

What questions or concerns do you have that have not been answered?

How many illicit drug incidents have occurred on school grounds/time in the past year?

Is the school differentiating between prescription drugs, illegal drugs & nicotine?

Will it be stopped if drug use doesn't decrease?

What is the efficiency of random drug testing vs. probable cause-based testing programs.

Who is paying for this?

How many students or what is the percentage of students you will test every month?

How exactly will the grant be spent?

Is the school prepared to handle possible litigation that is likely to come their way for overstepping ethical/civil rights boundaries?

Are resources in place to assist students who fail the test, regardless of health insurance status or parental income?

How can our kids still participate in the activities that their friends are participating in and that they enjoy without compromising their personal value?

How will RDT protect kids from false positives?

If the testing is off campus, how are the students to get to the facility?

Can parents voluntarily ask to have their kids tested?

Who will be in charge of writing the policy?

What other programs are available?

What are the consequences (discipline)?

How can we ensure our kids privacy and medical information will be safeguarded?

What is the dropout rate and how can you be certain that RDT will impact that?

How will district ensure program is implemented without bias? Randomness as described does not ensure equal distribution between sports, other activities, parking.

How will positive tests be reflected on student records?

What about IEP students will it effect them?

What is the treatment available from the school?

What actions are being taken for community participation to monitor availability? Selling illegally -- parents providing?

What constitutes an infraction? Rather relied upon factual support for problem/testing program. CIT(21) numbers are fraction of student body.

EXACTLY how much this will cost?

Is money best spent on deterrents like this, or would it be better spent finding/funding opportunities for student involvement.

Students will be in a fearful school environment.

That the druggies won't be the ones being tested.

Have we looked at the pitfalls/benefits of reasonable suspicion testing?

What were the results of the survey?

You are going to implement for the majority of the student body for 3% of the drug use?

Why are vaps considered drugs? I think it should be, but parents have a lot of concerns with us.

FACTS - the numbers presented (surveys, etc) were they MO specific, Smithville specific? Dr. Platt said the #'s of students that tested positive over 2016-17 & 2018-19 - How many were tested? 100 each? 100 in 1st year, 25 in 2nd?

That this establishes a culture of distrust between students, district staff, and the community.

If a school tests positive will the district fund their treatment? Will they provide transportation to treatment?

Will RDT cause teachers and staff to pay less attention to our kids behavior and concerning indicators, assuming if there is an issue, RDT will catch it? Will it decrease communication/collaborating between staff and parents?

How to explain to my children that reducing their liberty is justified by the handful of children identified as needing help w/a drug problem.

Are teachers and Admin also part of this program. If no, why not?

Is random student drug testing a concept that you can support? Why or Why not? Conditions?

20 total Yes's.

(3) Yes's. That the cost will not fall on the district/taxpayers

(8) Yes's. As long as it is used to help the students and not as just for punishment.

(9) General Yes's.

6 total Maybe's. If its done correctly and fairly.

17 total No's

(9) No's. Goes against student rights, invasion of privacy, and treats them as they are guilty beforehand.

(3) No's. Needs more information all around Pro's and Con's

(3) No's. There are better ways to help students.

(1) No. \$

(1) No. Would like for it to start with MS

What would you like the Board and administration to know while they consider such a policy?

It may give IEP students stress...

I'd like them to know that this is a giant waste of resources.

Please put this in place for next year!

Teachers should be tested as well.

This sending the wrong message to kids. Nobody disputes drugs are bad, but this is not a school issue this is a parent issue.

I have asked student athletes and they agree that this is needed. That says a lot to me. Kids said doesn't make them not trust them and said they "do their jobs"

ACLU says its is not good. National Institute on drug abuse says it is not beneficial.

Mental Health will definitely need to be addressed in this policy.

People have more questions. Keep this up!

The education of younger students about the dangers of drugs.

Giving community a chance to speak to each consideration of policy. The implications are in the details. I as a parent am very interested in these details. It would make my decision one way or another.

The numbers and facts need to be shared. Too many people don't want this because they don't think its needed.

Take your time and pray about it.

The focus must remain on intervention & treatment, with punitive consequences secondary.

Change the policy for all to include middle school.

There is a big difference between doing something because you can, but it is more important to ask if you should.

Drug testing at random feels like an invasion of privacy. The criminalization of student users ostracizes them from the school & their peers.

Implementing this program makes the school feel like an unsafe, unwelcoming, and judgement place for students.

Litigation - which is what this is - is not a solution this or any problem. But this goes beyond the litigation and enforcement of those not conforming, it is litigation against even those who are upstanding individuals.

Policy must be reviewed annually to every 3 years to determine if the program is successful. Must have no academic consequences for the student if prevention and treatment is the ultimate goal.

The speakers completely skipped over the fact that perscription drugs were used more frequently than marijuana... People don't get addicted to or overdose on weed but they do get addicted to adderal and overdose on Xanax.

There is no empirical evidence that this is effective. Resources & funding should go towards education, not law enforcement.

Need to implement more interventions.

Superintendent self disclosed a bias for proposal...potential exclusion of other solutions.

Drug testing may lead to a host of unintentional consequences, such as student using harder drugs that metabolize faster over the weekend and holidays and are less detectable on a drug test.

There are MANY other prevention programs out there that emphasize education, counseling, extracurricular activities, and that build trust and collaboration between students, families, and educators.