

# Montana Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan



**Darrin Grondel,  
Director**

**Washington Traffic Safety Commission  
October 13, 2016**

# PROFESSIONAL



WASHINGTON  
*Traffic Safety*  
COMMISSION

# Washington Traffic Safety Commission



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Association of Counties



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**40%** of fatally-injured drivers with a known test result tested positive for drugs, almost the same level as alcohol at any positive BAC.



Source: 2013 Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)



**RESPONSIBILITY.ORG**

# The need for Collaboration and Research

**Drugged driving** is more complicated than drunk driving.

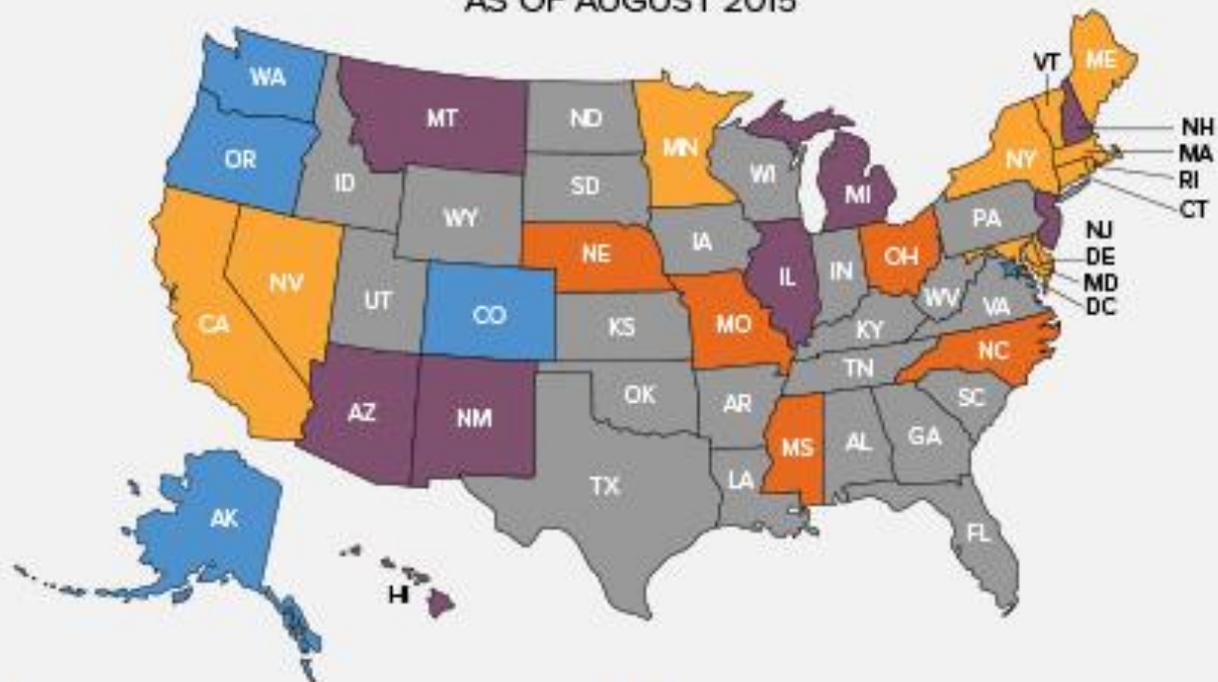
	DRUGGED DRIVING	DRUNK DRIVING
Number:	Hundreds of drugs	Alcohol is alcohol
Data on Use by Drivers & Crashes:	Limited	Abundant
Use by Drivers:	Increasing	Decreasing
Impairment:	Varies by type	Well-documented
Crash Risk:	Varies by type	Precise
Beliefs & Attitudes:	No strong attitudes – public indifferent	Socially unacceptable



RESPONSIBILITY.ORG

# STATE BY STATE: Marijuana Possession and Use Laws

AS OF AUGUST 2015



- 5 States: Decriminalized (not medical or recreational)
- 8 States: Medical (not decriminalized or recreational)

- 11 States: Decriminalized and medical but not recreational
- 4 States + DC: Everything— recreational, decriminalized, and medical

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures



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### Prevalence of Marijuana Involvement in Fatal Crashes: Washington, 2010-2014

May 2016



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### An Evaluation of Data from Drivers Arrested for Driving Under the Influence in Relation to *Per se* Limits for Cannabis

May 2016



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Car crashes rank among the leading causes of death in the United States.



### Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol and Marijuana: Beliefs and Behaviors, United States, 2013-2015

May 2016



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### Cannabis Use among Drivers Suspected of Driving Under the Influence or Involved in Collisions: Analysis of Washington State Patrol Data

May 2016



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<http://ghsa.org/html/publications/2015drugged.html>

# Definitions

- **THC:** The main psychoactive substance found in marijuana; a/k/a delta-9tetrahydrocannabinol ( $\Delta^9$ -THC), dronabinol (Marinol – FDA)
- **Hydroxy-THC:** The main psychoactive metabolite of THC formed in the body after marijuana consumption; a/k/a 11-Hydroxy-THC or 11-OH-THC
- **Carboxy-THC:** The main secondary metabolite of THC; formed in the body after marijuana is consumed. It is NOT active; indicative only of recent use; not useful for per se violations; a/k/a 11-or-9-Carboxy THC or THC-COOH
- **Metabolite:** A chemical created in the body as part of the process of breaking down the parent compound • Active: has impairing qualities • Inactive: has no effect
- **Psychoactive or Active:** Causes euphoric and impairing effects (THC and 11-HydroxyTHC)
- **Cannabidiol (CBD)** – one of 113 active cannabinoids in cannabis devoid of psychoactive activity (euphoria or intoxication). Pre-clinical research shows promising therapeutic usefulness for anti-seizure, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-tumor, anti-psychotic, and anti-anxiety (<https://www.drugabuse.gov/about-nida/legislative-activities/testimony-to-congress/2016/biology-potential-therapeutic-effects-cannabidiol>)
- **Chronic Use:** Daily or almost daily use.
- **“Per Se” law:** A statutory assignment of a blood concentration (5 nanograms/mL) above which it is an offense to drive

\*not intended as a scientific resource, for basic explanation only

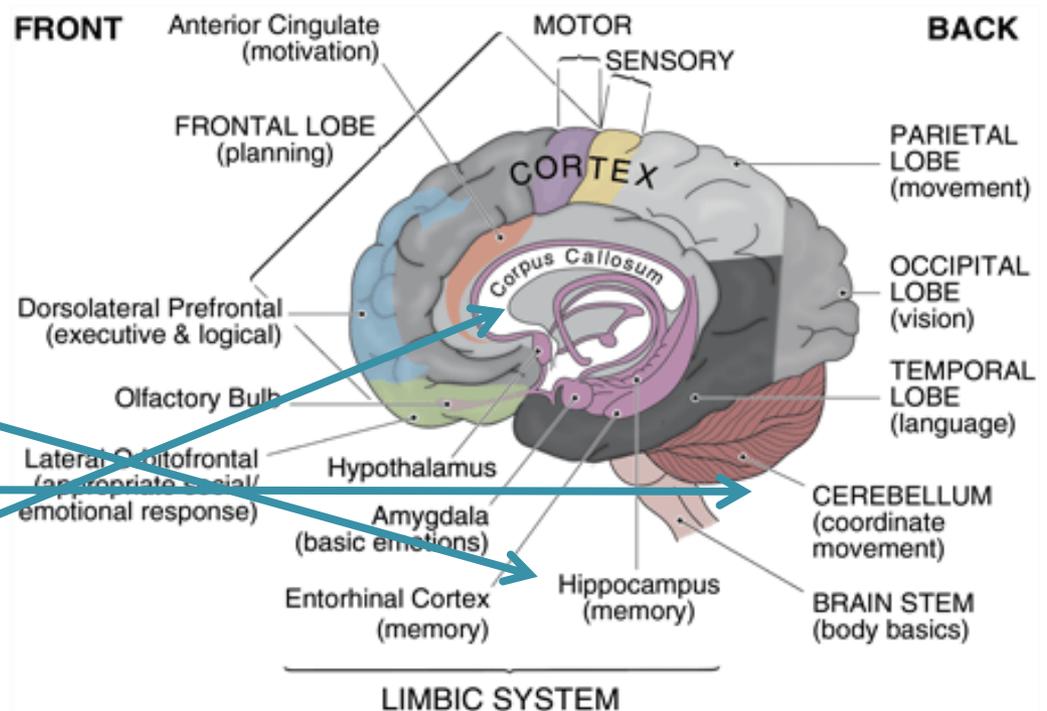
# Estimated Duration of Effects After Smoking or Ingesting THC

	Peak Effects (After last smoking episode)	Duration of Effects	Behavioral and psychological effects return to baseline	Residual Effects
Smoked	1-30 minutes	2-3 hours	3-5 hours	Up to 24 hours
Oral/Edible	1-3 hours	4-8 hours	Dose Dependent	Dose Dependent

*Note: Additional research is needed to understand all methods of ingestion and the effects, durations, and long term-impacts*

# SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS of MJ IMPAIRMENT

THC and similar compounds bind with receptors (CB1 and CB2) in the brain and other parts of the body affecting the function of the **hippocampus** (short-term memory), **cerebellum** (coordination) and **basal ganglia** (unconscious muscle movements).



- Marijuana is a lipid (fat) soluble and tends to stay in the brain
- Alcohol is water soluble - blood

# Signs and Symptoms of Marijuana

- Relaxation
- Euphoria
- Relaxed Inhibitions
- Disorientation
- Altered time & distance perception
- Lack of Concentration
- Impaired Memory & comprehension
- Jumbled thought formation
- Drowsiness
- Mood changes, including panic and paranoia with high dose
- Heightened senses
- Body tremors (Major muscle groups: quads, gluts, and abs)
- Eyelid tremors
- Red, Bloodshot eyes
- Possible GVM or green coating on tongue
- Dilated pupils

# First Comes “Medical”

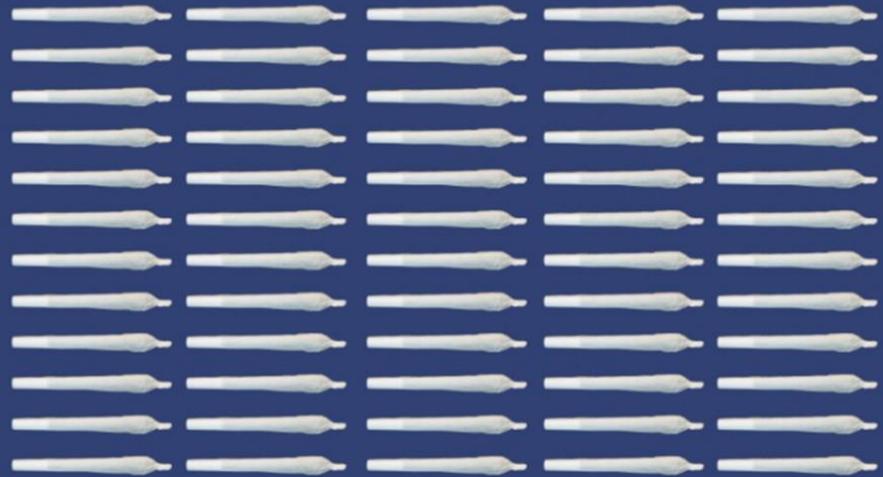


- Approved by voter Initiative 692 in 1998
  - Granted:
    - Affirmative defense to criminal prosecution for:
      - Qualifying patients and primary caregivers who possess no more than a “sixty-day supply”
        - (what is a 60 day supply?)
- Key events:
  - 2007 - Definition of sixty-day supply SB 6032 - 24 oz. and **15 plants**
  - 2009 - Change in federal government’s enforcement policy
  - 2010 - Physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners and naturopaths added as authorizers
  - 2011 - SB 5073 passes but is partially vetoed by Gov. Gregoire
    - Made it legal if participant in data base – vetoed
  - 2011 - Change in City of Seattle’s enforcement policy

This is what  
an ounce  
looks like.



