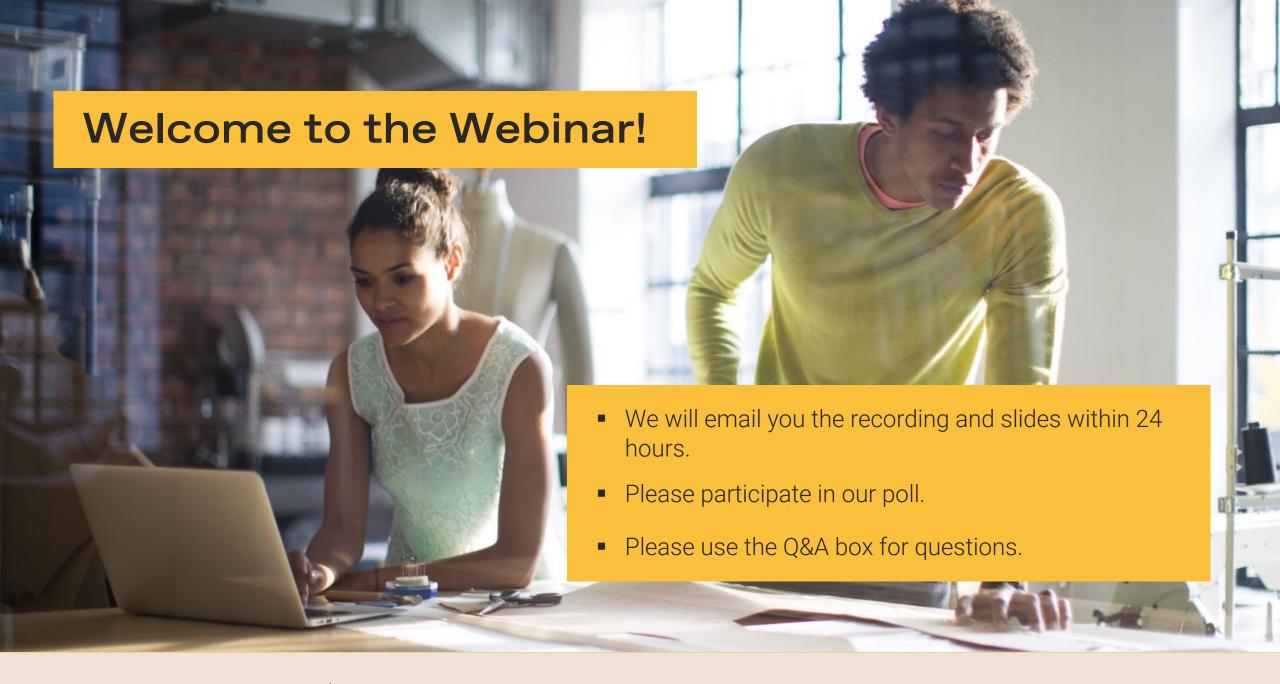
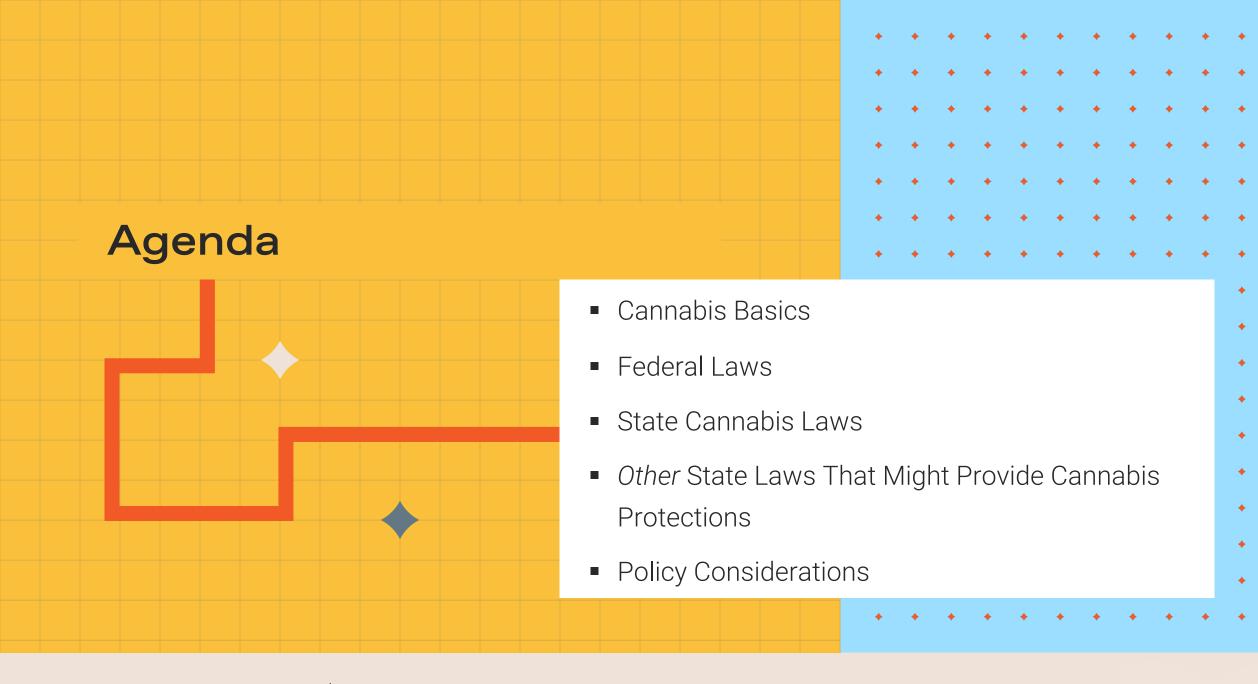
Cannabis and the Workplace

