Detailed description of driving behavior
    4) Documentation of Phase II
      a) Description of observations and indicators
    5) Documentation of Phase III
      a) Description of divided attention tasks
        1) Clues on SFST examination
  E) Pre-trail preparation
    1) Resources available
      a) Prosecutor
      b) Toxicologist
      c) DRE Officer
      d) Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor

IX. Final Scenario Assessment and Conclusion
  A) Scenarios #1 through #9
    1) Instructor led scenarios
  B) Course critique and feedback