**1 OUNCE**



**60 JOINTS**

**Imagine 15 of these plants**



# Then Comes “Recreational”



- I-502, Nov. 6, 2012
- ACLU, Rick Steves & Peter Lewis
- \$6 million Campaign Fund

Originally published November 6, 2012 at 10:26 PM | Page modified November 7, 2012 at 6:16 PM

## Voters approve I-502 legalizing marijuana

Washington state voters made history Tuesday by legalizing the recreational use of marijuana.

By [Jonathan Martin](#)  
*Seattle Times staff reporter*

Washington enthusiastically leapt into history Tuesday, becoming the first state, with Colorado, to reject federal drug-control policy and legalize recreational marijuana use.

Initiative 502 was winning 55 to 45 percent, with support from more than half of Washington's counties, rural and urban.

The vote puts Washington and Colorado to the left of the Netherlands on marijuana law, and makes them the nexus of a new social experiment with uncertain consequences. National and international media watched as vote counts rolled into I-502's election-night party in Seattle amid

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ERIKA SCHULTZ / THE SEATTLE TIMES

A 30-year-old female smokes marijuana in a street party after

**Disclaimer** – presentation is for historical and instructional purposes and is not intended to be pro or con on the issues.

# Recreational vs. Medical Marijuana



## Recreational:

- Amount limits, up to either:
  - 1 oz “useable” MJ (bud)
  - 16 oz infused product (brownies)
  - 72 oz liquid (soda pop)
  - 7 grams concentrate (hash oil)
- Illegal to grow your own
- Lab tested, controlled pesticide use
- Age 21+
- Taxed

Provide MJ to a minor: felony

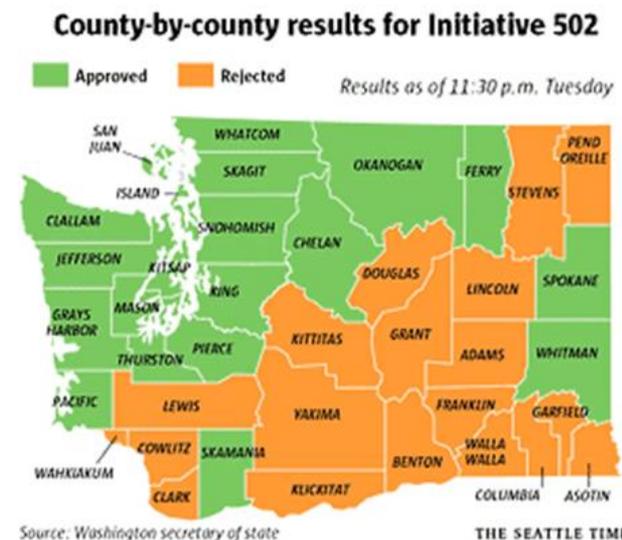
## Medical **pre-2015**:

- Up to 24 oz “useable” MJ
- Can grow up to 15 plants
  - Double that if your are an MJ provider and patient
- No dispensaries, but “cooperatives”
- No lab test, pesticide controls
- Age 18+ (even providers)
- Not taxed (1/3 – ¼ the cost)
- Need MJ card (not prescription) – tamper resistant
- Doctor, naturopath, PA, nurse practitioner, osteopath

DUI – 5 ng/ml -- Penalties for illegal grows, quantities

# Marijuana Legalized by voters

- Approved by voter Initiative 502 in 2012
  - Allows:
    - Adults age 21 and older to:
      - Possess up to one ounce of marijuana
      - Obtained from a state licensed system of private producers, processors and retail stores
      - Approved 25% tax with 40% of new revenue going to state general fund.
- Hallmarks of the legal marijuana market:
  - Regulation and enforcement
  - Seed to sale tracking
  - Testing and labeling requirements
  - Serving size limits
  - Product restrictions
  - Taxation



# Marijuana Regulatory Process

**I-502 - Liquor & Cannabis Board sets up regulatory system**  
**Department of Health establishing rules for medical marijuana**  
**Regulations govern growing, processing, distribution, sales, pesticides and testing of marijuana**

**258 stores reporting sales of 442 with approved licenses (as of October 7, 2016)**

**888 producers & or processors**

**Current grow canopy: 13.8 million square feet**

- New Medical Market could expand the canopy

**Sales (as of September 27, 2016):**

**\$ 3.7 - 4.5 million average daily sales**

**FY 2015 - \$259,785,729 – tax obligation \$65 million**

**FY 2016 - \$972,729,675 - tax obligation \$185 million**

**FY 2017 - \$408,773,948 - tax obligation \$77 million**

<http://lcb.wa.gov/marijuana/dashboard>



# Medical Marijuana – Qualifying Conditions

Under Section 16 of the Cannabis Patient Protection Act, the legislature finds that there is medical evidence that some patients with terminal or debilitating medical conditions may, under their healthcare professional's care, benefit from the medical use of marijuana.

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Marijuana/MedicalMarijuana>

Some of the conditions for which marijuana appears to be beneficial include, but aren't limited to:

- Nausea, vomiting, and cachexia associated with cancer, HIV-positive status, AIDS, hepatitis C, anorexia, and their treatments;
- Severe muscle spasms associated with multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, and other seizure and spasticity disorders;
- Acute or chronic glaucoma;
- Crohn's disease; and
- Some forms of intractable pain.

Humanitarian compassion necessitates that the decision to use marijuana by patients with terminal or debilitating medical conditions is a personal, individual decision, based upon their healthcare professional's professional medical judgment and discretion.

# Medical Marijuana Recognition Card

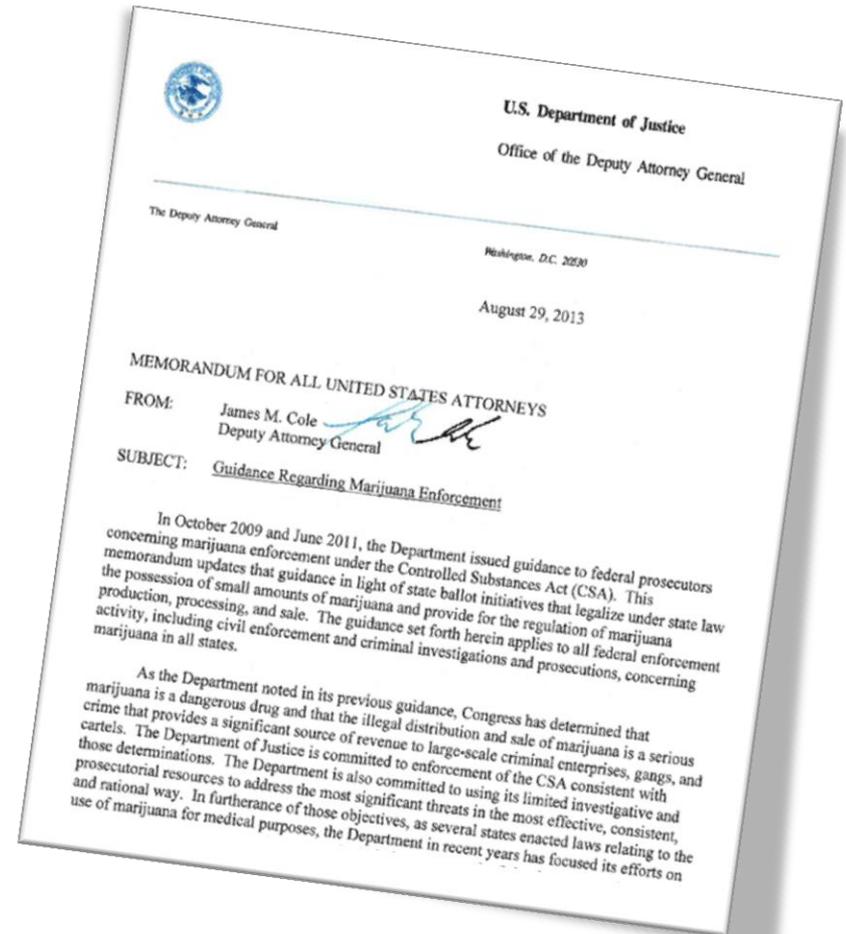
Under the new [medical marijuana law](#), recognition cards are required if patients and designated providers 21 and older wish to have access to the following benefits:

- Purchase products sales-tax free.
- Purchase up to three times the current legal limit for recreational users.
- Purchase high-THC infused products.
- Grow more than four plants in their residence.
- Have full protection from arrest, prosecution, and legal penalties, although patients will still have an affirmative defense.



# Marijuana Use is a Violation of Federal Law

- Cole Memorandum Conditions:
  - Prevent youth access
  - Prevent an increase in **drug impaired driving**
  - Prevent travel across borders
  - Prevent increases in illegal pot grows on government lands (parks)
  - Prevent diversion of pot revenue to criminals
  - Pot use on federal property is still illegal

