

Countermeasure 5c1: Continue and Increase SFST Trainings

Objective: To Increase the number of SFST training courses in Texas.

Objective: To increase the number of SFST trainings in underserved counties.

1. Conduct county assessment of SFST trainings to determine areas of the state where gaps in training exist.
2. Reach out to counties with low commitment to SFST training.
3. Work with DPS and county sheriff departments in rural underserved areas to promote SFST training and a multijurisdictional approach to providing training opportunities.
4. Promote SFST training courses to chief of police, sheriff, and constable associations.
5. Promote extension outreach to underserved rural counties to garner interest in SFST training.
6. Work with rural and underserved councils of governments, traffic safety coalitions, and TxDOT traffic safety specialists (TSSs) to promote SFST training opportunities.

Objective: To increase the number of SFST trainings in areas of the state with elevated fatal or serious (KAB) ethanol (ETOH)–related crashes.

1. Market SFST training to areas strongly impacted by high-KAB crashes that are alcohol involved.
2. Conduct KAB ETOH crash analysis to identify areas of the state that have a significant need for SFST training.
3. Work with DPS and county sheriff departments in KAB ETOH-elevated crash areas to promote SFST training.
4. Promote a multijurisdictional approach to providing training opportunities in KAB ETOH-elevated crash areas.
5. Promote extension outreach to KAB ETOH-elevated crash counties to garner interest in SFST training.
6. Work with councils of governments, traffic safety coalitions, and TxDOT TSSs to promote SFST training in KAB ETOH-elevated crash areas to promote SFST training opportunities.

Objective: To increase funding resources that support the state’s effort to conduct more SFST trainings.

1. Lower match requirements from NHTSA from 20% in order to dedicate more of the federal dollars to increase the number of SFST trainings.
2. Use NHTSA incentive funding dollars to increase Texas SFST trainings.
Note: This would be due to Texas being an at-risk state (more ETOH fatalities than the national average).
3. Increase opportunities for allowable match dollars to be met faster for the NHTSA minimums to participate in SFST grant opportunities.
Note: This would allow the match percentage to be met more easily so that federal dollar amounts could be accessed faster.
4. Redirect federal grant dollars from underrun projects to a fund specifically for increasing SFST training opportunities.

Notes:

- Since underrun dollars roll over to TxDOT for three years, reallocate the overrun funds to support increasing SFST trainings.
- Using the reallocation of underrun dollars can help to offset the cost of attending an SFST course. Use the financial surplus to cover agency costs such as travel, lodging, and meals for

officers attending the SFST training course. This incentivizes agencies to send officers to training due to agency cost savings.

- Reallocation of underrun dollars could be used as an incentive for STEP agencies to send officers to SFST trainings.

Objective: To increase human capital resources for increasing the number of SFST trainings offered.

1. Conduct county assessment of SFST trainings to determine counties with SFST instructors eligible to train SFST courses.
2. Identify SFST instructors, and reach out to them to perform more courses.
3. Work with DPS and county sheriff departments in rural underserved areas to promote SFST training and a multijurisdictional approach to providing training opportunities.
4. Promote outreach to counties that have no SFST instructors to garner interest in training.
5. Work with rural and underserved councils of governments, the Texas Municipal Police Association (TMPA), DPS, and TxDOT TSSs to promote SFST instructor training opportunities.

Notes:

- There is a significant need to identify and market the importance of SFST training to law enforcement agency administrators.
 - Explain the importance of SFST training and its impact on supporting blood and breath evidence.
6. Use SFST training courses to promote SFST instructor, ARIDE, and DRE training courses.
 7. Promote SFST refresher training to law enforcement academies that conduct SFST practitioner training as part of the basic academy curriculum.

Note: There is a significant need to refresh academy graduates with SFST principles as a result of lost knowledge through a lengthy academy course of instruction. Often the SFST training is provided early in the academy curriculum, and information is lost due to the demands of learning other material.

Objective: To increase marketing strategies that support increasing SFST course training.

1. Continue to promote SFST practitioner training at the basic academy level as part of the TCOLE curriculum.
2. Continue to market and promote SFST training to law enforcement agencies through the effort of TMPA and other training providers.
3. Continue to market and promote SFST training to law enforcement agencies at traffic safety conferences, workshops, and events.
4. Continue to market and promote SFST training through multimedia efforts such as websites, social media, and direct marketing opportunities.

Objective: To identify gaps in training that reduce scheduling opportunities for SFST training in Texas.

1. Assess the relevance of DWI enforcement in the context of prioritization of service calls.
Note: There is a significant need to understand how calls for service (reactive policing) impact the ability of officers to self-initiate (proactive policing) impaired-driving enforcement activity.
2. Identify DWI enforcement as a priority service element that reinforces the need for SFST training.
3. Prioritize wet lab (alcohol workshops) immersion training opportunities as opposed to the video lab.

