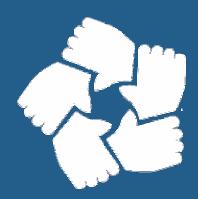
Steps to a Drug-Free Workplace

Resources to Help Employers and Small Mines



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U.S. Department of Labor

Keeping America's Mines Drug and Alcohol Free Summit

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What makes a Drug-Free Workplace?

Steps to a comprehensive program:

- Drug-free workplace policy
- Supervisor training
- Employee education
- Employee assistance
- Drug testing



Step 1: Drug-Free Workplace Policy

Should include:

- Rationale
- Prohibited behaviors
- Substances covered
- Employees affected
- Consequences of policy violation
- Enforcement means
- Availability of assistance



Step 1: Drug-Free Workplace Policy

Zero Tolerance:

- Sounds simple to enforce, but means different things to different people
- Generally means that illicit use of drugs and abuse of alcohol by workers while at work will not be tolerated
- Need to specify what is intended
- Doesn't have to mean termination on first offense as long as worker is removed from performance of duties until sufficient assurances that no longer using

Step 1: Drug-Free Workplace Policy

Consequences: Termination vs. Treatment

Treatment

- Retain skilled, trained workforce
- Avoid costs of recruitment/rehire

Termination

- Lose skilled workers
 - Avoid costs of treatment

Step 2: Supervisor Training

Should ensure supervisors understand:

- How to identify signs of drug abuse and its effects on job performance
- Their role in policy enforcement:
 - Recognize
 - Document
 - Confront
 - Refer to available assistance or for drug testing
 - Follow up and monitoring of job performance
- That they are NOT expected to diagnose or provide counseling



Step 3: Employee Education

Should:

- Clearly communicate policy
- Inform about dangers of drug abuse
- Identify signs and symptoms of drug abuse and its effects on job performance
- Describe when, if and how to approach family and co-workers
- Refer to resources for information or help

Step 4: Employee Assistance

Working Partners

Employee Assistance is the work organization's resource that utilizes specific core technologies to enhance employee and workplace effectiveness through prevention, identification, and resolution of personal and productivity issues.

Step 4: Employee Assistance

Core EAP services:

- Consultation, training, education and assistance
- Confidential problem identification and assessment
- Constructive confrontation, motivation and shortterm intervention
- Referral, case monitoring and follow up
- Consultation on relations with treatment and other service providers
- Consultation on employee health benefits
- Identification of effects of EAP services



Step 4: Employee Assistance

EAPs:

- Benefit employees and their families and demonstrate employer respect for their workers
- Provide alternatives to dismissal and may minimize legal vulnerability

At a minimum, employers should maintain a file of community resources that employees can access

To be effective, drug-testing should:

- Be only one component of a comprehensive drugfree workplace
- Provide protections for both employer and workers
- Be explained in a clear policy that is widely communicated
- Follow detailed and consistent procedures

In addition, employers must:

- Ensure supervisors are well trained and involved
- Ensure employees are educated and supportive
- Offer barrier-free access to assistance



Regulatory issues:

- No specific Federal laws govern private sector programs or drug testing
- Some <u>states</u> have laws and Workers' Compensation incentives
- Department of Transportation requirements:
 - Cover 8 million private sector employees
 - Require testing for illicit drugs and alcohol
 - Include training and education and opportunities for referral



Key policy considerations:

- Who will be tested?
- Consequences of a positive test?
- Drug panels?
- Testing occasions?
- Cut-off levels?
- Who decides and how?
- Safeguards and confirmations?



Which drugs to test for?