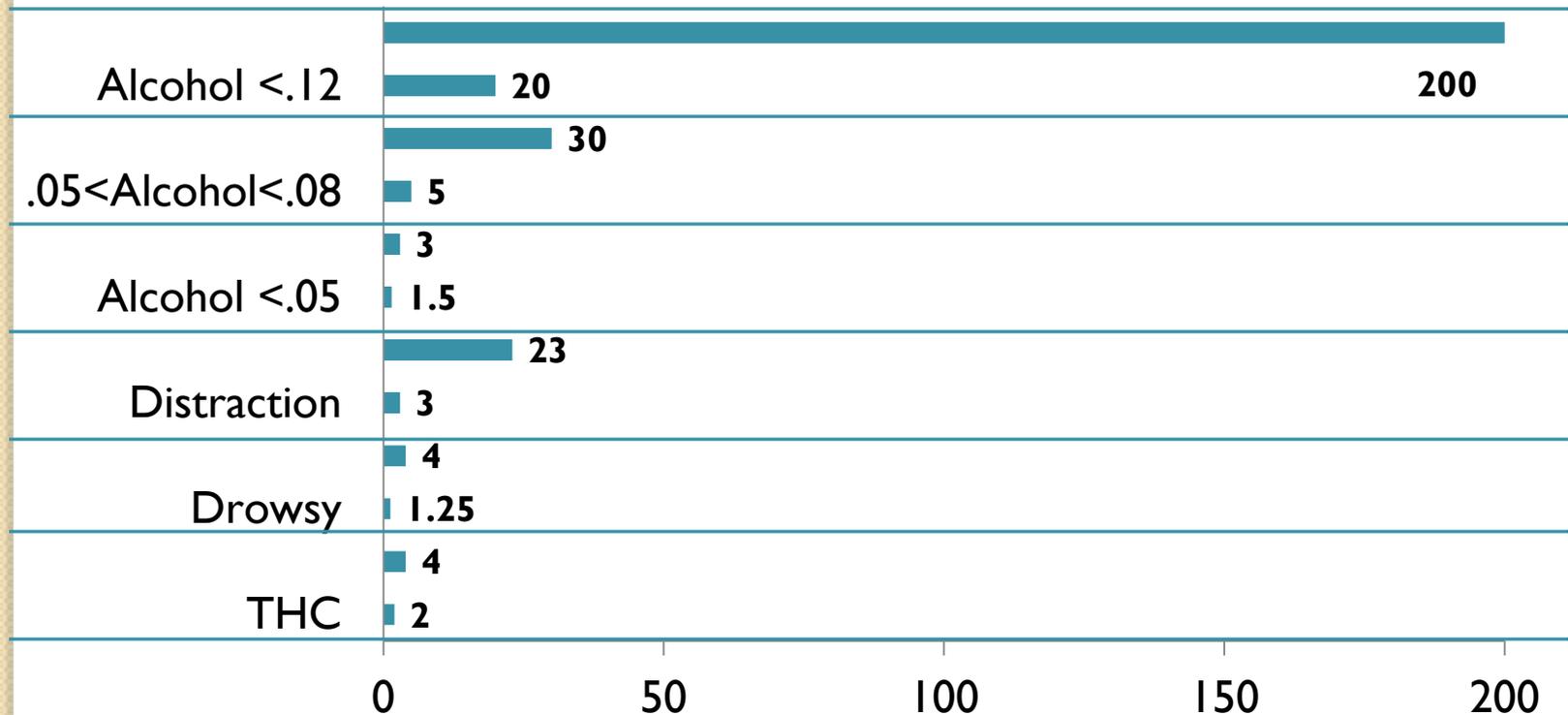


# Marijuana impaired driving:

- Recent meta-analyses shows driving high doubles crash risk
- Affects focus, motor coordination, drowsiness and concentration
- Drivers involved in fatal crashes show a high frequency of combining pot & alcohol = synergistic effect
- Marijuana drug levels/specific type not shown in national FARS crash data
- DUI citations are down in Washington State

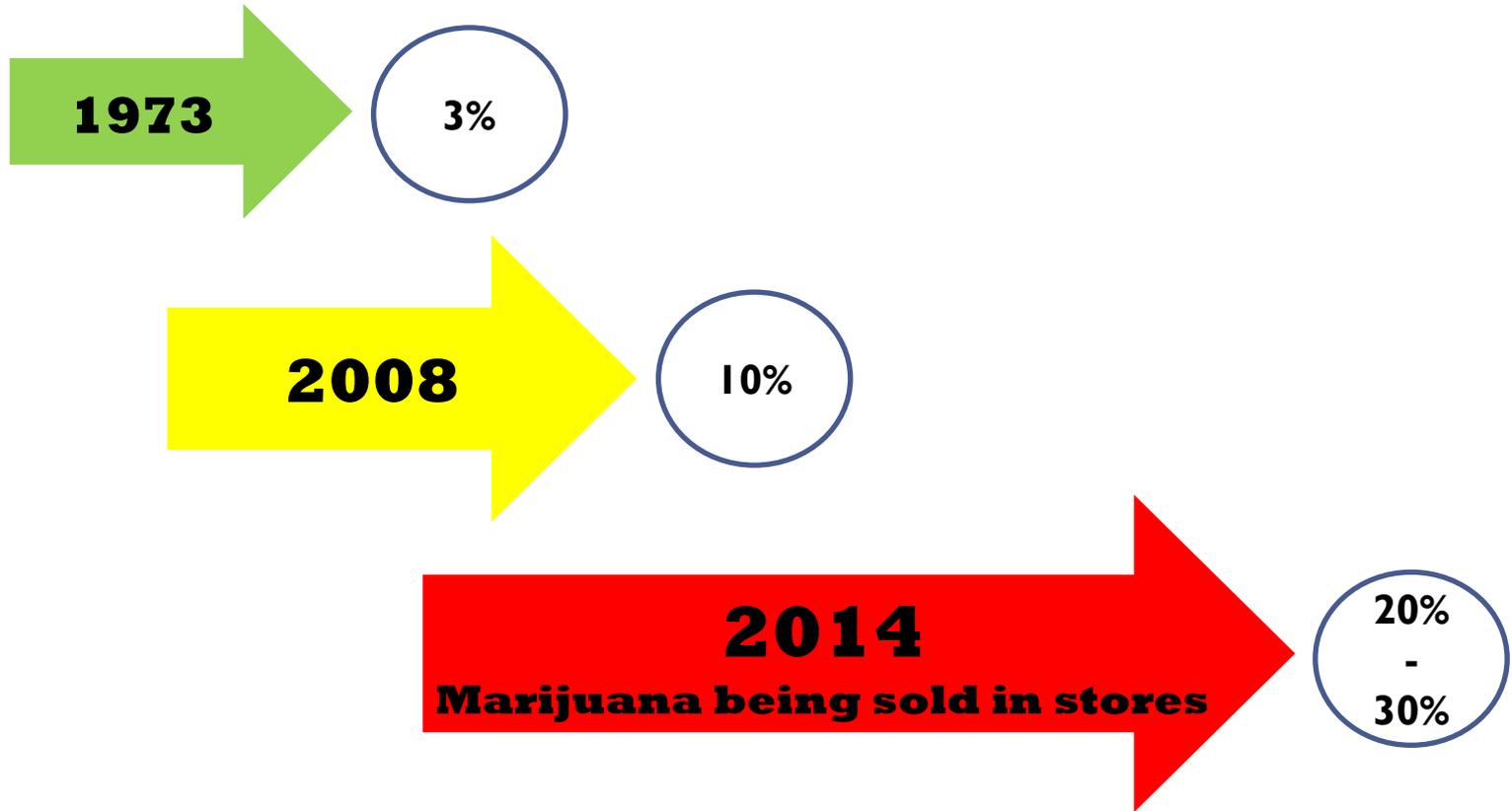


# Does Marijuana Use Increase Crash Risk??



Review of literature revealed varying crash risk

# “Not Your Daddy’s Woodstock Weed”



# THC Potency Used in Most Government Studies

3 - 6 %  
THC



# Consumer Safety

- **Strict Packaging Requirements**
  - Limited servings and concentration per package
    - Maximum 10 mg THC per serving, 100 mg per package
    - Servings individually wrapped
    - Homogenized to ensure uniform THC concentration
  - Packaging
    - Child-resistant (including individual servings)
    - No easy-open tab, tamperproof
    - Liquids require measuring device
  - Upon request
    - Third party lab that tests lot and results
    - All pesticides, herbicides, fungicides found in product



# Consumer Safety

- Strict Labeling Requirements
  - Labels
    - THC concentration
    - “This product contains marijuana.”
    - “This product has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming.”
    - “This product may be unlawful outside of Washington state.”
    - Marijuana-infused products: “Caution: When eaten or swallowed, the intoxicating effects of this drug may be delayed by two or more hours.”
  - Upon request
    - Third party lab that tests lot and results
    - All pesticides, herbicides, fungicides found in product

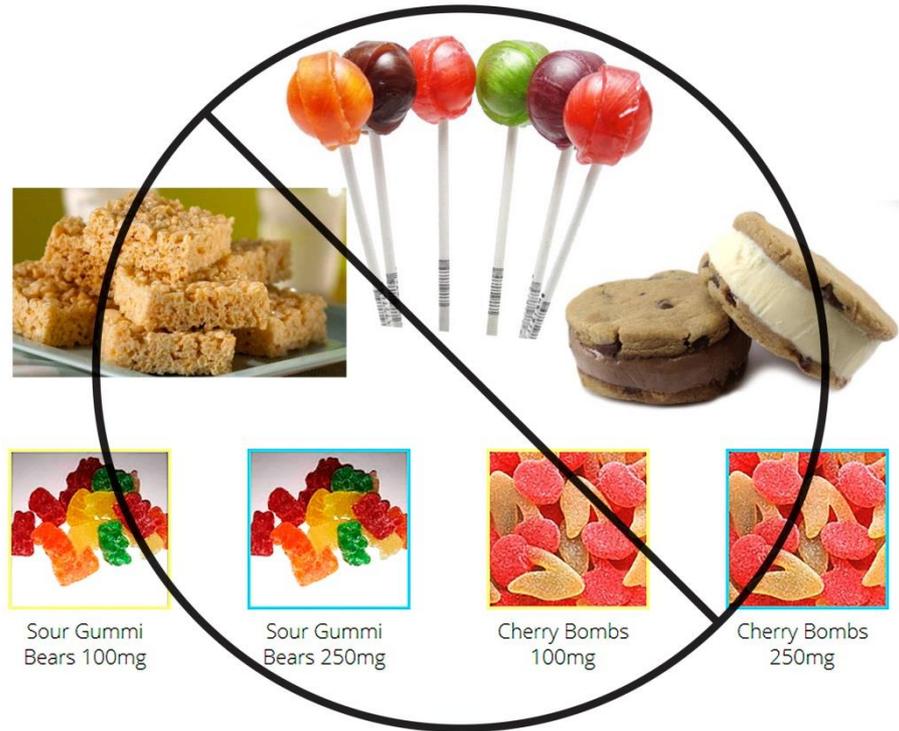


# Consumer Safety

- **Accompanying materials** (varies slightly by type of product)
  - Warning: This product has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming. Smoking is hazardous to your health.
  - This product is infused with marijuana or active compounds of marijuana.
  - Caution: When eaten or swallowed, the intoxicating effects of this product may be delayed by two or more hours.
  - There may be health risks associated with consumption of this product
  - Should not be used by women that are pregnant or breast feeding.
  - For use only by adults twenty-one and older. Keep out of reach of children.
  - Marijuana can impair concentration, coordination, and judgment. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under the influence of this drug.
  - Pesticides and growing medium
  - Type of extraction method, including solvents, gases, or other chemicals

# Consumer Safety

- Marijuana-Infused Products
  - Cannot be especially appealing to children
  - No gummy candies, lollipops, cotton candy, or brightly colored products
  - No hazardous foods that require time-temperature control to keep them safe
  - Other high-risk foods prohibited



(WAC 314-55-077)

## No More of These...



DEA

# Considerations

- Creation of a Impaired Driving Task Force or Working Group comprised of various disciplines and expertise.
  - Develop baseline data if possible with current data available
    - Crash – arrest data, public perceptions/attitudes on driving, healthy youth surveys, etc.
  - Assess
    - Current DUI and DUID laws – definitions, laws, gap analysis
    - Medical and Recreational – what is truly medical? What conditions? Dosage? How managed? Who regulates?
    - Judicial – review current laws, sanctions, and training – comparison with legalized states and countries

