

**Purpose and Priorities**

- ✓ To educate members of the committee on the current cannabis landscape at the federal and state levels.
- ✓ To determine the state of cannabis both now and in the future and examine how WSWA membership could be affected
- ✓ To develop a sound strategy for WSWA engagement in areas of cannabis regulation and decide where resources should be deployed to positively affect outcomes for the membership.
- ✓ To resolve questions related to model legislation, contingency positions, and overall levels of action.
- ✓ To provide committee members the opportunity to disseminate relevant cannabis information to the WSWA membership as a whole.

**Improve drug and polysubstance-impaired driving data collection**

- ✓ Require DOT to establish national minimum standards for toxicological investigations in motor vehicle crashes and drug-impaired driving cases.
- ✓ Lack of consistency in testing from one jurisdiction to another presents a major challenge in collecting robust data.
- ✓ DOT in consultation with experts in the field of forensic toxicology should collaborate and reach consensus on what should constitute minimum drug testing standards. State officials should be involved in this process and be strongly encouraged to adopt and implement the testing protocols. This will improve data collection at both the state and national level.
- ✓ Encourage law enforcement officers to test all impaired driving suspects for drugs as well as alcohol (Washington State is a good example).

**Increase funding for law enforcement training**

- ✓ This includes the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) and the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program.
- ✓ Other law enforcement training like phlebotomy programs can also streamline the warrant process and reduce refusal rates (refer to success of Arizona’s program).
- ✓ Establish zero tolerance laws for drivers under 21 who drive with drugs in their systems.
- ✓ Impairment plus inexperience increases youth crash risk relative to other age groups.
- ✓ This law establishes parity with zero tolerance laws for alcohol which have been highly effective in reducing the number of young drivers who operate a vehicle after consuming alcohol.

**Cannabis education – youth and adults**

- ✓ A preventive approach should be taken to educate youth about the risk associated with cannabis consumption and the public about the dangers and consequences of driving high.
- ✓ Examples of successful cannabis campaigns include those developed by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT): Drive High, Get A DUI and the Cannabis Conversation. These impaired driving campaigns have helped educate the public about cannabis impairment and promote using safe, alternative forms of transportation to avoid driving impaired. <https://www.codot.gov/safety/alcohol-and-impaired-driving/druggeddriving>