



DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT OF 1988

THE FEDERAL LAW

This law, enacted November 1988, with subsequent modification in 1994 by the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act, (*raising the contractor amount from \$25,000 to \$100,000*), requires compliance by all organizations contracting with any U. S. Federal agency in the amount of \$100,000 or more that does not involve the acquisition of commercial goods via a procurement contract or purchase order, and is performed in whole in the United States. It also requires that *all* organizations receiving federal grants, regardless of amount granted, maintain a drug-free workplace in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. The Law further requires that all *individual* contractors and grant recipients, regardless of dollar amount/value of the contract or grant, comply with the Law.

Certification that this requirement is being met must be done in the following manner:

By publishing a statement informing all covered employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the covered workplace, and what actions will be taken against employees in the event of violations of such statement.

By providing **ALL** covered employees with a copy of the above-described statement, including the information that as a condition of employment on the Federal contract or grant, the employee must abide by the terms and conditions of the policy statement.

For Federal contractors this encompasses employees involved in the performance of the contract. For Federal grantees all employees must come under this requirement as the act includes all "direct charge" employees (those whose services are directly & explicitly paid for by grant funds), and "indirect charge" employees (members of grantee's organization who perform support or overhead functions related to the grant and for which the Federal Government pays its share of expenses under the grant program).

Among "indirect charge" employees, those whose impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant are exempted from coverage. Any other person, who is on the grantee's payroll and works in any activity under the grant, even if not paid from grant funds, is also considered to be an employee.

Temporary personnel and consultants who are on the grantee's payroll are covered. Similar workers, who are not on the grantee's payroll, but on the payroll of contractors working for the grantee, are not covered even if physical place of employment is in the grantee's workplace.

By establishing a continuing, drug-free awareness program to inform employees of the dangers of drug abuse; the company's drug-free workplace policy; the penalties for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace; the availability of any drug counseling, rehabilitation, and/or employee assistance plans offered through the employer.

By requiring each employee directly involved in the work of the contract or grant to notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace not less than five (5) calendar days after such conviction.

By notifying the Federal agency with which the employer has the contract or grant of any such conviction within ten (10) days after being notified by an employee or any other person with knowledge of a conviction.

By requiring the imposition of sanctions or remedial measures, including termination, for an employee convicted of a drug abuse violation in the workplace. These sanctions may be participation in a drug rehabilitation program if so stated in the company policy.

By continuing to make a "good-faith" effort to comply with all of the requirements as set forth in the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

All employers covered by the law are subject to suspension of payments, termination of the contract or grant, suspension or debarment if the head of the contracting or granting organization determines that the employer has made any type of false certification to the contracting or grant office, has not fulfilled the requirements of the law, or has excessive drug violation convictions in the workplace. Penalties may also be imposed upon those employing a number of individuals convicted of criminal drug offenses as this demonstrates a lack of good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace. The contract or grant officer may determine the number on a case-by-case basis. Employers who are debarred are ineligible for other Federal contracts or grants for up to five (5) years. Compliance may be audited by the Federal agency administering the contract or grant.

The Drug-free Workplace Act does not require employers to establish an employee assistance program (EAP) or to implement drug testing as a part of the program.

Source: Federal Registers April 11, 1988 & May 25, 1990 & the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA).