

SESSION I
INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

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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

DWI DETECTION AND STANDARDIZED FIELD SOBRIETY TESTING
TRAINING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Ultimate Goal

To increase deterrence of DWI violations, and thereby reduce the number of crashes, deaths and injuries caused by impaired drivers.

2. Enforcement-Related Goals

- a. Understand enforcement's role in general DWI deterrence.
- b. Understand detection phases, clues and techniques.
- c. Understand requirements for organizing and presenting testimonial and documentary evidence in DWI cases.

3. Job Performance Objectives

As a result of this training, participants will become significantly better able to:

- a. Recognize and interpret evidence of DWI violations.
- b. Administer and interpret Standardized Field Sobriety Tests.
- c. Describe DWI evidence clearly and convincingly in written reports and verbal testimony.

4. Enabling Objectives

In pursuit of the job performance objectives, participants will come to:

- a. Understand the tasks and decisions of DWI detection.
- b. Recognize the magnitude and scope of DWI-related crashes, deaths, injuries, property loss and other social aspects of the DWI problem.
- c. Understand the deterrence effects of DWI enforcement.
- d. Understand the DWI enforcement legal environment.

- e. Know and recognize typical vehicle maneuvers and human indicators symptomatic of DWI that are associated with initial observation of vehicles in operation.
- f. Know and recognize typical reinforcing maneuvers and indicators that come to light during the stopping sequence.
- g. Know and recognize typical sensory and other clues of alcohol and/or other drug impairment that may be seen during face-to-face contact with DWI suspects.
- h. Know and recognize typical behavioral clues of alcohol and/or other drug impairment that may be seen during the suspect's exit from the vehicle.
- i. Understand the role and relevance of psychophysical testing in pre-arrest screening of DWI suspects.
- j. Understand the role and relevance of preliminary breath testing in pre-arrest screening of DWI suspects.
- k. Know and carry out appropriate administrative procedures for validated divided attention psychophysical tests.
- l. Know and carry out appropriate administrative procedures for the Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus test.
- m. Know and recognize typical clues of alcohol and/or other drug impairment that may be seen during administration of the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests.
- n. Understand the factors that may affect the accuracy of preliminary breath testing devices.
- o. Understand the elements of DWI prosecution and their relevance to DWI arrest reporting.
- p. Choose appropriate descriptive terms to convey relevant observations of DWI evidence.
- q. Write clear, descriptive narrative DWI arrest reports.

5. Additional Training Goals and Objectives

- a. If the four-hour (Introduction to Drugs That Impair) or eight-hour (Drugs That Impair Driving) modules are presented as part of the SFST training program, the goals and objectives for those modules are listed in the appropriate manuals.

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) - An involuntary jerking of the eyes as they gaze toward 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 (up and down) which occurs when the eyes gaze upward at maximum elevation.

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