By Senator Berman

	31-00557A-20 2020962
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to medical marijuana employee
3	protection; creating ss. 112.219 and 448.111, F.S.;
4	providing definitions; prohibiting an employer from
5	taking adverse personnel action against an employee or
6	job applicant who is a qualified patient using medical
7	marijuana; providing exceptions; requiring an employer
8	to provide written notice to an employee or job
9	applicant who tests positive for marijuana of his or
10	her right to explain the positive test result;
11	providing procedures when an employee or job applicant
12	tests positive for marijuana; providing a cause of
13	action and damages; providing construction; providing
14	an effective date.
15	
16	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
17	
18	Section 1. Section 112.219, Florida Statutes, is created to
19	read:
20	112.219 Medical Marijuana Public Employee Protection Act
21	(1) As used in this section, the term:
22	(a) "Adverse personnel action" means the refusal to hire or
23	employ a qualified patient; the discharge, suspension, transfer,
24	or demotion of a qualified patient; the mandatory retirement of
25	a qualified patient; or the discrimination of a qualified
26	patient with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or
27	privileges of employment.
28	(b) "Employee" has the same meaning as in s. 112.0455.
29	(c) "Employer" means a state, regional, county, local, or

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30	municipal government entity, whether executive, judicial, or
31	legislative; an official, officer, department, division, bureau,
32	commission, authority, or political subdivision therein; or a
33	public school, community college, or state university that
34	employs individuals for salary, wages, or other remuneration.
35	(d) "Job applicant" has the same meaning as in s. 112.0455.
36	(e) "Law enforcement agency" has the same meaning as in s.
37	908.102.
38	(f) "Physician certification" has the same meaning as in s.
39	381.986.
40	(g) "Qualified patient" has the same meaning as in s.
41	381.986.
42	(h) "Safety-sensitive" means tasks or duties of a job which
43	the employer reasonably believes could affect the safety and
44	health of the employee performing the tasks or duties or other
45	persons, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
46	1. The handling, packaging, processing, storage, disposal,
47	or transport of hazardous materials.
48	2. The operation of a motor vehicle, equipment, machinery,
49	or power tools.
50	3. The repair, maintenance, or monitoring of any equipment,
51	machinery, or manufacturing process, the malfunction or
52	disruption of which could result in injury or property damage.
53	4. The performance of firefighting duties.
54	5. The operation, maintenance, or oversight of critical
55	services and infrastructure, including, but not limited to,
56	electric, gas, and water utilities or power generation or
57	distribution.
58	6. The extraction, compression, processing, manufacturing,
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59	handling, packaging, storage, disposal, treatment, or transport
60	of potentially volatile, flammable, combustible materials,
61	elements, chemicals, or any other highly regulated component.
62	7. The dispensing of pharmaceuticals.
63	8. The carrying of a firearm.
64	9. The direct care of a patient or child.
65	(i) "Undue hardship" means an action requiring significant
66	difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the following
67	factors:
68	1. The nature, cost, and duration of the accommodation.
69	2. The overall financial resources of the employer.
70	3. The overall size of the business of the employer with
71	respect to the number of employees and the number, type, and
72	location of the employer's facilities.
73	4. The effect on expenses and resources or any other
74	impacts of such accommodation upon the operation of the
75	employer.
76	(2) An employer may not take adverse personnel action
77	against an employee or job applicant who is a qualified patient
78	using medical marijuana consistent with s. 381.986, unless the
79	position held by the employee or sought by the job applicant is
80	one involving safety-sensitive job duties. However, an employer
81	may take appropriate adverse personnel action against any
82	employee if the employer establishes by a preponderance of the
83	evidence that the lawful use of medical marijuana is impairing
84	the employee's ability to perform his or her job
85	responsibilities. For purposes of this subsection, an employer
86	may consider an employee's ability to perform his or her job
87	responsibilities to be impaired if the employee displays

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88	specific articulable symptoms while working which decrease or
89	lessen the performance of his or her duties or tasks.
90	(3)(a) If an employer has a drug testing policy and an
91	employee or job applicant tests positive for marijuana or its
92	metabolites, the employer must provide written notice within 5
93	business days after receipt of the positive test result to the
94	employee or job applicant of his or her right to provide an
95	explanation for the positive test result.
96	(b) Within 5 business days after receipt of the written
97	notice, the employee or job applicant may submit information to
98	an employer explaining or contesting the positive test result or
99	may request a confirmation test, as defined in s. 112.0455, at
100	the expense of the employee or job applicant.
101	(c) An employee or a job applicant may submit a physician
102	certification for medical marijuana or a medical marijuana use
103	registry identification card as part of his or her explanation
104	for the positive test result.
105	(d) If an employee or a job applicant fails to provide a
106	satisfactory explanation for the positive test result, an
107	employer must verify the positive test result with a
108	confirmation test, at the expense of the employer, before the
109	employer may take adverse personnel action against the employee
110	or job applicant.
111	(4)(a) Notwithstanding s. 381.986(15), an employee or a job
112	applicant who has been the subject of an adverse personnel
113	action in violation of this section may institute a civil action
114	in a court of competent jurisdiction for relief as set forth in
115	paragraph (c) within 180 days after the alleged violation.
116	(b) An employee or a job applicant may not recover in any

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117	action brought under this subsection if the adverse personnel
118	action was predicated upon a ground other than the employee's or
119	job applicant's exercise of a right protected by this section.
120	(c) In any action brought under this subsection, the court
121	may order any of the following:
122	1. An injunction restraining continued violation of this
123	section.
124	2. Reinstatement of the employee to the same position held
125	before the adverse personnel action, or to an equivalent
126	position.
127	3. Reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority
128	rights.
129	4. Compensation for lost wages, benefits, and other
130	remuneration.
131	5. Reasonable attorney fees and costs.
132	6. Any other compensatory damages allowable by general law.
133	(5) This section does not:
134	(a) Prohibit an employer from taking adverse personnel
135	action against an employee for the possession or use of a
136	controlled substance, as defined in s. 893.02, during normal
137	business hours or require an employer to commit any act that
138	would cause the employer to violate federal law or that would
139	result in the loss of a federal contract or federal funding;
140	(b) Require a government medical assistance program or
141	private health insurer to reimburse a person for costs
142	associated with the use of medical marijuana; or
143	(c)1. Require an employer to modify the job or working
144	conditions of a person who engages in the use of medical
145	marijuana based on the reasonable business purposes of the

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146	employer. However, notwithstanding s. 381.986(15) and except as
147	provided in subparagraph 2., the employer must attempt to make
148	reasonable accommodations for the medical needs of an employee
149	who engages in the use of medical marijuana if the employee
150	holds a valid medical marijuana use identification card, unless
151	the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would pose a
152	threat of harm or danger to persons or property, impose an undue
153	hardship on the employer, or prohibit an employee from
154	fulfilling his or her job responsibilities.
155	2. Prohibit a law enforcement agency from adopting policies
156	and procedures that preclude an employee from engaging in the
157	use of medical marijuana.
158	Section 2. Section 448.111, Florida Statutes, is created to
159	read:
160	448.111 Medical Marijuana Employee Protection Act
161	(1) As used in this section, the term:
162	(a) "Adverse personnel action" means the refusal to hire or
163	employ a qualified patient; the discharge, suspension, transfer,
164	or demotion of a qualified patient; the mandatory retirement of
165	a qualified patient; or the discrimination of a qualified
166	patient with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or
167	privileges of employment.
168	(b) "Employee" has the same meaning as in s. 448.101.
169	(c) "Employer" means a private individual, firm,
170	partnership, institution, corporation, or association that
171	employs individuals for salary, wages, or other remuneration.
172	(d) "Job applicant" has the same meaning as in s. 440.102.
173	(e) "Law enforcement agency" has the same meaning as in s.
174	<u>908.102.</u>

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175	(f) "Physician certification" has the same meaning as in s.
176	<u>381.986.</u>
177	(g) "Qualified patient" has the same meaning as in s.
178	<u>381.986.</u>
179	(h) "Safety-sensitive" means tasks or duties of a job which
180	the employer reasonably believes could affect the safety and
181	health of the employee performing the tasks or duties or other
182	persons, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
183	1. The handling, packaging, processing, storage, disposal,
184	or transport of hazardous materials.
185	2. The operation of a motor vehicle, equipment, machinery,
186	or power tools.
187	3. The repair, maintenance, or monitoring of any equipment,
188	machinery, or manufacturing process, the malfunction or
189	disruption of which could result in injury or property damage.
190	4. The performance of firefighting duties.
191	5. The operation, maintenance, or oversight of critical
192	services and infrastructure, including, but not limited to,
193	electric, gas, and water utilities or power generation or
194	distribution.
195	6. The extraction, compression, processing, manufacturing,
196	handling, packaging, storage, disposal, treatment, or transport
197	of potentially volatile, flammable, combustible materials,
198	elements, chemicals, or any other highly regulated component.
199	7. The dispensing of pharmaceuticals.
200	8. The carrying of a firearm.
201	9. The direct care of a patient or child.
202	(i) "Undue hardship" means an action requiring significant
203	difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the following