# Considerations

- Develop and implement an educational campaign with materials in multiple languages and relevant to various cultures
- Evaluate data collection (e.g. Traffic Crash Data, Toxicology, Poison Control, Hospital, etc.)
  - What information is collected? How is collected? Who has access for analysis?
- Creation of a Regulatory Agency –
  - Full enforcement authority
  - Track from seed to sale
  - Packaging requirements with THC level, not attractive to children
  - Rules and regulations

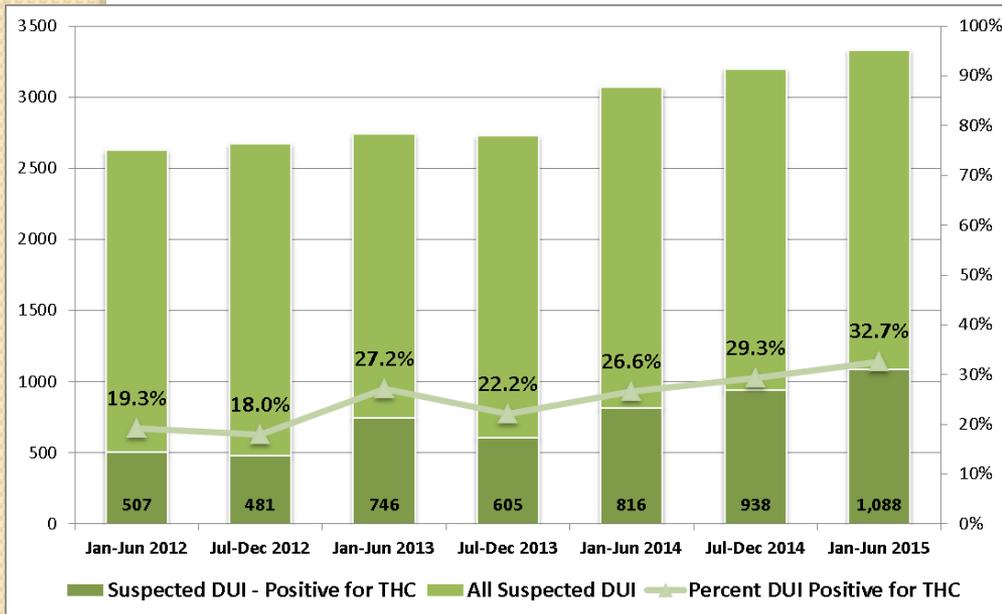
# Considerations

- Seek dedicated funding from revenues for education and enforcement -
- What Driving Under the Influence of Drugs DUID laws will be considered:
  - Illegal to drive while **impaired** by any drug or substance
  - Zero Tolerance – Illegal to drive with **any amount** of specified drugs in the body
  - Per se: illegal to drive with amounts of specified drugs in the body exceeding set limits (e.g. 5 ng) delta 9 THC or carboxy
- Law Enforcement – SFSTS, ARIDE, DRE
- Training programs for LE, prosecutors, judges
- Electronic Search Warrants
- Chemical Evidence – Oral Swabs, Blood or Urine
  - Phlebotomy for LE officers – paradigm shift
- Toxicology evidence collection and analysis – how will it be collected - what are the screening tolerances?

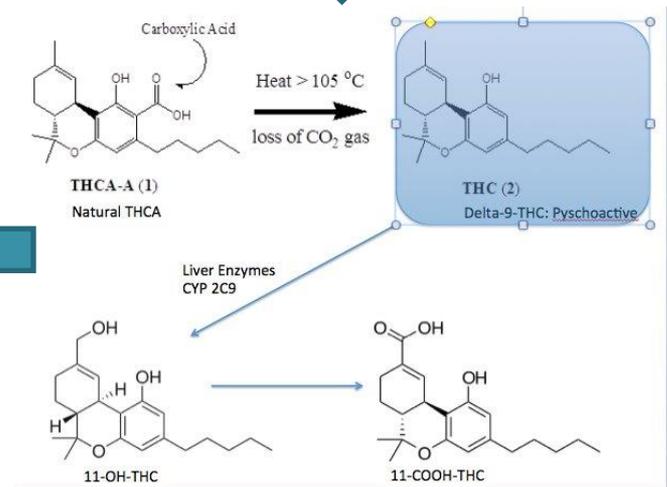
# Increase in Marijuana-impaired driving?

2012-2015Q2 WSP Toxicology Lab Samples:

- Full panel testing on all samples since January 2013
- Marijuana DUI increasing

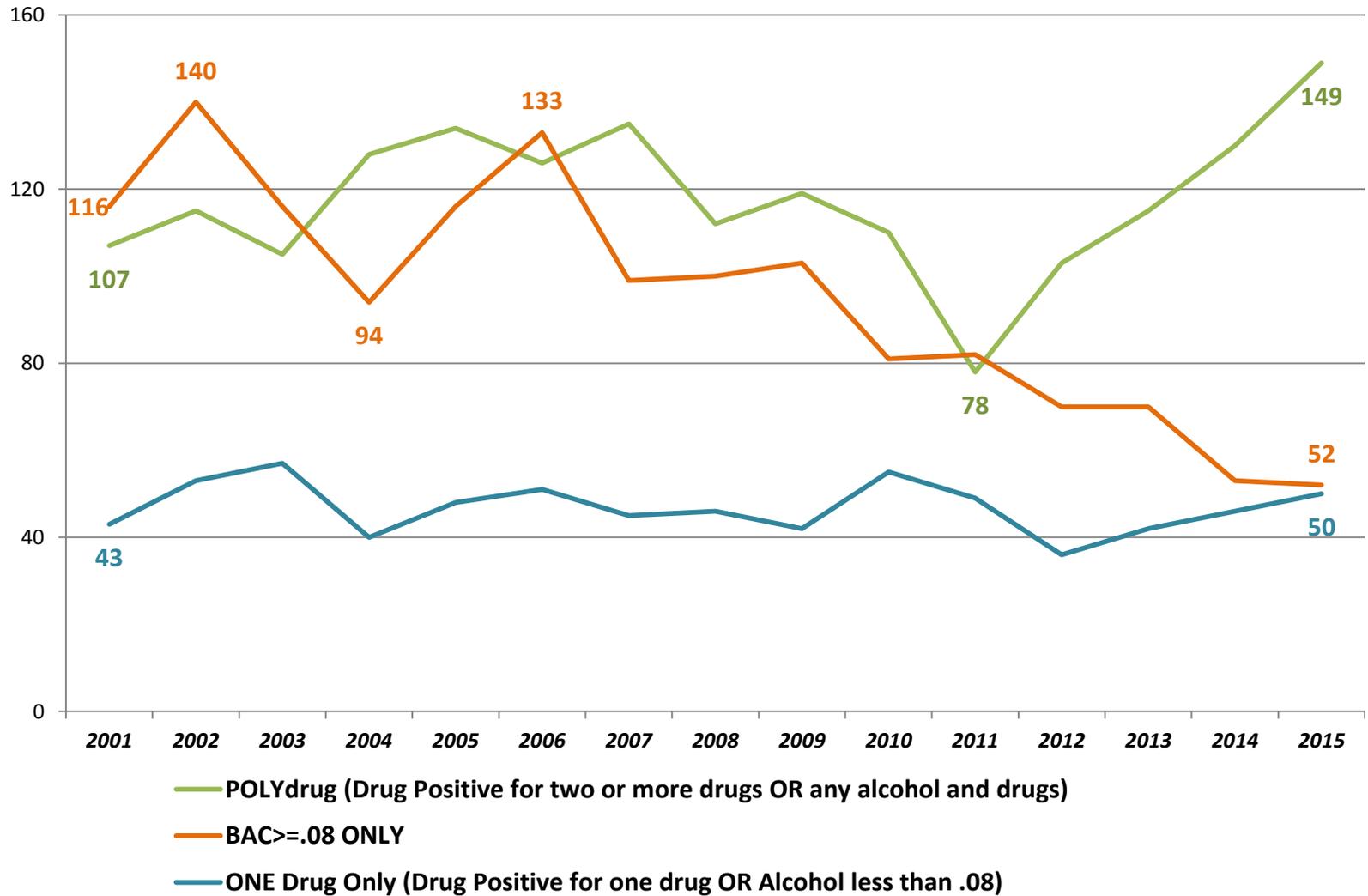


# The Problem with Fatal Crash Data



Delta 9
Hashish Oil
Hashish
Marijuana/Marihuana
Marinol
Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC)
Cannabinoid (Type Unk)

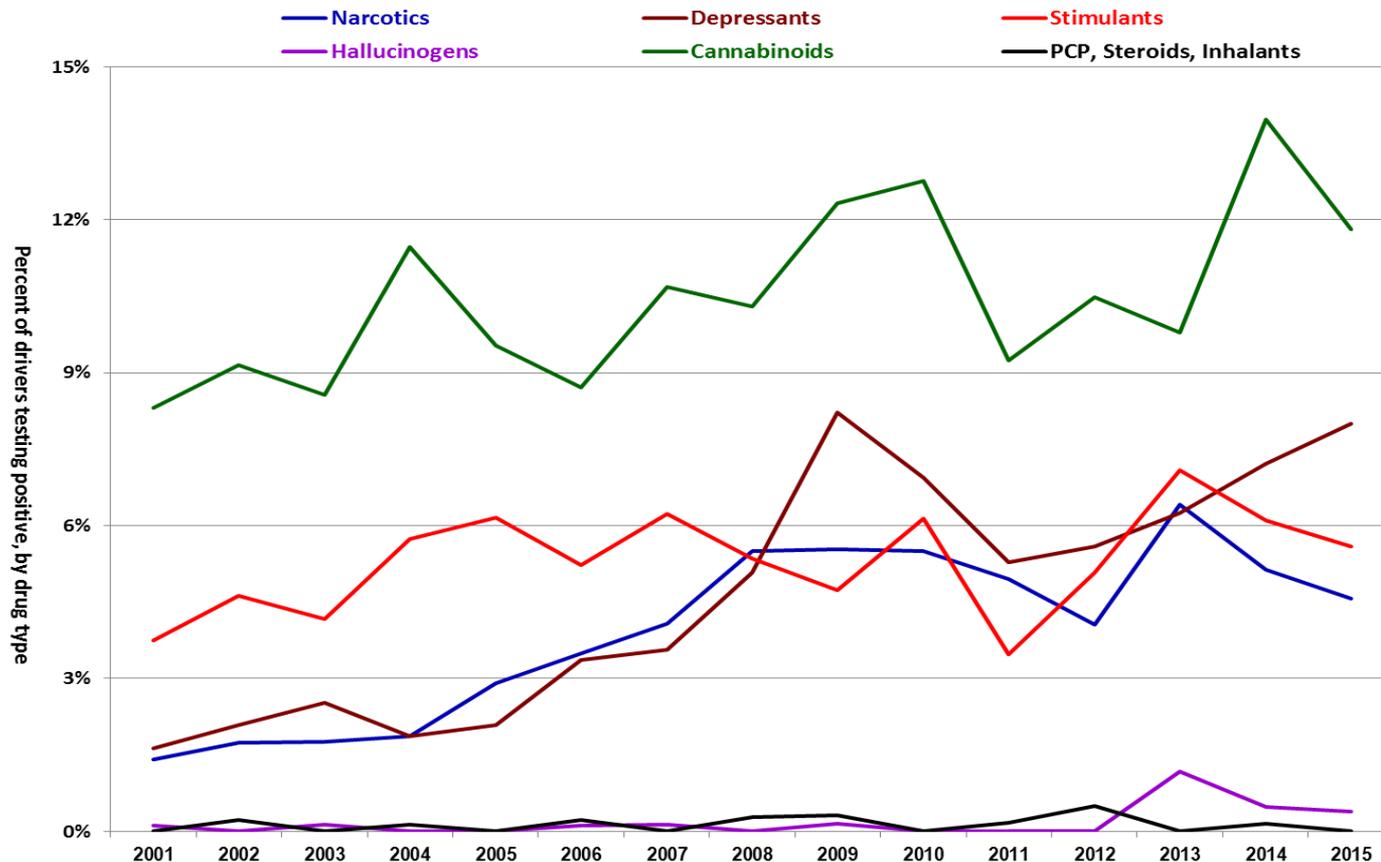
## Number of Drivers in Fatal Crashes Under the Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs



