

**Los Angeles Police Department
LD28 Traffic Enforcement
EV10 Quality of Life
S4 DUI**

Learning Activity #2

[28.VII.E, E1,2,3a,b,c,d,e,E4]

Purpose:

The student will participate in a learning activity that requires the student to conduct a FST that shall minimally test the student ability.

Description:

Break the classroom into their table groups. Each recruit in their group will participate in demonstrating in at least three FST tests on their classmate.

Resources needed:

Classroom

Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus: (Instructions and Clues)

I'm going to check your eyes. (Have the person remove eyeglasses) Keep your head still. When I tell you to, follow the top of the stimulus (Pen) with your eyes only. Do not move your head. Do you understand the instructions? Raise the stimulus in front of the person high enough so that you see the white of the eyes at the bottom. (Helps you see lack of smooth pursuit easier) The stimulus should be approximately 12 to 15 inches away from the subject's nose. Using your non-gun hand, move the stimulus to the right side then to the left side across the driver's face. Begin from the center. 3 times for each eye.

HGN clues for each eye:

- Lack of smooth pursuit. (Look for jerking or a bounce in the eyes as they follow the pen from right to left).
- Distinct Nystagmus at maximum deviation. (Observe jerking of the eye for approx. 4 seconds or longer to be distinct)
- Angle of onset to 45 (Do the eyes jerk before 45 degrees)
- Lack of convergence.

Walk & Turn:

There are two stages to the Walk and Turn test: #1. The instruction stage, #2. The walking stage. There are a total of 8 clues of impairment in this test. During the instruction stage, the suspect is directed to stand on a line with his/her feet in the heel to toe position (left foot in front of right), keep arms at the sides, and listen to instructions holding that position. As the suspect listens to the instruction, two indicators of impairment are:

- Loses balance during the instructions (by breaking away from the heel-to-toe stance)
- Starts walking before the instructions are finished.

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During the walking stage the suspect is instructed to take 9 steps, heel-to-toe, along a straight line, counting the steps out loud while looking at their feet, pivot around and return in the same manner.

As the suspect walks, there are 6 clues of impairment:

- Stops while walking to maintain balance.
- Does not touch heel-to-toe.
- Steps off the line losing balance.
- Uses arms for balance.
- Loses balance or turns improperly.
- Takes the wrong number of steps.

One Leg Stand:

There are two stages to the One Leg Stand test: #1. The instruction stage #2. The balancing and counting stage. In the instruction stage, the suspect must stand with both feet together, arms at the sides. The suspect is instructed to stand on one foot and raise the other foot approximately six inches off the ground, with toes pointed out, and count out loud by thousands. (One thousand and one, one thousand and two, ex...) The suspect should be looking at the elevated foot until told to put the foot down.

There are 4 clues of impairment:

- Swaying while balancing. (A noticeable sway in a side to side or back and forth motion)
- Using arms to balance. (Arms were raised from their sides approx. over six inches away from the body)
- Hopping to maintain balance.
- Putting the foot down because they've lost balance.

Romberg Balance: Instructions

Please stand with your heels and toes together and arms at your sides. Do not begin any part of the test until I tell you to. When I tell you to, tilt your head back, and close your eyes. (Officer, demonstrate but Keep eyes open for officer safety.) When I say, "Begin", estimate a 30 second time period to yourself. When you think 30 seconds have passed, open your eyes, tilt your head forward, and say "Stop". Do you understand the instructions? Tilt your head back close your eyes and begin. (If the individual goes over 30 seconds the officer should stop them at approximately 90 seconds)

There are 5 clues of impairment:

- Swaying. (1" to 2" back and forth)
- Quick or Slow internal clock. (Stops too fast from actual time or Stops over actual time)
- Eyelid Trimmers.
- Hand Movement.
- Tightening of the jaw.

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Finger to Nose Instructions:

Please stand with your heels and toes together, and your arms at your side. Make a fist and extend your index fingers. Place your arms at your sides with your palms facing forward. (Officer demonstrates). Do not begin until I tell you to. When I tell you to, touch the tip of your nose with the tip of your index finger. (Demonstrate). I will tell you which hand to use. Return your hand to your side after touching your nose. Your eyes will be closed and your head will be tilted back. (Demonstrate, but do not close your eyes for officer safety reasons.) Do you understand? Tilt your head back and close your eyes.
(Sequence: L, R, L, R, R, L).

Facilitated discussion:

1. What is necessary to perform the test?
2. What are the objective observations of signs or symptoms of intoxication or drug use?
3. Explain the different FST's.
4. Document verbally the observations and test observations that would support reasonable belief that a person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Key learning points:

How to perform FST's.

Time required: 20 minutes