



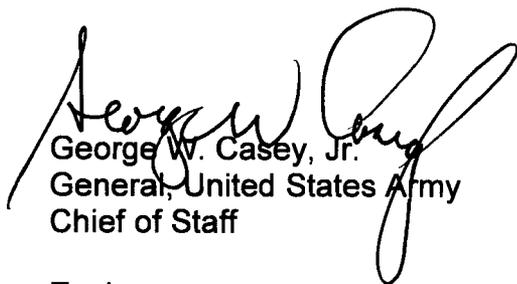
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

07 AUG 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Army Safety and Occupational Health Objectives for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

1. For the last four years, there has been a continual decrease in Class A accidents and Soldier fatalities. With over two thirds of FY09 behind us, it is clear we are on glide path for another year of successful reductions. Although the loss of any member of the Army team is tragic, we recognize the incredible challenges and accidental hazards you face everyday both on and off duty. We commend you for the tremendous work you are doing to protect our Soldiers, Civilians and Family members.
2. In FY09 guidance, you were asked to reduce off-duty accidental fatalities by 20 percent while sustaining our substantial gains in on-duty reductions made during FY07. As of June 14, 2009, the Army has had 19 percent fewer fatalities off-duty and has not only sustained but further reduced on-duty accidental fatalities by 12 percent. Clearly, what you are doing is working and we want to continue the momentum. The Army safety culture is changing to become more proactive as a result of the positive climate change at the organizational level.
3. Off-duty accidents continue to be our biggest challenge. Even though overall numbers are down, we continue to see 75 percent of Soldier fatalities occurring while off-duty and away from direct leadership. Young Soldiers driving or riding in sedans account for the majority of those losses, and of course, motorcycle accidents continue to be a tremendous concern. The most hazardous on-duty activity our members face is clearly driving or riding in a vehicle. Motor vehicle and combat vehicle accidents consistently account for half of Army on-duty accidents. Our civilian workforce is stepping up and doing incredible work both in and out of the combat theaters. The high cost in terms of lost time and mission readiness due to civilian injury is a significant challenge, which we must meet to reduce expenditures and increase productivity.
4. Rather than direct an arbitrary percentage reduction, this year we ask you to concentrate your efforts on the high loss categories while maintaining our substantial gains in accident reductions over the previous few years. The enclosed objectives expand upon this guidance and will serve to help you focus your programs. As always, the Director of Army Safety is a resource available to assist as you build and execute your safety and occupational health plans. Army Safe--Army Strong!


George W. Casey, Jr.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff


Pete Geren
Secretary of the Army

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FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2010 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES

Objective One: Off-Duty Loss Reduction. This is a two part objective to reduce off-duty accidental loss of young Soldiers driving sedans and leaders riding motorcycles.

1) Over the last two fiscal years, E1-E4's, age 18-24 were involved in 65-70% of fatal sedan accidents. The leading causal factor of these fatal accidents was speed, with a lack of seatbelt use contributing in a number of cases. Evaluate and modify programs to ensure you are targeting this demographic and causal factor.

2) Leaders, E-5 and above who ride motorcycles, continue to be high risk and over the last two years averaged nearly 70% of the fatal motorcycle accidents. In the majority of cases, the Leader was over 25 years old. Programs must include components to address leaders checking leaders when it comes to motorcycle requirements and riding behavior. Determining driving history, accessing local on and off-post traffic violations, and increased counseling may help leaders identify high-risk Soldiers, especially those who tend to speed.

Objective Two: On-Duty Loss Reduction. Over 50% of Army on-duty fatalities occur while members are operating or riding in a government vehicle. Inexperience and inadequate training of the driver or crew are the most prevalent factors.

Evaluate driver training programs to ensure selection and qualification procedures are in place to properly prepare Soldiers for the driving mission. Addressing this hazard will require more than just meeting minimum Army driver training regulatory requirements. Increased vehicle complexity and deployed infrastructure constraints require a higher level of proficiency and oversight.

Objective Three: Civilian Injury Reduction. Department of the Army Civilians continue to be more and more essential to the Army's ability to accomplish the mission both in CONUS and overseas. On-the-job civilian injury results in lost work time that significantly affects readiness.

Conduct a comprehensive review of organizational civilian accident history. Establish a reduction target that addresses the most pressing hazards. Ensure plans are briefed and coordinated with local Federal Employee Compensation Act Working Groups.

Objective Four: Accident Reporting. Only a fraction of Army accidents get reported. Accurate and timely accident reporting is essential to developing preventive measures. As we transform Army safety culture, accident reporting must not be viewed as a report card but as an essential element of commanders' critical information requirements.

Commanders must explore other available sources of loss information to identify potential reportable accidents. Examples include but are not limited to Safety First Event Reporting (SaFER), medical treatment facility visits and admissions, and Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS) maintenance reporting. Leaders and safety managers must follow-up to ensure that accidents are appropriately investigated and reported.