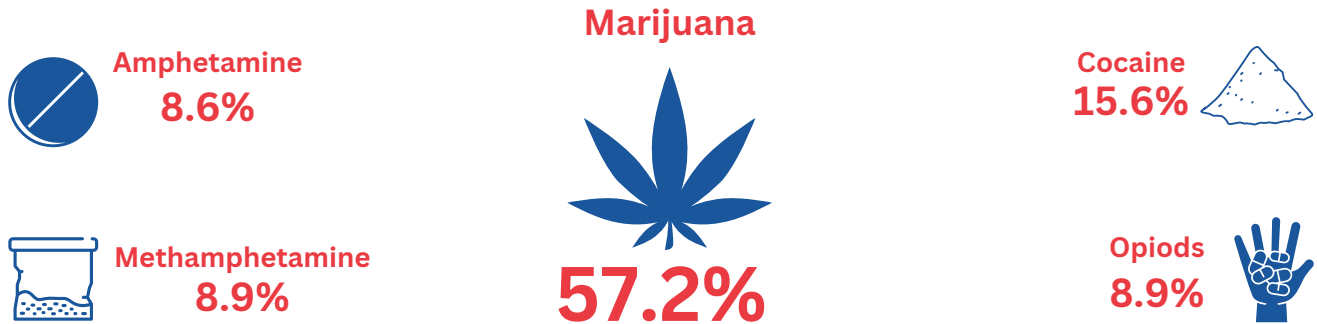


Drugs and Alcohol

Trucking maintains a stringent policy toward drugs and alcohol, even as various U.S. states and Canada legalize marijuana. Any drug use by professional truck drivers or others in safety-sensitive functions poses a grave threat to innocent motorists on our nation's roadways.

Studies have shown that Marijuana is the leading drug that has shown positive while drug testing drivers.



“Drug and Alcohol Clearinghouse (DACH) Data confirms that most [drivers] have not completed the return-to-work process and instead opted to remain outside of the interstate trucking industry.” - ATRI : Impacts of Marijuana Legalization on the Trucking Industry

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration states that about

32%

of all traffic crash fatalities in the United States involve drunk drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher.



A 2022 study found that the “legalization of the recreational use of marijuana and the subsequent onset of retail sales in five states was on average associated with a **5.8%** increase in injury crash rates and a **4.1%** increase in fatal crash rates.”

“Changes in Traffic Crash Rates After Legalization of Marijuana: Results by Crash Severity,” Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs 83, no. 4 (2022)



Hair Testing

The Trucking industry continues to wait on employing hair testing as an alternative measure regardless of the fact that the FAST Act, passed in 2015, required FMCSA/HHS to allow for hair testing as an alternative measure.

TCA supports permitting hair testing as an alternative to urine or oral fluid testing for the following reasons:

- **Hair testing is the most effective method of drug testing for pre-employment screenings.**
- **This method of testing is less invasive and harder to cheat compared to urine testing.**
- **Concerns over racial bias in hair testing results have been disproven by studies showing any differences are not significantly different.**

In a study conducted by the Trucking Alliance and the University of Central Arkansas, 88,021 licensed truck drivers who applied for jobs at seven trucking companies took both a urinalysis and a hair drug test. It was found that:



The University of Central Arkansas found that of the 936,872 pre-employment urine and hair drug screens, hair testing uncovered:

