

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DRUG-IMPAIRED DRIVING

3rd international symposium on
drug-impaired driving

23.10.2017, Lisbon

Darrin T. Grondel
Director

Washington Traffic Safety Commission
October 23, 2017
Lisbon Congress Centre
Lisbon, Portugal



Washington Traffic Safety Commission



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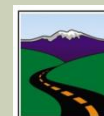
Bill Moss
Department of Social
and Health Services



Jim Johnson
Washington State
Association of Counties

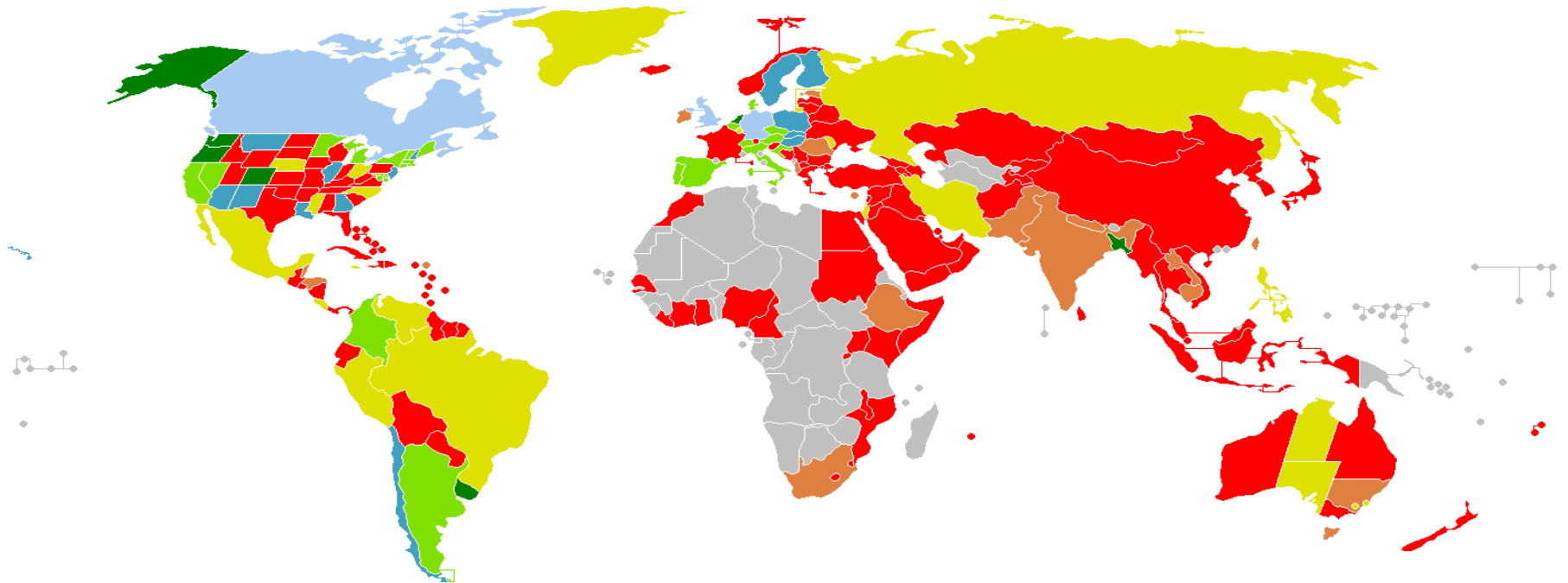


Rosemary Brinson Siipola
Association of Washington
Cities



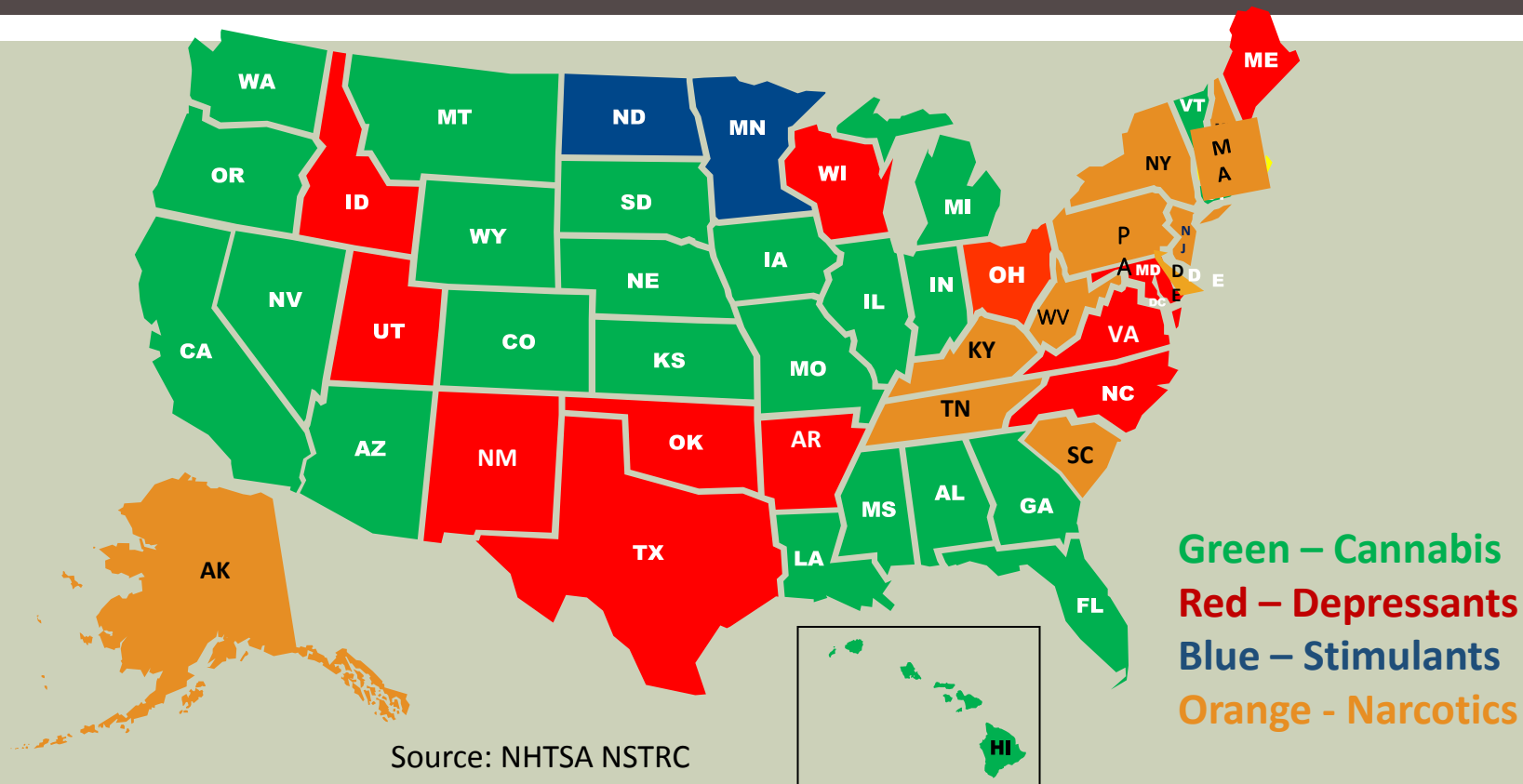
WASHINGTON
Traffic Safety
COMMISSION

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



- Both medical and recreational use legal
- Medical use legal, recreational use decriminalized
- Medical use legal, recreational use illegal, but law is often unenforced
- Medical use legal, recreational use illegal
- Both medical and recreational use decriminalized
- Both medical and recreational use illegal, but law is often unenforced
- Both medical and recreational use illegal
- No information

TOP DETECTED DRUG CATEGORY BY STATE 2014-2015



National Drug Driving Data

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

Collaboration and Research are Essential

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



NHTSA National roadside survey: ~1-4 drivers tested positive for drugs 22.4% daytime weekday drivers and 22.5% weekend night time drivers (20% increase from 2007).

Percentage of drivers with marijuana in their system increased 50% (8.6% in 2007 to 12.6% in 2013-14).

