

Thirty Minutes

SESSION I
INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Upon successfully completing this session, the participant will be able to:

- o State the goals and objectives of the course.
- o Describe the course schedule and activities.
- o Demonstrate their pre-training knowledge of course topics.

CONTENT SEGMENTS







- A. Welcoming Remarks and Objectives
- B. Administrative Details
- C. Pre-Test

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- o Instructor-Led Presentations
- o Written Examination



Display I-O (Session Objectives)

Aids	Lesson Plan	Instructor Notes
  <p>10 Minutes</p>  <p>Display</p>  <p>I-1 and I-1A</p>  <p>Display I-2A and I-2B</p>  <p>Display I-3</p>	<p>I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW</p> <p>A. Welcoming Remarks and Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome to the DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Training Program. 2. Instructor Introductions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Principal instructor (name, relevant background, etc.) b. Instructor aides and other relevant individuals (names, assignments, etc.) 3. Program Goals/Objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ultimate Goal b. Overview of the DWI Problem c. Job Performance Objectives 	<p>Total Session Time: Approximately 30 minutes</p> <p>Segment A: 10 minutes</p> <p>Point out program title on wall chart or dry-erase board.</p> <p>Write names on dry-erase board or flipchart.</p> <p>Display a slide illustrating current crash data relating to the DWI problem.</p> <p>I-2B (Local Perspective - Fill in appropriate information)</p> <p>Point out that the success or failure of the program will be judged on the basis of participants' improvements in these key abilities.</p>
HS 178 R2/06	I-1	

Aids

Lesson Plan

Instructor Notes



7 Minutes

B. Administrative Details

1. Seminar schedule (breaks, etc.)
2. Facilities (rest rooms, lunchroom, etc.)
3. Logistics (travel vouchers, etc.)
4. Reading Assignments in Student Manual.
5. Refer to Glossary Located At End of Session I

Develop list of reading assignments for each day and prepare a handout. Reading assignment at end of day one should cover materials presented on day one and day two. Subsequent reading assignments should cover material to be presented on following day. Point out that sessions II - VIII have review questions at the end of each chapter.



13 Minutes

C. Pretest

1. Purpose of Pre-test - provide a basis for evaluating participants' knowledge gain during the seminar.
2. Distribute pre-tests.
3. Collect completed pre-tests.

Allow participants approximately 10 minutes to complete the pre-test.

NOTE: Redistribute pre-test to participants after they are graded by instructor(s).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ALVEOLAR BREATH - Breath from the deepest part of the lung.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) - The percentage of alcohol in a person's blood.

BREATH ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BrAC) - The percentage of alcohol in a person's breath, taken from deep in the lungs.

CLUE - Something that leads to the solution of a problem.

CUE - A reminder or prompting as a signal to do something. A suggestion or a hint.

DIVIDED ATTENTION TEST - A test which requires the subject to concentrate on both mental and physical tasks at the same time.

DWI/DUI - The acronym "DWI" means driving while impaired and is synonymous with the acronym "DUI", driving under the influence or other acronyms used to denote impaired driving. These terms refer to any and all offenses involving the operation of vehicles by persons under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs.

DWI DETECTION PROCESS - The entire process of identifying and gathering evidence to determine whether or not a suspect should be arrested for a DWI violation. The DWI detection process has three phases:

- Phase One - Vehicle In Motion
- Phase Two - Personal Contact
- Phase Three - Pre-arrest Screening

EVIDENCE - Any means by which some alleged fact that has been submitted to investigation may either be established or disproved. Evidence of a DWI violation may be of various types:

- a. Physical (or real) evidence: something tangible, visible, or audible.
- b. Well established facts (judicial notice).
- c. Demonstrative evidence: demonstrations performed in the courtroom.
- d. Written matter or documentation.
- e. Testimony.

FIELD SOBRIETY TEST - Any one of several roadside tests that can be used to determine whether a suspect is impaired.

HORIZONTAL GAZE NYSTAGMUS (HGN) - Involuntary jerking of the eyes, occurring as the eyes gaze to the side.

ILLEGAL PER SE - Unlawful in and of itself. Used to describe a law which makes it illegal to drive while having a statutorily prohibited Blood Alcohol Concentration.

NYSTAGMUS - An involuntary jerking of the eyes.

ONE-LEG STAND (OLS) - A divided attention field sobriety test.

PERSONAL CONTACT - The second phase in the DWI detection process. In this phase the officer observes and interviews the driver face to face; determines whether to ask the driver to step from the vehicle; and observes the driver's exit and walk from the vehicle.

