

(ii) According to manufacturer operating instructions. (For Army and Marine Corps, the portable breath-testing device must also be listed on the NHTSA conforming products list published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.)

(2) Non-portable evidentiary breath-testing devices will be used as follows:

(i) Observe the person to be tested for at least 15 minutes before collecting the breath specimen. During this time, the person must not drink alcoholic beverages or other fluids, eat, smoke, chew tobacco, or ingest any substance.

(ii) Verify calibration and proper operation of the instrument by using a control sample immediately before the test.

(iii) Comply with operational procedures in the manufacturer's current instruction manual.

(iv) Perform preventive maintenance as required by the instruction manual.

(c) Chemical tests of personnel involved in fatal accidents.

(1) Installation medical authorities will immediately notify the installation law enforcement officer of—

(i) The death of any person involved in a motor vehicle accident.

(ii) The circumstances surrounding such an accident, based on information available at the time of admission or receipt of the body of the victim.

(2) Medical authorities will examine the bodies of those persons killed in a motor vehicle accident to include drivers, passengers, and pedestrians subject to military jurisdiction, and other pedestrians (16 years or older with sponsor's consent only). Tests for the presence and concentration of alcohol or other drugs in the person's blood, bodily fluids, or tissues will be made as soon as possible and where practical within 8 hours of death. The test results will be included in the medical reports.

(3) As provided by law and medical conditions permitting, a blood or breath sample will be obtained from any surviving operator whose vehicle is involved in a fatal accident.

**§ 634.36 Detection, apprehension, and testing of intoxicated drivers.**

(a) Law enforcement personnel usually detect drivers under the influence of alcohol or other drugs by observing

unusual or abnormal driving behavior. Drivers showing such behavior will be stopped immediately. The cause of the unusual driving behavior will be determined, and proper enforcement action will be taken.

(b) When a law enforcement officer reasonably concludes that the individual driving or in control of the vehicle is impaired, field sobriety tests should be conducted on the individual. The DD Form 1920 will be used by law enforcement agencies in examining, interpreting, and recording results of such tests. Law enforcement personnel should use a standard field sobriety test (such as one-leg stand or walk and turn) and portable breathalyzers to conduct field sobriety tests.

**§ 634.37 Voluntary breath and bodily fluid testing based on implied consent.**

(a) Implied consent policy is explained in § 634.8.

(b) Tests may be administered only if the following conditions are met:

(1) The person was lawfully stopped while driving, operating, or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle on the installation.

(2) Reasonable suspicion exists to believe that the person was driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

(3) A request was made to the person to consent to the tests combined with a warning that failure to voluntarily submit to or complete a chemical test of bodily fluids or breath will result in the revocation of driving privileges.

(c) As stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the law enforcement official relying on implied consent will warn the person that driving privileges will be revoked if the person fails to voluntarily submit to or complete a requested chemical test. The person does not have the right to have an attorney present before stating whether he or she will submit to a test, or during the actual test. Installation commanders will prescribe the type or types of chemical tests to be used. Testing will follow policies and procedures in § 634.35. The results of chemical tests conducted under the implied consent provisions of this regulation may be used as evidence in courts-martial, nonjudicial proceedings under Article

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15 of the UCMJ, administrative actions, and civilian courts.

(d) Special rules exist for persons who have hemophilia, other blood-clotting disorders, or any medical or surgical disorder being treated with an anticoagulant. These persons—

(1) May refuse a blood extraction test without penalty.

(2) Will not be administered a blood extraction test to determine alcohol or other drug concentration or presence under this regulation.

(3) May be given breath or urine tests, or both.

(e) If a person suspected of intoxicated driving refuses to submit to a chemical test, a test will not be administered except as specified in § 634.38.

**§ 634.38 Involuntary extraction of bodily fluids in traffic cases.**

(a) *General.* The procedures outlined herein pertain only to the investigation of individuals stopped, apprehended, or cited on a military installation for any offense related to driving a motor vehicle and for whom probable cause exists to believe that such individual is intoxicated. Extractions of body fluids in furtherance of other kinds of investigations are governed by Rule 312(d), Military Rules of Evidence, and regulatory rules concerning requesting and granting authorizations for searches.

(1) Air Force policy on nonconsensual extraction of blood samples is addressed in AFR 160-12.

(2) Marine Corps personnel should not undertake the nonconsensual extraction of body fluids for reasons other than a valid medical purpose without first obtaining the advice and concurrence of the installation staff judge advocate or his or her designee.

(3) DLA policy on nonconsensual taking of blood samples is contained in DLAR 5700.7.

(b) *Rule.* Involuntary bodily fluid extraction is based on valid search and seizure authorization. An individual subject to the UCMJ who does not consent to chemical testing, as described above, may nonetheless be subjected to an involuntary extraction of bodily fluids, including blood and urine, only in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) An individual subject to the UCMJ who was driving a motor vehicle involved in an accident resulting in death, personal injury, or serious property damage may be subjected to a nonconsensual bodily fluid extraction to test for the presence of intoxicants only when there is a probable cause to believe that such an individual was driving or in control of a vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant.

(i) A search authorization by an appropriate commander or military magistrate obtained pursuant to Rule 315, Military Rules of Evidence (Manual for Courts-Martial, chapter XXVII), is required prior to such nonconsensual extraction.

(ii) A search authorization is not required under such circumstances when there is a clear indication that evidence of intoxication will be found and there is reason to believe that the delay necessary to obtain a search authorization would result in the loss or destruction of the evidence sought.

(iii) Because warrantless searches are subject to close scrutiny by the courts, obtaining an authorization is highly preferable. Warrantless searches generally should be conducted only after coordination with the servicing staff judge advocate or legal officer, and attempts to obtain authorization from an appropriate official prove unsuccessful due to the unavailability of a commander or military magistrate.

(2) If authorization from the military magistrate or commander proves unsuccessful due to the unavailability of such officials, the commander of a medical facility is empowered by Rule 315(d), Military Rules of Evidence, to authorize such extraction from an individual located in the facility at the time the authorization is sought.

(i) Before authorizing the involuntary extraction, the commander of the medical facility should, if circumstances permit, coordinate with the servicing staff judge advocate or legal officer.

(ii) The medical facility commander authorizing the extraction under Rule 315(d) need not be on duty as the attending physician at the facility where the extraction is to be performed and