May 29, 2017,
~2:00 a.m.
asleep behind
the wheel



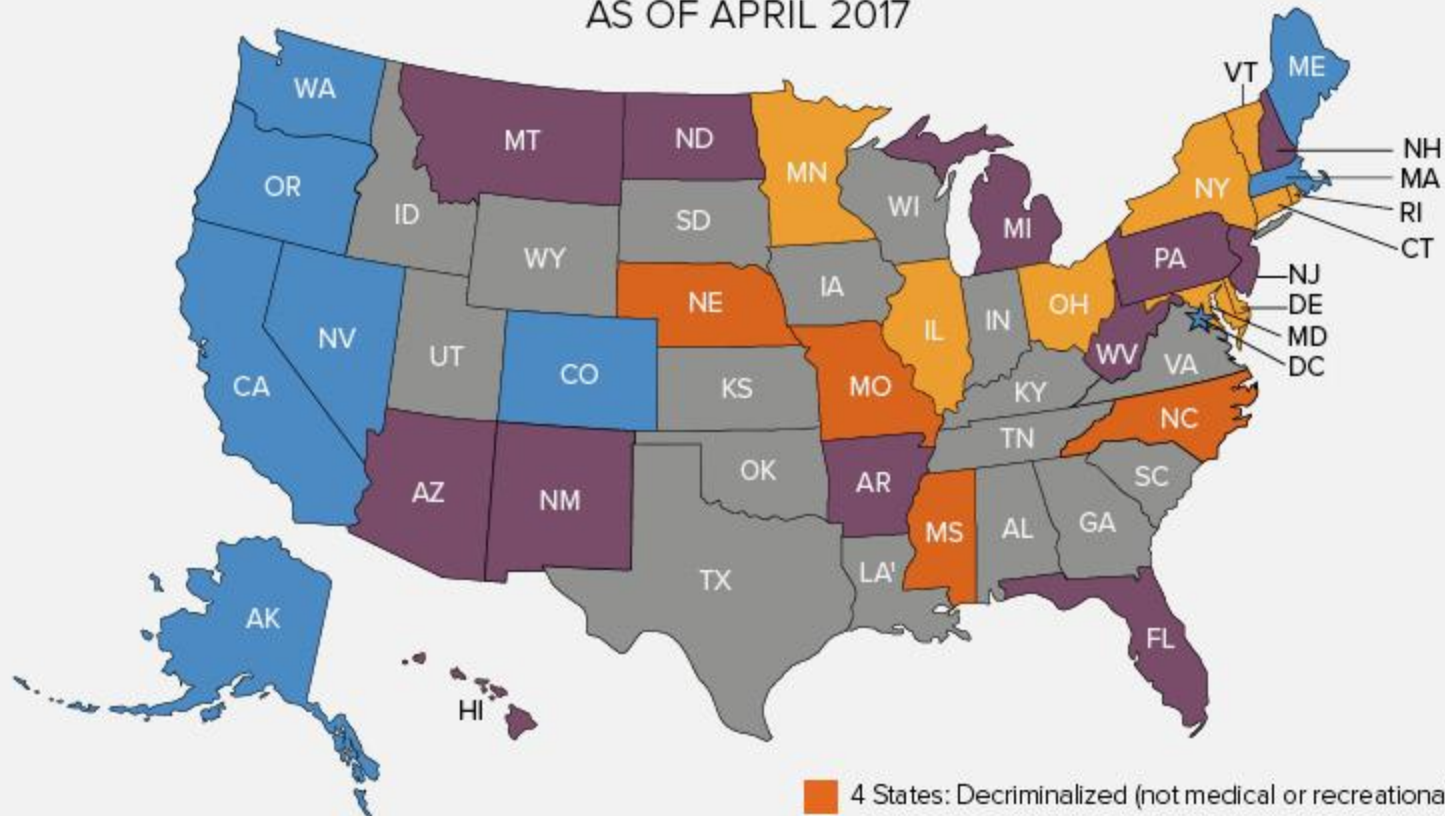
**TIGER
WOODS**

Toxicological Report **Urine Drug Analysis**

Hydrocodone
Hydromorphone (Vicodin)
Alprazolam (Xanax)
Zolpidem (Ambien)
Delta-9-Carboxy THC

STATE BY STATE: Marijuana Possession and Use Laws

AS OF APRIL 2017



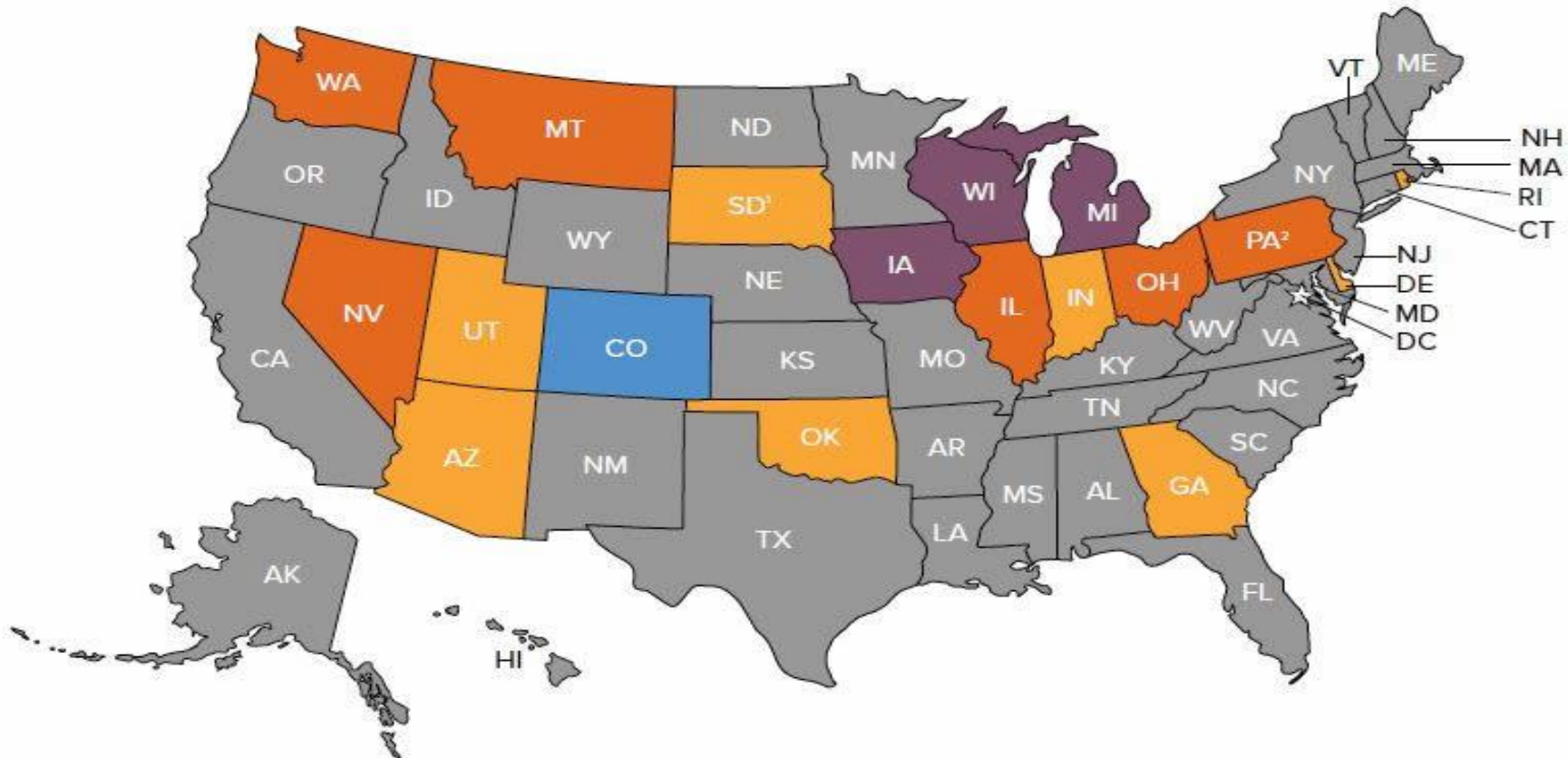
1 Louisiana has a medical marijuana law but implementation is limited;
NCSL does not consider Louisiana a medical marijuana state.

- 4 States: Decriminalized (not medical or recreational)
- 10 States: Medical (not decriminalized or recreational)
- 9 States: Decriminalized and medical but not recreational
- 9 States + DC: Everything— recreational, decriminalized, and medical

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures



STATE BY STATE:
Marijuana Drug-Impaired Driving Laws
AS OF APRIL 2017



- 1 South Dakota is a zero tolerance state only for drivers under the age of 21.
- 2 Pennsylvania is often classified as both a zero tolerance and *per se* state. A minimum threshold of 1 ng is needed for a chemical test to be admitted into evidence for prosecution purposes.

Click on a color to highlight the states in that category

- Zero tolerance for THC and metabolites
- Zero tolerance for THC only
- THC *per se*
- Reasonable inference THC Law
- No zero tolerance or *per se* laws for marijuana

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”



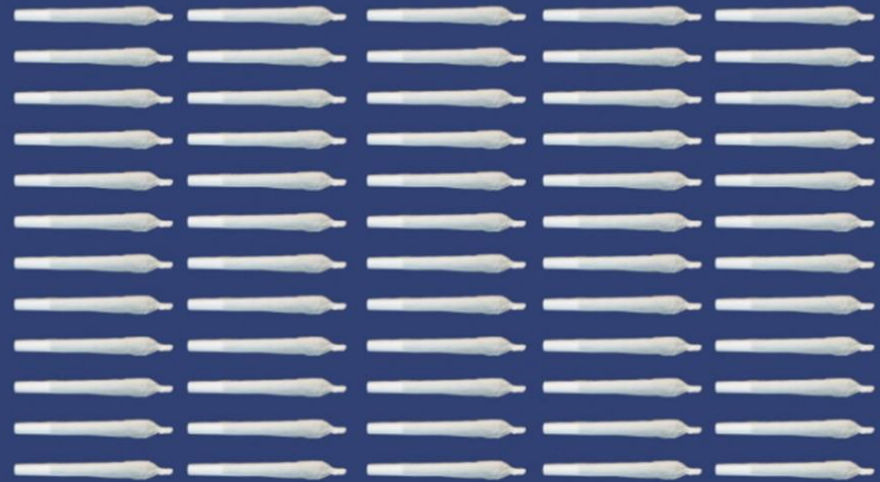
- Approved by voter Initiative 692 in **1998**
 - Granted:
 - Affirmative defense to criminal prosecution for:
 - Qualifying patients and primary caregivers who possess no more than a “sixty-day supply”
 - (what is a 60 day supply?)
- Key events:
 - 2007 - Definition of sixty-day supply SB 6032 - 24 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 registered in data base – vetoed



*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 5:16 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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PREV 1 of 4 NEXT



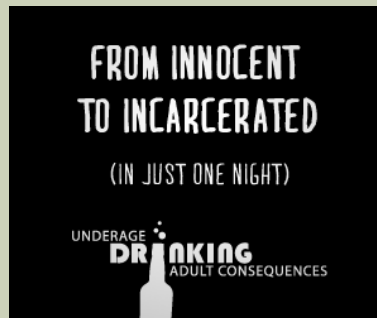
ERIKA SCHULTZ / THE SEATTLE TIMES

A 30-year-old female smokes marijuana in a street party after the state's voters in Seattle approved Initiative 502.

