

NB 3. DISCUSS A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING AS THE POLICY OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH THAT MEDICAL MARIJUANA IS MEDICINE AND NOT AN ILLICIT RECREATIONAL DRUG; THAT EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY WHO ARE PRESCRIBED MEDICAL MARIJUANA BY A PROPERLY LICENSED MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN FLORIDA LAW SHALL BE PERMITTED TO USE THIS PROPERLY PRESCRIBED MEDICATION DURING NONWORKING HOURS AND SUFFICIENTLY IN ADVANCE OF ANY SCHEDULED WORK SHIFT IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS NOT IMPAIRED BY THE USE OF THE MEDICAL MARIJUANA WHILE ON THE JOB; AND DIRECTING THE CITY ADMINISTRATION TO DRAFT AND PROMULGATE WRITTEN DIRECTIVES EFFECTUATING THIS CITY POLICY.

Applicable Area:

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING AS THE POLICY OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH THAT MEDICAL MARIJUANA IS MEDICINE AND NOT AN ILLICIT RECREATIONAL DRUG; THAT EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY WHO ARE PRESCRIBED MEDICAL MARIJUANA BY A PROPERLY LICENSED MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN FLORIDA LAW SHALL BE PERMITTED TO USE THIS PROPERLY PRESCRIBED MEDICATION DURING NONWORKING HOURS AND SUFFICIENTLY IN ADVANCE OF ANY SCHEDULED WORK SHIFT IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS NOT IMPAIRED BY THE USE OF THE MEDICAL MARIJUANA WHILE ON THE JOB; AND DIRECTING THE CITY ADMINISTRATION TO DRAFT AND PROMULGATE WRITTEN DIRECTIVES EFFECTUATING THIS CITY POLICY.**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Miami Beach recognizes the evolving landscape of medical marijuana use and its therapeutic benefits; and

**WHEREAS**, medical marijuana has been legalized for medicinal purposes in the state of Florida, subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and

**WHEREAS**, it is imperative to differentiate between medical marijuana as a legitimate form of medicine and illicit recreational drugs; and

**WHEREAS**, the Mayor and City Commission desire to establish as the policy of this City that medical marijuana is recognized as a legitimate form of medicine and not categorized as an illicit recreational drug; and

**WHEREAS**, employees of the City of Miami Beach who have been prescribed medical marijuana by a duly licensed medical professional, in compliance with all applicable Florida laws and regulations, should be permitted to use such properly prescribed medication during nonworking hours; and

**WHEREAS**, employees utilizing medical marijuana are required to use the medication sufficiently in advance of any scheduled work shift, so as to ensure that the employee is not impaired by the use of medical marijuana while on the job; and

**WHEREAS**, the Mayor and City Commission hereby direct the City Administration to draft and promulgate written directives to implement and enforce this City policy; and

**WHEREAS**, these directives shall include guidelines for employees, supervisors, and any other necessary parties to ensure compliance with applicable laws and the proper use of medical marijuana by City employees.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT DULY RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA**, that the Mayor and City Commission hereby establish as the policy of the City of Miami Beach that medical marijuana is medicine and not an illicit recreational drug; that employees of the City who are prescribed medical marijuana by a properly licensed medical professional in compliance with all requirements set forth in Florida law shall be permitted to use this properly prescribed medication during nonworking hours and sufficiently in advance of any scheduled work shift in order to ensure that the employee is not impaired by the use of the medical marijuana while on the job; and direct the City Administration to draft and promulgate written directives effectuating this city policy.

**PASSED** and **ADOPTED** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

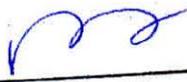
**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Steven Meiner, Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rafael E. Granado, City Clerk

(Sponsored by Vice-Mayor Kristen Rosen Gonzalez)

APPROVED AS TO  
FORM & LANGUAGE  
& FOR EXECUTION

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City Attorney *RR*

*2-14-24*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**NEW BUSINESS 4**

# MIAMI BEACH

## COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

TO: Finance and Economic Resiliency Committee Members

FROM: Rickelle Williams, Interim City Manager

DATE: June 28, 2024

**SUBJECT: A REFERRAL TO DISCUSS A PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, ESTABLISHING AS THE POLICY OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH THAT MEDICAL MARIJUANA IS MEDICINE AND NOT AN ILLICIT RECREATIONAL DRUG; THAT EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY WHO ARE PRESCRIBED MEDICAL MARIJUANA BY A PROPERLY LICENSED MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN FLORIDA LAW SHALL BE PERMITTED TO USE THIS PROPERLY PRESCRIBED MEDICATION DURING NONWORKING HOURS AND SUFFICIENTLY IN ADVANCE OF ANY SCHEDULED WORK SHIFT IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE EMPLOYEE IS NOT IMPAIRED BY THE USE OF THE MEDICAL MARIJUANA WHILE ON THE JOB; AND DIRECTING THE CITY ADMINISTRATION TO DRAFT AND PROMULGATE WRITTEN DIRECTIVES EFFECTUATING THIS CITY POLICY**

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### **BACKGROUND/HISTORY**

At the February 21, 2024 City Commission meeting, the Mayor and City Commission approved a referral (Item C7 O) the Finance and Economic Resiliency Committee (FERC or Committee) to discuss a proposed resolution to establish a policy for the City that would allow employees of the City who are prescribed medical marijuana by a properly licensed medical professional to be permitted to use properly prescribed medication during nonworking hours and sufficiently in advance of any scheduled work shift. A proposed resolution sponsored by Commissioner Rosen Gonzalez was presented at the meeting but was not adopted and was instead referred to FERC for further discussion.