Five Panel

- Fewer legitimate reasons for use
- HHS certifies labs for these
- May miss the drugs that most impair performance

Ten Panel

- Legitimate therapeutic uses
- HHS does not certify labs
- Prescription drug abuse on the rise

Working Partners

Alcohol testing:

- Legal for adults
- Widely used and abused
- Likely contributor to accidents
- DOT-established protocols for workplace testing

Drug testing occasions:

DOT

- Pre-employment
- Reasonable suspicion
- Post-Accident
- Random
- Periodic (FAA only)
- Return to duty
- Follow-up

Other choices

- Voluntary
- Probationary
- Pre-promotion
- Unannounced blanket
- For cause
- Post-incident
- Return after illness



Cut-off levels:

- Low
 - Will have more false positives some 'passive' users could come up positive
 - Poppy seeds could cause positive result
- High
 - Will have more false negatives some users will NOT be detected; but lessens likelihood of taking action against someone based on 'passive' exposure
 - Government set cut-offs levels high to avoid false positives



Determining the need for a test:

- Train supervisors thoroughly
 - Reasonable suspicion
 - Post-accident
- Rapid determination
- Objective criteria
- Centralize decision making to ensure consistency/uniformity



Safeguards and confirmation procedures:

- Specimen collection
 - Urine, blood, sweat, saliva, hair
 - Split specimens
 - Chain-of-custody
- Laboratory testing
 - HHS certifies labs for 5-panel only
 - Distinct technologies to screen and confirm
- Review, interpret and report results
 - Medical Review Officer (MRO)
 - Confidentiality of results



Important to remember:

- Drug testing ≠ Drug-Free Workplace Program
- One size does not fit all
- Policy ≠ Procedures
- Be consistent follow policy and procedures
- Implement elements one step at a time
- Join forces to purchase services
- Help is available from the Department of Labor www.dol.gov/workingpartners

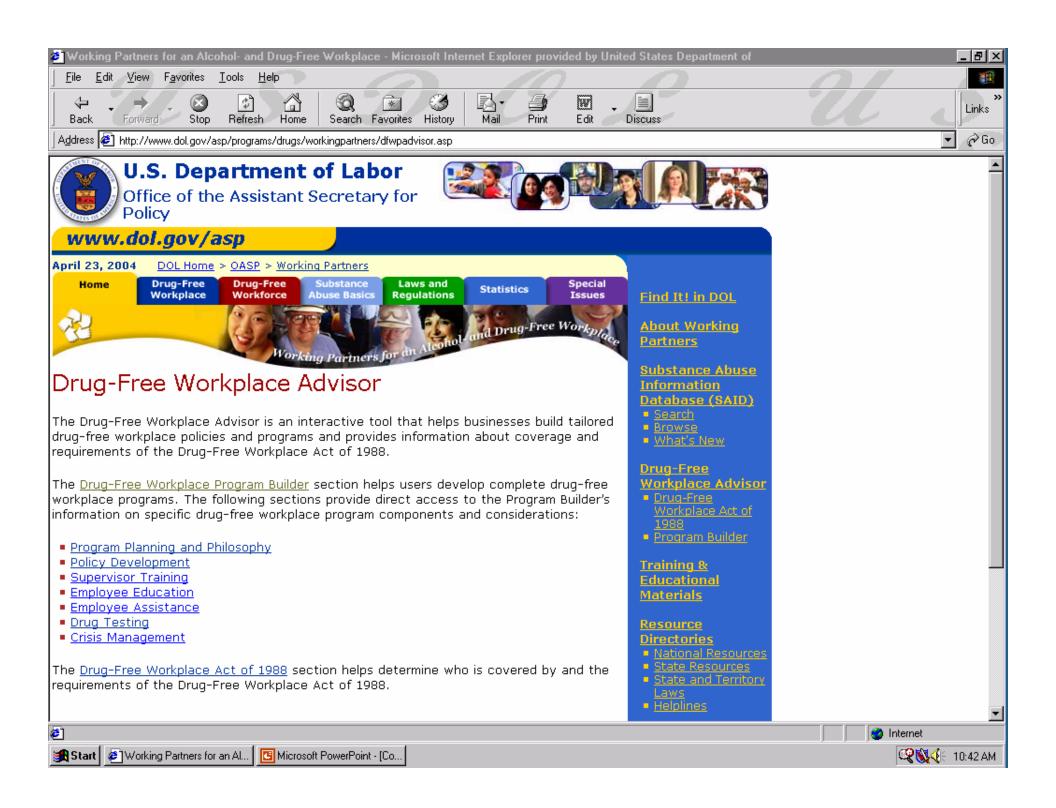


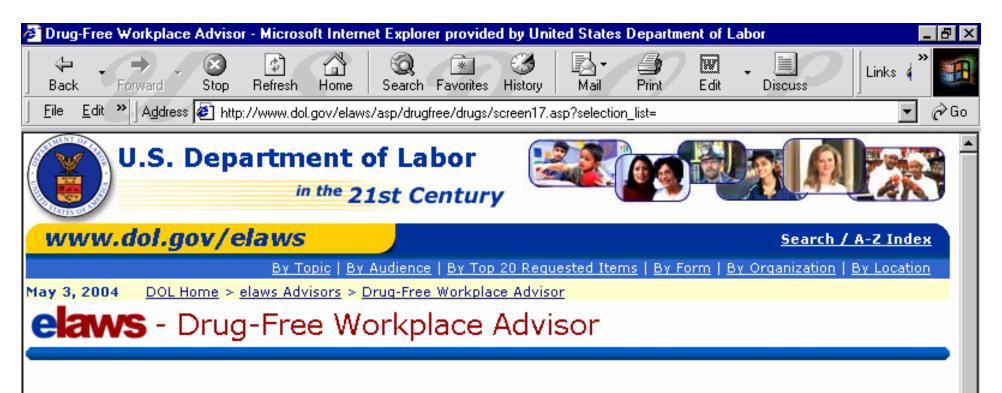
Department of Labor Approach

- Non-regulatory
- Encourage implementation of comprehensive drug-free workplace programs
- Address workplace substance abuse; not just illicit drug use
- Respect rights of workers and employers
- Small businesses as primary target

www.dol.gov/workingpartners







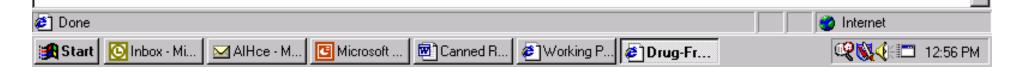
Section 1

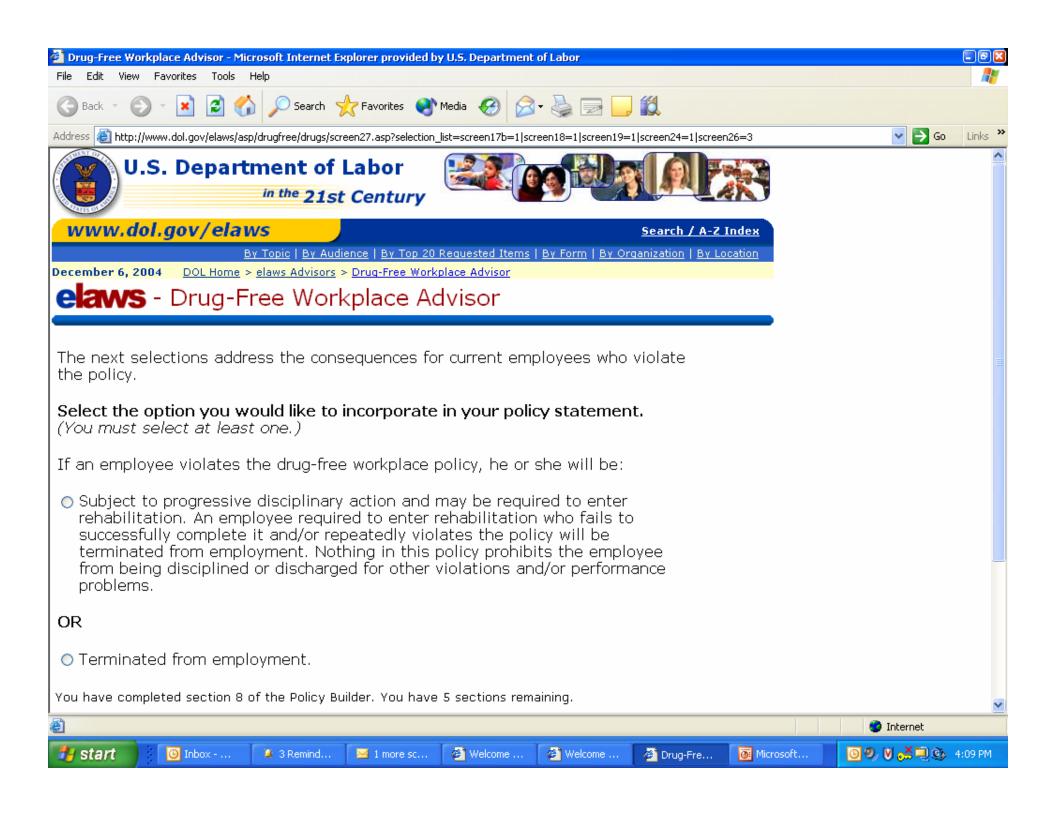
What is the purpose/goal of your program?