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

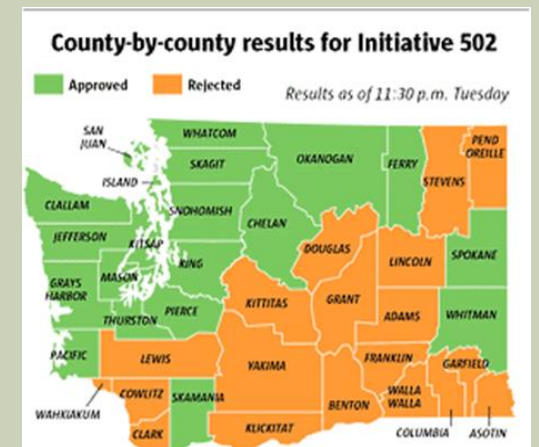
I-502 SUPPORTERS SAY:

- 70 years of prohibition clogged jails, ruined lives
- Tax revenue \$2 billion
- Well funded, well organized political campaign
- Those opposed: out spent, not organized



MARIJUANA LEGALIZED BY VOTERS

- Approved by voter Initiative 502 in 2012
 - Adults age 21 and older to:
 - Possess up to 1 oz “useable” MJ (bud)
 - 16 oz infused product (brownies)
 - 72 oz liquid (soda pop)
 - 7 grams concentrate (hash oil)
 - 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



Source: Washington secretary of state

THE SEATTLE TIMES

AND FINALLY...ALIGNMENT

- 2015 Legislative Session – Senate Bill 5052 and House Bill 2136 Create:
 - Regulation of the medical use of marijuana
 - Specific requirements for patients under the age of 18
 - A single system of licensed production, processing and retail sales by July 1, 2016
 - Consistent testing, labeling and product standards

MARIJUANA REGULATORY PROCESS

**I-502 - Liquor & Cannabis Board sets up regulatory system -
Commercially sold**

**Department of Health establishing rules for medical marijuana
Regulations govern growing, processing, distribution, sales,
pesticides, and testing of marijuana**

505 approved licenses (as of June 20, 2017)

983 producers & or processors

Current grow canopy: 18 million square feet



Sales (as of June 20, 2017):

\$ 4.7million average daily sales

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

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

FY 2017 - \$1,327,025,182 - tax obligation \$305 million

<https://data.lcb.wa.gov/stories/s/WSLCB-Marijuana-Dashboard/hbnp-ia6v>



Licenses Issued by Licensed Privilege

Producer	Producer/Processor	Processor	Retail	Canopy
154	1027	170	510	18.5m

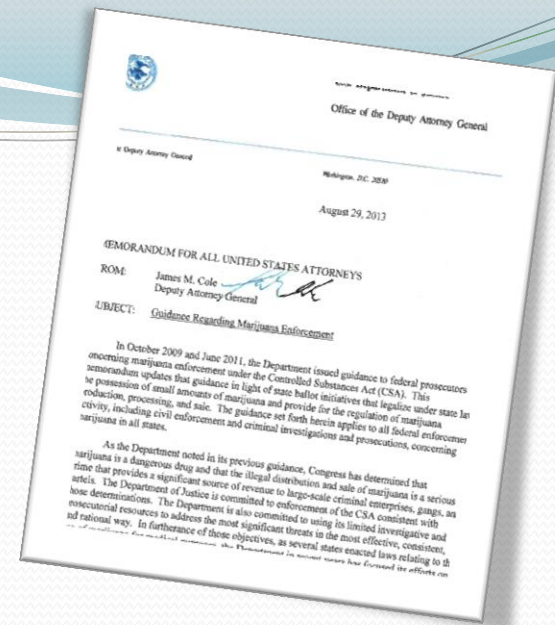


Retail Locations



Producer/Processor Locations

Cole Memo



- Federal, State, Local Policy
- Public perception



Preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors



Preventing revenue from the sale of marijuana from going to criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels



Preventing the diversion of marijuana from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states



Preventing state-authorized marijuana activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs or other illegal activity



Preventing violence and the use of firearms in the cultivation and distribution of marijuana



Preventing drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with marijuana use



Preventing the growing of marijuana on public lands and the attendant public safety and environmental dangers posed by marijuana production on public lands



Preventing marijuana possession or use on federal property

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:

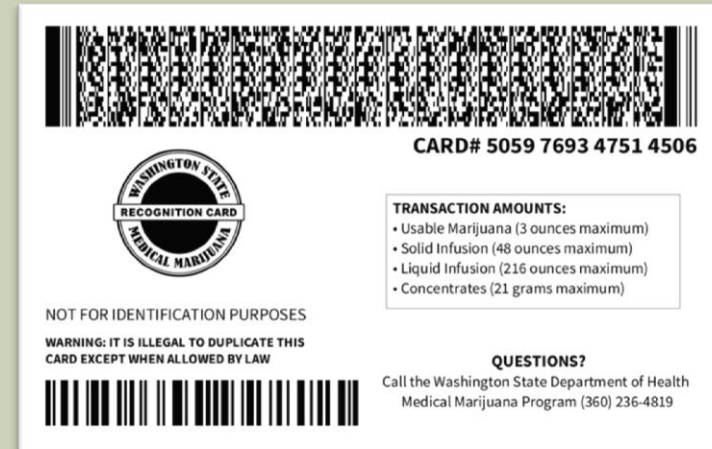
- Nausea, vomiting, and cachexia associated with cancer, HIV-positive status, AIDS, hepatitis C, anorexia, and their treatments;
- Severe muscle spasms associated with multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, and other seizure and spasticity disorders;
- Acute or chronic glaucoma;
- Crohn's disease; and
- Some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



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

No More of These...

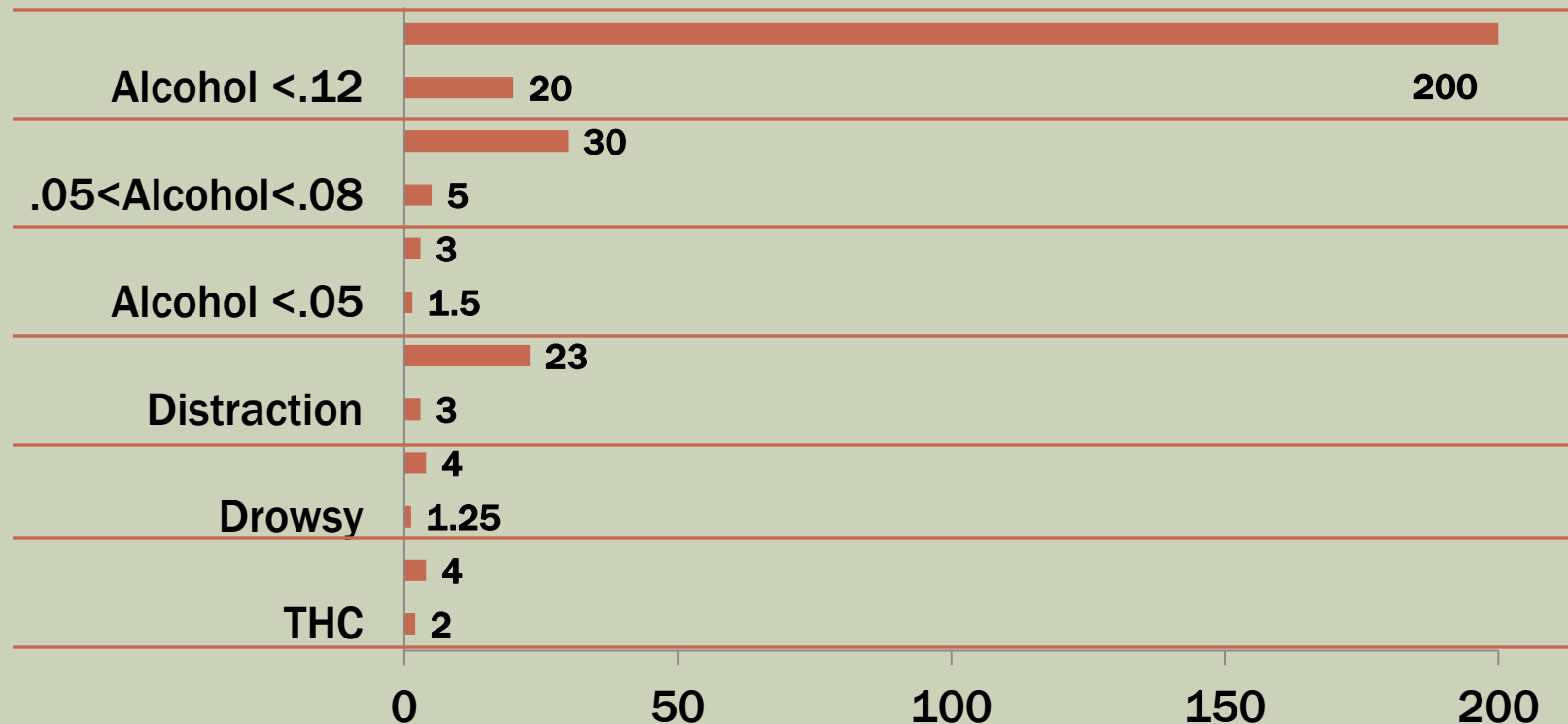


MARIJUANA IMPAIRED DRIVING:

