
SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Senator Nancy Skinner, Chair
2019 - 2020 Regular

Bill No: SB 283 **Hearing Date:** March 26, 2019
Author: Bates
Version: February 13, 2019
Urgency: No **Fiscal:** Yes
Consultant: MK

Subject: *Fatal Vehicular Accidents: Chemical Test Results*

HISTORY

Source: Orange County Sheriff's Department
Prior Legislation: None
Support: Alcoholic Justice; Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility
Opposition: None known

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to require coroners and medical examiners to test the body of a person killed in a motor vehicle accident for drugs as well as alcohol.

Existing law provides that the coroner, or the coroner's appointed deputy, on being notified of a death occurring while the deceased was driving or riding in a motor vehicle, or as a result of the deceased being struck by a motor vehicle, shall take blood and urine samples from the body of the deceased before it has been prepared for burial and make appropriate related chemical tests to determine the alcoholic contents, if any, of the body. The coroner may perform other chemical tests including, but not limited to, barbituric acid and amphetamine derivative as deemed appropriate. (Government Code § 27491.25 (a))

This bill provides that in addition to testing for alcohol the coroner or medical examiner shall test biological samples for drug screening and confirmatory tests for cannabinoids, opioids and cocaine.

Existing law provides that the detailed medical findings, resulting from those examinations that are conducted, shall either be reduced to writing or permanently preserved on recording discs or other similar recording media and shall include all positive and negative findings pertinent to the presence or absence of any alcoholic or other substance content. (Government Code § 27491.25 (b))

This bill provides that the findings shall include blood alcohol content and blood drug concentrations when available.

Existing law provides that the above shall not apply to the testing of deceased persons under the age of 15 years, unless the surrounding circumstances indicate the possibility of alcoholic, barbituric acid, and amphetamine derivative consumption, nor shall it apply when the death has occurred more than 24 hours after the accident. (Government Code § 27491.25 (c))

This bill provides instead that it does not apply to a deceased person under 15 years of age unless the circumstances indicate the possibility of alcohol or drug consumption.

This bill provides instead that it does not apply to a death that occurred more than 48 hours after the accident.

This bill provides that for purposes of this section, hospital antemortem samples, if available, shall be used in place of postmortem samples if the decedent was hospitalized prior to death.

Existing law provides that every coroner shall report monthly to CHP the death of any person during the preceding calendar month as a result of a motor vehicle accident and the circumstances of the accident.

This bill provides that the report shall include chemical test results, including blood alcohol content and blood drug concentrations when available.

COMMENTS

1. Need for This Bill

On average, California experiences nearly 3,000 deaths annually due to car accidents. Unfortunately, many of the drivers involved in these accidents are driving impaired due to alcohol and/or drug consumption. In 2017, 56% of fatally injured drivers in Orange County had at least one substance, drugs and/or alcohol, in their system.

Currently, local coroners and medical examiners are required to test deceased drivers and passengers for alcohol content, but not for drug content. With the legalization of recreational marijuana and the rise of opioid abuse, many new driving under the influence cases are due to drug use, not just alcohol use. For instance, Orange County experienced a 600% increase in driving under the influence of fentanyl cases from 2016 to 2017.

Some local governments like Orange and San Francisco counties have voluntarily begun testing for drug content after fatal collisions; however, many of these cases are going undetected statewide because there is no requirement to test for a driver's drug content after a fatal collision.

Without accurate data on the causes of fatal collisions across the state, the Legislature cannot make sound, evidence-based policies to address the primary causes of these collisions.

2. Coroner to Check for Drugs after Death in Auto Accident

Existing law requires the coroner to take blood and urine samples from a person killed in a vehicle accident to test for alcohol and to perform chemical tests for barbituric acid and amphetamine as deemed appropriate. The coroner shall also make a report monthly to CHP detailing any vehicle death that happened in the preceding month.

This bill clarifies that the above duties apply to the coroner or medical examiner. It further provides that along with blood, other appropriate biological samples shall be taken and they should be tested for cannabinoids, opioids and cocaine along with alcohol. The report to CHP shall include any findings regarding alcohol or drugs.

The bill also clarifies that it shall not apply to a person under the age of 15 unless there is reason to suspect alcohol or drug use. It also extends the provision that says it does not apply when the death occurs 24 hours after an accident to 48 hours after the accident.

3. Argument in Support

In support Advancing Alcohol Responsibility states:

While not a new issue, drug-impaired driving has come into greater focus in recent years due to the increasing number of states that have legalized cannabis, including California, and the spread of the opioid and heroin epidemic. It is imperative that states collect accurate data on the causes of fatal collisions to inform evidence-based policies. **Senate Bill 283 will allow California to better quantify the magnitude of the drug and polysubstance-impaired driving problem by requiring drug testing after fatal collisions, in addition to alcohol testing.** The bill will also require testing in cases of death that occur within 48 hours of the collision, as opposed to 24 hours, which will provide further data on fatalities. SB 283 will significantly improve impaired driving data collection and analyses and can serve as a model for other states. **Responsibility.org strongly supports SB 283 and we urge all legislators to vote in favor of this legislation.**

The true magnitude and characteristics of the drug-impaired driving problem are not known due to significant data limitations due to a lack of consistent testing. However, the statistics that are available reveal that this issue is in need of urgent attention. In 2016, the most recent year for which data are available, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) found that drugs were present in 43.6% of fatally-injured drivers with a known drug test result.

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