

PINNACLE REVIEW

STUDENT DRUG TESTING APPROVED



WASHINGTON -- **The Supreme Court approved random drug tests for many public high school students** Thursday, ruling that schools' interest in ridding their campuses of drugs outweighs an individual's right to privacy.

The 5-4 decision would allow the broadest drug testing the court has yet permitted for young people whom authorities have no particular reason to suspect of wrongdoing. **It applies to students who join competitive after-school activities or teams, a category that includes many**

if not most middle-school and high-school students.

"We find that testing students who participate in extracurricular activities is a reasonably effective means of addressing the school district's legitimate concerns in preventing, deterring and detecting drug use," Justice Clarence Thomas wrote for himself, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy and Stephen Breyer.

The court stopped short of allowing random tests for any student, whether or not involved in extracurricular activities, but several justices have indicated they are interested in answering that question at some point.

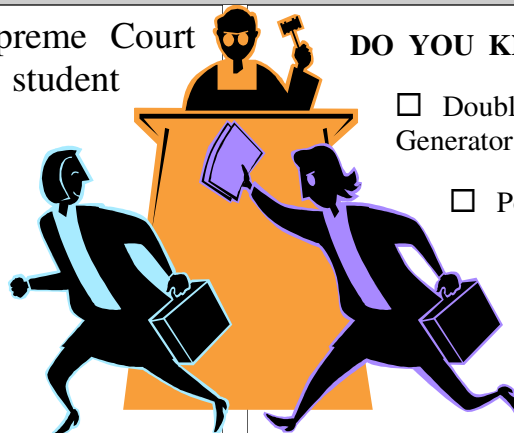
BEWARE THE LEGAL PITFALLS

Back in 1995 when the Supreme Court ruled it was okay to test student athletes:

**Many Schools tested,
Many Schools got sued, and
Many Schools lost.**

It is important to beware of the legal pitfalls. Understanding the items adjacent will help your school avoid most legal pitfalls.

— Dr. Harvey Graves, Ph.D. President/CEO
Pinnacle Employee Testing Service, Inc.



DO YOU KNOW ABOUT:

- Double Blinded Random Numeric Generator
- Policy
- Procedure
- MRO
- SAMHSA Laboratory
- Certified collectors
- Split Specimen
- Immunoassay
- Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometry

If you would like a copy of national media coverage of the recent Supreme Court review of student drug testing, please contact ocummings@pinnacledrugtesting.com or fax your request and shipping information to 281-405-8004 Video compellation made possible by editors: Chris and Taylor Jack Conley.

PINNACLE

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*Stop by our website for
links to H.R.1,
ONDCP (Drug Czar)
Supreme Court
&
other important sites.*

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ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE



On January 8, 2002, President Bush signed into law the 670-page Education Bill (H.R.I.) also known as the “No Child Left Behind Act of 2001”. Title IV of the Act provides direct support for programs that prevent illegal drug use in and around schools. Title IV also contains student drug-testing provisions and authorizes use of sub-grant funds for educational agency activities that may include student drug-testing programs.

Highlight of Title IV:

(aka: Safe and Drug-Free Schools & Communities Act)

- FY 2002 authorized appropriation: \$650,000,000 and sums for each of 5 succeeding fiscal years for State grants and national programs. States must submit comprehensive plans as detailed in Sec. 4113. States must also allocate (by prescribed formula) funds to local educational agencies per Sec. 4114. Activities authorized under Sec. 4115: include *testing of students for illegal drug use and also allowing for parental request and consent of such testing. See the full text for many other authorized activities.*

**The full text of H.R. 1 may be found at:
<http://thomas.loc.gov>**

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