- 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

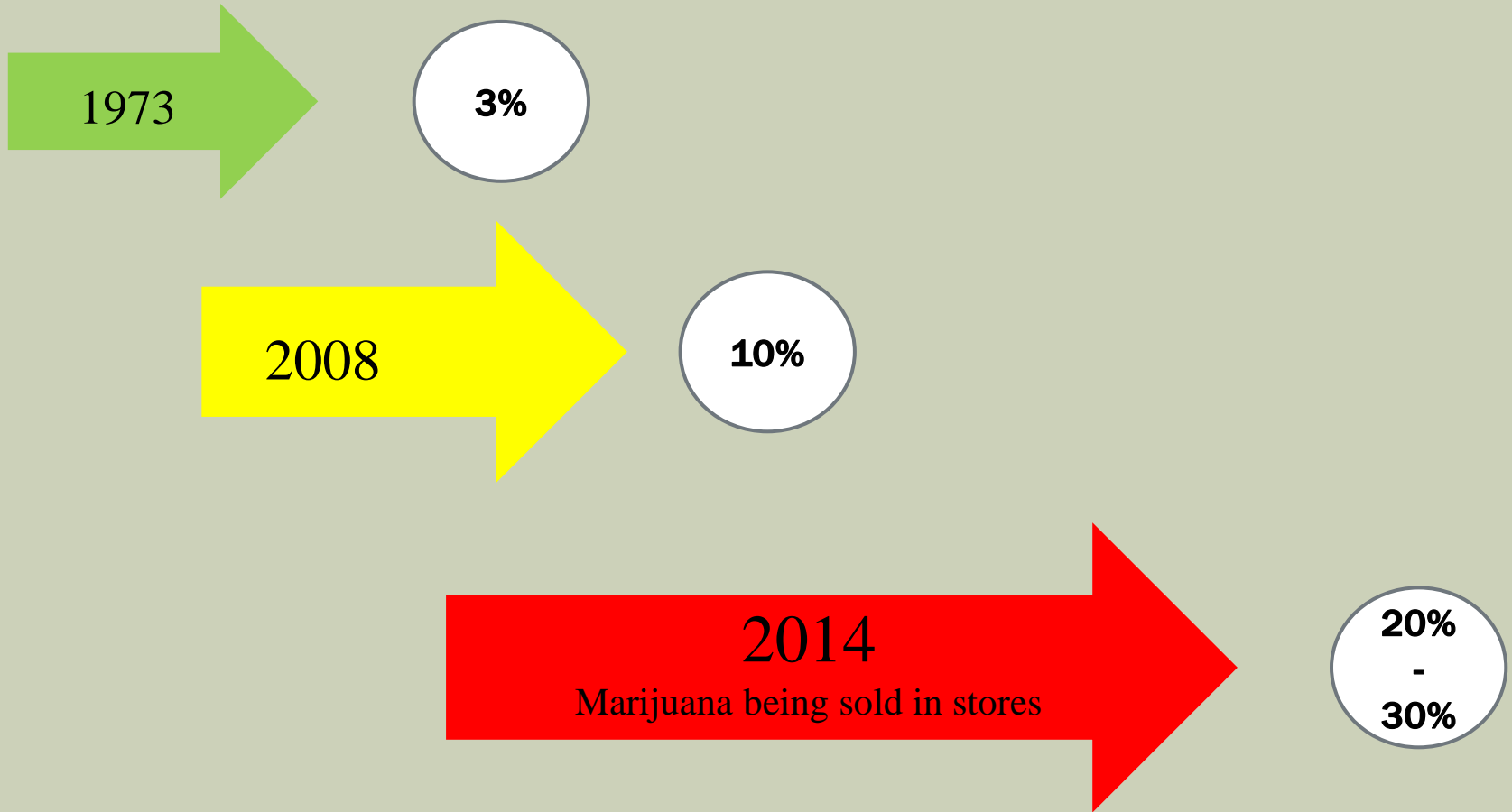


DOES MARIJUANA USE INCREASE CRASH RISK??



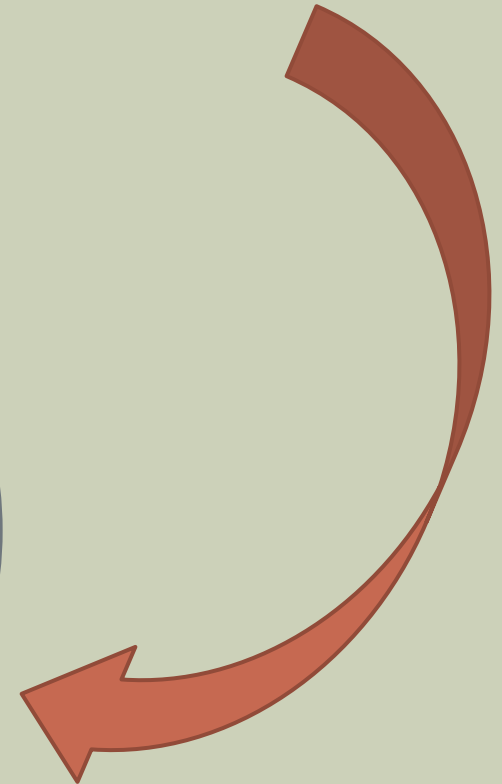
Review of literature revealed varying crash risk

“NOT YOUR DADDY’S WOODSTOCK WEED”



THC POTENCY USED IN MOST GOVERNMENT STUDIES

3 – 6 %
THC



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

A recent study showed that THC blood concentration decreased 73.5% in the first 30 minutes and 90.3% in first 1.4 hours (2.9 – 6.7% THC).

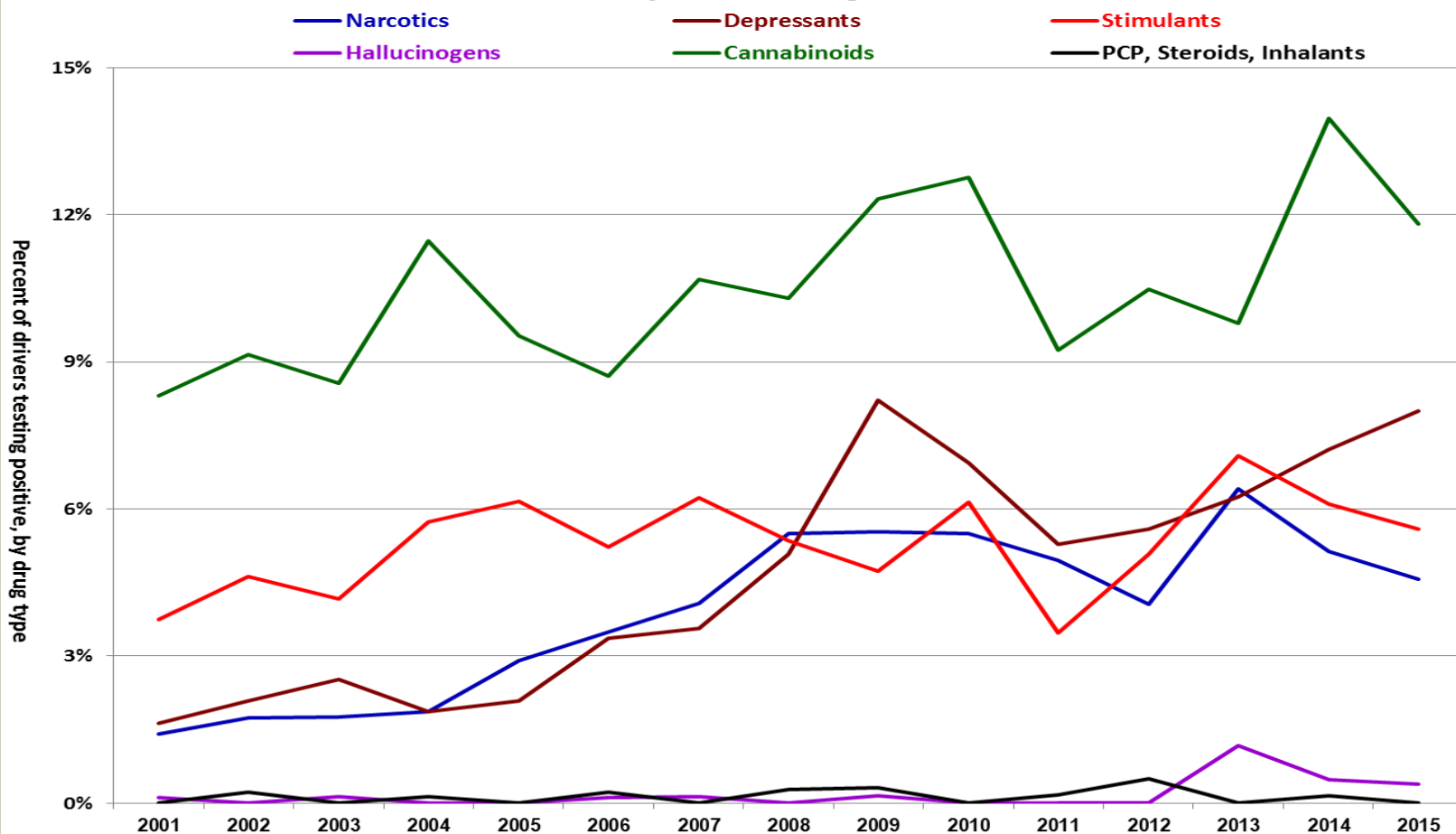
Hartman, R.L. et al., "Effect of Blood Collection Time on Measured 9-Tetrahydrocannabinol Concentrations: Implications for Driving Interpretation and Drug Policy." *Clinical Chemistry* 62, no.2 (2016): 367-377.