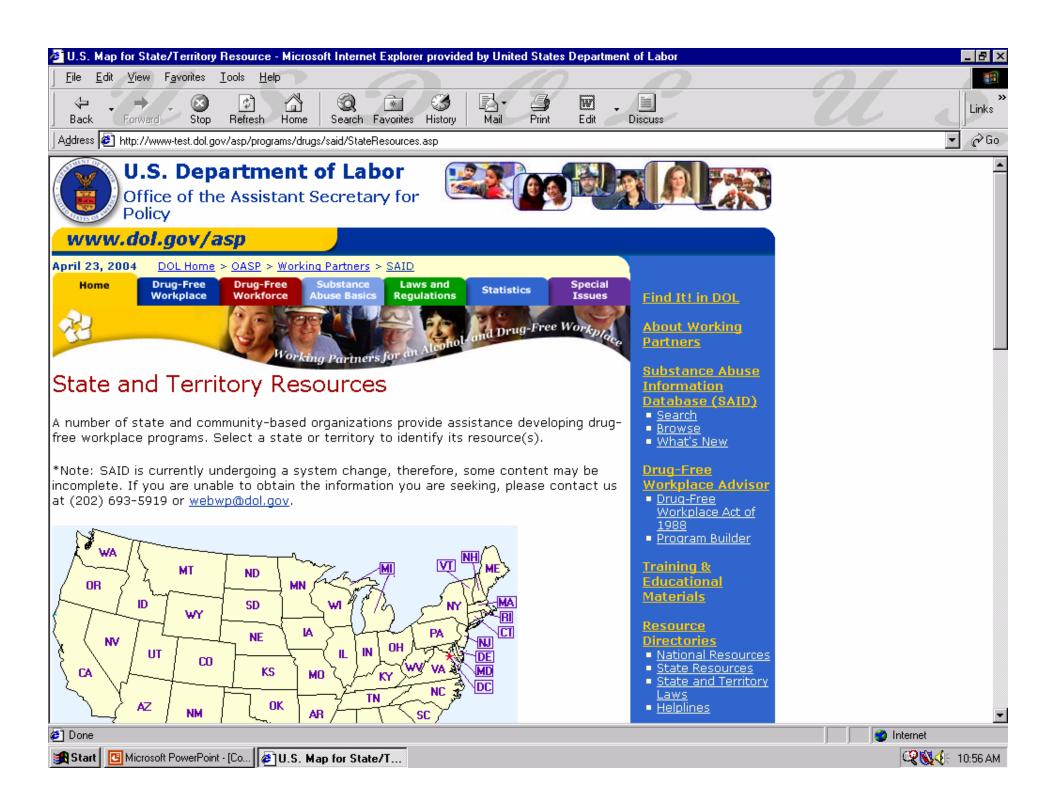
Your drug-free workplace policy, which serves as the foundation for your program, should accomplish two things:

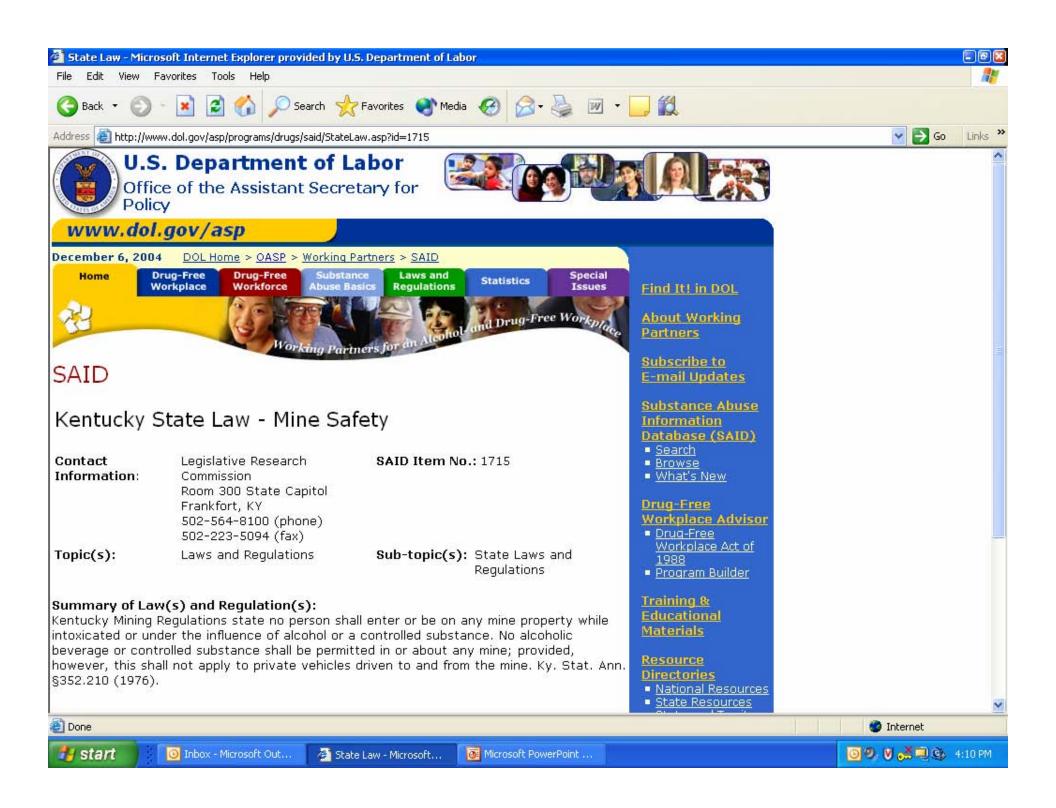
- Send a clear message that use of alcohol and drugs in the workplace is prohibited, and
- Encourage employees to voluntarily seek help with alcohol and drug problems.

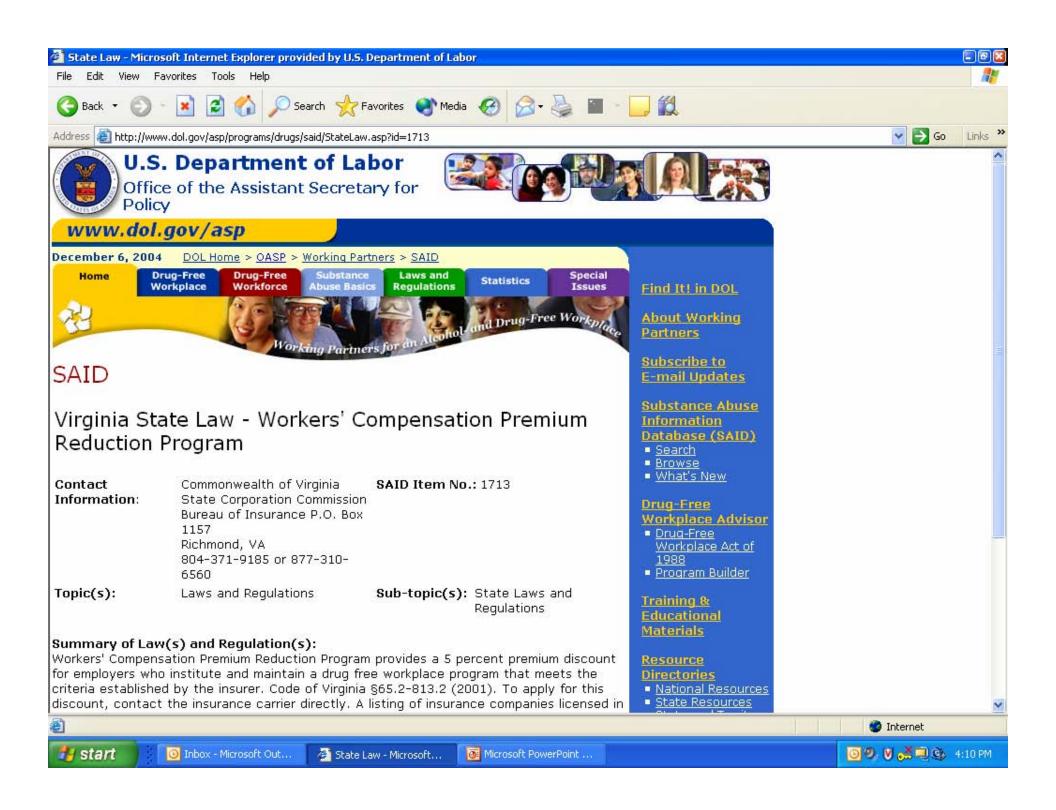
Establishing a drug-free workplace requires that your organization have a written alcohol and drug policy. It is important to base the policy on defensible objectives such as:

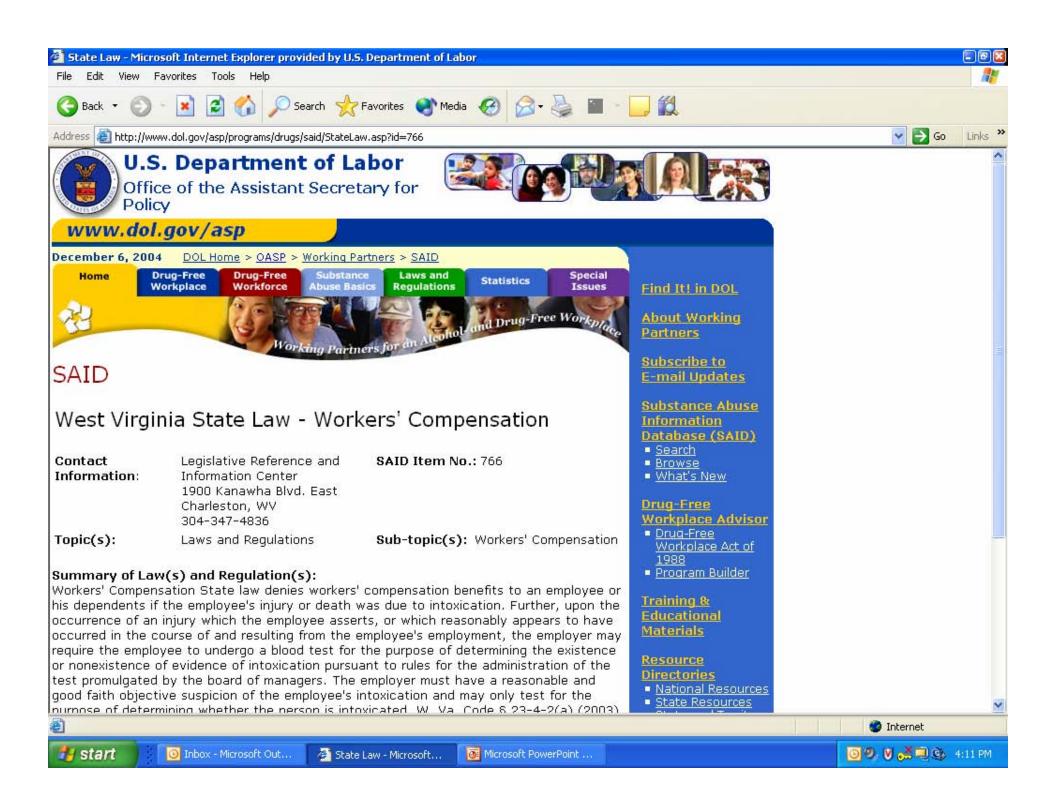














Benefits of a Drug-Free Workplace

- Higher quality applicants
- Safer and cleaner workplaces
- Improved community image
- Better overall job performance
- Improved employee morale
- Reduced medical and insurance costs
- Reduced liability