# Marijuana Has Always Been the Dominate Drug in Fatal Crashes

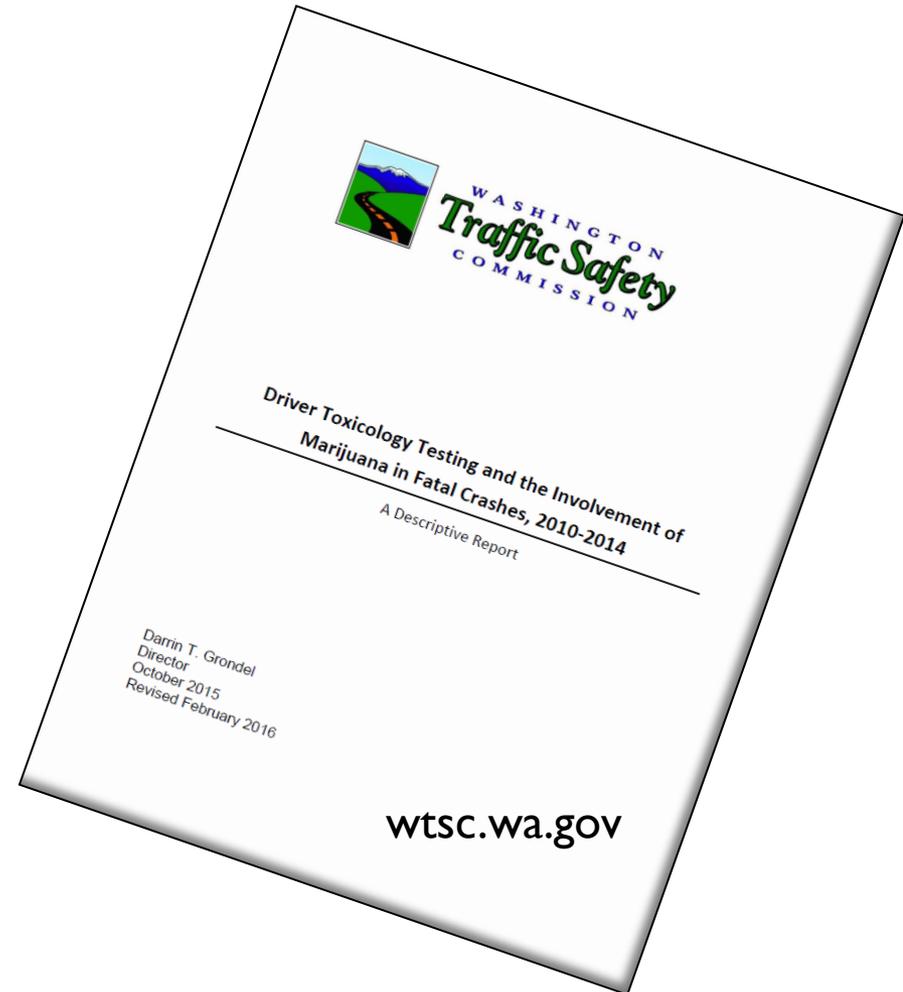
Drug-Test Results of Drivers in Fatal Crashes, 2001-2015pre

By Year and Drug Class



# WTSC Descriptive Report

- Reviewed all WA toxicology paper reports and manually entered full toxicology outcomes into a spreadsheet
- Worked with Dr. Couper to abstract the information for surviving drivers
- Abstracted full toxicology for everyone in fatal crashes who had toxicology testing (drivers, occupants, non-motorists)
- Married to the original FARS record for in-depth fatal crash analysis
- Initial report focused on data years 2010-2014, DRIVERS



# Most Cannabinoid-Positive Drivers Also Tested Positive for Drugs/Alcohol;

TEST STATUS	Driver Category 1	Sample	Driver Category 2	Sample	Driver Category 3	Sample
Not Tested	Not Tested	1,153	Not Tested	1,153	Not Tested	1,153
Tested - Positive (1,773) Excluding Alcohol Test Only (91), Drug Test Only (2), Tested with Unknown Results (8)	No Drugs, No Alcohol	712	No Drugs, No Alcohol	712	No Drugs, No Alcohol	712
	Alcohol Only	360	Alcohol Only <.079	46	Alcohol Only <.079	46
			Alcohol Only ≥.08	314	Alcohol Only ≥.08	314
	Cannabinoids Only	93	THC Only	56	THC Only	56
			Carboxy-THC Only	37	Carboxy-THC Only	37
	Cannabinoids + Alcohol Only	137	THC + Alcohol	96	THC + Alcohol <.079	13
			Carboxy-THC + Alcohol	41	THC + Alcohol ≥.08	83
	Cannabinoids + Drugs + Alcohol	43	THC + Drugs + Alcohol	24	Carboxy-THC + Alcohol	41
			THC + Drugs + Alcohol <.079		THC + Drugs + Alcohol <.079	6
			THC + Drugs + Alcohol ≥.08		THC + Drugs + Alcohol ≥.08	18
	Cannabinoids + Drugs Only	69	Carboxy-THC + Drugs + Alcohol	19	Carboxy-THC + Drugs + Alcohol	19
			THC + Drugs	39	THC + Drugs	39
	Other Drugs Only	258	Carboxy-THC + Drugs	30	Carboxy-THC + Drugs	30
			Other Drugs Only	258	Other Drugs Only	258
Other Drugs + Alcohol Only	101	Other Drugs + Alcohol Only	101	Other Drugs + Alcohol Only	101	
Total Driver Sample, 2010-2014						2,926