Presented by Megan L., JD









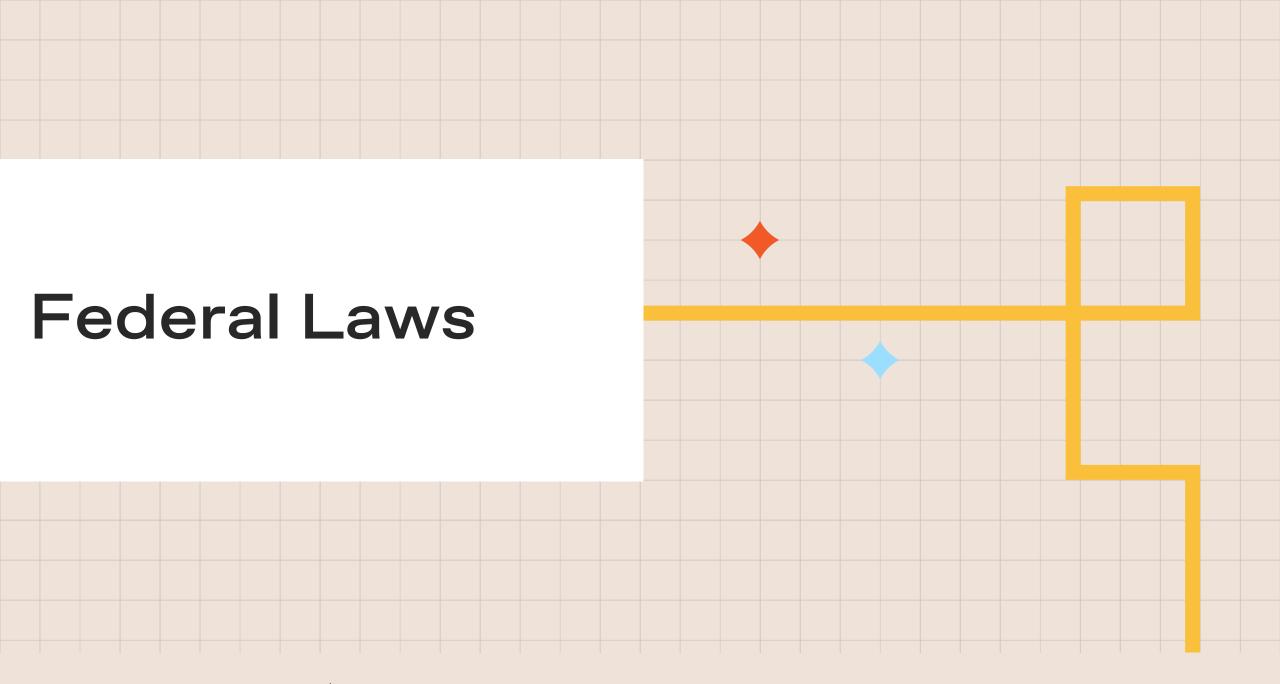






CBD

(non-psychoactive, mostly for medicinal use)



