Drug Testing Employees in the Era of Medical Cannabis

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Before Creating Drug Policies, Consider Purpose and Relevant Laws

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Why Should You Establish Drug and Alcohol Policies?

- Drug and alcohol use costs America more than \$400 billion each year
- Drugs are implicated in 40% of all workplace accidents
- Drug testing implicates employees' right to privacy
- Policy is necessary to take
 effective action notice is key



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Before Creating Drug Policies, Consider These Laws:

- Department of Transportation (DOT) and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) requirements
- Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988
- OSHA Regulations
- EEOC guidance
- ADA
- FCRA
- State-specific laws, court decisions and administrative sources

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Cannabis and Drug Testing

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Medical Cannabis Is Legal Now, Right?

- Cannabis is still illegal under federal law Schedule 1 drug
- General Trends in State Cannabis laws
 - Making cannabis use legal in some form
 - Prohibiting smoking and edibles
 - Adding PTSD and chronic pain as qualifying conditions
 - Providing explicit employee protections and/or requirement of accommodation of use
- State medical cannabis laws are constantly changing and are inconsistent from state to state

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Medical Cannabis Is Legal Now, Right?

- Protections Vary Too:
 - No adverse employment actions based on participation in medical cannabis program (patients/caregivers)
 - Positive drug test cannot automatically be grounds for refusal to hire or other adverse actions
 - Explicit disability accommodation language
 - Prove impairment before taking adverse employment action

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Medical Cannabis Is Legal Now, Right?

- Some Comfort for Employers
 - No state requires employers to accommodate on-duty use of cannabis
 - No state prohibits action if employee is working under the influence of cannabis
 - No state prohibits testing of or adverse action against employees who must be tested under federal or state law (most explicitly carve-out protections for employers in these circumstances)



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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis

- Recreational use legalized in eight states plus D.C.
- 30 states and D.C. have enacted comprehensive medical cannabis programs
- 17 additional states allow for the use of low-tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC") and CBD only products
- About a dozen state statutes provide explicit employment protections
- Most state statutes only decriminalize cannabis use

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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis

- CBD and THC Products
 - Cannabidiol (CBD)
 - Non-euphoric, very few psychoactive symptoms
 - Documented positive effects on epilepsy and other seizure disorders, inflammation, PTSD and anxiety, Crohn's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis
 - Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)
 - Results in euphoria and other common symptoms associated with cannabis
 - CBD and THC come in multiple products and forms, including varying balances of CBD and THC

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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis – No Employment-Related Protections

- Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Washington
- Statute clearly provides no protections
- Statute explicitly states employers can prohibit any kind of cannabis use
- Statute is ambiguous or silent, and state courts or administrative agencies have found there are no employee protections

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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis – No Employment-Related Protections

- Montana Johnson v. Columbia Falls Aluminum Co. (2009)
 - · State medical cannabis law only decriminalized use
 - State law cannot be construed to require employers "to accommodate the medical use of marijuana in any workplace."
- Oregon Emerald Steel Fabricators, Inc. v. Bureau of Labor & Indus. (2010)
 - Oregon's medical cannabis statute was preempted by Controlled Substances
 Act
 - Protections of state disability discrimination law do not apply to employees "engaging in the illegal use of drugs if the employer takes action based on that conduct."

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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis – No Employment-Related Protections

- Washington Roe v. TeleTech Customer Care Mgmt. (2011)
 - Medical cannabis law did not require employer to accommodate employee's off-site use
 - "Nothing in [cannabis law] requires any accommodation of any medical marijuana use in any place of employment."



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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis – No Employment-Related Protections

- Colorado Brandon Coats v. Dish Network LLC (2015)
 - "Lawful" off-duty activity statute did not prevent termination of employee for positive cannabis test – must be lawful under both federal and state law
- California Shepard v. Kohl's Dep't Stores (2016)
 - Employee may be terminated for cannabis use, regardless of state law permitting medical cannabis see Ross v. Ragingwire Technologies
 - No need to consider whether use is reasonable accommodation
 - <u>However</u>, where company policy stated nondiscrimination for medical cannabis use, termination could be breach of implied contract; statement of reason for termination could also be defamation

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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis – Unclear Whether Employment-Related Protections Exist

- Unclear in some states whether protections for medical cannabis users exist
 - E.g., Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Dakota
 - Statutes provide for medical use of cannabis, and language is ambiguous regarding protections
- States are constantly shifting position on protections
 - But note: states are shifting in only one direction more protections

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State Laws Legalizing Cannabis – Employment-Related Protections Exist

- Also clear that protections already exist in some states
 - Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia
 - Statute includes explicit protections for individuals (only for medical cannabis, not recreational)
 - OR court decisions have found protections exist



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Court Decisions Establishing Employment-Related Protections

- Michigan EEOC v. Pines of Clarkston, Inc. (April 29, 2015)
 - Positive cannabis test not a shield for employer's decision to terminate employee who used it to treat epilepsy
 - Court found employee had been terminated as a result of her disability test did not preclude her claim for discrimination
 - Unclear if case will result in additional protections for medical cannabis users

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Court Decisions Establishing Employment-Related Protections

- Rhode Island Callahan v. Darlington Fabrics Corp. (May 23, 2017)
 - Employer could not refuse to hire a medical cannabis cardholder, even if the employee would fail drug test
 - Statute precludes employers from refusing to employ a person "solely because of his status as a [medical cannabis] cardholder"
 - Employee also made out discrimination claim "those people with disabilities best treated" by cannabis were at a disadvantage under current policy

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Court Decisions Establishing Employment-Related Protections

- Connecticut Noffsinger v. SSC Niantic Operating Co. LLC (August 8, 2017)
 - Federal law does not preempt state law protecting employees who are "qualified patients for medical marijuana use"
 - Controlled Substances Act does not prohibit employers from hiring cannabis users (just allowing use on the job)
 - ADA does not require accommodation of cannabis on the job, but says nothing of off-duty use
 - Court implied private cause of action based on medical cannabis law's antidiscrimination provision

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Court Decisions Establishing Employment-Related Protections

- Massachusetts Barbuto v. Advantage Sales and Marketing, LLC (July 17, 2017)
 - Existence of drug policy prohibiting use does not preclude employer's duty to engage in the interactive process
 - · Cannot rely on federal illegality of cannabis as basis for termination



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Court Decisions Establishing Employment-Related Protections

- Massachusetts Barbuto v. Advantage Sales and Marketing, LLC (July 17, 2017)
 - Court relied on statute: (1) patients may not be denied "any right or privilege" on the basis of medical cannabis use; and (2) act does not require "accommodation of any on-site medical use of marijuana in any place of employment."
 - Court held this implicitly recognizes that off-site medical use of cannabis might be permissible accommodation.

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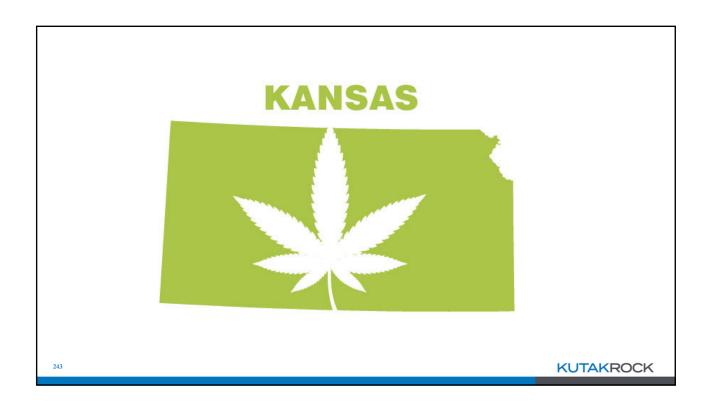
Court Decisions Establishing Employment-Related Protections

- Barbuto v. Advantage Sales and Marketing, LLC is highly significant
- Many states' laws include statement that "<a href="employer has no obligation to accommodate" cannabis "on duty" and/or "in the workplace"
- This language has been construed by courts (Montana, Washington) to mean "no duty to accommodate" at all
- However, Barbuto court held the same language meant that accommodation of off-duty use may be required

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Legalization of Cannabis Products in Kansas

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Legalization of Cannabis Products in Kansas?

