

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMANDER CONCERNING DRUG TESTING AND DETERRENCE

**Q:** Is the Army's Drug Testing Program (DTP) a commander's program?

**A:** Yes, it is a program that is to be executed by commanders at EVERY level. Commanders will develop a completely random DTP using Smart Testing Techniques.

**Q:** What are "Smart Testing" Techniques?

**A:** Smart Testing Techniques are procedures that make urinalysis testing unpredictable to the unit population. Some examples include:

- Back-to-back testing (testing on Friday and then again on the following Monday)
- Testing during a field training exercise
- Testing during the weekend or a holiday
- Testing at the end of the duty day
- Testing during afternoon physical training

**Q:** What are some poor examples of urinalysis testing techniques?

- Always testing on the same days or weeks of the month
- Asking for volunteers
- Placing the urinalysis test on the training schedule
- Announcing the next day's test at the end of the previous duty day or by email
- Calling Soldiers in for an alert but then telling them it is for a urinalysis
- Stopping the urinalysis before every Soldier selected has provided a specimen; only those selected Soldiers with a valid reason for not being there will be excused (on leave, TDY)
- Printing out the urinalysis documents on shared printers; Unit Deterrence Leaders (UDLs) and commanders must work to ensure complete discretion.

**Q:** What are the requirements for commanders at the battalion and company level concerning the appointment of Battalion Deterrence Leaders (BDLs) and UDLs?

**A:** Battalion commanders will appoint, on orders, a **minimum** of two Soldiers in the grade of E-5 promotable and above (NCOs or officers), who must be trained and certified through the UDL certification course.

Company commanders will appoint, on orders, a **minimum** of two Soldiers in the grade of E-5 and above (NCOs or officers), who must be trained and certified through the UDL certification course.

**Q:** What is a reasonable period of time for a Soldier who has been selected for and has reported for a urinalysis, to provide a specimen?

**A:** The Soldier is expected to provide a specimen not less than 3 hours after reporting for a urinalysis. If the Soldier does not provide a specimen within that period, the commander may refer the Soldier for a medical evaluation (the commander **MUST** ensure that the Soldier is under escort by a more senior Soldier). If it is determined that there is no medical condition that would keep the Soldier from providing a specimen, the commander should consult with their servicing judge advocate for further guidance.

**Q:** What required urinalysis testing must commanders conduct every month?

**A:** Commanders will ensure that they conduct random urinalysis testing on a **minimum** of 10% (no more than 30%) of their unit assigned and attached end strength every month using the test basis Inspection Random (IR).

**Q:** Can commanders use the test basis Inspection Unit (IU), which is more commonly known as a “unit sweep” to meet the monthly 10% urinalysis requirement?

**A:** No, unit sweep testing will not be used to meet this requirement.

**Q:** What must commanders do for Soldiers that were selected for a urinalysis but were not available for testing?

**A:** Soldiers that were selected for testing but were not available due to a valid reason will be collected as soon as possible using the test basis Inspection Other (IO).

**Q:** What must a commander do with any Soldiers that were not selected for random urinalysis testing during the first three quarters of the fiscal year?

**A:** Commanders will have their UDL select and test those Soldiers during the fourth quarter using the test basis IO.

**Q:** Can commanders use the test basis IO to test newly arrived Soldiers to the unit?

**A:** Yes, commanders may use test basis IO on newly arrived Soldiers to the unit. This must be written into the unit-level substance abuse program SOP.

**Q:** What must a commander do when there is suspected adulteration?

**A:** Once there is verification from the UDL to the commander that adulteration has occurred, the commander will consult with their servicing judge advocate. The commander will then immediately pursue testing the Soldier under probable cause circumstances using the test basis Probable Cause (PO). This second collection will be observed using a brand-new observer. Both the suspected adulterated specimen and the secondary specimen will be submitted to the Fort Campbell Army Substance Abuse Program office for submission to the testing lab.

**Q:** What must be done when a Soldier refuses to provide a specimen?

**A:** The Soldier's appropriate chain of command authority will be notified. The chain of command will then give the Soldier a direct order to provide a specimen. If the Soldier continues to refuse to provide a specimen, it will be noted as a violation of a direct order, which will then subject the Soldier to disciplinary action.

**Q:** What must a company commander do when they have received a verifiable positive urinalysis notification?

**A:** Company commanders will refer those Soldiers to their assigned behavior health clinic for a Substance Use Disorder (SUD) evaluation within five duty days of notification. Commanders will also refer those Soldiers to attend the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Training program (ADAPT); these Soldiers must complete the ADAPT course within 60 days of the reported incident.

Commanders must notify the provost marshal office for THC8 (ONLY) and CID for all others (to include THC8/THC9 combination positives).

Lastly, commanders will notify the servicing security manager so that a security determination can be made concerning the Soldier.

**ALL OF THE ABOVE ARE MANDATORY!!**

**Q:** Are commanders required to take administrative actions against Soldiers that have a verifiable positive notification?

**A:** Yes, commanders are required to take administrative actions against Soldiers. These actions can include:

- Oral and written counseling/reprimand
- Suspension of access to classified information
- Non-Judicial punishment
- Court martial

The mandatory actions include:

- Initiation of flags
- Administrative separation

**Q:** What is the Limited Use Policy?

**A:** It is a policy that is used to facilitate the identification of alcohol and other drug abusers by encouraging self-referral. It is also designed to facilitate the rehabilitation of those abusers who demonstrate the potential for both rehabilitation and retention.

**Q:** What are the hallmarks of a good unit drug testing (DTP) program?

**A:** A good unit DTP will –

- Employ a truly random DTP using smart testing techniques on 10% of the unit strength
- Submit UA specimens to the lab using the DoD DTP (version 6.0.8.3) to prepare all drug test documentation
- Have a **minimum** of two (2) UDLs appointed on orders and certified by the Army Resilience Directorate (ARD) UDL Certification Training Program (CTP)
- Have passed a unit-level inspection conducted by a higher command
- Have a unit-level substance abuse program SOP signed by the current commander
- Have a command-team presence during all urinalysis collections
- Use officers or Senior NCOs as Observers during urinalysis collections
- Take every step possible to prevent Soldiers from learning that a urinalysis test will be coming up until they are appropriately notified to report to the testing site