+24 in 2015 = 80 total drivers with THC ONLY

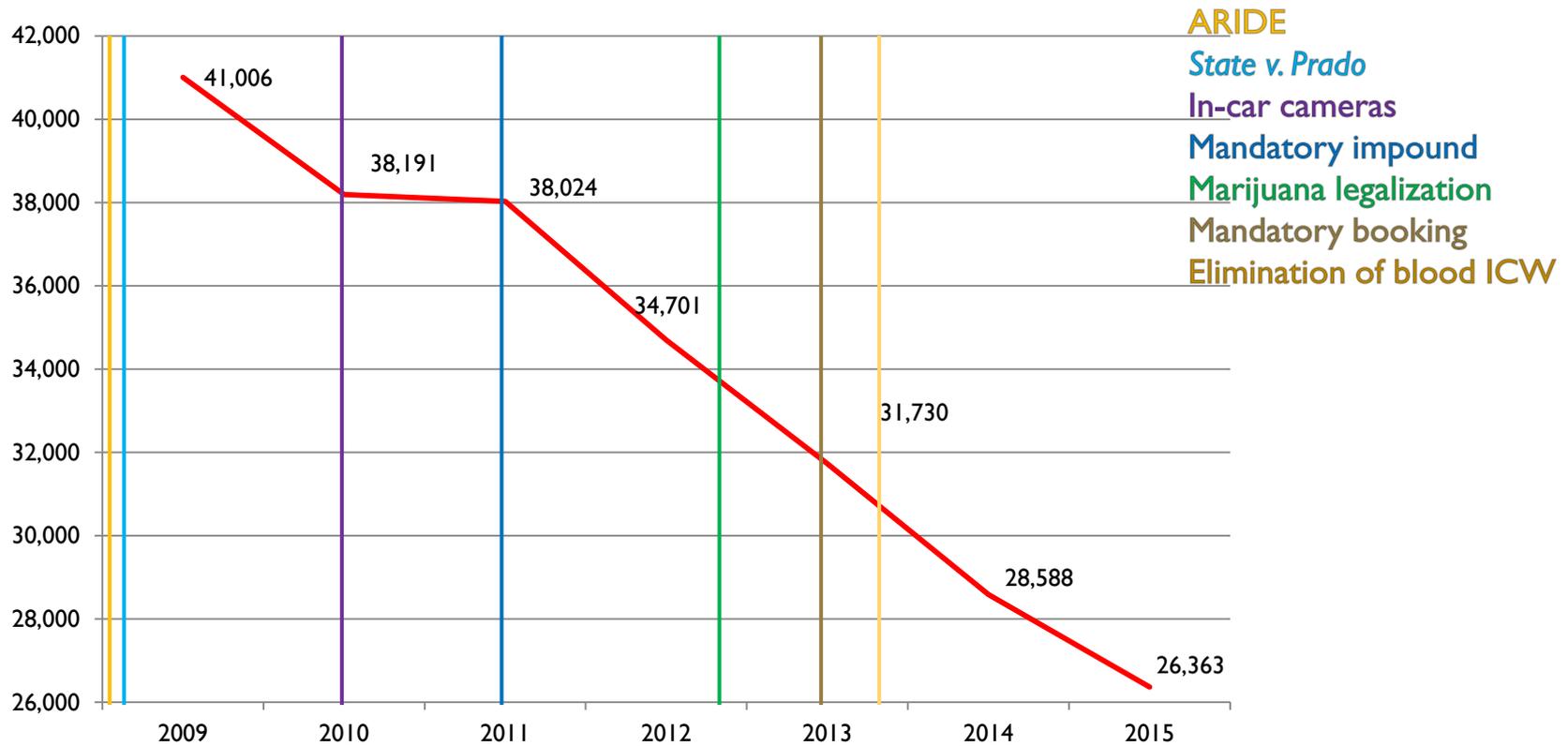


# Increases in 2014...

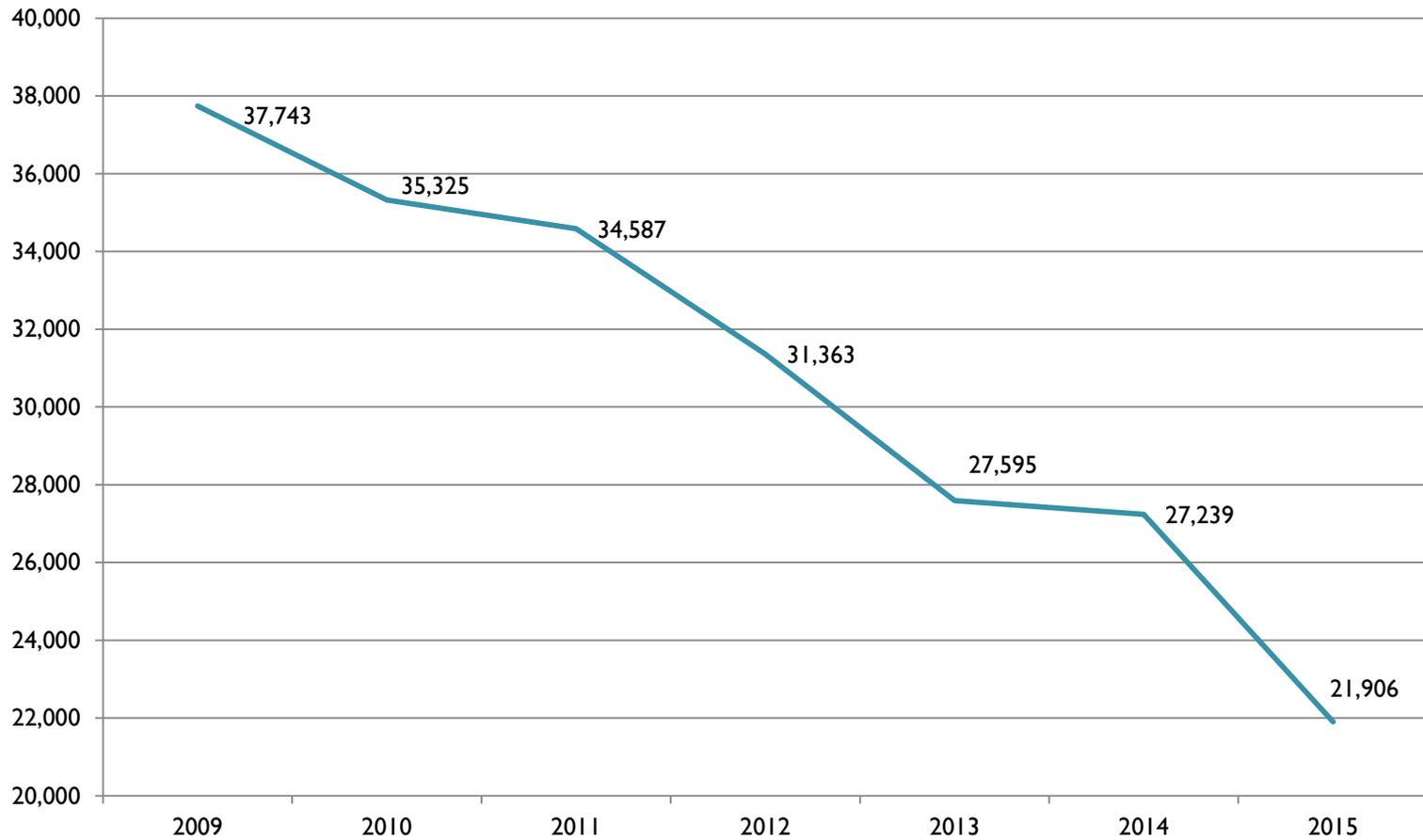
- Still too soon for answers/impact on traffic safety
  - The frequency of drivers in fatal crashes that tested positive for active THC, alone or in combination with alcohol or other drugs, was highest in 2014 (75 drivers) compared to the previous four-year average (36 drivers).
  - The frequency of drivers tested with alcohol greater than/equal to BAC .08 and no other drugs was lowest in 2014 (51 drivers) compared to the previous four-year average (98 drivers).
  - In 2014, 84.3 percent of drivers positive for cannabinoids were positive for active THC, compared to only 44.4 percent of cannabinoid-positive drivers in 2010.
  - In 2014, among the 75 drivers involved in fatal crashes positive for active THC, approximately half (38) exceeded the 5 ng/ml THC per se limit.



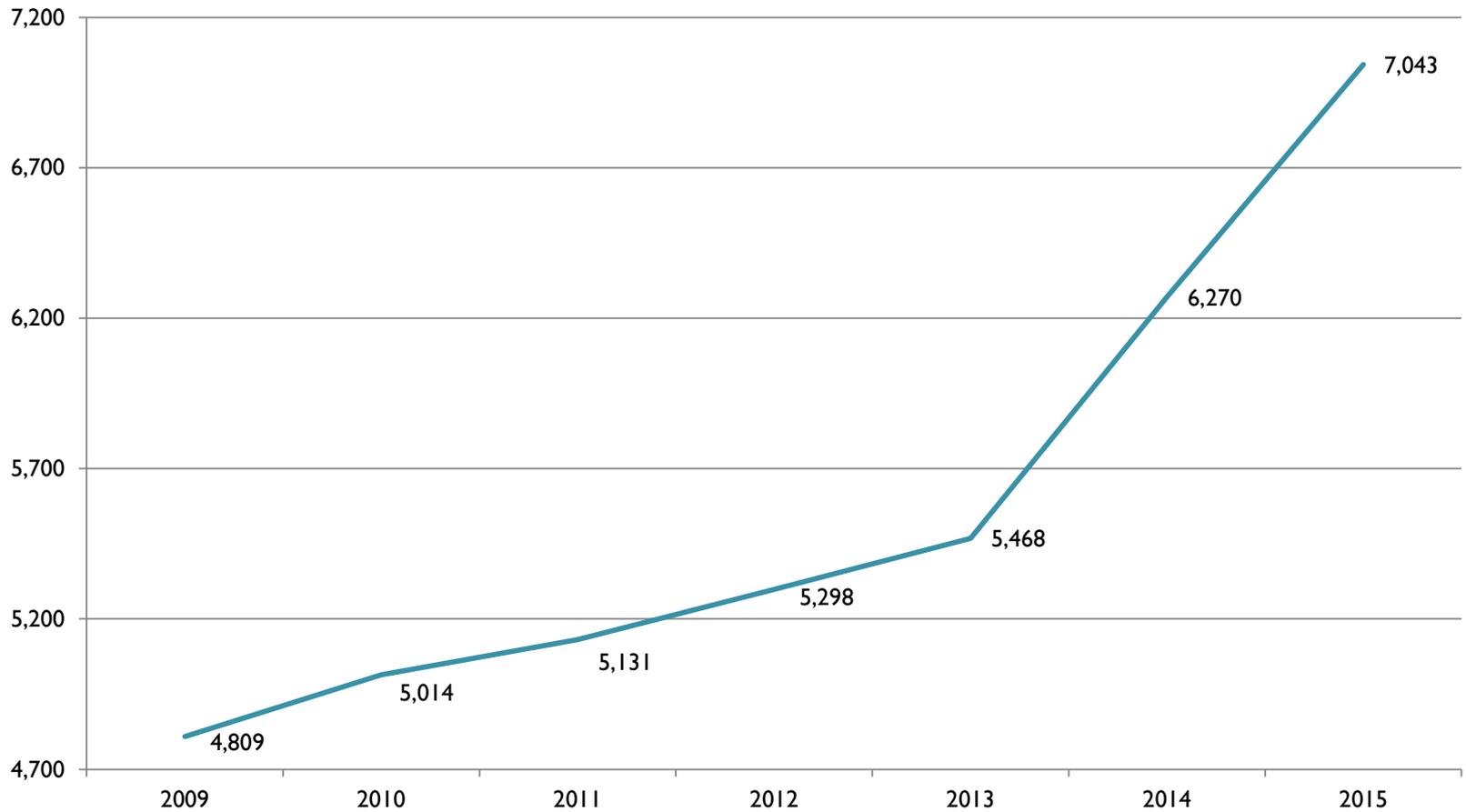
# Impaired driving Cases Filed



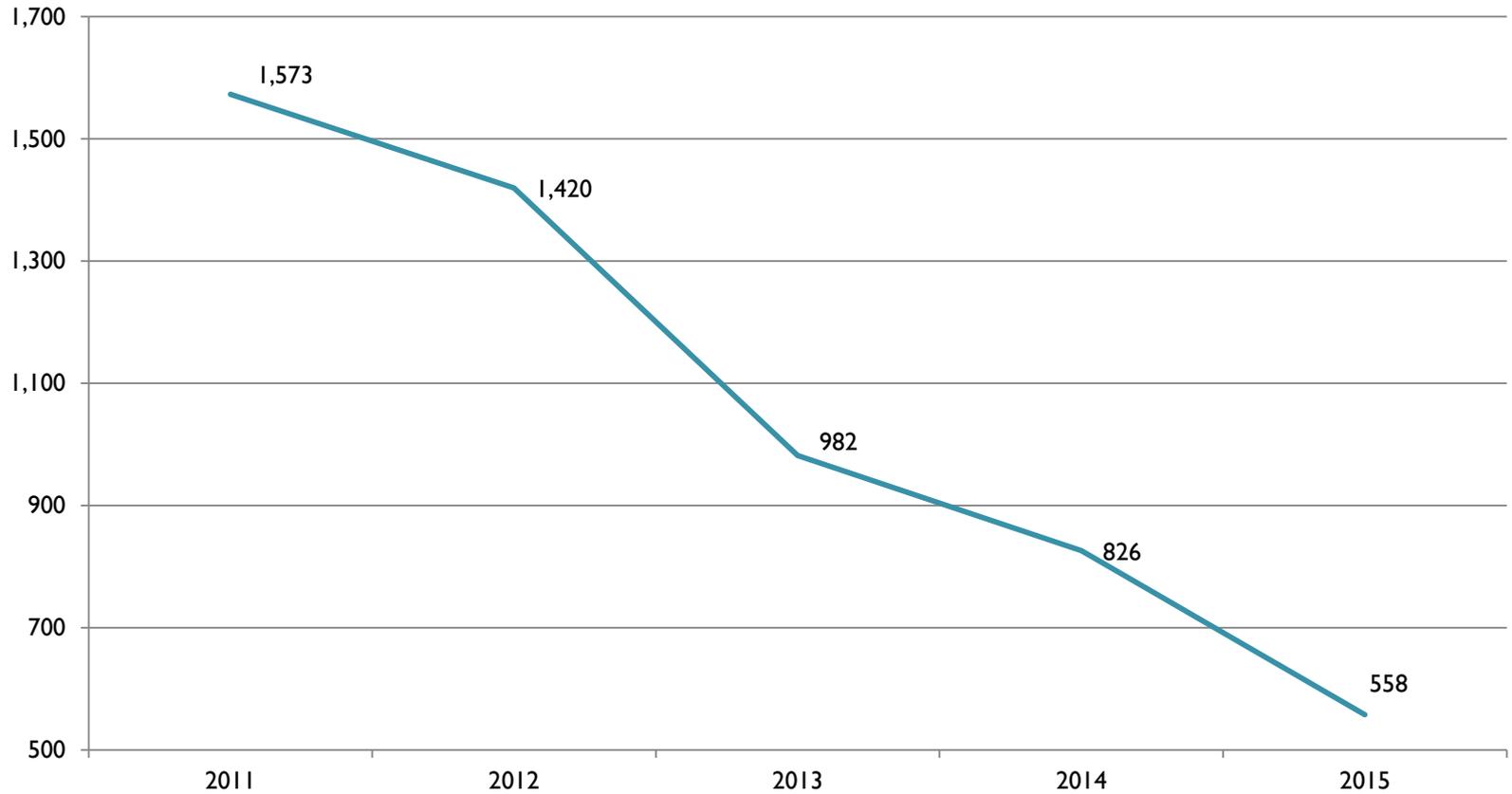
# Statewide Breath Tests



# Statewide Blood Tests



# DRE Evaluations



# Road Side Strategies



- Electronic DUI packet
- Electronic Search Warrants
- Forensic Phlebotomy
- Lakewood PD