This item was included on the May 24, 2024 FERC agenda but was not reached.

## **ANALYSIS**

After the constitutional amendment to legalize medical marijuana passed in Florida in November 2016, the legislature enacted Section 381.986, Florida Statutes, which provides for medical marijuana to treat certain medical conditions.

### **The legislature provided for important employment-related matters to be directly addressed by this state law:**

- This law provides that employers may “establish, continue, or enforce a drug-free workplace program or policy.”
- This law does not require an employer to accommodate the medical use of marijuana in any workplace or to accommodate an employee working while under the influence of marijuana.
- Importantly, the statute explicitly states that the legalization of medical marijuana in Florida “does not create a cause of action against an employer for wrongful discharge or discrimination” based on an employee’s marijuana use.

### **While considering the framework of the State’s medical marijuana statute, please also note important issues regarding the illegality of marijuana under Federal law and the impact of Drug-Free Workplace policies.**

- Under Federal law marijuana or most cannabis is still a Schedule 1 substance under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (see [Drug Scheduling \(dea.gov\)](https://www.dea.gov/drug-scheduling)) and therefore it is not legal. Per the Congressional Research Service in [The Federal Status of Marijuana and the Expanding Policy Gap with States \(congress.gov\)](https://www.congress.gov/reports/116/rm2019-014), “Due to its status as a Schedule I controlled substance, the CSA prohibits the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and possession of marijuana except in federal government-approved research studies.”
- Per the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), marijuana is considered to have a high potential for dependency and no recognized medical use under Federal law. The DEA lists these below exceptions to derived cannabis drugs as quoted in the [Drug Fact Sheet: Marijuana/Cannabis \(dea.gov\)](https://www.dea.gov/drug-fact-sheet-marijuana-cannabis):
  - Marinol, a Schedule III drug, is a synthetic version of THC in a capsule (also referred to as dronabinol, the generic or International Nonproprietary Name given to THC), prescribed for the control of nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapeutic agents used in the treatment of cancer and to stimulate appetite in acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) patients.
  - Syndros, a Schedule II drug, is an oral dronabinol (THC) solution that is used for the treatment of anorexia associated with weight loss in

patients who have failed to respond adequately to conventional antiemetic treatments.

- Epidoloex, a Schedule V drug, is an oral solution of cannabidiol (CBD) that has no more than 0.1% THC, used to treat two epilepsy conditions, Dravet syndrome and Lennox-Gestaut syndrome.

- The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) prohibits the use of Schedule 1 drugs by any CDL driver (see [DOT "Medical Marijuana" Notice | US Department of Transportation](#)). A CDL driver will be medically disqualified if he or she uses any type of Schedule I controlled substance, including marijuana. Many City employees utilize a CDL as a requirement of their job.
- Per the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), as described at [Preventing Substance Use in the Workforce | U.S. Department of Labor \(dol.gov\)](#): “Under the [Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988](#), federal workplaces and non-federal workplaces with a federal contract of \$100,000 or more or a federal grant in any amount must implement a [Drug-Free Workplace Program](#), which includes drug testing requirements.”
- The Human Resources (HR) Director certifies that the City of Miami Beach is a Drug-Free Workplace on all required Federal grant forms.

**There are also important impacts of Drug-Free Workplace policies under Florida law:**

- As stated in [drug-free-workplace-guide.pdf \(myfloridacfo.com\)](#), provided by the State of Florida Division of Workers’ Compensation, “In 1990, legislation was enacted that created the Florida Drug-Free Workplace Program. The intent was to ‘promote drug-free workplaces in Florida, in order that employers (would) be afforded the opportunity to maximize their levels of productivity, enhance their competitive positions in the marketplace, and reach their desired levels of success without experiencing the costs, delays, and tragedies associated with work-related accidents resulting from drug abuse by employees.’” (See Sections 440.101 and 102, *Florida Statutes*)
- The City’s Human Resources (HR) Director or Risk Manager also certifies annually that the City of Miami Beach is a Drug-Free Workplace to the State of Florida Division of Workers’ Compensation.
  - This certification provides the City of Miami Beach an annual five percent (5%) credit (a discount valued at almost \$30k annually) to our workers’ compensation insurance premiums as the City is self-insured.
  - The City also purchases excess worker’s compensation (WC) insurance. We anticipate that not maintaining a Drug-Free Workplace Program would impact the ability of the City to re-insure.
  - Under State Law, the City is not required to provide an employee WC benefits if drugs are found in the employee’s system at or above threshold levels.

- The City could be exposed to comparative or contributory negligence if we were to allow an accommodation for the use of a Schedule 1 drug and impairment was a contributory factor in a workplace accident.

