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Installation Management Command

BreathScan[®]

Pilot POV Safety Program Concept of Operations

11 December 2007

*Leading Change for Installation
Excellence*



BREATHSCAN PILOT PROGRAM



Objectives

- **Improve command information awareness**
- **Promote behavior modification**
- **Prevent substance abuse**
- **Improve command safety and force health protection**
- **Not a diagnostic tool or law enforcement device**



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Use of Breathalyzer

- **Serve as a tool to enhance Commander's Prevention of Drunk Driving Campaign**
- **Use to spot light the potential detrimental effects alcohol abuse has on "Good Order and Discipline"**
- **Serve to facilitate awareness on the significant impact of alcohol on driving abilities.**
- **Serve as an educational tool directed toward changing popular attitudes and behaviors associated with alcohol consumption**



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Breathalyzers Will Not Be Used

For



- **Law Enforcement Purposes**
- **Evidence in judicial or non-judicial punishment hearings**
- **Blood alcohol confirmation**
- **Trinkets, key chains or party favors**



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Employment Strategy

Commander or designated representative will control the distribution and use of the breathalyzer to:

- Aid Commander's in their Prevention of Drunk Driving Campaign**
- Emphasize safe behavior and driving**
- Reinforce that alcohol often plays a big role in vehicle accidents and fatalities**
- Keep the concept of when, how, where, and how much an individual drinks on the forefront of everyone's mind**
- Allow the Commanders flexibility in the size of the breathalyzer pilot program based upon Army requirements and mission execution**



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Distribution Plan



- **Army Soldiers and civilian, will have the opportunity to receive a personal breathalyzer device and training on use of the device**
- **Program is voluntary and training will be directed toward changing popular attitudes and behaviors associated with alcohol consumption**
- **Distribution will be directly to requesting organizations, activities, units through IMCOM POCs**
- **Installation Safety Managers and ADCO's will jointly facilitate program promotion and education at the lowest levels**



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Implementation Plan



- **Commanders will collect data and report thru command channel to the IMCOM POCs for future uses of pilot**
- **IMCOM will report lesson learned to the DSOC and other Services on how to improve safety**



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Metrics



- **Determine a baseline period in FY 07 for alcohol related incidents and referrals to ASAP**
- **Compare FY 07 numbers to the same time/ month period in FY 08 during pilot participation**
- **Measures of Success:**
 - **Decrease in alcohol related incidents and**
 - **Decrease ASAP referrals**



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This program will continue through July 2008 and/or until the number of devices have been exhausted.

Newly arriving personnel in participating organizations, activities or units are authorized to participate.



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One Drink Too Many



Alcohol-related crashes are the #1 cause of death among Americans between ages 18 and 30.

The greater the blood alcohol concentration the greater the risk of being involved in a crash.



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How Much You Are Drinking ?



- One oz. of distilled spirits, one 4 oz. glass of wine, one 12 oz. beer all contain the **SAME** amount of alcohol
- A drink with 80-proof liquor would contain 40% **PURE** alcohol
- A woman who consumes 2 oz. of liquor will experience about the **SAME** effects as a man who consumes 4 oz.



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Myths and Facts

Myth: I know when I'm too drunk to drive

Fact: Your driving skills can be seriously compromised even when your behavior is not observable drunk

Myth: I only had one drink

Fact: One drink can be one too many, since alcohol absorption starts immediately. Several factors such as strength of drink, rate of consumption, body size/weight, food, gender, and drug use can affect the outcome of even one drink

Myth: Black coffee and fresh air will sober me up

Fact: All the age-old remedies – black coffee, cold showers, fresh air, exercise, are useless, Only time will sober you up



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The \$7,000 Drink

- **Immediate Cost**
 - Towing **\$100**
 - Lawyer **\$3,500**
 - Alcohol Education Course **\$100**
 - Court Fees **\$400**

- **Long Term Cost:**
 - Insurance Surcharge **\$1,500**
 - License Re-instatement **\$1,000**

- **Total Monetary Cost:** **\$7,000**

Other Cost: Impact on career and personal embarrassment to family and friends



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Pilot POV Safety Program





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FY 07 POV Statistics

U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center, Driving Task Force

- 110 Soldiers died in private motor vehicle accidents.
- POVs currently account for 45% of total Army fatalities
- One or more of 3 causal factors were involved in each of the fatalities: speeding, not wearing a seatbelt, and suspected alcohol use
- 18-to-24 year olds, E1s to E4s, accounted for 54% of all the fatalities



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POV Safety and the Impact of Alcohol

- Drinking & Driving while fatigued is a prime cause of POV fatalities
- Alcohol is a Central Nervous System depressant that affects judgment, reaction time, & coordination
- A person's blood alcohol concentration (BAC) can be well below the legal limit and still cause impairment
- For the average 160-180 pound individual, inhibitions are lessened and judgment begins to be affected after drinking just one beer in 1 hour or less



