

### **Student Drug Testing \*\***

As part of the district's substance abuse prevention efforts, mandatory drug testing will be required of all students participating in after school activities, grades 7-12 in order to:

1. Provide for the student health and safety;
2. Undermine the effects of peer pressure; and
3. Encourage participation in treatment programs, at parent expense, for student athletes with substance abuse problems.

No student athlete shall be penalized academically for testing positive for illegal or performance-enhancing drugs. Test results will not be documented in any student's education records. Information regarding the results of drug tests will not be disclosed to criminal or juvenile authorities absent a valid and binding subpoena or other legal process, which the district shall not solicit.

In the event of a subpoena or other legal process, the district will notify the student's parents at least 72 hours prior to releasing information.

Student athletes may be tested at the beginning of any athletic season in which he/she participates. Random testing will be conducted periodically thereafter by a method determined by the district to assure the integrity, confidentiality and random nature of the selection process.

No district employee shall knowingly sell, market or distribute steroid or performance enhancing substances to any students with whom the employee has contact as part of the employee's district duties; or knowingly endorse or suggest the use of such drugs.

The superintendent will develop administrative regulations to implement the drug-testing program in accordance with the provisions of law.

END OF POLICY

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**Legal Reference(s):**

[ORS 329.095](#)  
[ORS 332.107](#)  
[ORS 336.222](#)  
[ORS 336.227](#)

[ORS 339.240](#)  
[ORS 339.250](#)  
[ORS Chapter 475](#)  
SB 517 (2007)

[OAR 581-021-0050 to -0075](#)  
[OAR 581-022-0413](#)

Vernonia Sch. Dist. 47J v. Acton, 515 U.S. 646 (1995).

Bd. of Educ. of Indep. Sch. Dist. No. 92 of Pottawatomie County v. Earls, 536 U.S. 822 (2002).

Weber v. Oakridge Sch. Dist. 76, 184 Or. App. 415 (2002).