Note: There is a significant need to require the wet lab (alcohol workshops) to help demonstrate

to students evidence of impairment associated with the SFST test battery and so that they may experience impairment associated with testing methods.

4. Allow liquor purchase for wet labs as a justified grant expense.

Note: Currently, agencies pay for alcohol for wet labs and cannot charge the costs back to the grant as match because it is an unallowable cost. For wet labs to be done, the instructor must pay out of pocket for alcohol, which can be a limitation for conducting SFST training courses and wet labs.

Countermeasure 5c2: Continue and Increase ARIDE Trainings

Objective: To increase the number of ARIDE training courses in Texas.

Objective: To increase the number of ARIDE trainings in underserved counties.

1. Conduct county assessment of ARIDE trainings to determine areas of the state where gaps in training exist.
2. Reach out to counties with low commitment to ARIDE training.
3. Work with DPS, Texas Parks and Wildlife, and county sheriff departments in rural underserved areas to promote ARIDE training and a multijurisdictional approach to providing training opportunities.

Note: A multijurisdictional approach includes teaming with other law enforcement agencies in the region to pull resources to host and conduct ARIDE training courses.

4. Promote ARIDE training courses to chief of police, sheriff, and constable associations.
5. Promote extension outreach to underserved rural counties to garner interest in ARIDE training.
6. Work with rural and underserved councils of governments, traffic safety coalitions, and TxDOT TSSs to promote ARIDE training opportunities.

Objective: To increase the number of ARIDE trainings in areas of the state with elevated KAB ETOH and other drug-related crashes.

1. Market ARIDE training to areas strongly impacted by a high volume of KAB crashes that are alcohol and drug involved.
2. Conduct KAB ETOH and other drug crash analysis to identify areas of the state that have a significant need for ARIDE training.
3. Work with DPS and county sheriff departments in KAB ETOH and other drug-elevated crash areas to promote ARIDE training.
4. Promote a multijurisdictional approach to providing training opportunities in KAB ETOH and other drug-elevated crash areas.
5. Promote extension outreach to KAB ETOH and other drug-elevated crash counties to garner interest in ARIDE training.
6. Work with councils of governments, traffic safety coalitions, and TxDOT TSSs to promote ARIDE training in KAB ETOH and other drug-elevated crash areas to promote ARIDE training opportunities.

Objective: To increase funding resources that support the state's effort for conducting more ARIDE trainings.

1. Lower match requirements from NHTSA from 20% in order to dedicate more of the federal dollars to increase the number of ARIDE trainings.
2. Use NHTSA incentive funding dollars to increase Texas ARIDE trainings.
Note: This would be due to Texas being an at-risk state (more ETOH and other drug fatalities than the national average).
3. Increase opportunities for allowable match dollars to be met faster for the NHTSA minimums to participate in ARIDE grant opportunities.
Note: This would allow the match percentage to be met more easily so that federal dollar amounts could be accessed faster.

4. Redirect federal grant dollars from underrun projects to a fund specifically for increasing ARIDE training opportunities.

Notes:

- Since underrun dollars roll over to TxDOT for three years, reallocate the overrun funds to support increasing ARIDE trainings.
- Using the reallocation of underrun dollars can help to offset the cost of attending an ARIDE course. Use the financial surplus to cover agency costs such as travel, lodging, and meals for officers attending the ARIDE training course. This incentivizes agencies to send officers to training due to agency cost savings.
- Reallocation of underrun dollars could be used as an incentive for STEP agencies to send officers to ARIDE trainings.

Objective: To increase human capital resources for increasing the number of ARIDE trainings offered.

1. Conduct county assessment of ARIDE trainings to determine counties with ARIDE instructors eligible to train ARIDE courses.
2. Work with ARIDE instructors and practitioners to obtain recommendations for candidates who are interested in attending ARIDE training courses.
Note: Qualifications to attend ARIDE training require that the candidate has attended and successfully completed the SFST training course and that the candidate can pass an SFST proficiency examination in the presence of an SFST or ARIDE instructor.
3. Identify ARIDE instructors and solicit them to perform more courses.
Note: ARIDE instructors may not be delinquent in their Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) recertification status and must have completed a DEC instructor training course.
4. Work with DPS, Texas Parks and Wildlife, and county sheriff departments in rural underserved areas to promote ARIDE training and a multijurisdictional approach to providing training opportunities.
5. Promote outreach to counties that have no ARIDE instructors to garner interest in training.
6. Work with rural and underserved councils of governments, Sam Houston State University, DPS, and TxDOT TSSs to promote ARIDE instructor training opportunities.

Notes:

- There is a significant need to identify and market the importance of ARIDE training to law enforcement agency administrators.
 - Explain the importance of ARIDE training and its impact on supporting blood and breath evidence.
7. Use ARIDE training courses to promote DEC and SFST training courses.
 8. Promote SFST refresher training to law enforcement agencies that conduct ARIDE practitioner training.

Objective: To increase marketing strategies that support increasing ARIDE course training.

