

The Legalization of Marijuana in Massachusetts:

Implications for Employers

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Medical Marijuana

The background of the slide features a close-up, slightly blurred photograph of several glass jars filled with dried cannabis buds. The buds are green with prominent orange-brown trichomes. The jars are stacked or placed close together, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the marijuana.

- ▶ Legalized in MA by ballot initiative in 2012.
- ▶ The law prohibits state prosecution for lawful use, and provides a means of access to the drug.
 - Prescriptions are available only to qualifying patients from a certifying physician.

Medical Marijuana

The Basics

- In Massachusetts, a patient must:
 - ✓ Be at least 18 years old (with a limited exception); and
 - ✓ Have been diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition by a certifying physician.
- Examples include cancer, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, Parkinson's and MS.



Medical Marijuana

The Basics

- BUT - *Any* condition can be certified as “**debilitating**” under the law if it causes symptoms like pain, weakness or nausea and has progressed to the point where “**one or more of a patient’s major life activities is substantially limited.**”
- “*Wait just a minute!* That language sure looks familiar...”



Are users “disabled”?

- ▶ Yes, odds are that a patient who is lawfully using medical marijuana has a “physical or mental impairment” that would qualify as a “disability” under the ADA and similar state laws.
- ▶ “Does that mean I have to accommodate the use of medical marijuana in my workplace?”



Do I have to accommodate?

- ▶ The MA medical marijuana law specifically states that it does not require “any accommodation of any on-site medical use of marijuana in any place of employment.”
- ▶ Can clearly prohibit on-site use
- ▶ What about off-site use?



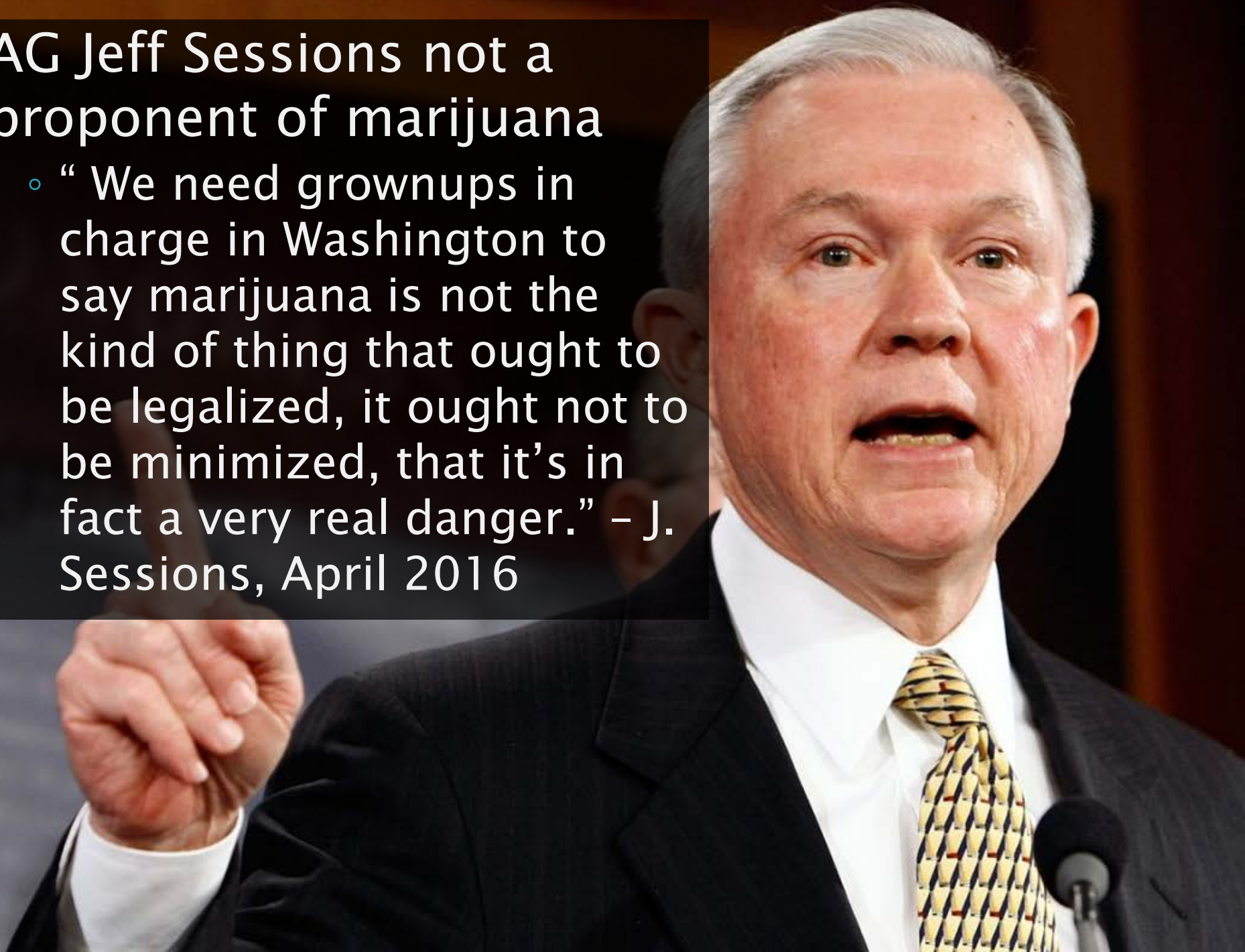
Under Federal Law...