- Still one of the most restrictive states in the nation
- Recreational use ILLEGAL
- Medical use ILLEGAL
- May 2018 state legalized CBD, so long as it contains 0% THC
- Hemp legalized for research purposes

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Legalization of Cannabis Products in Missouri?

- Partially decriminalized possession of less than 10 grams not criminal (up to 35 grams not criminal in Kansas City)
- CBD oil legal to treat persistent seizures
- November 2018 medical cannabis legalized
 - Patients may grow up to six plants and purchase limited amounts per month
 - May be used to treat any "chronic, debilitating or other medical condition" or any terminal illness

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Creating a Policy Encompassing Medical Cannabis Testing

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Before Drafting a Medical Cannabis Policy, Consider:

- Risks of Impaired Employees Versus Risks of Drug Testing?
 - More than 20% of American adults use cannabis strict prohibition may result in loss of talent
 - Legal off-duty use may result in a positive test but is employee actually impaired?
- Requirements of state laws for all states in which you have employees?
- Accommodation feasible for some or all positions?
- Do you want to accommodate medical cannabis?

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Drafting a Medical Cannabis Policy

- Include reasons for policy
- Specify covered substances
- Define all important terms
- Clear policy statement expressing prohibitions
- Explicit statement of how cannabis will be handled
 - No Tolerance Policy
 - Safety Sensitive Policy
 - Relaxed Policy

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Drafting a Medical Cannabis Policy

- Specify testing procedures
 - Who is subject to testing and under what circumstances
 - Do not ask questions/require test/take adverse actions simply because you learned of medical cannabis use – rely on objective evidence of danger or inability to perform duties
 - · How testing will be administered
 - Urine, blood, hair, oral fluid?
 - Provide reasonable accommodation if employee cannot comply with standard testing procedures i.e., end-stage kidney diseases, etc.

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Drafting a Medical Cannabis Policy

- Consequences of positive results
- Include potential for accommodation of cannabis use (if required under state law or desired)
 - Either explicit or avoid absolute prohibitions
 - Notify employees they should provide notice of medical cannabis/controlled substance use **prior** to testing
 - If employee is a verified user, employer should engage in interactive process for off-duty use

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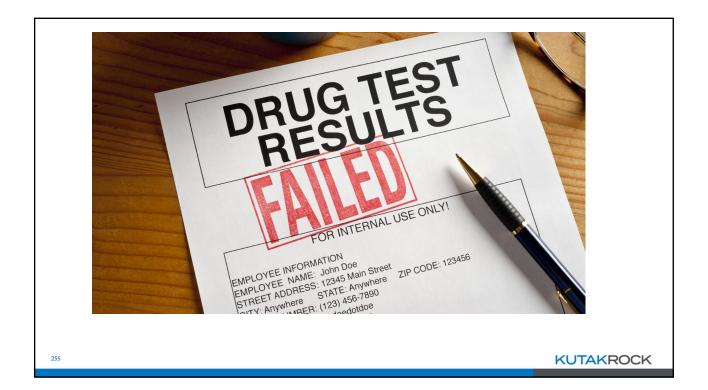
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Applying Your Medical Cannabis Policy

- Maintain confidentiality
- Enforce consistently
- Train supervisors to elevate requests for accommodation (of medical cannabis use or otherwise)
 - May be prudent to seek legal counsel upon request for medical cannabis as an accommodation, even if not explicitly permitted in state

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DOT Testing and Cannabis



DOT Testing and Cannabis

- DOT designates employees who are subject to DOT drug and alcohol testing to ensure safety of workers and traveling public
- Relevant employees subject to testing in the following situations: preemployment, reasonable suspicion, random, return-to-duty, follow-up and post-accident
- DOT testing screens for cannabis or THC, cocaine, amphetamines, opiates and PCP (the Big Five)

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DOT Testing and Cannabis

- DOT on Cannabis A Hard "NO"
 - 2015 Statement: DOT "does not authorize the use of Schedule 1 drugs, including marijuana, for any reason."
 - This includes both explanation of recreational use off-duty, and employee's proffer of valid medical cannabis prescription or card.
 - Safety-sensitive employees are not permitted to have cannabis in their systems at any time, even if sober/unimpaired.

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