**There are important impacts of Drug-Free Workplace policies under the City's adopted Personnel Rules and bargaining agreements:**

- The City's Personnel Rules describe the City's Drug-Free Workplace Program. The City's recruitment website includes language that the City is a Drug-Free Workplace. New job candidates for safety sensitive jobs are provided Drug-Free Workplace notices before pre-employment drug testing.
- For many years, there have been established and agreed-upon random (and reasonable suspicion) drug and alcohol testing programs under each of the City's labor agreements which comport with Federal and State of Florida Drug-free Workplace requirements.
  - Each labor agreement defines the testing thresholds under which an employee may be terminated for violating the City's Drug-Free Workplace policy.
  - Marijuana is unique in that widespread drug-testing practices may show a presence of THC (delta- 9-tetrahydrocannabinol), believed to be the main ingredient that produces the psychoactive effect, in the body for up to 30 days. Therefore, many tests may show a "positive" result beyond a period of impairment after use.
  - Many times, if the employee is otherwise in good standing, and if the employee, the union, and management agrees, an employee who tests positive during a drug or alcohol test may be offered a "Last Chance Agreement" during a defined rehabilitation period rather than be terminated for a substance abuse issue. Most employees who are offered this opportunity complete this probationary period successfully.
  - Any proposed change of policy or procedure to the drug and alcohol procedure must be bargained with each union.
- The City of Miami Beach's current employee drug testing practices and procedures are designed with the goals of engaging and assisting employees with a substance use disorder as well as to maintain a safe workplace. The City provides a confidential and free Employee Assistance Program to assist any employee who may have an issue.

**Human Resources thoughtfully engages with employees, Departments, and the City Attorney's Office to provide reasonable accommodations to any employee impacted in the workplace by a disability or medical condition.**

- If a job candidate or an employee requests a "reasonable accommodation" for a disability, including a medical condition which may be disabling to their ability to perform their job, the City already has an obligation under the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to engage with the employee in an "interactive process" to

determine what, if any, reasonable accommodations may be agreed upon for the job candidate or employee to perform the “essential functions of the job.”

- An agreed-upon reasonable accommodation is unique to the person and their specific medical circumstances and abilities.
- What may be reasonable for one employee may not be reasonable for another employee, based on the nature of the job, or any other factor which may impact the City’s ability to agree to an accommodation as reasonable at that time.
- Sometimes a Fitness for Duty Exam is warranted to determine the medical necessity of an accommodation(s).
- If a job candidate or an employee produces a medical marijuana card, it is the current practice of HR to engage with the candidate or employee in an interactive process under the ADA to determine what reasonable accommodation, if any, may be made.

**Conflicts between Federal and state laws** are currently being challenged and cases are working their way through courts and appeals:

- The conflicts between state and Federal Law in and of themselves creates a series of challenges in employment practices and confusion with employees as to what is “allowed.” There are many things in flux, both at the state and federal level, which could result in new legal and administrative developments regarding marijuana. These will not necessarily result in clarity or less conflict between state and Federal law.

- See [ORTIZ v. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS \(2023\) | FindLaw](#) for a recent case in Florida where the termination of a correctional officer who was a regular user of medicinal marijuana was sustained by both the state Public Employees Relation Commission and Florida’s First District Court of Appeal. “Because Mr. Velez Ortiz could not perform an important requirement of the job of corrections officer, training with and using firearms, without being in violation of federal law and causing other agency personnel to be in violation of federal law, his termination was lawful.” The State Supreme Court declined to hear the case.

- California just passed legislation, Assembly Bill No. 2188 which went into effect January 1, 2024, which makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person, if the discrimination is based upon the person’s use of cannabis off the job and away from the workplace, except for preemployment drug screening, as specified, or upon an employer-required drug screening test that has found the person to have non-psychoactive cannabis metabolites in their hair, blood, urine, or other bodily fluids.

The bill would exempt certain applicants and employees from the bill’s provisions, including employees in the building and construction trades and applicants and

employees in positions requiring a federal background investigation or clearance, as specified. The bill would specify that it does not preempt state or federal laws requiring applicants or employees to be tested for controlled substances as a condition of employment, receiving federal funding or federal licensing-related benefits, or entering into a federal contract.

- As discussed in recent literature and as cited in this recent legislation “employers now have access to multiple types of tests that do not rely on the presence of non-psychoactive cannabis metabolites. These alternative tests include impairment tests, which measure an individual employee against their own baseline performance and tests that identify the presence of THC in an individual’s bodily fluids.”

The City Administration is exploring with its Medical Review Officer new, valid tests for cannabis which may be better at showing impairment. These have been recently approved for use by the DOL. As noted above, use of new types of tests, including impairment tests using saliva or other bodily fluids would need to be agreed to in collective bargaining. More valid measures of impairment would potentially reduce the potential of a “positive” test for cannabis when an employee is not impaired at work, but used marijuana in the recent past for medical purposes legally under Florida state law.

- The U.S. Justice Department recommended on Tuesday, April 30, 2024, to commence a rule-making process, expected to take many months, to ease federal restrictions on rules surrounding medical marijuana. This rule making process is not expected to end federal criminalization of the drug, but may include changing the schedule classification of cannabis.
- On May 1, 2024, a bill was introduced in the U.S. Senate legalize marijuana and removed it from Schedule 1 on the controlled substances list. As of now, no Republicans have signed on to sponsor the bill in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- In Florida, voters will decide on a referendum for a constitutional amendment on the November 5, 2024 ballot to legalize recreational marijuana in Florida for adults. Governor DeSantis and the Republican Party have come out in opposition to the referendum.