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

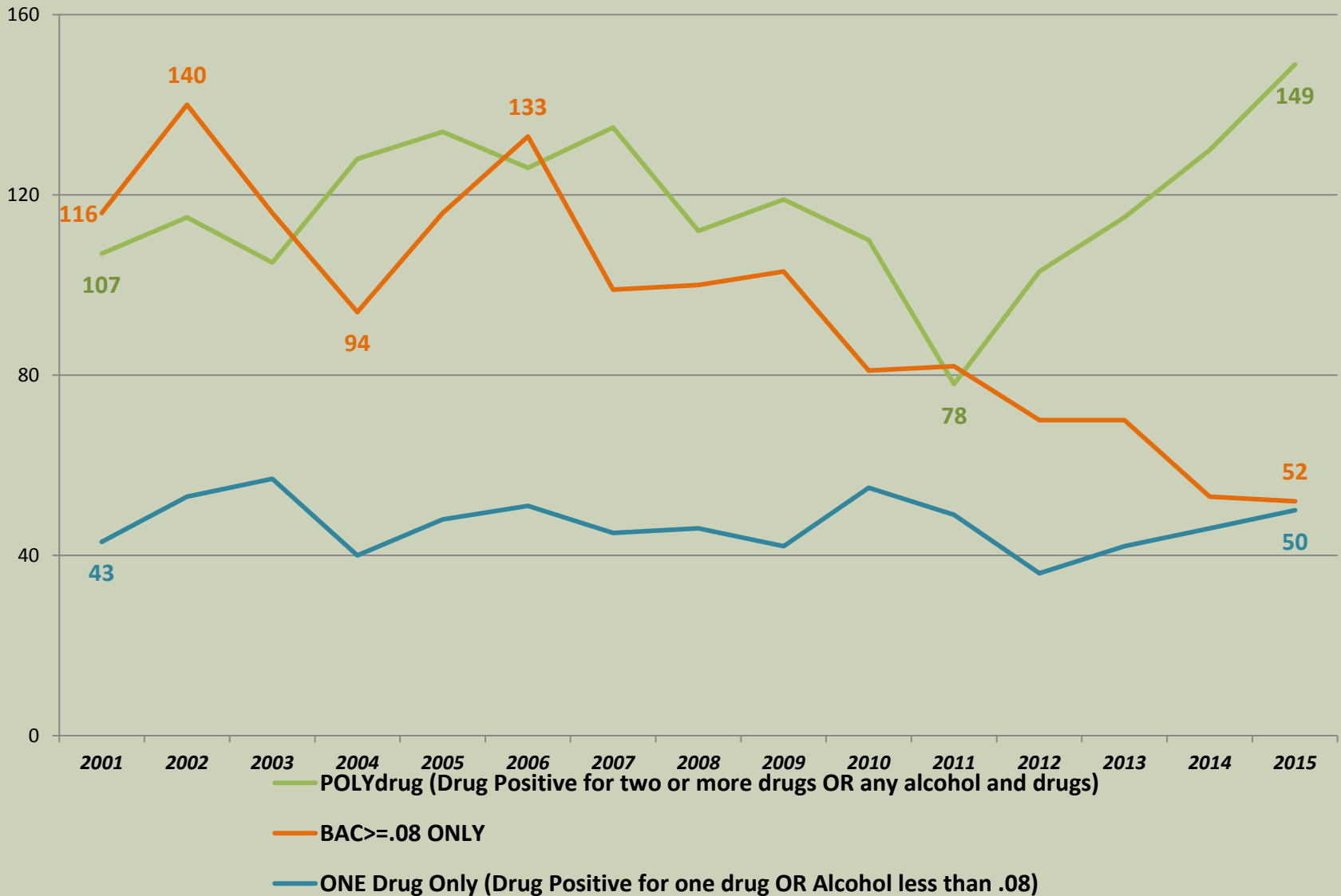
MARIJUANA HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE DOMINATE DRUG IN FATAL CRASHES

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

By Year and Drug Class

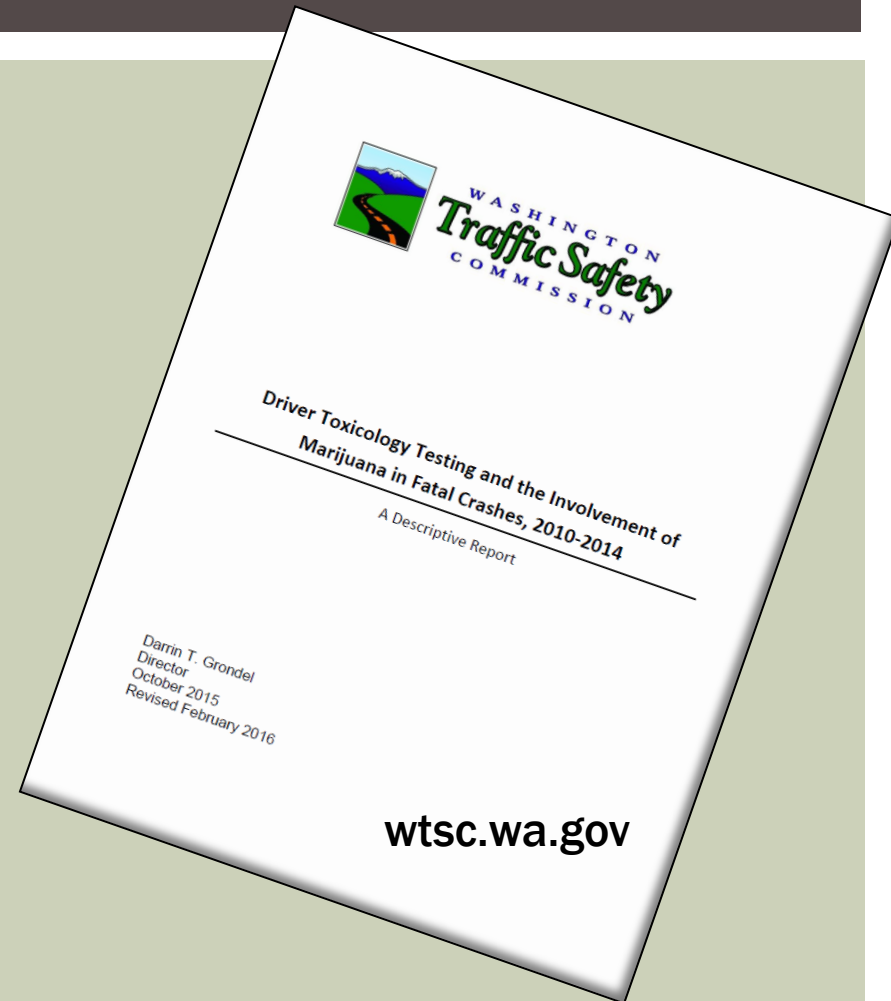


Number of Drivers in Fatal Crashes Under the Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs



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



DRIVERS IN FATAL CRASHES WITH THC

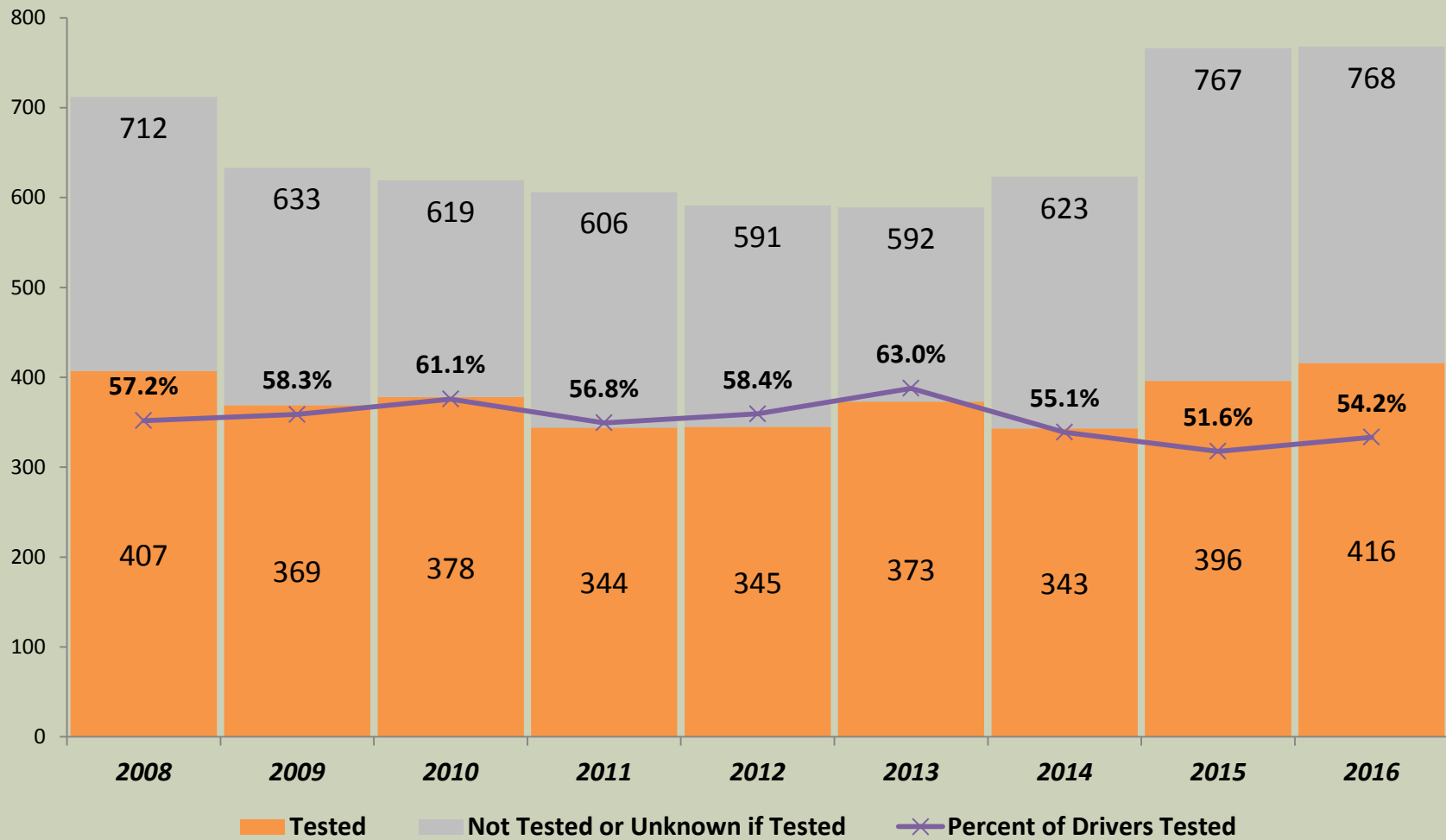
Toxicology Outcomes	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015pre
Not Tested	219	226	224	212	272	375
No Drugs, No Alcohol	147	151	151	147	116	155
Alcohol Only <.079	15	8	6	7	10	10
Alcohol Only >.080	67	67	60	69	51	47
THC Only	9	7	13	7	20	24
Carboxy-THC Only	11	10	7	3	6	4
THC + Alcohol <.079	3	1	0	3	6	5
THC + Alcohol >.080	16	16	12	16	23	26
Carboxy-THC + Alcohol	12	6	11	9	3	1
THC + Drugs + Alcohol <.079	0	0	1	2	3	5
THC + Drugs + Alcohol >.080	2	5	2	3	6	10
Carboxy-THC + Drugs + Alcohol	10	2	5	2	0	1
THC + Drugs	6	3	8	5	17	12
Carboxy-THC + Drugs	10	5	3	7	5	4
Other Drugs Only	47	42	46	71	52	77
Other Drugs + Alcohol Only	20	18	19	20	24	18

INCREASES IN 2014...