1. Continue to promote ARIDE practitioner training at SFST and DEC training courses.
2. Continue to market and promote ARIDE training to law enforcement agencies through the effort of Sam Houston State University and other training providers.
3. Continue to market and promote ARIDE training to law enforcement agencies at traffic safety conferences, workshops, and events.
4. Continue to market and promote ARIDE training through multimedia efforts such as websites, social media, and direct marketing opportunities.

Objective: To identify gaps in training that reduce scheduling opportunities for ARIDE training in Texas.

1. Assess the relevance of DWI enforcement in the context of prioritization of service calls.
Note: There is a significant need to understand how calls for service (reactive policing) impact the ability of officers to self-initiate (proactive policing) impaired-driving enforcement activity.
2. Identify DWI enforcement as a priority service element that reinforces the need for ARIDE training.
3. Prioritize wet lab (alcohol workshops) immersion training opportunities as opposed to the video lab.
Note: There is a significant need to require the wet lab (alcohol workshops) to help demonstrate to students evidence of impairment associated with the ARIDE test battery and so that they may experience impairment associated with testing methods.
4. Allow liquor purchase for wet labs as a justified grant expense.
Note: Currently, agencies pay for alcohol for wet labs and cannot charge the costs back to the grant as match because it is an unallowable cost. For wet labs to be done, the instructor must pay out of pocket for alcohol, which can be a limitation for conducting ARIDE training courses and wet labs.

Countermeasure 5c3: Continue and Increase DRE Trainings, DRE Recertifications, and DRE Instructors

Objective: To increase the number of DRE training courses in Texas.

Objective: To increase the number of DRE trainings in underserved counties.

1. Identify underserved counties to market DRE courses.
2. Use lead organizations to market DRE courses to identified underserved county law enforcement agencies/regional academies.
3. Promote DRE training course to chief of police, sheriff, and constable associations.
4. Work with rural and underserved councils of governments, traffic safety coalitions, and TxDOT TSSs to promote DRE courses to local law enforcement agencies.

Objective: To increase the number of DRE trainings in areas of the state with elevated KAB ETOH-related crashes.

1. Market DRE training to areas strongly impacted by high-volume KAB crashes that are drug involved.
2. Conduct KAB ETOH crash analysis to identify areas of the state that have a significant need for DRE training.
3. Work with DPS and county sheriff departments in KAB ETOH-elevated crash areas to promote DRE training.
4. Promote extension outreach to KAB ETOH-elevated crash counties to garner interest in DRE training.
5. Work with councils of governments, traffic safety coalitions, and TxDOT TSSs to promote DRE training in KAB ETOH-elevated crash areas to promote DRE training opportunities.

Objective: To increase funding resources that support the state's effort for conducting more DRE trainings.

1. Lower match requirements from NHTSA from 20% in order to dedicate more of the federal dollars to increase the number of DRE trainings.
2. Increase opportunities for allowable match dollars to be met faster for the NHTSA minimums to participate in DRE grant opportunities.

Note: This would allow the match percentage to be met more easily so that federal dollar amounts could be accessed faster.

3. Redirect federal grant dollars from underrun projects to a fund specifically for increasing DRE training opportunities.

Notes:

- Since underrun dollars roll over to TxDOT for three years, reallocate the overrun funds to support increasing DRE trainings.
- Using the reallocation of underrun dollars can help to offset the cost of attending DRE courses. Use the financial surplus to cover agency costs such as travel, lodging, and meals for officers attending the DRE training course. This incentivizes agencies to send officers to training due to agency cost savings.
- Reallocation of underrun dollars could be used as an incentive for STEP agencies to send officers to DRE trainings.

Objective: To increase marketing strategies that support increasing DRE training.

1. Continue to market and promote DRE training to law enforcement agencies at traffic safety conferences, workshops, and events.
2. Continue to market and promote DRE training through multimedia efforts such as websites, social media, and direct marketing opportunities.

Objective: To identify gaps in training that reduce scheduling opportunities for DRE training.

1. Assess the relevance of DWI enforcement in the context of prioritization of service calls.
Note: There is a significant need to understand how calls for service (reactive policing) impact the ability of officers to self-initiate (proactive policing) impaired-driving enforcement activity.
2. Identify DWI enforcement as a priority service element that reinforces the need for DRE training.
3. Prioritize wet lab (alcohol workshops) immersion training opportunities as opposed to the video lab.
Note: There is a significant need to require the wet lab (alcohol workshops) to help demonstrate to students evidence of impairment associated with the DRE test battery and so that they may experience impairment associated with testing methods.
4. Allow liquor purchase for wet labs as a justified grant expense.
Note: Currently, agencies are paying for alcohol for wet labs and cannot charge the costs back to the grant as match because it is an unallowable cost. For wet labs to be done, the instructor must pay out of pocket for alcohol, which can be a limitation for conducting DRE training courses and wet labs.