### **FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

NA

### **Does this Ordinance require a Business Impact Estimate?** (FOR ORDINANCES ONLY)

The Business Impact Estimate (BIE) was published on . See BIE at:  
<https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/city-hall/city-clerk/meeting-notices/>

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**CONCLUSION**

If recommended by the Committee, members of the City Commission will discuss whether to adopt this Resolution as policy and direct the Administration to propose new workplace guidelines that would better allow City employees to use legally prescribed medical marijuana during nonworking hours and sufficiently in advance of any scheduled work shift, and that procedures and practices would be developed and adopted to more broadly accommodate the use of medical marijuana by employees of the City of Miami Beach provided that an employee was not impaired at work. The Administration has provided information on employment practices and legal considerations to inform the Committee's debate and its consideration of the proposed Resolution to adopt this policy.

**Applicable Area**

Citywide

**Is this a "Residents Right to Know" item, pursuant to City Code Section 2-14?**

No

**Is this item related to a G.O. Bond Project?**

No

**Was this Agenda Item initially requested by a lobbyist which, as defined in Code Sec. 2-481, includes a principal engaged in lobbying? No**

If so, specify the name of lobbyist(s) and principal(s):

**Department**

Human Resources

**Sponsor(s)**

Commissioner Kristen Rosen Gonzalez

**Co-sponsor(s)**

**Pre-Employment Drug Testing as of 07/2024**

Child Care / Housing

Heavy Machine/Driving /PW PR CDL

Safety Sensitive/Pol/Fire incl CDL/Code/Ocean Rescue

## Jobs With Min/Max Salary Ranges Updated 05/23/2024

Job Class	Job Description	Group/BU	Base Pay Desc	Grade
3406	ALL STAR ONE TO ONE FACIL PT	CUNC	BASE HOURLY TEMPORARY	HR09
5417	AQUATICS CORDINATOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U19
5418	AQUATICS MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
6016	ATHLETIC MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
3405	C.D.B.G. PROJECTS COORDINATOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
3407	CHILD GROUP FACILITATOR	CUNC	BASE HOURLY TEMPORARY	U06
6126	CONCESSION ATTENDANT	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A03
6103	CONCESSION ATTENDANT PT	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	A03
6120	ICE RINK MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U16
6122	ICE RINK TECHNICIAN	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
6112	INCLUSIONARY AIDE	CUNC	BASE HOURLY	H10
3408	PARENT CHILD FACILITATOR	CUNC	BASE HOURLY TEMPORARY	U15
6005	PARK FACILITIES MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
6004	PARK OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512
6008	PARK SUPERVISOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A14
6015	PARKS & RE PROJECTS SUPER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U20
6010	PARKS & REC PROJECT COOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
6119	PARKS & RECREATION ANALYST	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U16
6104	REC LEADER I PT Y	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	H07A
6018	REC PROGRAM ASSISTANT MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U18
6105	REC PROGRAM SUPERVISOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A14
6102	RECREATION AIDE	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C07
6108	RECREATION ATTENDANT	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A05
6118	RECREATION LEADER I	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A07
6117	RECREATION LEADER II	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A10
6017	RECREATION PROGRAM MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
6109	RECREATION SUPERVISOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U16
6107	RECREATION SUPERVISOR I	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	511
6129	SEASON POOL GUARD PT	COTH	BASE HOURLY	H12A
6113	SEASONAL INCLUSIONARY AIDE	CUNC	BASE HOURLY	H10
6127	SEASONAL REC AIDE S PT	COTH	BASE HOURLY	H07A
7113	SOCIAL WORKER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U22
1091	SUCCESS COACH	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U12
6125	TENNIS CENTER SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	506
5211	VICTIM'S ADVOCATE	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U15
5220	VICTIM'S ADVOCATE SUPERVISOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U18