Controlled Substances Act

- Schedule I
 - Most restrictive = high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use
 - Cannabis, heroin, LSD, ecstasy
- Schedule V
 - CBD oils < 0.1% THC and approved by the FDA, Robitussin



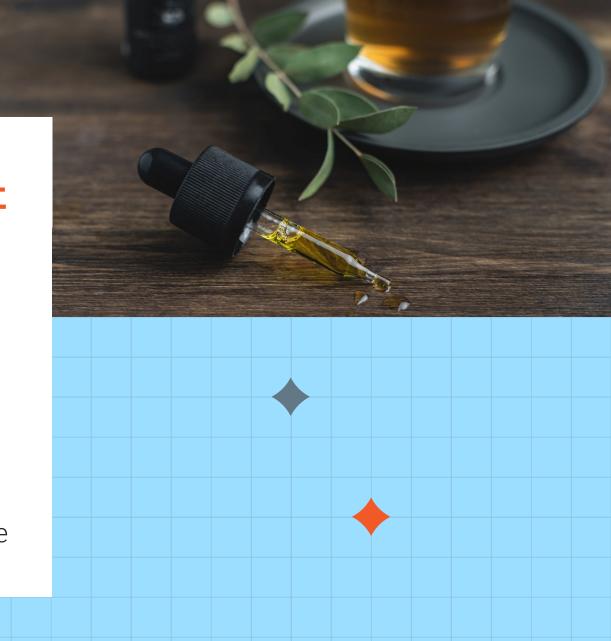




- Failing drug test =
 - Remove employee from safety-sensitive functions
 - Employee cannot perform safety-sensitive functions until they meet certain conditions
- Does not require termination if an employee tests positive

Drug Free Workplace Act

- Generally applies to federal contractors and federal grant recipients
- Good faith effort to provide drug-free workplaces
- Specific requirements, e.g., reporting drug convictions
 - Does not require testing
 - Does not require termination if an employee tests positive

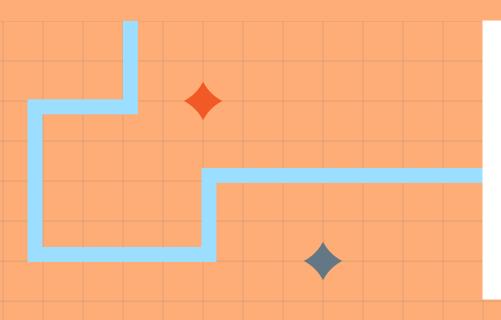


Americans with Disabilities Act

- Prohibits discrimination against applicants and employees who have disabilities
- Generally requires reasonable accommodations
- Does not protect the current use of illegal drugs
- Does protect the current use of legal drugs, likely including CBD







- Applies to employers with 15 or more employees
- Generally requires reasonable accommodations for religious beliefs
- Possible argument for religious accommodations for cannabis

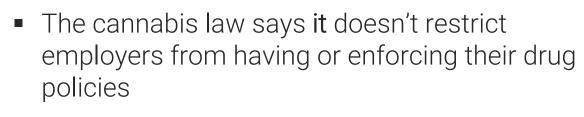


Cannabis Law Protects Off-Duty Cannabis Use



- Cannabis law prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of cannabis
- Usually for medical cannabis, but increasingly for recreational cannabis
- Often exceptions for on-duty impairment, if the employer would lose a federal contract or violate a federal law



