

CJK 0084 DUI Traffic Stops

Course The student will be trained to detect impaired driving, administer field sobriety tests, make arrests when appropriate, and record the evidence of a DUI offense. For School of Justice students only. (24 contact hrs.)

Course Competency	Learning Outcomes
<p>Competency 1: The student will be able to identify the problem of DUI and the physiological effects of alcohol on drivers by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Literacy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describing the problem of impaired driving and its requirement for consistent law enforcement action. 2. Explaining general strategies used to address the problem of impaired driving. 3. Describing elements that the criminal justice system, the media, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) use to deter impaired driving. 4. Summarizing the four physiologic categories of alcohol processing in the human body. 5. Explaining blood alcohol concentration (BAC) as used during a DUI investigation. 6. Explaining breathe alcohol concentration (BrAC) as used during a DUI investigation. 	
<p>Competency 2: The student will learn legal issues associated with DUI traffic stops by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Literacy • Ethical Issues
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining driving under the influence (DUI) as used during a DUI investigation. 2. Explaining actual physical control as used during a DUI investigation. 3. Identifying the requirements for Miranda warnings during a DUI traffic stop. 4. Explaining Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs) as used during a DUI investigation. 5. Defining psychophysical tests as used during a DUI investigation. 	

6. Listing the criteria for the administration of breath, blood, or urine sample tests based on DUI investigation.
7. Explaining the concept of implied consent as used during a DUI investigation.
8. Summarizing how to ask a vehicle operator, in a professional manner, to consent to the requested test(s) based on the implied consent law.
9. Identifying the Florida Statute limit at which an individual is presumed impaired and cannot legally operate a vehicle.
10. Explaining how to arrange for the legal and timely administration of a breath test, or collection of a blood or urine sample, per agency policy and procedure, during a DUI investigation.
11. Identifying the Florida Statute defined breath test concentration amount indicating impairment and the need for a DUI citation.
12. Explaining when it is appropriate to request a urine test from a DUI subject during a DUI investigation.
13. Explaining the purpose of obtaining a urine test from a DUI subject during a DUI investigation.
14. Describing the criteria for obtaining a blood test from a DUI subject as provided in the Florida Statutes during a DUI investigation.
15. Describing the offense of DUI Second Refusal as provided in the Florida Statutes.
16. Explaining additional requirements for drivers of commercial motor vehicles as provided in the Florida Statutes during a DUI investigation.
17. Explaining the specific requirements for people under the age of 21 during a DUI investigation.
18. Describing the legal requirements of completing a DUI citation as provided in the Florida Statutes.
19. Listing the elements of the offense of driving under the influence provided in the Florida Statutes.

<p>Competency 3: The student will be able to identify and describe the three phases of DUI detection and the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Information Literacy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarizing the general DUI detection process as used during a DUI investigation. 2. Explaining the decisions and possible outcomes that an officer can arrive at during the three phases of DUI detection. 3. Describing the reliability and validity of the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests based on NHTSA research. 	
<p>Competency 4: The student will be able to understand that drugs, both prescribed and illegally obtained, may affect the ability to drive; you will also learn about general indicators of poly drug use by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Literacy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observing that a driver may be under the influence of a legal or illegal drug that impairs the ability to safely operate a vehicle. 2. Describing the problem of poly drug use in an impaired driving situation. 3. Explaining the possible effects of poly drug use in an impaired driving situation. 4. Explaining indicators that may suggest an impaired driver is under the influence of medication in an impaired driving situation. 5. Defining a drug recognition expert (DRE), in relation to an impaired driving investigation. 	
<p>Course Competency 5: The student will be able to understand how the entire DUI investigation is organized, including specifics of the three phases of DUI detection by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Literacy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explaining divided attention as it relates to impairment during a DUI investigation. 2. Analyzing a vehicle in motion to identify suspicious or unusual driving patterns to determine reasonable suspicion of impairment during Phase One Vehicle in Motion. 3. Defining cue as it relates to Phase One Vehicle in Motion of a DUI investigation. 	

4. Describing the use of visual cues to develop reasonable suspicion of a possible impaired driver during a DUI investigation.
5. Listing what an officer might observe after giving the command to stop to a potentially impaired driver.
6. Summarizing Phase Two Personal Contact in a typical DUI investigation.
7. Defining clue as it relates to noting observable driver behavior during the performance of the SFSTs and to potential impairment during Personal Contact (Phase Two) of a DUI investigation.
8. Describing how to use the senses during face-to-face contact to detect clues of impairment during a DUI investigation.
9. Identifying medical conditions with clues that may mimic alcohol or drug impairment to determine if a DUI investigation is warranted.
10. Describing the general eye examinations that an officer can conduct to assess for possible medical impairment.
11. Explaining pre-exit interview techniques and additional tests to determine if reasonable suspicion of impairment indicates that further investigation of suspected DUI is warranted during Phase Two Personal Contact.
12. Assessing the manner in which the driver exits the vehicle to determine reasonable suspicion of impairment indicating that further investigation of suspected DUI is warranted during Personal Contact (Phase Two).
13. Summarizing Phase Three Pre-Arrest Screening in a typical DUI investigation.
14. Preparing to administer the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs) to a suspected impaired vehicle driver in accordance with agency policies and procedures.
15. Naming the three Standardized Field Sobriety Tests used to detect alcohol or drug impairment.
16. Explaining nystagmus as used during a DUI investigation.

17. Defining Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN) as used during a DUI investigation.

18. Defining Vertical Gaze Nystagmus (VGN) as used during a DUI investigation.

19. Explaining the three categories of nystagmus as applied to a DUI investigation.

20. Explaining why divided attention tests are effective in detecting impairment.

21. Explaining the clues officers may observe in an impaired person during the Walk-and-Turn test.

22. Listing the clues officers may observe in an impaired person during the One-Leg Stand test.

23. Identifying if probable cause to arrest exists following the tests and in accordance with agency policies and procedures.

24. Explaining how to make a decision to arrest a subject for DUI based on sufficient probable cause, the totality of the circumstances, and according to agency policy.

25. Making a legal arrest of a suspected impaired driver if probable cause exists, or a release in accordance with agency policies and procedures.

26. Completing any additional processing tasks required to thoroughly conclude the DUI investigation.

27. Explaining what is involved in a post-arrest Twenty-Minute Observation period in a typical DUI investigation.

Course Competency 6: The student will be able to correctly administer the NHTSA Standardized Field Sobriety Tests and prepare required documentation by:

- Information Literacy

1. Explaining the note-taking procedures necessary when correctly administering the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests.

2. Explaining the three clues that point to impairment through the horizontal gaze nystagmus test.

3. Identifying that HGN is a reliable clue of impairment according to NHTSA.

4. Explaining the procedures for horizontal gaze nystagmus testing during a DUI investigation.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Identifying what the presence of vertical gaze nystagmus may indicate about impairment. 6. Explaining the procedures for the vertical gaze nystagmus test during a DUI investigation. 7. Explaining how to interpret the horizontal gaze nystagmus test during a DUI investigation. 8. Documenting nystagmus results accurately in field notes during a DUI investigation. 9. Explaining the procedures for the Walk-and-Turn test during a DUI investigation. 10. Explaining how to interpret the Walk-and-Turn test during a DUI investigation. 11. Documenting the Walk-and Turn test results accurately in the field notes during a DUI investigation. 12. Explaining the procedures for the One-Leg Stand test during a DUI investigation. 13. Explaining how to interpret the One-Leg Stand test during a DUI investigation. 14. Documenting One-Leg Stand test results accurately in field notes during a DUI investigation. 15. Conducting the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFST) correctly with the suspected impaired vehicle operator. 16. Generating appropriate documentation on each of the SFSTs in accordance with agency policies and procedures. 	
<p>Course Competency 7: The student be able to write a comprehensive and accurate report documenting a DUI arrest by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Numbers / Data • Information Literacy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describing the responsibility of officers in preparing complete written reports for DUI violations. 2. Listing types of information that should be included in thorough DUI field notes. 3. Listing the basic features of a DUI investigation to include in a DUI Arrest Report. 4. Listing the components to include in a comprehensive narrative in a DUI Arrest Report. 5. Listing common report forms used to document a DUI investigation. 	

<p>6. Explaining the need to organize all pertinent DUI paperwork to assist in a successful prosecution of a DUI offense.</p> <p>7. Generating a comprehensive and accurate DUI report incorporating the observations, the elements of the crime, and the chemical test results.</p>	
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