WASHINGTON STATE  
**DUI ARREST REPORT**  
**REPORT OF BREATH / BLOOD TEST FOR ALCOHOL AND/OR THC OR**  
**REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO BREATH TEST FOR ALCOHOL**

SUBJECT'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)		SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		DATE/TIME OF ARREST
STREET ADDRESS		<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F		CITY / STATE / ZIP CODE		
DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER	SOL ENDORSEMENTS (CHECK IF YES) <input type="checkbox"/>	STATE	COUNTY OF ARREST	STATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		

BAC Readings - DataMaster 1<sup>st</sup> Sample \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> Sample \_\_\_\_\_ Refused Test \_\_\_\_\_  
 BAC Readings - Draeger 1<sup>st</sup> Sample (IR) \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> Sample (IR) \_\_\_\_\_ Blood Alcohol \_\_\_\_\_  
 1<sup>st</sup> Sample (EC) \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> Sample (EC) \_\_\_\_\_ Blood THC \_\_\_\_\_

The subject was lawfully arrested. At that time, there were reasonable grounds to believe that the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or both, or was under the age of twenty-one years and had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while having an alcohol or THC concentration in violation of RCW 46.61.503.

After receipt of any applicable warnings required, the person refused to submit to a test of indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more, if the person is age twenty-one or over, or that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was above 0.02, if the person is under the age of twenty-one.

Driver's Hearing Request Information was given to the arrested person.

Notice of Right to Hearing: I have been given written notice of my right to a hearing, including the notice of suspension, revocation, or denial of license will be mailed to the address of record.

SIGNATURE OF DRIVER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Complete this box ONLY if the arrested person was driving a commercial motor vehicle  
 Operating a Vehicle Requiring a Commercial Driver's License

There were reasonable grounds to believe that the driver was driving a commercial motor vehicle or while under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, or any drug. The driver was taken from operating a commercial motor vehicle under RCW 46.25.090. A breath test was administered OR the person refused the breath test OR a blood test was administered pursuant when exigent circumstances exist, or under any other authority of law AND the blood test measured amount of THC concentration.

VEHICLE MAKE	MODEL	LICENSE PLATE NUMBER	ISSUE DATE
--------------	-------	----------------------	------------

NOTE: If applicable, sign and date this page after toxicology report is received.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the information contained herein is true, correct, and accurate.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_ OR NO. (3 digits) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ PLACE SIGNED (Print Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Include area code)

OFFICER'S EMAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ Department of Licensing  
 Driver Records Section  
 RecordsRequest@DOL.WA.GOV  
 Fax: (360) 570-7026

OFFICERS: Fax or e-mail complete report, test result document, and supplemental reports to: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of pages \_\_\_\_\_

USE THIS PAGE AS COVER SHEET

STATE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ COURT \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF WASHINGTON, \_\_\_\_\_

Plaintiff,

v. \_\_\_\_\_

Defendant.

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SEARCH WARRANT FOR EVIDENCE OF A CRIME, TO WIT:

VEHICULAR HOMICIDE, RCW 46.61.520

VEHICULAR ASSAULT, RCW 46.61.522

DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE, RCW 46.61.502

DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-ONE CONSUMING ALCOHOL OR MARIJUANA, RCW 46.61.503

PHYSICAL CONTROL OF VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE, RCW 46.61.504

\_\_\_\_\_



OFFICER IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

I am sworn complainant heretofore made and filed and/or the testimonial of the above-entitled Court that there is probable cause to believe that \_\_\_\_\_, or marijuana, or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.540, in the state of Washington, evidence of the crime(s) of:

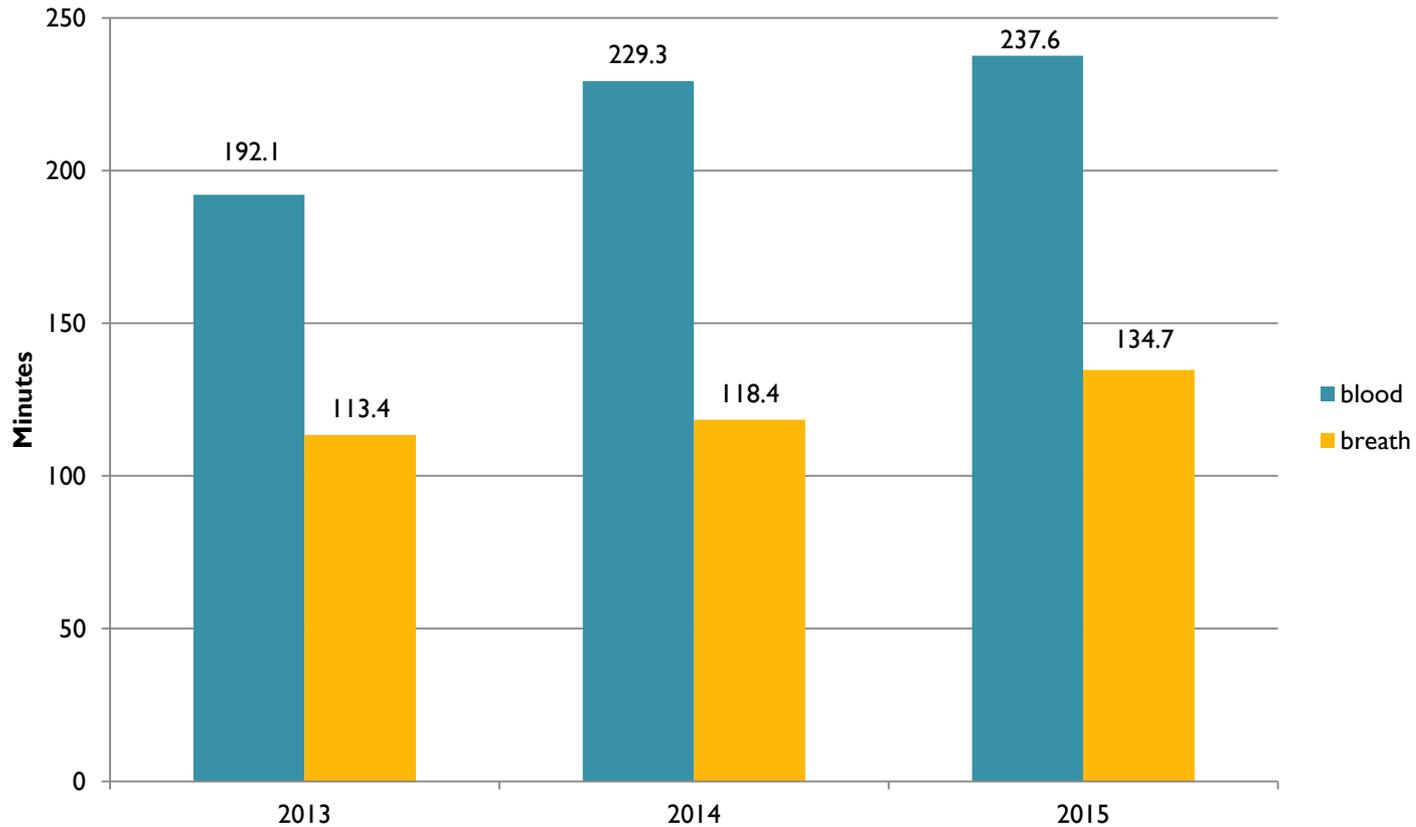
Vehicular Homicide, RCW 46.61.520

Reckless Manner  Under the Influence of Liquor or Drugs

Disregard for the Safety of Others

# Processing times

not including paperwork



# PIRE Roadside Survey

## Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation

- Data collection: June, 2014; Nov. 2014 and June, 2015
- Statewide sample -- six counties, five areas within each (Spokane, Yakima, King, Whatcom, Snohomish, Kitsap)
- Alcohol and drugs (75 types, with levels)



# June 2014 Data Collection

- Six counties, 5 locations
- 926 drivers eligible
- 97% (917) breath tests
- 96% (902) saliva
- 74% (711) blood
- 95% K & A surveys

**Male drivers age 20 – 34  
over-represented:**

- \* **21% population**
- \* **45% survey sample**



# Have you ever, even once, used marijuana?"

69% -- yes	T= 615	
31% -- no	T= 273	T= 888 respondents



Those who said they used marijuana in the last year were also asked: **“Have you used marijuana within two hours of driving?”**

44% -- yes	T= 97	
56% -- no	T = 123	T =220 respondents



The drivers who said they'd used marijuana within two hours of driving were also asked: **when you used marijuana and drove, how do you think it affected your driving?**

	Percentage of drivers:	Total number:	
Did not make any difference in my driving:	<b>62%</b>	<b>60</b>	
Made me a better driver:	<b>25%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>T = 84 (87%)</b>
I don't know:	<b>10%</b>	<b>10</b>	
Made my driving worse:	<b>3%</b>	<b>3</b>	

Among the drivers surveyed, 877 answered the question:  
“How likely do you think it is that marijuana impairs a person’s ability to drive safely if used within two hours of driving?”