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Pilot POV Safety Program

- Based on the “Buddy System”
- Proven to reduce alcohol-related incidences
- Effective addition to the POV Safety Toolbox



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POV Safety Tool includes a BreathScan[®] .04% breath alcohol detector housed in a water-resistant key chain

- *Empirical evidence demonstrates that **impairment begins at .04%***
- *Key chain keeps the disposable breath alcohol detector readily **accessible for use whenever and wherever** it's needed*



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NOTE:

- **BreathScan[®] disposable breath alcohol detectors are cleared by the US Food & Drug Administration as screening devices. They provide an indication of the possible presence of alcohol in the blood of a user.**
- **Each detector is designed for ONE TIME use**
- **BreathScan[®] IS NOT A SELF TEST - Someone who has not been drinking should help administer the test and read the Test Result**
- **Read full product information during training / prior to use to review the complete Test Procedure**



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PROTOCOL

US Army personnel should do the following:

- A. Ask for the vehicle keys from the colleague that may be under the influence of alcohol.
- B. If they give you the keys, open the key chain to reveal the BreathScan[®] detector and help administer the test
- C. If the person tests **POSITIVE**, his or her breath alcohol level is **at least .04%**. Inform them of the potential risks of driving while impaired, and try to persuade him/her to accept a ride with a designated driver, or call for unit transportation or a taxi



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Once you have obtained the vehicle keys from a person that may be under the influence of alcohol, begin the Test Procedure.

Test Procedure: 4 Easy Steps...Result in 2 Minutes

STEP 1: Wait 15 minutes after subject's last alcoholic drink.



If you cannot wait, have subject rinse his or her mouth with water before taking the test to remove alcohol vapors in the mouth that could cause a false positive result



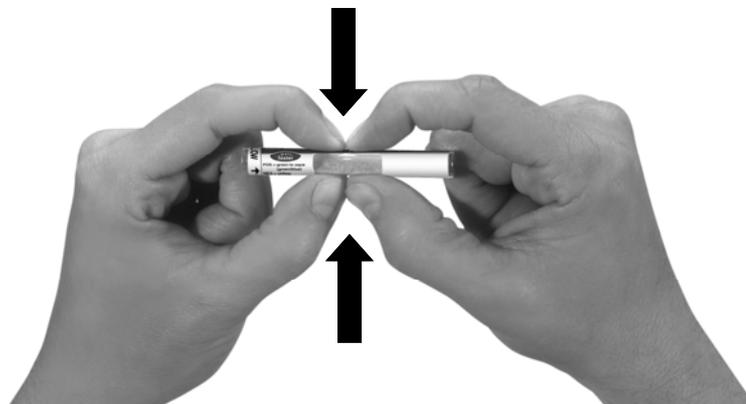
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STEP 2

Squeeze the middle of the Detector between thumb and forefinger to break the inner glass tube.



SQUEEZE ONLY ONCE - DO NOT CRUSH OR BEND TUBE.

Proceed to Step 3 Immediately once the inner glass tube is broken.



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STEP 3

Have the subject hold the Detector vertically so arrows on the “BLOW” end are pointing down.

Then have the subject **BLOW** very hard into tube, in one continuous breath, for 12 seconds.



Shake the Detector from side-to-side to distribute the crystals evenly in the Detector window.

Lay the Detector on a flat surface and **WAIT 2 MINUTES.**



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STEP 4

Read the result.

It is best to read the result under incandescent, fluorescent, or indirect sunlight.

If most of the crystals have a light AQUA (GREEN/BLUE, BLUE/GREEN) cast, the result is **POSITIVE** and the subject's breath alcohol level is at or above the level printed on the Detector.



Keep his or her keys. Find your colleague a designated driver or call for unit transportation or a taxi.



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STEP 4

Read the result (continued)

If most of the crystals, are light **YELLOW**, the result is **NEGATIVE** and the subject's breath alcohol level is below the level printed on the Detector.

Note: the **YELLOW** crystals may be a much lighter or paler **YELLOW** than the crystals in an unused Tester.



Remember... BreathScan[®] Disposable Breath Alcohol Detectors should be used as screening devices and only provide an indication of the possible presence of alcohol in the blood of a user.



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**PROFILES OF FATAL POV ACCIDENTS
WITH US ARMY PERSONNEL
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL**

***WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE
TO PREVENT THESE TRAGEDIES?***



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Scenario 1

One Soldier's Drinking & Driving Claims the Life of Another Soldier

A Jeep Grand Cherokee Lerado driven by a 22-year-old PFC who had been drinking since 1700 the previous afternoon crossed the centerline and side swiped a mustang, at full force, driven by a 23-year-old SPC. Although the SPC and his passenger, who had just become engaged, were both wearing seatbelts, the impact caused the SPC's death.

The PFC had obtained the Jeep Lerado from another Soldier but told police he did not remember when or how. The PFC has been charged with vehicular homicide.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO PREVENT THIS TRAGEDY?





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Scenario 1

One Soldier's Drinking & Driving Claims the Life of Another Soldier

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE...