**Pre-Employment Drug Testing as of 07/2024**

Child Care / Housing

Heavy Machine/Driving /PW PR CDL

Safety Sensitive/Pol/Fire incl CDL/Code/Ocean Rescue

## Jobs With Min/Max Salary Ranges Updated 05/23/2024

Job Class	Job Description	Group/BU	Base Pay Desc	Grade
4212	AIR COND MECHANIC	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H34B
4211	AIR COND SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	514
4025	BACKFLOW COORDINATOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	511
4263	CARPENTER	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H27B
3111	CHIEF ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U22
3171	CHIEF ELEVATOR INSPECTOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U22
3121	CHIEF MECHANICAL INSPECTOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U22
4017	CONTROL RM OPERATOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A10
4018	CONTROL ROOM SUPERVISOR PW	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U15
3113	ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H34B
4232	ELECTRICIAN	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H34B
4230	ELECTRICIAN SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	514
4229	ELECTRONIC/INST SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512
3173	ELEVATOR INSPECTOR MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U19
3107	ENGINEERING INSPECTOR	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H34B
4404	FACILITIES ZONE MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U20
3040	FIELD INSPECTIONS SUPERVISOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U19
3019	FIELD INSPECTOR I	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H24B
3018	FIELD INSPECTOR II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H30B
3023	FIELD MONITOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U12
4322	FIRE EQUIPMENT MECHANIC	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A14
4133	FORESTRY FIELD INSPECTOR	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C12
4104	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPER I	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
4103	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPER II	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A14
4136	INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SUPERVI	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C19
4142	INFRASTRUTURE SUPPORT OPER A	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C14
4143	INFRASTRUTURE SUPPORT OPER B	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C12
4144	INFRASTRUTURE SUPPORT OPER C	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C11
4145	INFRASTRUTURE SUPPORT OPER D	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C08
1626	LANDSCAPE CONTRACTS ADMIN	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
4051	MAINTENANCE SUP	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512
4242	MASON	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H27B
4243	MASONRY HELPER	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H18B
4334	MECHANIC I	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A10
4333	MECHANIC II	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
4332	MECHANIC III	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A14
3123	MECHANICAL INSPECTOR	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H34B
4107	MSW I	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A06
4102	MSW I PT	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	HR06
4106	MSW II	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A08
4101	MSW II PT	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	H08A
4105	MSW III	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A11
4110	MSW III PT	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	H11A
4109	MSW TRAINEE	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	H04A

Job Class	Job Description	Group/BU	Base Pay Desc	Grade
4221	PAINT SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	511
1827	PARKING ENF OPS SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	513
1815	PARKING ENF SPEC I PT	COTH	BASE HOURLY	H13
1828	PARKING ENFORCEMENT OPER SUP	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	513
1805	PARKING ENFORCEMENT SPEC I	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H24B
1804	PARKING ENFORCEMENT SPEC II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H25B
1807	PARKING METER TECHNICIAN	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H25B
1806	PARKING METER TECHNICIAN II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H27B
1816	PARKING METER TECHNICIAN PT	COTH	BASE HOURLY	H07A
1803	PARKING OPS SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512
4019	SANITARY SEWER SUPERINTENDENT	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
4045	SANITATION OPERATIONS SUPV	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512
4044	SANITATION SUPER INTENDENT	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
3112	SENIOR ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	514
3122	SENIOR MECHANICAL INSPECTOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	514
4052	SERVICE SUP	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	509
4003	SEW FIELD OPERATIONS SUPV	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	513
4008	SEWER PIPEFITTER	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
4006	SEWER SUPERVISOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A15
4028	SIGN MAKER	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A11
4030	SIGN MAKER P/T	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	HR11
3172	SR ELEVATOR INSPECTOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	513
1612	STOREKEEPER I	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A10
1611	STOREKEEPER II	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A11
1616	STOREKEEPER III	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
4009	STORMWATER SUPERVISOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A15
4137	STORMWATER FIELD OPER SUPERVIS	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C19
4120	STORMWATER OPERATOR A	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C12
4121	STORMWATER OPERATOR B	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C11
4122	STORMWATER OPERATOR C	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C08
4123	STORMWATER OPERATOR D	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C06
3053	STORMWATER SUPERINTENDENT	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
4036	STREET LIGHT TECHNICIAN I	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
4035	STREET LIGHT TECHNICIAN II	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A14
4032	STREET OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512
4034	STREET SUPERVISOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A15
3052	STREETS & STREETLIGHTING SUPT	CUNC	BASE HOURLY	U23
4002	SURVEY CREW CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U17
6023	TREE TRIMMER	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A10
1610	WAREHOUSE SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512
4047	WASTE COLLECTOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A06
4046	WASTE DRIVER SUP	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
4112	WASTE WATER COLLECTION OPER A	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C12
4113	WASTE WATER COLLECTION OPER B	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C11
4114	WASTE WATER COLLECTION OPER C	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C08
4115	WASTE WATER COLLECTION OPER D	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C06
4001	WATER & SEWER SUPERINTENDENT	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
4116	WATER DIST SYSTEM OPER A	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C14
4117	WATER DIST SYSTEM OPER B	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C12
4118	WATER DIST SYSTEM OPER C	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C11
4119	WATER DIST SYSTEM OPER D	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C08
4004	WATER FIELD OPERATIONS SUPV	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	513
4026	WATER METER SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	512

<b>Job Class</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Group/BU</b>	<b>Base Pay Desc</b>	<b>Grade</b>
4024	WATER METER TECH I	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A09
4023	WATER METER TECH II	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A10
4124	WATER METER TECHNICIAN A	COth	BASE SALARIED EMP	C14
4125	WATER METER TECHNICIAN B	COth	BASE SALARIED EMP	C12
4126	WATER METER TECHNICIAN C	COth	BASE SALARIED EMP	C11
4127	WATER METER TECHNICIAN D	COth	BASE SALARIED EMP	C08
4007	WATER PIPEFITTER	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A12
4010	WATER SUPERINTENDENT	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
4005	WATER SUPERVISOR	CAFC	BASE SALARIED EMP	A16