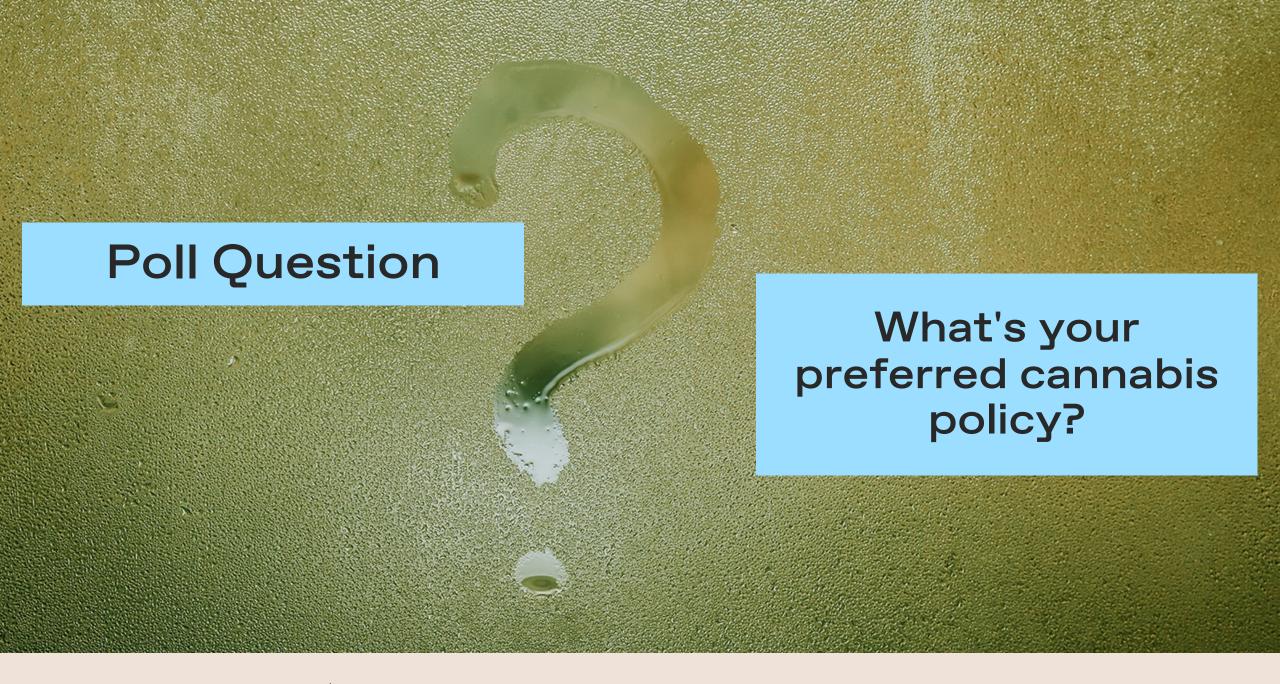


- The cannabis law says it doesn't require employers to accommodate use
- But wait! Other laws might apply that have employment protections

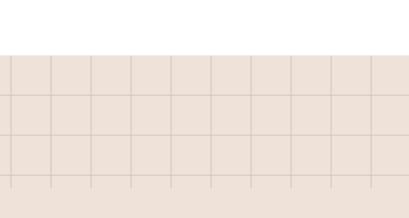
Cannabis Law Doesn't Address Employment

- Cannabis is legal, but the law doesn't address employment issues
- Employees don't have employment protections under these types of laws
- But wait! Other laws might apply that have employment protections





Other State Laws That Might Provide Cannabis Protections



Drug Testing

- Some states have drug testing laws that restrict an employer's options
- Circumstances when testing is allowed (reasonable suspicion, random)
- Type of testing allowed or not (urine, hair, saliva)
- Obligation to offer rehab if an employee fails a test