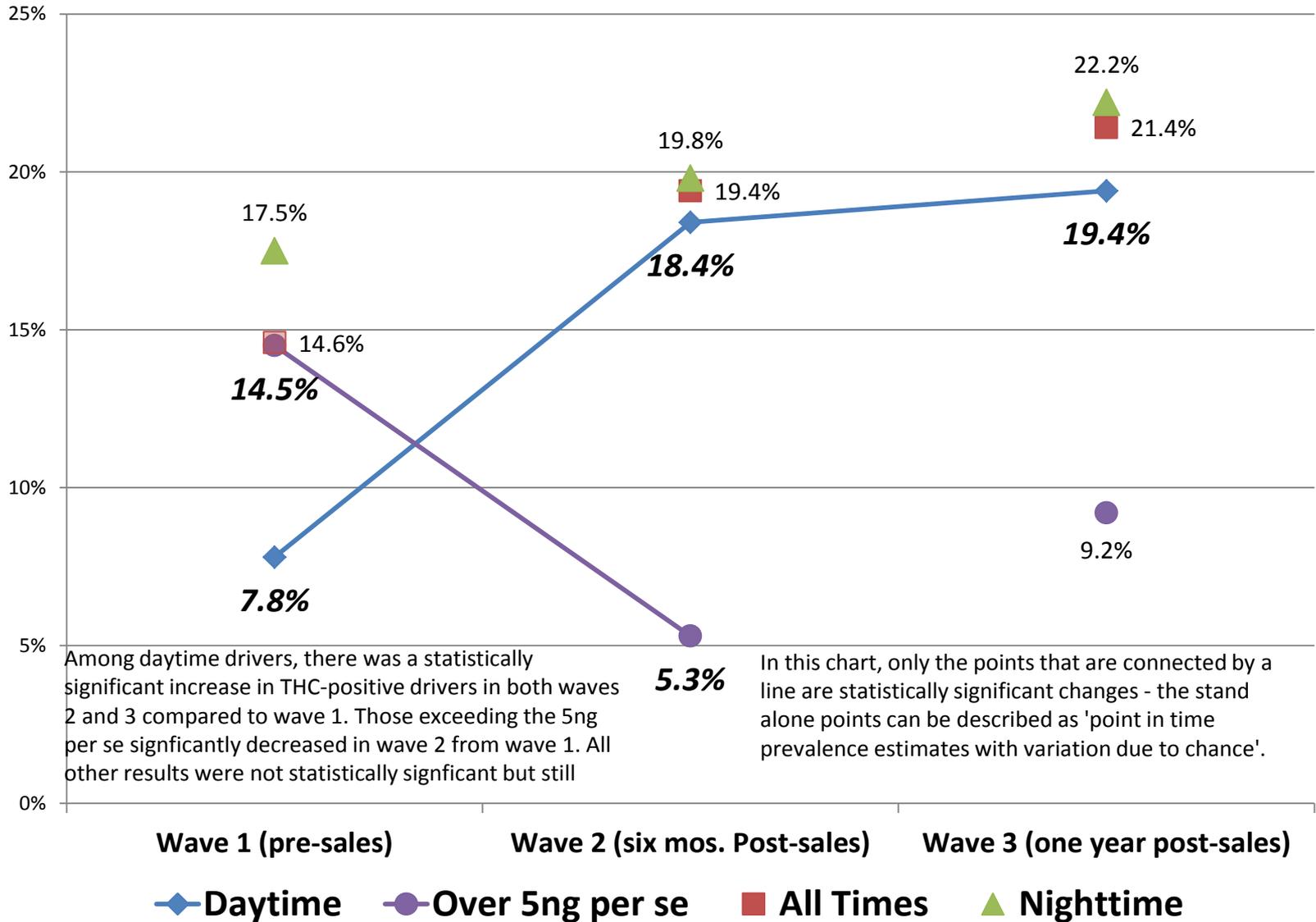
	Percentage:	Number of Respondents:	T= 877
Very likely	47%	409	
Likely	19%	162	
Somewhat likely	22%	197	T= 768 (88%)
Not at all likely	12%	109	

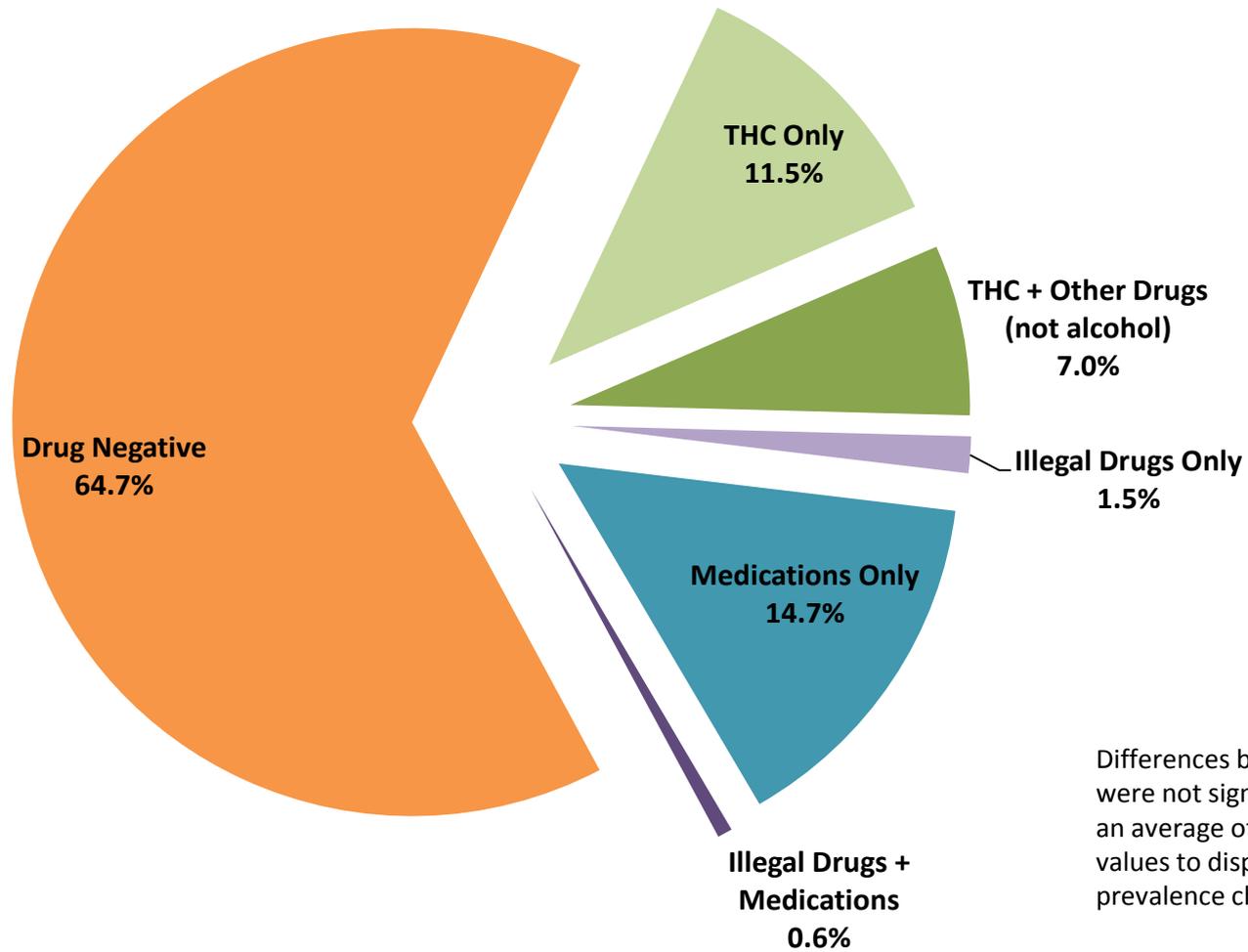


881 Survey respondents answered the question: “**How likely do you think it is that a person could be arrested for impaired driving after using marijuana within two hours of driving?**”

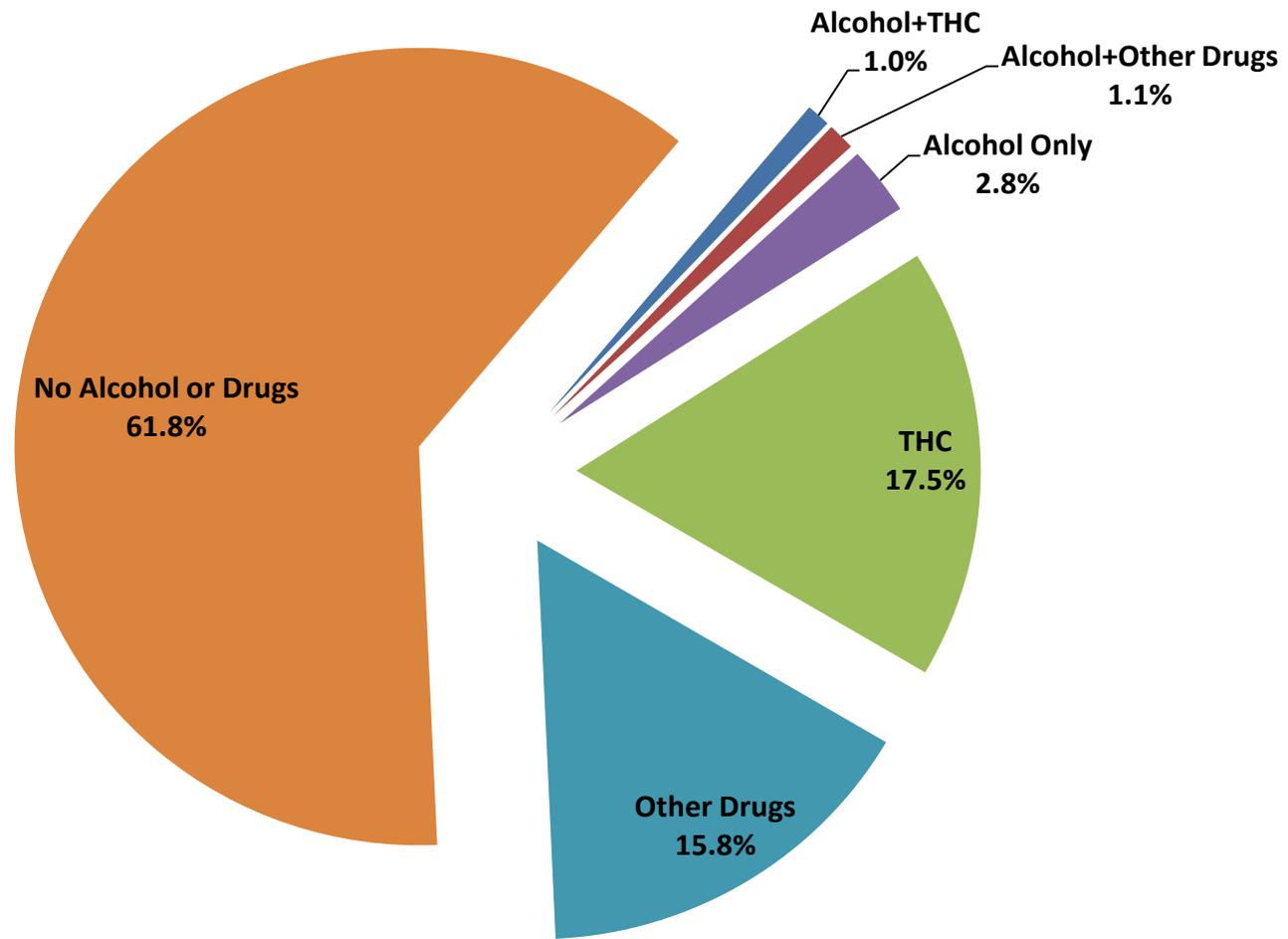
	Percentage:	Number of Respondents:	T= 881
Very likely	41%	360	
Likely	23%	204	
Somewhat likely	25%	219	T= 783 (89%)
Not at all likely	11%	98	

## Percentage of Washington Drivers THC-positive Before and After Recreational Marijuana Sales

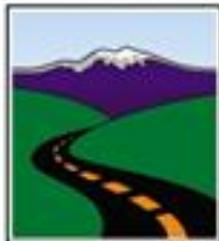




Differences between waves were not significant so we took an average of the three different values to display this general prevalence chart for drugs.



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**Traffic Safety**  
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