**Pre-Employment Drug Testing as of 07/2024**

Child Care / Housing

Heavy Machine/Driving /PW PR CDL

Safety Sensitive/Pol/Fire incl CDL/Code/Ocean Rescue

## Jobs With Min/Max Salary Ranges Updated 05/23/2024

Job Class	Job Description	Group/BU	Base Pay Desc	Grade
5516	ACTIVE RESERVE OFFICER	CUNC	BASE HOURLY TEMPORARY	HR02
5002	ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U27
5102	ASST FIRE CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U27
5402	BEACH MAINTENANCE DIV DIRECTOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U25
5403	BEACH PATROL OPER SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	516
3117	BUILDING CODE COMP OFFICER	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C15
5115	CHIEF FIRE PROTECTION ANALYST	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U22
3156	CODE COMPLIANCE ADMIN	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H34B
3159	CODE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT DIR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U27
3165	CODE COMPLIANCE BUSINESS MANAG	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U19
3147	CODE COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U28
3154	CODE COMPLIANCE MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
3158	CODE COMPLIANCE OFF 1	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H27B
3162	CODE COMPLIANCE OFF 1 PT	CCWA	BASE HOURLY	HR26
3157	CODE COMPLIANCE OFF 2	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H31B
3149	CODE COMPLIANCE REC SUPERVISOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U12
5214	COMMUNICATIONS OPERATOR	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H26B
5213	COMPLAINT OPERATOR II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H27B
5217	CRIME ANALYSIS SPEC	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H32B
5218	CRIME ANALYST MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U22
5013	CRIME SCENE SUPERVISOR	CGSA	BASE SALARIED EMP	514
5015	CRIME SCENE TECHNICIAN I	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H31B
5014	CRIME SCENE TECHNICIAN II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H34B
5025	DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U28
5120	DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U28
5305	DETENTION OFFICER	CFOP	BASE SALARIED EMP	D01A
5212	DISPATCHER	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H28B
8014	DISPATCHER TRAINEE	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H25B
5026	EXEC OFF TO CHIEF OF POLICE	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U25
5113	FIRE ADMIN SERVICES MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
5105	FIRE CAPTAIN	CIAF	BASE SALARIED EMP	C08A
5101	FIRE CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U29
5103	FIRE DIVISION CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U26
5117	FIRE INSPECTOR I	CIAF	BASE SALARIED EMP	FI15
5116	FIRE INSPECTOR SUPERVISOR	CIAF	BASE SALARIED EMP	FI16
5107	FIRE LIEUTENANT	CIAF	BASE SALARIED EMP	C06A
5106	FIRE PROTECTION ANALYST	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U18
5022	FIREARMS SPECIALIST	COTH	BASE SALARIED EMP	C17
5110	FIREFIGHTER I	CIAF	BASE SALARIED EMP	C02A
5109	FIREFIGHTER II	CIAF	BASE SALARIED EMP	C04A
5018	INVESTIGATOR SUPERVISOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
5009	LIEUTENANT POLICE	CFOP	BASE SALARIED EMP	D06A
5406	LIFEGUARD I	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H54B
5407	LIFEGUARD I PT	COTH	BASE HOURLY	H15

Job Class	Job Description	Group/BU	Base Pay Desc	Grade
5405	LIFEGUARD II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H58B
5404	LIFEGUARD LT	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H60B
5408	OCEAN RESCUE DEPUTY DIV CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U24
5401	OCEAN RESCUE DIVISION CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U25
6140	PARK RANGER	COth	BASE SALARIED EMP	C16
6143	PARK RANGER ASSISTANT MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U18
6144	PARK RANGER MANAGER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U21
6142	PARK RANGER PT	COth	BASE HOURLY	H16A
6141	PARK RANGER SUPERVISOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U18
5006	POLICE CAPTAIN	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U25
5001	POLICE CHIEF	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U29
5007	POLICE COMMANDER	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U25
5004	POLICE DIVISION MAJOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U26
5311	POLICE FLEET SPECIALIST	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H28B
5011	POLICE OFFICER	CFOP	BASE SALARIED EMP	D02A
8001	POLICE OFFICER TRAINEE	CFOP	BASE SALARIED EMP	D08A
5016	POLICE PHOTO	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H31B
1529	POLICE RECORDS TECHNICIAN	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H20B
1530	POLICE RECORDS TECHNICIAN PT	CCWA	BASE HOURLY	H20A
5020	POLICE RTCC SPECIALIST	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U15
5021	POLICE TRAIN & WELLNESS PROGRA	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U15
5415	POOL GUARD I	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H50B
5416	POOL GUARD I PT	COth	BASE HOURLY	H12B
5414	POOL GUARD II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H52B
5309	PROPERTY & EVIDENCE TECH I	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H23B
5308	PROPERTY & EVIDENCE TECH II	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H27B
5209	PSCU ADMINISTRATOR	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U25
5306	PUBLIC SAFETY SPECIALIST	CCWA	BASE SALARIED EMP	H23B
5310	SCHOOL CROSSING GUARD	CAFC	BASE HOURLY	H05A
5520	SCHOOL LIAISON OFFICER	COth	BASE HOURLY TEMPORARY	HR06
5522	SCHOOL RESOURCE PROG COOR	CUNC	BASE HOURLY TEMPORARY	U11
5010	SERGEANT POLICE	CFOP	BASE SALARIED EMP	D04A
5114	TECH ASST TO FIRE MARSHALL	CUNC	BASE SALARIED EMP	U23
5304	TRAFFIC CONGESTION FIELD SPEC	COth	BASE SALARIED EMP	C11



Updated May 2, 2024

# The Federal Status of Marijuana and the Policy Gap with States

Marijuana is a psychoactive drug that generally consists of leaves and flowers of the cannabis sativa plant. Marijuana is a Schedule I controlled substance under the federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA; 21 U.S.C. §801 et seq.), and thus is strictly regulated by federal authorities. In contrast, over the last several decades, most states and territories have deviated from a comprehensive prohibition of marijuana and have laws and policies allowing for some cultivation, sale, distribution, and possession of marijuana.