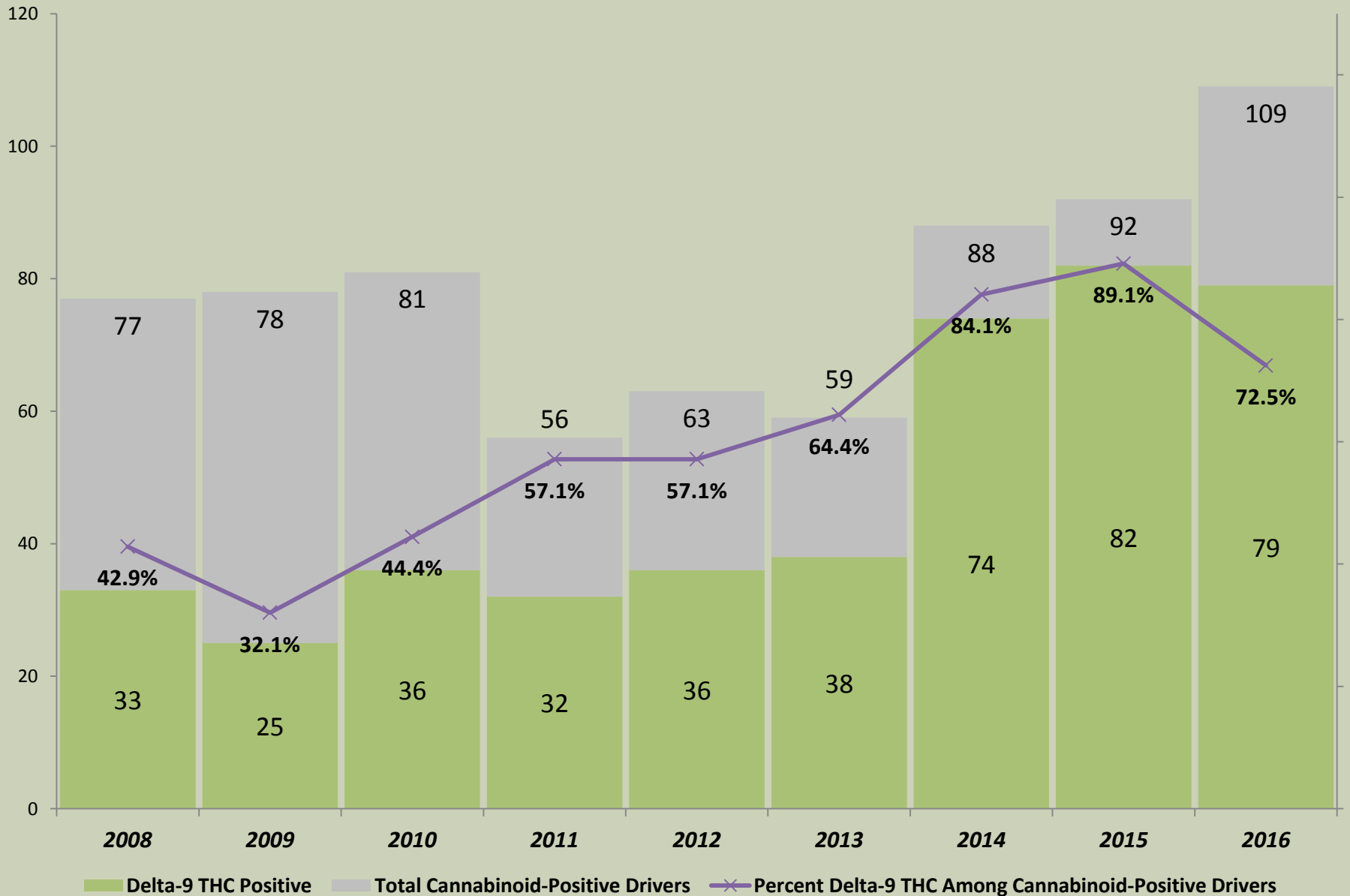
- **Still too soon for answers/impact on traffic safety**
 - The frequency of drivers in fatal crashes that tested positive for active THC, alone or in combination with alcohol or other drugs, was highest in 2014 (75 drivers) compared to the previous four-year average (36 drivers).
 - The frequency of 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.



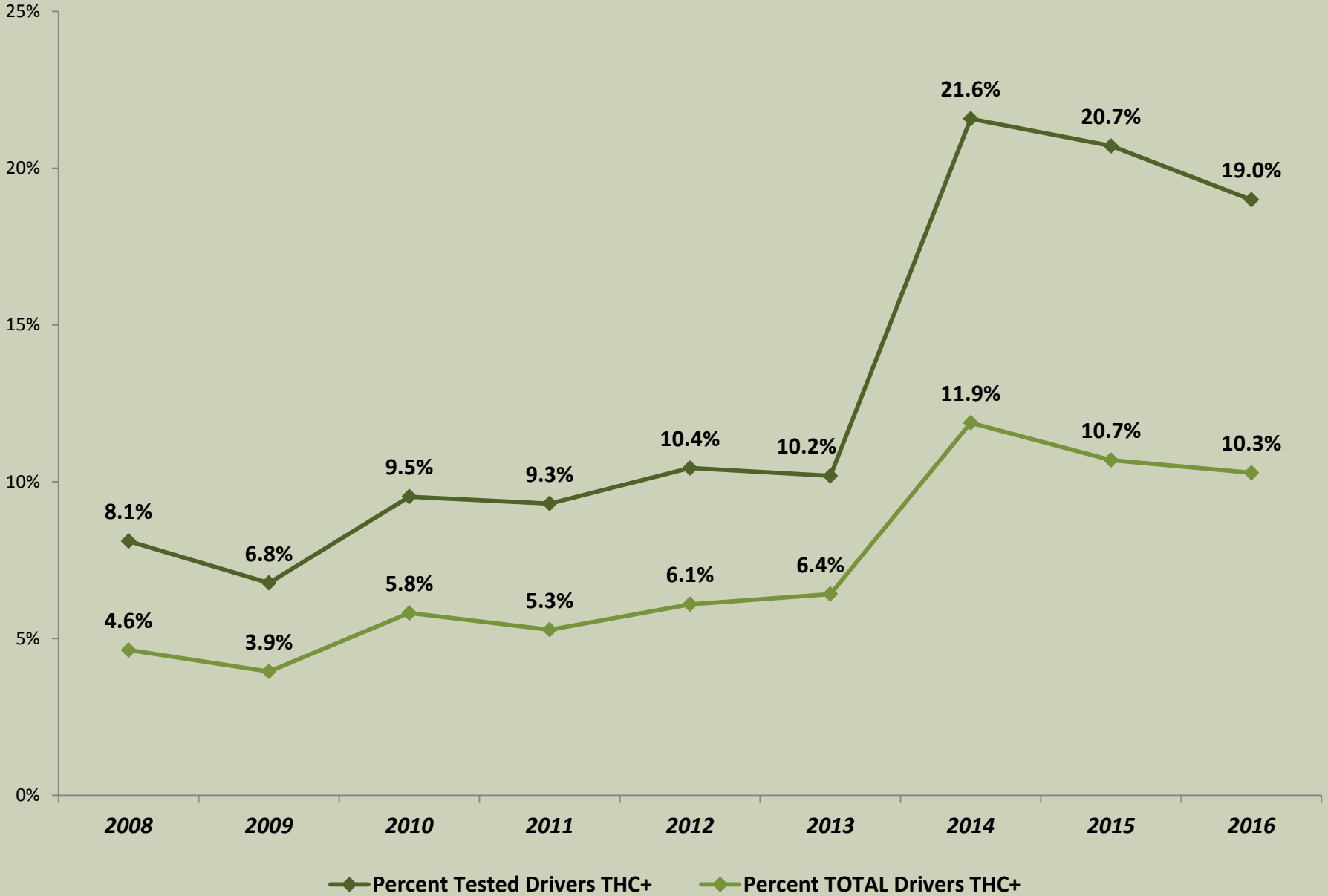
DRUG TESTING AMONG DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL CRASHES, 2008-2016



Cannabinoid-Positive Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, 2008-2016







Proportion of Drivers in Fatal Crashes Positive for THC, 2008-2016





STANDARD FIELD SOBRIETY TESTS

Massachusetts Supreme Court Rules Field Sobriety Tests Are Not Conclusive For Marijuana Cases.

The [AP](#)   (9/19) reports the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court “ruled that field sobriety tests typically used in drunken driving cases cannot be used as conclusive evidence that a motorist was operating under the influence of marijuana.” The justices “said there is currently no reliable scientific test for marijuana impairment.” The [Springfield \(MA\) Republican](#)   (9/19) reports, “Due to the physical and mental effects of marijuana varying from person to person, a police officer cannot offer an opinion on whether an individual was ‘high’ in court cases involving a driver accused of operating under the influence of marijuana, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court said in a ruling issued Tuesday.” The court held that officers can testify to observations of the individuals, but the officer “cannot offer an opinion on whether those mean the driver was under the influence of marijuana.”

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:	62%	60	
Made me a better driver:	25%	24	T = 84 (87%)
I don't know:	10%	10	
Made my driving worse:	3%	3	

Perceptions or Realities...



DRIVER'S HIGH ON WEED - SPEED

2014 FARS data revealed that speeding occurs in 35.8% of all fatal marijuana driving cases compared to 25.9% of no-alcohol or drugs cases.