PRE-ARREST SCREENING - The third phase in the DWI detection process. In this phase the officer administers field sobriety tests to determine whether there is probable cause to arrest the driver for DWI, and administers or arranges for a preliminary breath test.

PRELIMINARY BREATH TEST (PBT) - A pre-arrest breath test administered during investigation of a possible DWI violator to obtain an indication of the person's blood alcohol concentration.

PSYCHOPHYSICAL - "Mind/Body." Used to describe field sobriety tests that measure a person's ability to perform both mental and physical tasks.

STANDARDIZED FIELD SOBRIETY TEST BATTERY - A battery of tests, Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus, Walk-and-Turn, and One-Leg Stand, administered and evaluated in a standardized manner to obtain validated indicators of impairment based on NHTSA research.

TIDAL BREATH - Breath from the upper part of the lungs and mouth.

VEHICLE IN MOTION - The first phase in the DWI detection process. In this phase the officer observes the vehicle in operation, determines whether to stop the vehicle, and observes the stopping sequence.

VERTICAL GAZE NYSTAGMUS - An involuntary jerking of the eyes occurring as the eyes are held at maximum elevation.

WALK-AND-TURN (WAT) - A divided attention field sobriety test.

DWI DETECTION AND STANDARDIZED FIELD SOBRIETY TESTING
PRE-TEST

Name _____ Rank _____ Date ___ / ___ / ___

Agency _____

FOR EACH TEST ITEM, CIRCLE THE LETTER
CORRESPONDING TO THE CORRECT RESPONSE.

1. The type of alcohol contained in alcoholic beverages is _____.
 - A. Methanol
 - B. Isopropanol
 - C. Butyl
 - D. Ethanol
 - E. All of the Above

2. The "Illegal Per Se" law makes it an offense to operate a motor vehicle while _____.
 - A. Having a statutorily prohibited blood alcohol content.
 - B. Under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.
 - C. Impaired by alcohol or drugs to the slightest degree.
 - D. Having consumed any alcohol (if the operator is a minor).
 - E. Incapable of safely operating, regardless of cause.

3. A good, structured field sobriety test is simple and _____.
 - A. Focuses the suspect's attention.
 - B. Interrupts the suspect's attention.
 - C. Captures the suspect's attention.
 - D. Divides the suspect's attention.
 - E. Multiplies the suspect's attention.

4. The police officer's principal decision during personal contact with a suspect (Detection Phase Two) usually is _____.
 - A. Do I have sufficient grounds to request a chemical test?
 - B. Should I arrest the operator for DWI?
 - C. Is this person the operator of the vehicle?
 - D. Should I instruct the driver to exit the vehicle?
 - E. Is the impairment due to alcohol or drugs?

5. The police officer's principal decision during pre-arrest screening (Detection Phase Three) usually is _____.
- A. Do I have sufficient grounds to request a chemical test?
 - B. Should I arrest the operator for DWI?
 - C. Is this person the operator of the vehicle?
 - D. Should I instruct the driver to exit the vehicle?
 - E. Is the impairment due to alcohol or drugs?
6. The word "nystagmus" means _____.
- A. Eyes unable to move independently of the head.
 - B. Impaired pupillary contraction ("alcohol dilation effect").
 - C. Gaze fixation ability.
 - D. Vision impairment due to central nervous system depression.
 - E. Involuntary jerking of the eyes.
7. According to law, a person cannot be convicted of DWI/alcohol, if the blood alcohol content is below your state's legal limit.
- A. True
 - B. False
8. In the Walk and Turn test, the suspect must be instructed to take nine steps up the line and ___ steps back down the line.
- A. Nine
 - B. Any specific number other than nine.
 - C. Eight
 - D. Seven
 - E. Ten
9. Which of the following is (are) validated field sobriety test?
- A. One Leg Stand
 - B. Alphabet
 - C. Coin Pick Up
 - D. Finger Count
 - E. Hand Pat
10. The police officer's principal decision during vehicle in motion (Detection Phase One) usually is _____.
- A. Should I stop the vehicle?
 - B. Should I arrest the operator for DWI?
 - C. Is this person the operator of the vehicle?
 - D. Should I instruct the driver to exit the vehicle?
 - E. Is the impairment due to alcohol or drugs?

PRE-TEST ANSWER SHEET

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | D | 6. | E |
| 2. | A | 7. | B |
| 3. | D | 8. | A |
| 4. | D | 9. | A |
| 5. | B | 10. | A |