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug in the United States. According to data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), in 2022 an estimated 61.9 million individuals aged 12 or older used marijuana in the past year, and 42.3 million reported using it in the past month (NSDUH defines *current use* as past month use). The percentage of individuals 12 or older who reported past-month marijuana use gradually increased from 6.1% in 2008 to 15.0% in 2022—a time frame during which a majority of states repealed state criminal prohibitions on marijuana and allowed for its recreational and/or medical use. The rate of past-month marijuana use among youth (ages 12-17) has fluctuated during this time—it was 7.0% in 2008 and 6.4% in 2022, while adult (ages 18+) use steadily increased—from 6.3% in 2008 to 15.9% in 2022.

## Marijuana Control Under Federal Law

Due to its status as a Schedule I controlled substance, the CSA currently prohibits the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and possession of marijuana except in federal government-approved research studies. The CSA definition of marijuana was revised in 2018, with the removal of *hemp* (cannabis containing no more than a 0.3% concentration of the psychoactive compound delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol [delta-9-THC]) from the definition. Cannabidiol (CBD) is derived from hemp or manufactured in a laboratory and is not considered a controlled substance. In April 2024, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) proposed to move marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule III under the CSA. For a discussion of the legal consequences of rescheduling marijuana to Schedule III, see CRS Legal Sidebar LSB11105, *Legal Consequences of Rescheduling Marijuana*.

Marijuana use may subject an individual to a number of consequences under federal law in addition to the penalties for a conviction of a marijuana-related offense. Consequences for marijuana use can include, but are not limited to, the inability to purchase and possess a firearm and being ineligible for federal housing, certain visas, and federal employment and military service.

## State Cannabis Law and Policy Trends

It is increasingly common for states to have laws and policies allowing for medical or recreational use of marijuana—activities that violate the CSA. Evolving state-level policies on marijuana also include decriminalization measures.

## Medical Marijuana in States

In 1996, California became the first state to amend its drug laws to allow for the medicinal use of marijuana. As of May 2, 2024, 38 states, the District of Columbia (DC), Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have comprehensive laws and policies allowing for the medicinal use of marijuana. Nine additional states allow for “limited-access medical cannabis,” which refers to low-THC cannabis or CBD oil. Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, and American Samoa do not allow for the use of medical marijuana or low-THC cannabis.

Current federal law does not recognize the distinction some states make between the medical and recreational uses of marijuana. Marijuana’s classification as a Schedule I controlled substance reflects a finding that marijuana has a high potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical use in the United States. Moving marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule III, without other legal changes, would not bring the state-legal *recreational marijuana* industry into compliance with the CSA. If marijuana were moved to Schedule III, it could theoretically be used for medical purposes consistent with federal law. However, Schedule III controlled substances may only legally be dispensed pursuant to a valid prescription and, as discussed below, marijuana is not currently a prescription drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

## Recreational Marijuana in States

Recreational marijuana legalization measures remove all state-imposed penalties for specified activities involving marijuana. As of May 2, 2024, 24 states, DC, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands have enacted laws allowing for the recreational use of marijuana. State recreational marijuana initiatives have legalized the possession of specific quantities of marijuana by individuals aged 21 and over, and (with the exception of DC and the states that only recently enacted these measures) established state-administered regulatory schemes for the sale of marijuana. Activities related to recreational marijuana are illegal under the CSA and would remain so if marijuana moves to Schedule III.

## Decriminalization

Over the last 50 years, many states and municipalities have decriminalized marijuana. Marijuana *decriminalization* differs markedly from *legalization*. A state or municipality

decriminalizes conduct by removing the accompanying criminal penalties or by lowering them (e.g., making covered conduct a low-level misdemeanor with no possibility of jail time). Civil penalties may remain (e.g., someone possessing marijuana may receive a ticket with a fine).

## Marijuana as Medicine and Federal Involvement

Under federal law, a drug must be approved by FDA before it may be marketed or prescribed in the United States. To date, FDA has not approved a marketing application for marijuana for the treatment of any condition (as it remains a Schedule I substance); however, FDA has approved one cannabis-derived drug and three marijuana-related drugs that are available by prescription. Epidiolex, which contains CBD as its active ingredient, is approved for the treatment of seizures associated with two rare and severe forms of epilepsy.

FDA has also approved two drugs containing synthetic THC (Marinol [and its generic versions] and Syndros) and one drug containing a synthetic substance that is structurally similar to THC but not present in marijuana (Cesamet). These products are used to treat nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy as well as loss of appetite for individuals with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Additional drugs containing marijuana-derived THC and CBD are reportedly being developed.

