HOUSE.

The Common	wealth of Massachusetts
	PRESENTED BY: Chynah Tyler
Court assembled:	atives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General
	ins respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill: discrimination based on the legal use of cannabis.
	PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	DATE ADDED:
Chynah Tyler	7th Suffolk	1/10/2025

HOUSE No.

[Pin Slip]

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION SEE HOUSE, NO. 1955 OF 2023-2024.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth General Court (2025-2026)

An Act prohibiting employment discrimination based on the legal use of cannabis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- Section 4 of chapter 151B of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding the
- 2 following subsection:-
- 3 Section 1. Definitions
- 4 For the purposes of this Act, the term
- 5 "(1) "Marijuana" shall mean all parts of any plant of the genus cannabis, not excepted
- 6 below and whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; and resin extracted from any part of the
- 7 plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture or preparation of the plant, its
- 8 seeds or resin including tetrahydrocannabinol as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C.
- 9 "(2) "Qualifying patient" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section (K) of
- 10 Chapter 369 of the Acts of 2012

11	"(3) "Employer" means the any business or employer operating in the Commonwealth
12	and the government of the Commonwealth and municipalities
13	"(4) "Prospective employee" means any individual applying for employment with an
14	employer.
15	"(5) "Safety sensitive position" means a position with duties that, if performed while
16	under the influence of drugs or alcohol could lead to a lapse of attention that could cause actual,
17	immediate, and permanent physical injury or loss of life to self or others.
18	Section 2. Restriction on pre-employment marijuana testing and employment conditiona
19	on marijuana testing.
20	(a) An employer may only test a prospective employee for marijuana use after a
21	conditional offer of employment has been extended, unless otherwise required by law. Further,
22	no employer or agent of an employer may directly or indirectly solicit or require an employee or
23	prospective employee to submit to testing for the presence of marijuana in his or her system as a
24	condition of employment
25	(b) Nothing in this act shall be construed to:
26	(1) Affect employee compliance with employer workplace drug policies for any
27	substance other than marijuana as defined in Section 1 of this Act;
28	(2) Require an employer to permit or accommodate the use, consumption, possession,
29	transfer, display, transportation, sale, or growing of marijuana in the workplace or at any time
30	during employment; or
31	(3) Interfere with federal employment contracts

(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to safety sensitive positions or if compliance would cause the public employer to commit a violation of a federal law, regulation, contract, or funding agreement.

Section 3. Patient protections.

- "(a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, an employer may not refuse to hire, terminate from employment, penalize, fail to promote, or otherwise take adverse employment action against an individual based upon the individual's status as a qualifying patient unless the individual used, possessed, or was impaired by marijuana at the individual's place of employment or during the hours of employment.
- "(2) A qualifying patient's failure to pass an employer-administered drug test for marijuana components or metabolites may not be used as a basis for employment-related decisions unless reasonable suspicion exists that the qualified patient was impaired by marijuana at the qualifying patient's place of employment or during the hours of employment.
- "(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to safety sensitive positions or if compliance would cause the public employer to commit a violation of a federal law, regulation, contract, or funding agreement."