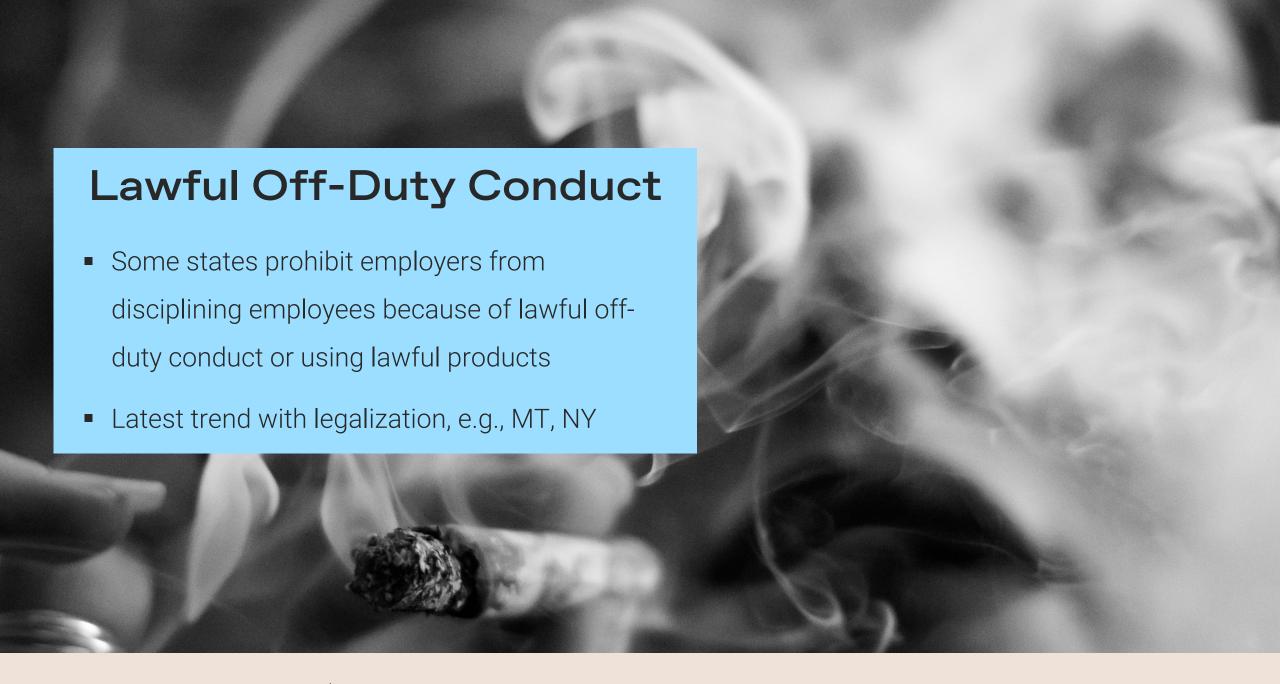
Disability Discrimination

 State disability discrimination laws generally require employers to accommodate employees with disabilities

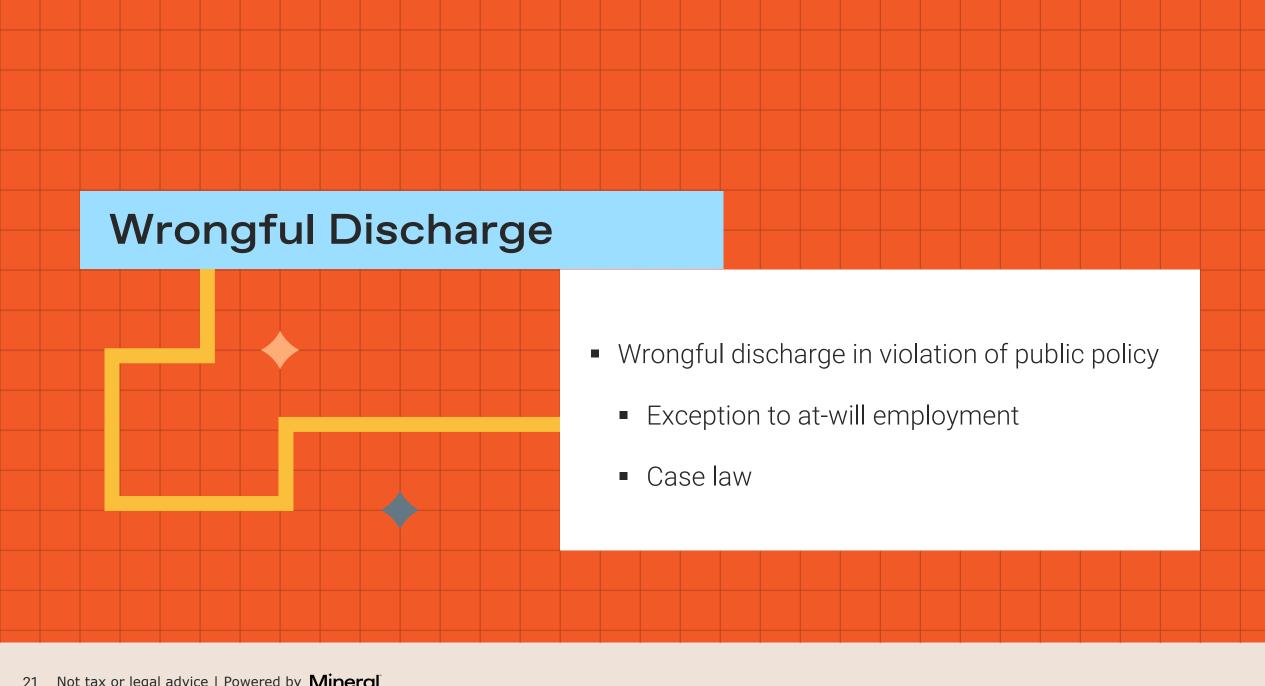
 If an employee qualifies as a patient for medical cannabis, they probably have a disability

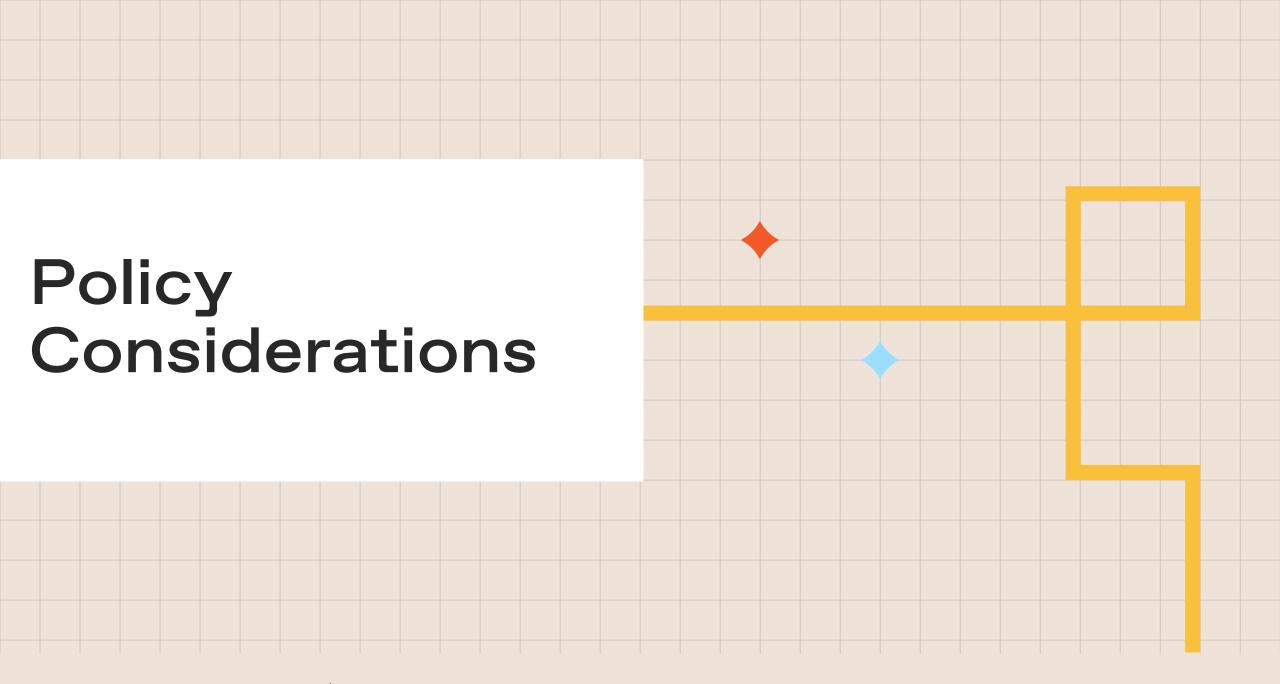
• Examples: Massachusetts, New Hampshire



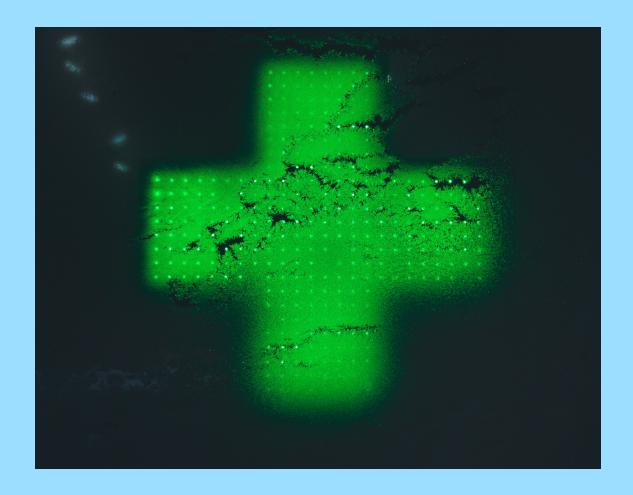






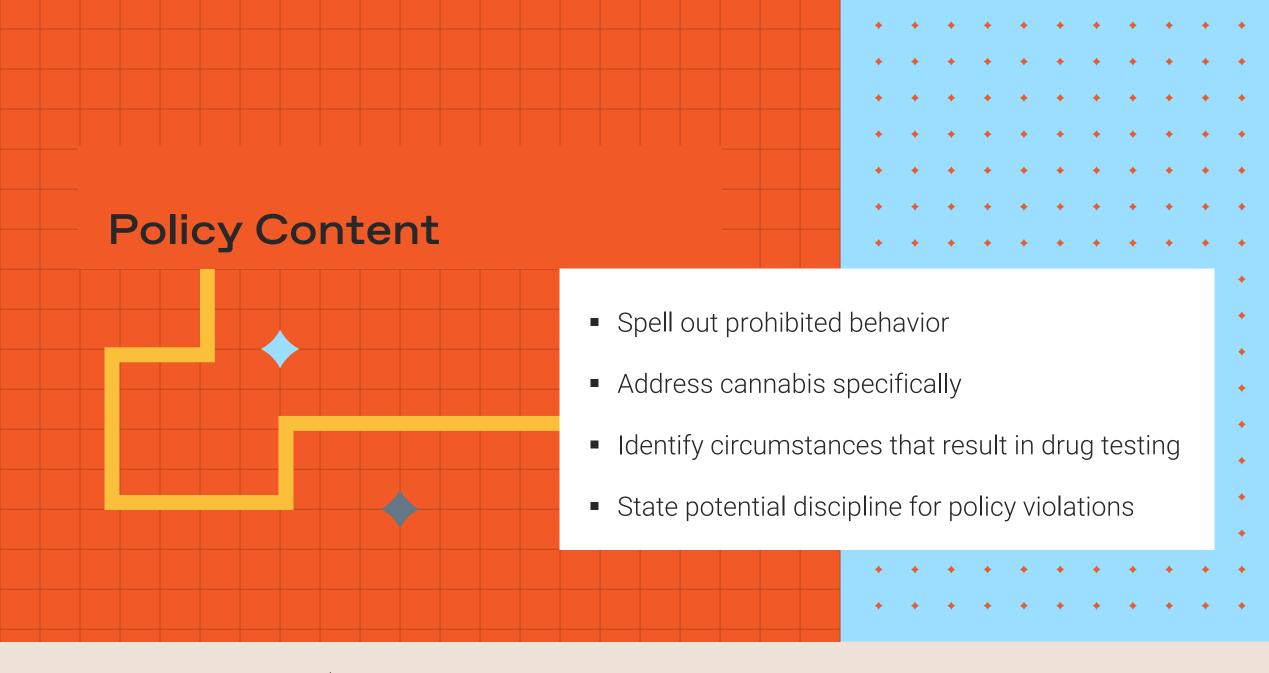


Compliance Framework



- Cannabis law
 - Exceptions to protections?
- Drug testing law (state, DOT)
- Disability discrimination law (state)
- Lawful off-duty conduct law (state)
- Religious discrimination law (federal, state)
- Wrongful discharge (state)





Policy Implementation

- Train managers
- Communicate to employees
- Ensure non-discriminatory application



