

Case	Program	Court's Holding
<i>Ferguson v. City of Charleston</i> (2001)	State hospital policy of conducting drug tests on obstetrical patients and turning the results (if positive) over to law enforcement agents.	The justices held, 6–3, that the policy violated the Constitution. The city had argued that protecting the health of mother and child “is a beneficent one.” But, the Court noted, “[i]n <i>Chandler</i> , however, we did not simply accept the State’s invocation of a ‘special need.’ Instead, we carried out a ‘close review’ of the scheme at issue before concluding that the need in question was not ‘special.’” That close review, the Court held, revealed that the purpose “served by the searches ‘is ultimately indistinguishable from the general interest in crime control.’”
<i>Board of Education of Pottawatomie County v. Earls</i> (2002)	School district policy requiring all middle and high school students to consent to urinalysis testing for drugs in order to participate in any extracurricular activity.	The Court found, 5–4, that the school policy was a reasonable means of furthering the school’s important interest in preventing and deterring drug use among its students and that the invasion of the students’ privacy was not significant.