







prohibited



Fire apparatusPersonal vehicle









Employee Rights

- Many, employers in New York State are now prohibited from taking adverse action or otherwise discriminating against applicants and employees based on their lawful recreational marijuana use.
- Most notably for employers, the MRTA amends NYS Labor Law Section 201-d, often referred to as the legal activities law, to prohibit an employer from refusing to hire, employ, or license; to discharge from employment; or otherwise discriminate against an individual because he/she uses cannabis lawfully outside of work hours, off the employer's premises and without use of the employer's equipment or other property.







Employer Responsibilities

 the employee is impaired by the use of cannabis, meaning the employee manifests specific articulable (capable of being expressed or justified) symptoms while working that decrease or lessen the employee's performance of the duties or tasks of the employee's job position, or such specific articulable symptoms interfere with an employer's obligation to provide a safe and healthy workplace, free from recognized hazards, as required by state and federal occupational safety and health law;

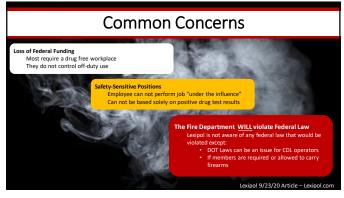




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Local Opt-Out

Cities, towns, and villages can opt-out of allowing adult-use cannabis retail dispensaries or on-site consumption licenses from locating within their jurisdictions; however, municipalities cannot optout of adult-use legalization. Possession and use of cannabis by adults 21 years of age or older is legal in New York State.



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What Do We Do Now?

Current policies most likely do not cover situation:

Stay on top of laws and update

• Work with your local legal counsel

Monitor case development

- Train your members on impairment
- Build a FIT FOR DUTY program

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Reasonable Suspicion Testing – Fit For Duty

Have a solid policy that prohibits employees from being on duty while impaired

When and if employees will be tested

- Who the policy applies to
- What is the test procedure
- What constitutes refusal to test
- The consequences of refusing to test
 Implied Consent

Reasonable Suspicion Testing

Always have a witness
Document any:

Physical signs
Surred speech
Bloodshot eyes
Diated pupils
tack of coordination

Behavioral signs

Problems with prompt attendance

Psychological signs

Erratic mood swings
Lack of focus

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Take Action

• Fit For Duty

- In a safety sensitive situation remove person immediately
 - Meet with employee face to face and explain concerns
 - If testing is warranted have them tested is legal
 - Provide transportation home or to safe place
 - Or Refer to Medical Evaluation

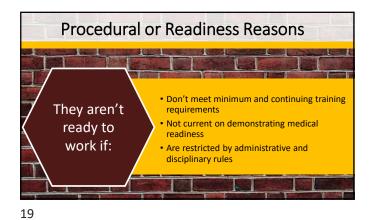


THE PARTY

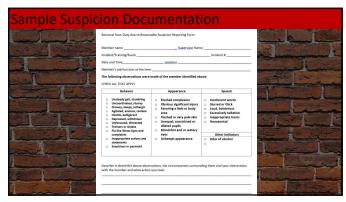
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Train Your Members

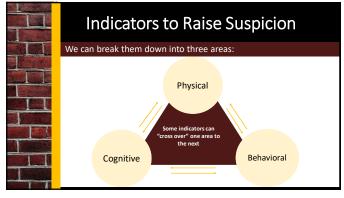
- What are the risks of doing the job impaired?
 - Injury of death
 - Harm to others
- Loss of coverage or benefits
- Loss of leadership and colleague trust
 - Are you fit for duty
 - Can you be trusted
- Loss of public trust
 - Social media posts
 - Wearing department swag



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Behavioral Indicators

Deviations from "normal" behavior for the employee/member

- Manic behavior
- Rapid changes in mood
- Aggressive and anti-social behaviors or fellow members or public
- Depressed, sullen and withdrawn
- Paranoid



What to Do

When you suspect a member isn't ready to work:

- Safely remove them from duty
- Notify a supervisor
- Gather information from witnesses
- $\hfill\square$ Allow another supervisor to interview the subject and witnesses
- Make a final decision
- Document the findings
- □ Assure the member is safe and is given resources to return



DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES

As soon as applicable, a second qualified supervisor evaluates the member

- Second supervisor may also interview witnesses
- Determines if Reasonable suspicion exists or not
- Communicates disagreement with first and they come to conclusion
- Chief Officer or Incident commander has final call, in case of disagreement
- If unfounded, member returns to service

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