- The Soldier who lent the PFC the Jeep could have utilized the BreathScan® breath alcohol detector to assess his colleague's potential level of alcohol impairment prior to making the fatal mistake of turning over the keys to the Jeep.
- The PFC, knowing the length of time he had been drinking, should be responsible for his own actions and at least asked a sober colleague to administer a BreathScan® test prior to getting behind the wheel.
- Seatbelts should always be worn and never drink and drive.



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Scenario 2

Drinking & Driving Crash Claims A Soldier's Own Life

A 26-year-old SGT was driving his 2004 Ford Escape when he lost control, crossed the double yellow line, and struck a guard rail. The Soldier was not wearing a seatbelt and was ejected through the driver side window.

A half-empty bottle of liquor was located by rescuers in the floor of his SUV. Earlier that evening, the SGT had been at a unit dining-in where alcohol was served and transportation home was provided.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO PREVENT THIS TRAGEDY?





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Scenario 2

Drinking & Driving Crash Claims A Soldier's Own Life

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE ...

- If the Soldier was drinking alcohol at the Dining-In event, he could have utilized the unit-provided transportation and not gotten behind the wheel.
 - “Safety Begins With Me” – Soldiers must be responsible for their own actions and/or understand the responsibilities they have toward one another.
 - At alcohol-related functions, in addition to alternate transportation, administrative personnel should have a supply of BreathScan® Alcohol Detectors on hand to ensure that colleagues, thought to be under the influence of alcohol, be tested before attempting to drive.
 - The SGT could have asked a sober colleague to use the BreathScan® POV Safety Tool and administer a Breath Alcohol test prior to his getting behind the wheel.
 - Seatbelts should always be worn and never drink before or while operating a vehicle.



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Scenario 3

Impaired Driver + Unfamiliar Roads = 1 Fatality + 2 Injuries

A 22-year-old PFC was driving his Pontiac Grand AM above the posted speed limit on an unfamiliar road. He crested a small hill, entered an "S" curve and drove off the right side of the roadway. He overcorrected and lost control of his car; the vehicle rolled two times into a field.

The driver and his backseat passenger (20-year-old PFC) were not wearing seatbelts and were ejected from the vehicle. The driver was pronounced dead at the scene. The front seat passenger (26-year-old SPC) who was wearing a seatbelt was able to escape the vehicle and crawl to safety.

The driver had a Blood Alcohol Level of .04 which is below the legal limit.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO PREVENT THIS TRAGEDY?





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Scenario 3

Impaired Driver + Unfamiliar Roads = 1 Fatality + 2 Injuries

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE...

- Impaired Driving is just as dangerous as Drunk Driving. Whenever drinking alcohol, have the BreathScan[®] POV Safety Tool available for use. Locate someone who has not been drinking to help administer the test.
- The Soldiers should have determined a designated driver prior to drinking alcohol or they could have utilized an alternate transportation source if all parties were drinking.
- Seatbelts should always be worn by the driver and passengers, never drink & drive, and always obey local traffic laws, especially in unfamiliar territory.



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Scenario 4

Pedestrian Accident Claims 1 Soldiers' Life

A 22-year-old 2LT left a local club and was walking in the darkened lane of a roadway and was struck by a 2005 Hyundai X635 traveling in the same direction. EMS reported the Soldier had an odor of alcohol on him.

Witnesses told the officers from the Police Department that the Soldier had said he didn't want to drive and get in trouble so he was going to walk.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE TO PREVENT THIS TRAGEDY?





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Scenario 4

Pedestrian Accident Claims 1 Soldiers' Life

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE ...

- The dangers of Alcohol extend beyond drinking and driving. Impaired judgment most likely lead to the pedestrian's fatal mistake to become a walking target on a darkened roadway. The Soldier could have identified a designated driver prior to going out to the local pub to help ensure that he would have a safe ride home.
- Whenever drinking alcohol, have the BreathScan® POV Safety Tool available for use. Locate someone who has not been drinking to help administer the test. If a positive result is obtained, determine an alternative, sober transportation method (taxi, unit transportation, etc.).



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Disposable Breath Alcohol Detectors should be used as screening devices. The test result provides an indication of the possible presence of alcohol in the blood of a user.

Also, the rate at which alcohol is absorbed in the body varies from person-to-person and can take anywhere from 30 minutes to 2 ½ hours. If you obtain a negative result at 2100, you may have a positive result at 2200.

Breath Alcohol Detectors are also not a substitute for good judgment.

Remember...

SAFETY BEGINS WITH ME



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What Can You Do –

Safe driving requires more than just learning the necessary skills.

Young adults need to adopt - and leaders need to encourage - safe attitudes and responsible behaviors.



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What Can You Do –

- Adopt a none for the road campaign at your Command
- Designate a duty driver when going out with friends
- Ask to spend the night if at a home party
- Do not give in to peer pressure. Use best judgment
- Call for a ride or set up a Taxi Ride program
- Serve non-alcoholic drinks at your party