### Federal Regulation of Marijuana Research

The process for getting approval to conduct research with marijuana involves both DEA and FDA. Before conducting research with marijuana, an investigator must obtain a DEA registration, FDA review of an investigational new drug application (IND) or research protocol, and marijuana from a DEA-registered source.

The Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act (P.L. 117-215), among other things, imposed new requirements on DEA to expedite registration for marijuana researchers and requires the Department of Health and Human Services to report on the therapeutic potential of marijuana for various conditions such as epilepsy, as well as on marijuana's effects on adolescent brains and on users' ability to operate a motor vehicle.

### Federal Response to State Divergence

Although state laws do not affect the status of marijuana under federal law or the ability of the federal government to enforce it, state legalization initiatives have spurred a number of questions regarding potential implications for federal laws and policies, including federal drug regulation, and access to banking and other services for marijuana businesses. Thus far, the federal response to states' legalizing marijuana largely has been to allow states to implement their own laws. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has nonetheless reaffirmed that marijuana growth, possession, and trafficking remain crimes under federal law irrespective of states' marijuana laws. Federal law enforcement has generally focused its efforts on criminal networks involved in the illicit marijuana trade.

Federal banking regulators have yet to issue any formal guidance in response to state and local marijuana legalization efforts; however, in February 2014 the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network issued guidance on financial institutions' suspicious activity report requirements when serving marijuana businesses. For broader discussion of this issue, see CRS Legal Sidebar LSB11076, *Marijuana Banking: Legal Issues and the SAFE(R) Banking Acts*.

### Limiting Federal Enforcement in States: Directives Through Federal Appropriations

In each fiscal year since FY2015, Congress has included provisions in appropriations acts that prohibit DOJ from using appropriated funds to prevent certain states, territories, and DC from "implementing their own laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana" (for the most recent provision, see the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, P.L. 118-42). On its face, the appropriations rider bars DOJ from taking legal action against the states directly in order to prevent them from promulgating or enforcing medical marijuana laws (however, it poses no bar to federal prosecution of activities involving recreational marijuana.) In addition, federal courts have interpreted the rider to prohibit certain federal prosecutions of private individuals or organizations that produce, distribute, or possess marijuana in accordance with state medical marijuana laws.

### Selected Issues for Congress

Given the current marijuana law and policy gap between the federal government and most states, there are a number of issues that Congress may address. These topics include, but are not limited to, marijuana's designation under the CSA, financial services for marijuana businesses, federal tax issues for these businesses, oversight of federal law enforcement and its role in enforcing federal marijuana laws, and states' implementation of marijuana laws. Congress has raised these issues in hearings, through appropriations, and in bills introduced over the last decade.

In addressing state-level legalization efforts, Congress could take several routes. It could take no action, in which case it appears likely DEA will move marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule III. Congress could also enact marijuana legislation before or after DEA acts on rescheduling. Such legislation might take the form of more or less stringent marijuana control, ranging from pushing for federal law enforcement to dismantle state medical and recreational marijuana programs to limiting federal marijuana regulation through means such as appropriations provisions, to rescheduling or de-controlling marijuana under the CSA. This last option would largely eliminate the gap with states that have authorized recreational and comprehensive medical marijuana. As Congress considers these questions, states may continue to act on marijuana legalization. No state has reversed its legalization of either medical or recreational marijuana at this time.

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**SURVEY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES  
ON EMPLOYEE USE OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA**

As of: October 2024

<b>GOVERNMENT ENTITY</b>	<b>CONTACTED</b>	<b>OUTCOME</b>
State of Florida	Kaedi; CMB asked to submit a records request. Referred to Todd Schimps (Supervisor) and he would call back.	Referred to Regulatory Office of the Medical Marijuana Use (OMMU) website: Regulatory Information - Office Of Medical Marijuana Use (knowthefactsmmj.com)
Florida League of Cities	Sam Wagoner, Legislative Advocate	<p>Provided article / opinion written in 2017 by Brett J. Schneider, Esq – Board Certified in Labor &amp; Employment law, Attorney at Weiss, Serota, Helfman, Cole &amp; Bierman, P.L.</p> <p>Knows of no city with affirmative policy towards employee use of medical marijuana.</p>
City of Miami	James Concepcion – HR Medical Supervisor	They do not have a written policy. When employee has CDL test positive and has a medical marijuana card, they may offer a LCA as CMB does.
Fort Lauderdale	<p>Michaelynn (Mikki) Sampo Benefits Manager and</p> <p>Richard Cormier Employee Relations Manager</p>	Provided a copy of their Drug Free Workplace policy; stated nothing in the works for any changes regarding medical marijuana.
North Miami Beach	Babette Friedman, HR Director	No Policy on medical marijuana
Hialeah	Elsa Jaramillo, HR Director	No policy on medical marijuana. Provided one employee a reasonable accommodation; not a safety-sensitive position.
Coral Gables	Jose Rodriguez – Asst Director	No policy at this time
Miami Dade County	Michael Edwards, Labor Relations Manager with Miami-Dade County Human Resources Department, Labor Relations Division	The county has no policy or procedure at this time

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