

BLACK LIVES MATTER; LCO 3471

Police reform should start off with random drug testing for police including for the anabolic steroid. Ever hear of roid rage? Who wants a cop having a roid rage episode?

Random drug test police To be sure they are acting with the proper state of mind while on duty. This would put a stop and or a big slow down to police violence and murder.

Taxi drivers get randomly drug tested with all do respect police are taxi drivers when they transport an arrested person from point A to point B, so just under that category they should be randomly drug tested.

State police have in their contract they can be drug tested under a 'reasonable suspicion'.

Which never ever happens. Police in Connecticut don't get tested no matter how big the wrongdoing is or was. For another example anyone that works for a state of town entity and gets in an accident they are getting tested to be sure they are in the proper state of mind while the employee was in the accident. That doesn't happen when a trooper or an officer gets in an accident. You know why because lawmakers made police above the laws.

Lawmakers also come up with that it's up to the police union. False because once it's law unions cannot supercede the law.

Also everyone in the military gets randomly drug tested and every police force in the United States of America has military power, equipment, machine guns etc. yet police forces around the country are not drug tested. That's hypocrisy at it's utmost.

Houston, TX. Randomly drug tests their police force to be sure the police they hired stick to the integrity of the position. In Connecticut they run amuck.

Go on line to see what police get randomly drug tested Boston police will pop right up. But they don't they randomly drug test their officers a month before and after their birthdays **POLICE MUST BE RANDOMLY DRUG TESTED**

Lawmakers obviously don't care if police do drugs as long as they make business for courts and lawyers.

Designation by the dept of labor commissioner' which is

- (e) "High-risk or Safety-sensitive occupation" means an occupation which,
- (1) presents a clearly significant life threatening danger to the employee so occupied, his fellow employees, or the general public and is performed in a manner or place inherent with or inseparable from such danger, and
- (2) requires the exercise of discriminating judgment or high degree of care and caution, and
- (3) is separate from the ability to discern impaired or enhanced performance by direct supervision and is not reasonably subject to other valid and available means of observation and evaluation which would preclude the necessity of random urinalysis.

Following is case law which to me shows they should already be tested;

This case shows police should be tested randomly for drugs. Why is it they are not?

TO BE TESTED UNDER THE 'SPECIAL NEED' RULE AS IN THE CASELAW OF SKINNER v. RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES' ASSN., 489 U.S. 602 (1989)

and National Treasury Employees v. Von Raab, 489 U.S. 656 (1989). In these companion cases, the Court held that the government is allowed to conduct drug tests without individualized suspicion when there is a "special need" that outweighs the individual's privacy interest. In Skinner, the court found that public safety was such a special need. In Von Raab, the court found a special need in relation to customs agents who carry firearms or are directly involved in drug interdiction.

The federal courts spent the next decade defining which government interests qualified as "special needs" and defining the scope of those that qualified.

It soon became clear that "special need" meant little more than that the nature of the employee's job was extremely important, and that a great deal of harm could be done if the job was not performed properly. The courts did not require public employers to demonstrate that employees who used drugs were likely to create this harm, nor that there was any special difficulty with preventing the harm through normal supervisory methods. Courts generally resisted, however, attempts to push the Skinner/Von Raab envelope to encompass large sections of the workforce. The result was an unprincipled, but relatively small and well defined exception to normal Fourth Amendment principles.