



National Safety Council

Policy Positions: Cannabis

NSC Policy Positions: Cannabis

- [Workforce Drug Testing](#): NSC believes employers must maintain a workplace free of all forms of impairment, regardless of the legal status of the impairing substance. NSC supports employers' rights to drug test workers as a condition of employment, during employment in reasonable suspicion-based or post-incident circumstances, and/or in random drug-testing programs. NSC also supports workers' rights to privacy and the appropriate review of drug testing results by third-party validation of illicit drug use.
- [Cannabis Impairment in Safety Sensitive Positions](#): NSC believes there is no level of cannabis use that is safe or acceptable for employees who work in safety sensitive positions. NSC supports policies to mitigate and eliminate the risks of cannabis and other products containing THC, the impairing component in cannabis.
- [Confirmation of Positive Drug Screen Results in Transportation Safety Cases](#): Recommends all presumptive positive drug screen results in samples obtained following transportation accidents be confirmed by an alternate analytical method prior to issuing a report.
- [Substance-free Workplace Policies and Programs](#): Supports the right of employers to maintain a workplace free of all forms of impairment, regardless of the legal status of the impairing substance, and encourages all employers to develop written policies and procedures to address this critical safety issue.
- [Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems \(ENDS\)](#): Supports policies aimed at reducing electronic nicotine delivery systems use, with a particular emphasis on policies that restrict e-cigarette use by teenagers.
- [Appropriate Labeling of Cannabis-and Marijuana-Derived Products](#): NSC supports explicit, clear, detailed labeling for all cannabis-derived products that contain THC, including synthetic marijuana. It is important for public health and safety that these products be appropriately labeled to include THC concentration, potency and standard warning labels.
- [Recreational Cannabis Use Under 21](#): It is important to understand the risks associated with early cannabis use on a developing brain. NSC supports zero tolerance recreational cannabis use by individuals under the age of 21. NSC supports studying the effects of recent laws legalizing the use of cannabis to better understand the impact, and define and support best policies to reduce adolescent cannabis use.

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- [Drug Recognition Experts](#)

Drug recognition experts (DREs) are trained officials who can evaluate the signs of impairment from drugs, to allow for the enforcement of impaired driving laws in the absence of physical tests at the roadside. NSC supports increased federal, state and local funding for training and deployment of drug recognition experts. As necessary, NSC also supports the continued validation and refinement of the 12-step DRE process to improve the effectiveness and outcomes achieved by the program.

See the [full list of NSC policy positions](#) on cannabis and other safety topics. You can also [learn about the NSC Alcohol, Drugs & Impairment Division](#), which tackles substance use and prescription drug issues and makes recommendations to combat the impaired driving problem through legislation, education and other countermeasures.

Visit nsc.org/Cannabis to learn more.