- ▶ Marijuana remains an illegal drug
 - Marijuana is Schedule I drug
 - Same as heroin
 - The cultivation, manufacture, sale, and distribution are crimes
- ▶ In 2009, former Attorney General Holder reassured people that the feds would not prosecute (DOJ Memo 10/19/09)



AG Jeff Sessions not a proponent of marijuana

- “We need grownups in charge in Washington to say marijuana is not the kind of thing that ought to be legalized, it ought not to be minimized, that it’s in fact a very real danger.” – J. Sessions, April 2016



Medical Marijuana

Barbuto v. Advantage Sales

- Cristina Barbuto uses medical marijuana to treat Crohn's disease.
- She disclosed that fact to Advantage prior to her pre-employment drug test.
- Advantage terminated her when her test result came back positive for marijuana.
- She sued, alleging failure to accommodate under Chapter 151B, among other claims.



Medical Marijuana

Barbuto v. Advantage Sales

- The Court dismissed the claim:
 - “A reading of the [medical marijuana law] and its implementing regulations supports a finding that it does not require an employer to accommodate an employee’s use of marijuana to treat a medical condition.”
 - “Similarly, there is no support for finding that G.L. c. 151B requires an employer to accommodate an employee’s use of medical marijuana.”



Medical Marijuana

Barbuto v. Advantage Sales

- The Court relied on the facts that marijuana remains illegal under federal law and the medical marijuana statute does not require employers to violate federal law.
- The Court also dismissed Barbuto's claims for a violation of the medical marijuana statute and for wrongful discharge



Medical Marijuana

But what about state law?

- ▶ This means that, unless the legislature takes additional action, the issue will be decided by the courts.
- ▶ Every court that has considered the issue so far has said no accommodation was required . . .
- ▶ . . . including a state court in MA.



So what's the bottom line?

- ▶ The Barbuto case is the only authority on this issue so far, so MA employers should feel comfortable refusing to accommodate medical marijuana use by employees.
- ▶ Practically speaking, this means that Mass. employers can discipline or terminate employees who fail a lawful drug test.

BUT



Barbuto v. Advantage Sales

► Caution:

- Case has been appealed, expect decision from state's highest court this spring/summer
- MCAD filed brief supporting Barbuto's position
 - MCAD: Employer should have engaged in the interactive process to determine whether off-site use would impact ability to do the job
 - Employer is not being asked to tolerate illegal behavior



Recreational Use of Marijuana

- ▶ Approved by voters in Nov. 2016 election
 - Approx. 54% approval
- ▶ Legalized possession and use of limited amounts for persons over 21
- ▶ “Grand Opening” of dispensaries expected to be 1/1/18
 - Delayed by Governor for 6 months
 - Residents can grow and possess now

Recreational Use of Marijuana

- ▶ Impact on employers:
 - Law specifically states employers not required to permit use
 - Law does not affect right of employers to enact and enforce workplace policies prohibiting employee use
- ▶ Employers can still:
 - Prohibit use and/or possession at work
 - Implement pre-employment testing policies
 - Discipline/terminate for being under the influence
 - *But remember, if employee is using for medicinal reasons, could be some risk in refusing to accommodate disability*

Implications for Unemployment

Rule Violation

- ▶ Doesn't a positive test violate a drug-free workplace policy, regardless of present impairment?
- ▶ Isn't that a rule violation?
- ▶ *It depends...*



The employer must prove the following:

- The rule or policy existed;
- It was effectively communicated to employees;
- It was reasonable;
- It was uniformly enforced;
- The claimant knowingly violated it; and
- The violation was not the result of the employee's incompetence.



Implications for Unemployment

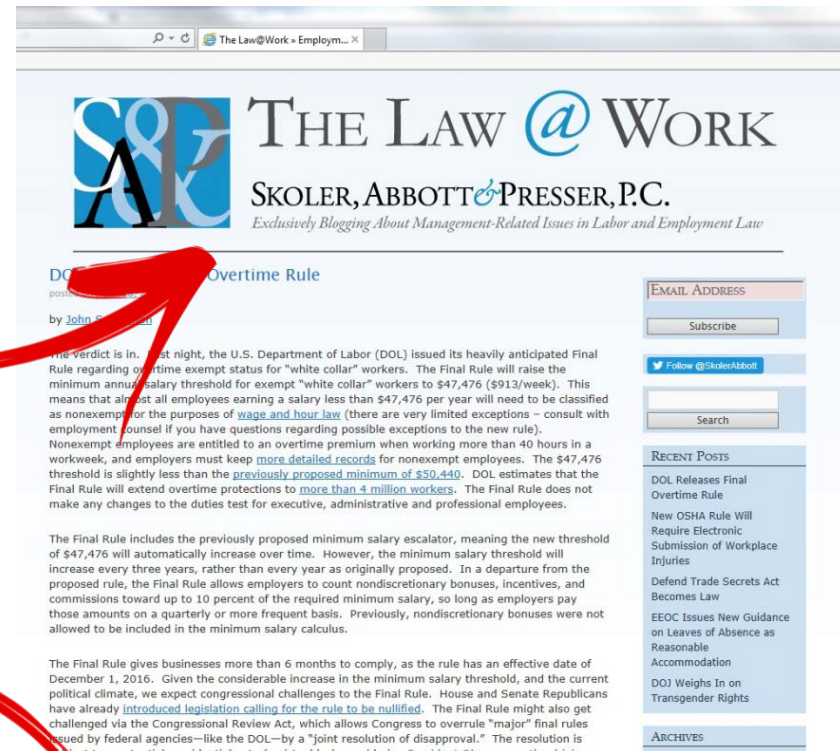
Rule Violation

- ▶ Considerations specific to testing:
 - Was the test within the scope of the policy?
 - Was the employer consistent in terms of the outcome for a positive test result?
 - Was the test administered in accordance with federal testing standards?
- ▶ Also, recent Board decisions have required on-the-job impairment even under the rule violation prong.



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