Source: Crancer & Drum, *The Mercury News*, April 2016

“DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERT (DRE) EXAMINATION CHARACTERISTICS OF CANNABIS IMPAIRMENT” ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION, APRIL 2016

Accident Analysis and Prevention 92 (2016) 216–228



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Accident Analysis and Prevention

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/aap



Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) examination characteristics of cannabis impairment



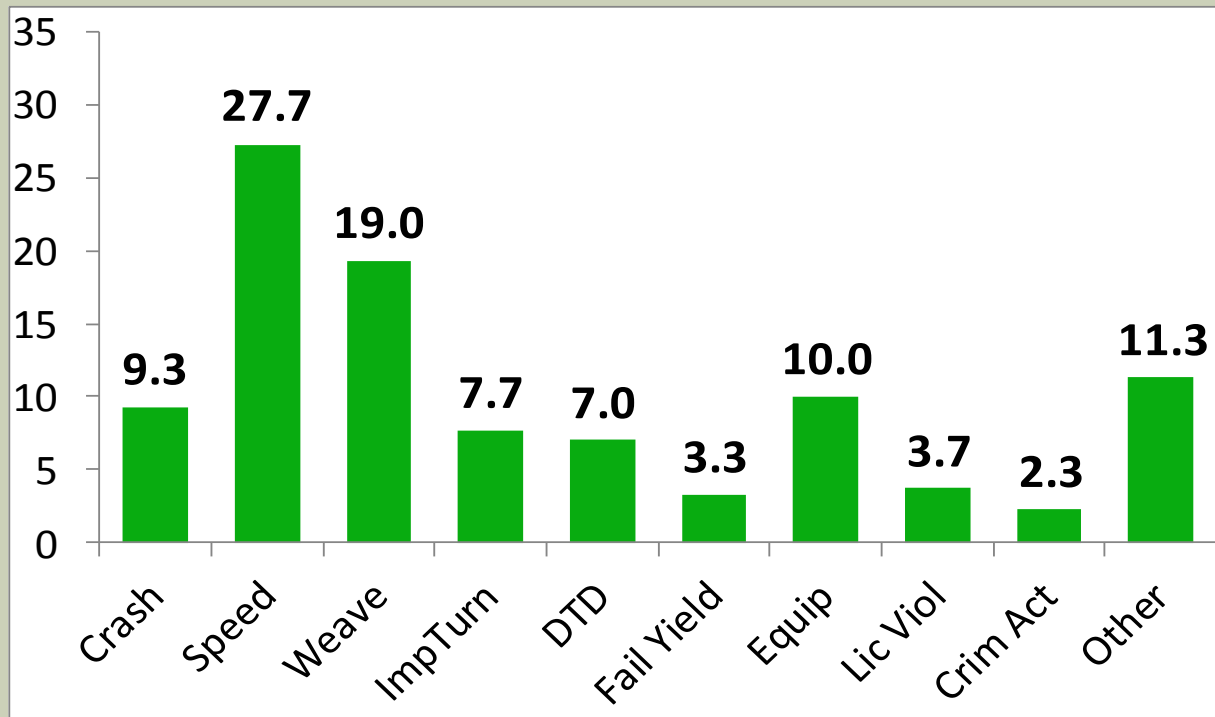
Rebecca L. Hartman^a, Jack E. Richman^b, Charles E. Hayes^c, Marilyn A. Huestis^{a,*}

^a Chemistry and Drug Metabolism, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, 251 Bayview Boulevard, Dr 200 Box 024721, Baltimore, MD, 21224, USA

^b Hampshire Police Department, 212 Central Street, Wingham, MA 02943, USA

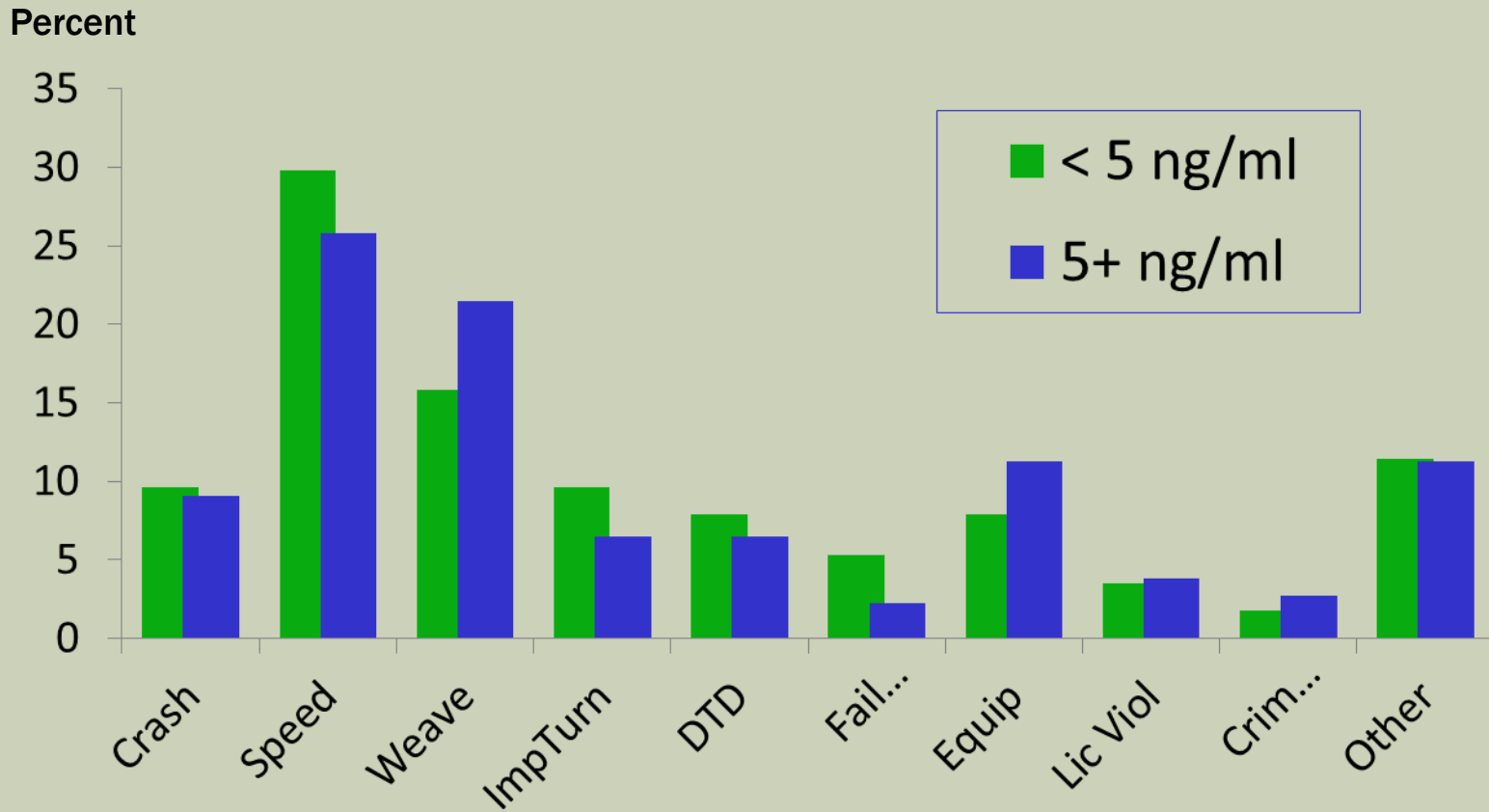
^c International Association of Chiefs of Police, 44 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22314, USA

REASON FOR THE TRAFFIC STOP



72% of cases involved one or more moving violations. (DTD – Disobeyed Traffic Device)

REASON FOR THE TRAFFIC STOP



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?”

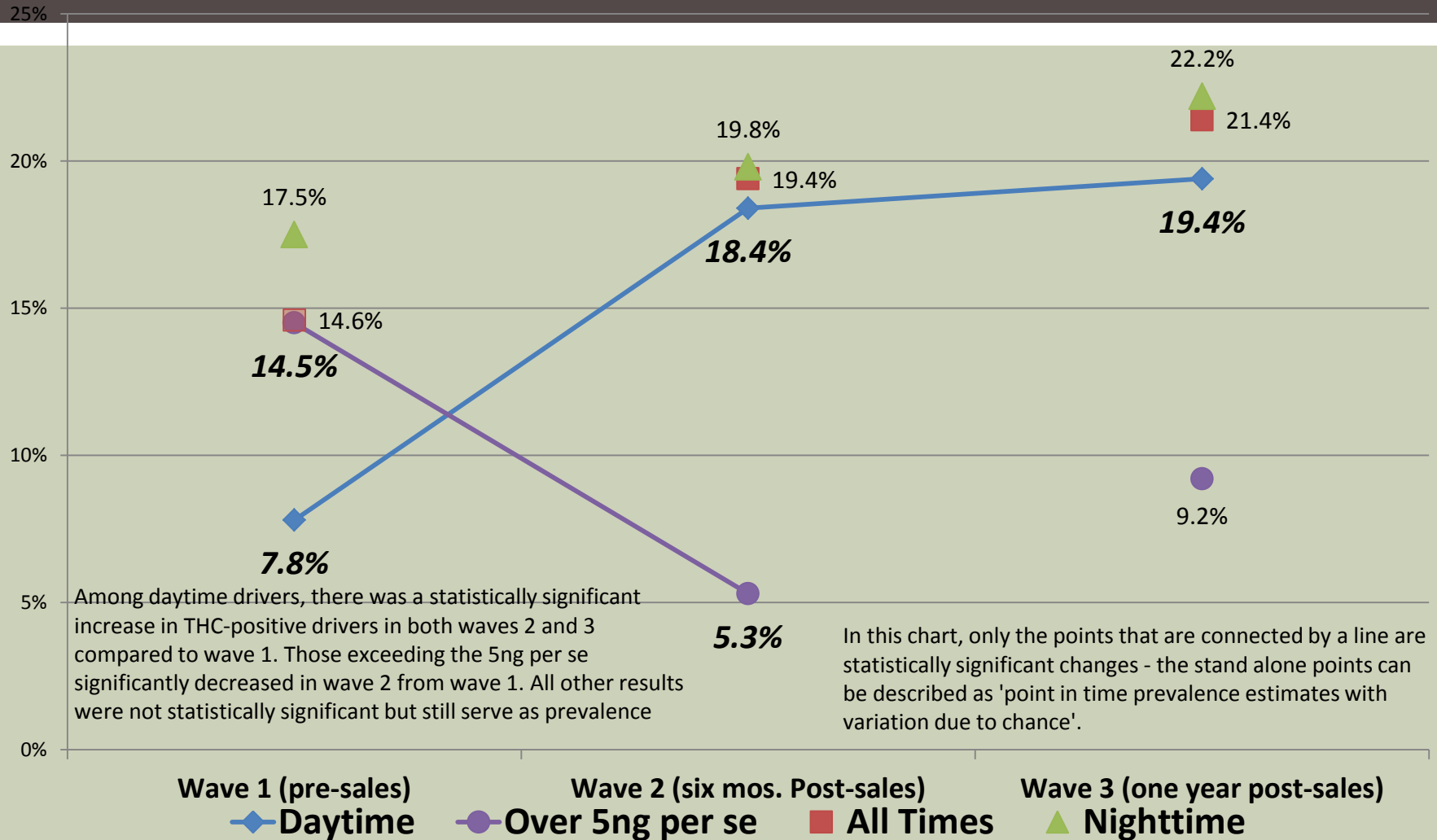
	Percentage:	Number of Respondents:	T= 877
Very likely	47%	409	
Likely	19%	162	
Somewhat likely	22%	197	T= 768 (88%)
Not at all likely	12%	109	



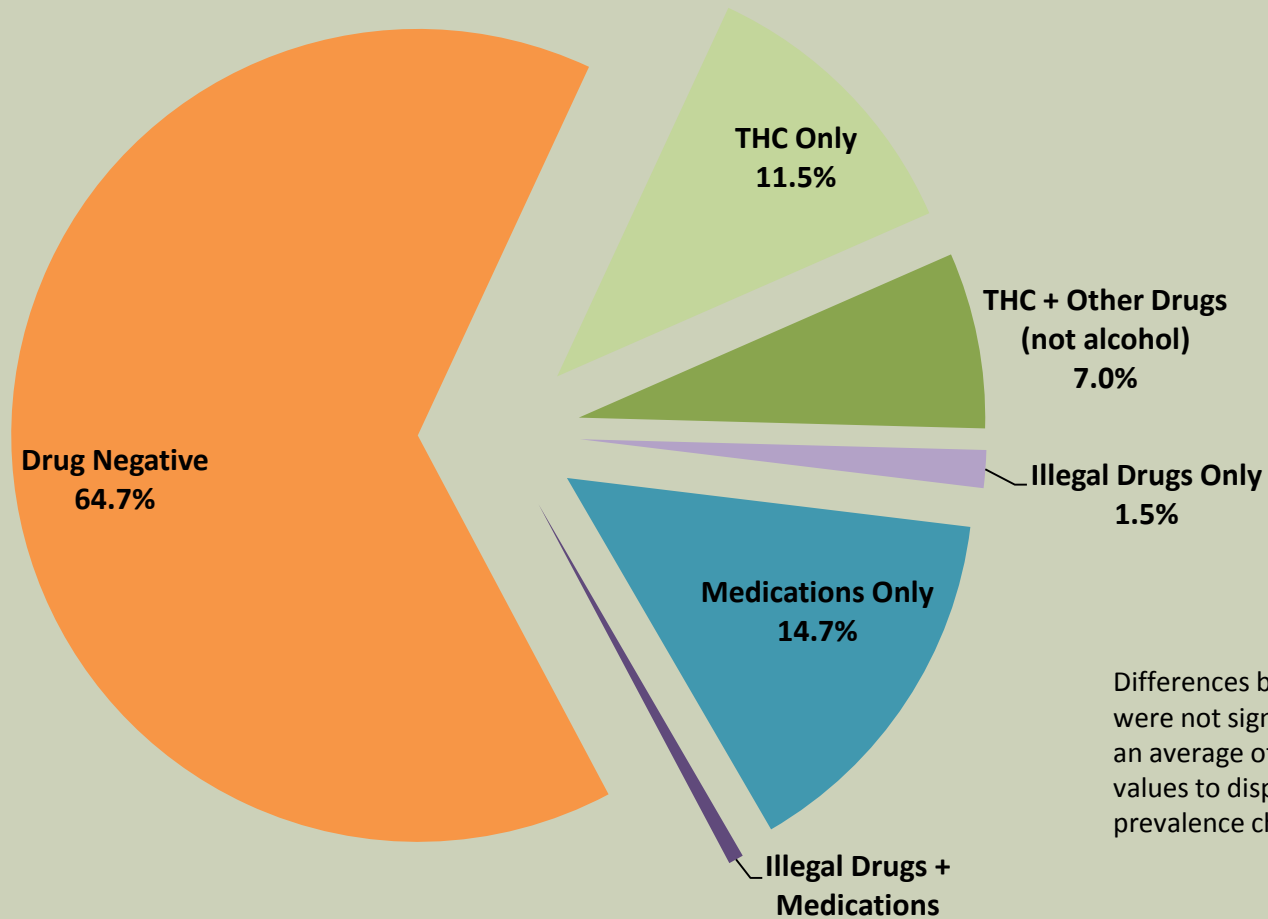
881 Survey respondents answered the question: “How likely do you think it is that a person could be arrested for impaired driving after using marijuana within two hours of driving?”

	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



Drug-Positive Drivers in Washington State (Average Prevalence Estimates Wave1 - Wave3)



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

Saving lives through research and education



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

May 2016



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Saving lives through research and education



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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Saving lives through research and education



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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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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A GUIDE FOR WHAT STATES CAN DO



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

<https://www.aaafoundation.org/impaired-driving-and-cannabis>

ROAD SIDE STRATEGIES



- Electronic DUI packet
- Electronic Search Warrants
- Forensic Phlebotomy
- Lakewood PD/Pierce County



WASHINGTON STATE
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) _____ DATE/TIME OF ARREST _____
 STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE _____
 DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER _____ COL. ENDORSED? (CHECK IF YES) STATE _____ COUNTY OF ARREST _____ CASE/CRATION NUMBER _____

BAC Readings - DataMaster 1st Sample _____ 2nd Sample _____ Refused Test _____
 BAC Readings - Draeger 1st Sample (R) _____ Blood Alcohol _____
 1st Sample (EC) _____ 2nd 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 his or her breath, or a test was administered and the results indicated that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.08 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's blood was 5.00 or more, if the person is age twenty-one or over, or that the alcohol concentration of the person's breath or blood was 0.02 or more, or the THC concentration of the person's 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 steps required to obtain a hearing, and understand that the notice of suspension, revocation, or denial of license will be mailed to the address of record on file with the Department of Licensing.

SIGNATURE OF DRIVER _____ DATE _____

Complete this box (ONLY if the arrested person was driving a commercial motor vehicle as defined in Chapter 48.25 RCW at the time of the incident).

Operating a Vehicle Requiring a Commercial Driver's License

There were reasonable grounds to believe that the driver was driving a commercial motor vehicle while having alcohol, marijuana, or any drug in his or her system or while under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, or any drug. The driver was informed that refusing the breath test would result in disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle under RCW 46.25.060. A breath test was administered and the result indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more OR the person refused the breath test OR a blood test was administered pursuant to a search warrant, a valid waiver of the warrant requirement, when exigent circumstances exist, or under any other authority of law AND the blood test indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more or any measurable amount of THC concentration.

VEHICLE MAKE _____ MODEL _____ LICENSE PLATE NUMBER _____ STATE _____ HAZARDOUS MATERIAL? YES NO

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 foregoing and the accompanying reports/copies of documents and the information contained therein are true, correct, and accurate. (RCW 9A.72.085.)

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY _____ OR NO. (if none) _____ OFFICER'S SIGNATURE _____ DATE SIGNED _____
 MAILING ADDRESS _____ INVITED NAME OF OFFICER _____ BADGE NUMBER _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ PLACE SIGNED (city & county name) _____ CONTACT PHONE NUMBER FOR HEARING (include area code) _____

OFFICER'S E-MAIL ADDRESS _____ Department of Licensing
 Driver Records
 SwornReports@DOL.WA.GOV
 Fax: (360) 570-7020

Number of pages _____

OFFICERS: Fax or e-mail complete report, test result document, and supplemental reports to: _____



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

TO ANY PEACE OFFICER IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

WHEREAS, upon the sworn complaint heretofore made and filed and/or the testimonial evidence given in the above-entitled Court and incorporated herein by this reference, it appears to the undersigned Judge of the above-entitled Court that there is probable cause to believe that, evidence of intoxicating liquor, marijuana, or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.540, in violation of the laws of 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

USE THIS PAGE AS COVER SHEET

CAMPAIGN MESSAGES USED IN WASHINGTON ABOUT YOUNG DRIVERS AND DRUGGED DRIVING:

Listen To Your Selfie – Remember What’s Important, Forget Marijuana

<http://listen2yourselfie.org/>

Start talking now

<http://www.starttalkingnow.org/>

Dr. Leslie Walker – Adolescent Substance Abuse
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hhVDf8MEiDA>

I’m Not Driving – TV ad

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=li6WPeTQPeA>

Drive High, Get A DUI - TV ads

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6wHqby9o6cl>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13DwO022CMk>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_qsZoS-wM0

Washington State Marijuana Laws

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R3POX6Ft9as>

<http://www.starttalkingnow.org/>

<http://www.gssac.org/>



Darrin T. Grondel
Director
Washington Traffic Safety
Commission
360-725-9899
dgrondel@wtsc.wa.gov



WASHINGTON
Traffic Safety
COMMISSION