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204	factors:
205	1. The nature, cost, and duration of the accommodation.
206	2. The overall financial resources of the employer.
207	3. The overall size of the business of the employer with
208	respect to the number of employees and the number, type, and
209	location of the employer's facilities.
210	4. The effect on expenses and resources or any other
211	impacts of such accommodation upon the operation of the
212	employer.
213	(2) An employer may not take adverse personnel action
214	against an employee or a job applicant who is a qualified
215	patient using medical marijuana consistent with s. 381.986,
216	unless the position held by the employee or sought by the job
217	applicant is one involving safety-sensitive job duties. However,
218	an employer may take appropriate adverse personnel action
219	against any employee if the employer establishes by a
220	preponderance of the evidence that the lawful use of medical
221	marijuana is impairing the employee's ability to perform his or
222	her job responsibilities. For purposes of this subsection, an
223	employer may consider an employee's ability to perform his or
224	her job responsibilities to be impaired if the employee displays
225	specific articulable symptoms while working which decrease or
226	lessen the performance of his or her duties or tasks.
227	(3)(a) If an employer has a drug testing policy and an
228	employee or a job applicant tests positive for marijuana or its
229	metabolites, the employer must provide written notice within 5
230	business days after receipt of the positive test result to the
231	employee or job applicant of his or her right to provide an
232	explanation for the positive test result.

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233	(b) Within 5 business days after receipt of the written
234	notice, the employee or job applicant may submit information to
235	an employer explaining or contesting the positive test result or
236	may request a confirmation test, as defined in s. 440.102, at
237	the expense of the employee or job applicant.
238	(c) An employee or a job applicant may submit a physician
239	certification for medical marijuana or a medical marijuana use
240	registry identification card as part of his or her explanation
241	for the positive test result.
242	(d) If an employee or a job applicant fails to provide a
243	satisfactory explanation for the positive test result, an
244	employer must verify the positive test result with a
245	confirmation test, at the expense of the employer, before the
246	employer may take adverse personnel action against the employee
247	or job applicant.
248	(4)(a) Notwithstanding s. 381.986(15), an employee or a job
249	applicant who has been the subject of an adverse personnel
250	action in violation of this section may institute a civil action
251	in a court of competent jurisdiction for relief as set forth in
252	paragraph (c) within 180 days after the alleged violation.
253	(b) An employee or a job applicant may not recover in any
254	action brought under this subsection if the adverse personnel
255	action was predicated upon a ground other than the employee's or
256	job applicant's exercise of a right protected by this section.
257	(c) In any action brought under this subsection, the court
258	may order any of the following:
259	1. An injunction restraining continued violation of this
260	section.
261	2. Reinstatement of the employee to the same position held
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262	before the adverse personnel action, or to an equivalent
263	position.
264	3. Reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority
265	rights.
266	4. Compensation for lost wages, benefits, and other
267	remuneration.
268	5. Reasonable attorney fees and costs.
269	6. Any other compensatory damages allowable by general law.
270	(5) This section does not:
271	(a) Prohibit an employer from taking adverse personnel
272	action against an employee for the possession or use of a
273	controlled substance, as defined in s. 893.02, during normal
274	business hours or require an employer to commit any act that
275	would cause the employer to violate federal law or that would
276	result in the loss of a federal contract or federal funding;
277	(b) Require a government medical assistance program or
278	private health insurer to reimburse a person for costs
279	associated with the use of medical marijuana; or
280	(c)1. Require an employer to modify the job or working
281	conditions of a person who engages in the use of medical
282	marijuana based on the reasonable business purposes of the
283	employer. However, notwithstanding s. 381.986(15) and except as
284	provided in subparagraph 2., the employer must attempt to make
285	reasonable accommodations for the medical needs of an employee
286	who engages in the use of medical marijuana if the employee
287	holds a valid medical marijuana use identification card, unless
288	the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would pose a
289	threat of harm or danger to persons or property, impose an undue
290	hardship on the employer, or prohibit an employee from

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291	fulfilling his or her job responsibilities.
292	2. Prohibit a law enforcement agency from adopting policies
293	and procedures that preclude an employee from engaging in the
294	use of medical marijuana.
295	Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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