



SCRAM[®]

CONTINUOUS ALCOHOL MONITORING



REQUIREMENTS

When evaluating **Continuous Alcohol Monitoring (CAM)** technologies, it's important to understand what's required for a technology to truly be **CAM**. Only systems that meet all of these requirements—like **SCRAM Continuous Alcohol Monitoring[®]**—would be considered court-validated.

CAM Requirement	What This Means	Why It's Important	SCRAM CAM [™]
Alcohol Measurement Process and Source Distinction	The alcohol measurement process must produce a quantifiable TAC (Transdermal Alcohol Concentration) curve and distinguish between consumed and external/environmental alcohol.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows judges to make accurate and enforceable rulings. • Substantially minimizes the possibility of false positives. 	<p>SCRAM CAM has been ruled as court-admissible for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It employs an active, controlled sample delivery system. • It uses industry-validated fuel cell technology. • It employs a thorough data analysis and review process using professionally trained analysts who review and confirm non-compliance events.
Consistent Device Calibration	This ensures that all devices have a consistent response to the various levels of alcohol being measured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures consistent alcohol measurement across a broad range of offenders. • Ensures accurate alcohol measurement and data on which to base analysis and interpretation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCRAM CAM is calibrated using the same court-accepted methodology as evidential breath testing equipment. • Calibrating the bracelet to known standards produces consistent, quantifiable alcohol measurements and reliable TAC curves that are indicative of actual drinking levels.
BAC-Like Measurement	Readings from the device must be expressed in terms of a BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration)-like measurement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a quantifiable result on which to base sanctions and rulings. 	SCRAM CAM results are reported as TAC, which is a quantitative measure of alcohol concentration in the vapor above the skin, and is highly correlated to BAC.
Single-Source Admissibility	The ability to confirm a drinking event from the primary testing method—in this case, continuous alcohol monitoring. If the monitoring protocol requires a secondary test to confirm consumption, it is not single-source admissible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rapid metabolism of alcohol means evidence of intoxication rapidly deteriorates. • Requires enormous staff resources to immediately administer a confirmatory test. 	SCRAM CAM data has been deemed single-source admissible and reliable based on Frye and Daubert standards.

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<p>Court Support</p>	<p>A CAM system that is court-admissible should provide court support when requested to ensure officials are able to accurately evaluate admissibility if challenged.</p>	<p>Many drug and alcohol testing technologies provide court reports but do not stand behind their data in court. This leaves officials vulnerable to challenges and leaves clients vulnerable to false positives.</p>	<p>The SCRAM CAM Court Support Program provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCRAM CAM case law. • State-specific Frye and Daubert rulings. • Court reports on SCRAM CAM non-compliance events. • An electronic library of supporting literature, including scientific studies on transdermal transport, SCRAM CAM laboratory studies, and SCRAM CAM field studies. • Expert testimony: live, video, telephonic.
<p>Independent, Peer-Reviewed Research</p>	<p>A CAM manufacturer needs to be able to provide published, peer-reviewed studies that document the effectiveness and reliability of the technology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer-reviewed publications are the gold standard. • The majority of alcohol testing technologies positioned as “CAM” have not undergone outside objective research or usage. This means that claims about effectiveness or reliability to detect or confirm drinking events have not been subjected to rigorous scientific evaluation or independent review—leaving their alcohol measurement data more open to challenges and questions. 	<p>SCRAM transdermal monitoring technology and its application in criminal-justice programs has been studied by government agencies and numerous academic researchers, with findings published in peer-reviewed journals and official government publications. In addition, SCRAM CAM has been used as a valid alcohol testing methodology in academic research projects related to alcohol misuse.</p>