DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION 24 SEP 2012

SUBJECT: Army Safety and Occupational Health Objectives for Fiscal Year 2013

1. The safety of each and every member of our Army team is inextricably linked to successful mission accomplishment. As the stewards of the precious resources allocated to us by our Nation, we have a fundamental responsibility to protect our Soldiers, Civilians and Family Members from mishaps, injuries and illnesses.

2. Fostering a proactive safety culture aimed at preventing needless mishaps must be a priority at all levels. In these austere times, we need your increased emphasis on managing risk and ensuring risk decisions are made at the appropriate level. Regardless of funding, we cannot allow our members to cut corners or take short cuts that may lead to catastrophic results.

3. On-duty Class A mishaps and fatalities continually decreased over the last five years. This fact is a testament to the competence of our leaders and the quality of our members. Unfortunately, risk of off-duty loss increases as forces return home from combat and are exposed to hazards that did not exist in theater. Leaders must acknowledge this reality, educate their subordinates to the hazards and employ measures to mitigate them.

4. The Secretary of Defense has asked the services to reduce their mishap rate by 10 percent from the previous 5-year average in all metric categories. To achieve the desired goal, we urge you to incorporate the enclosed Army objectives as part of your program. The Director of Army Safety and the US Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center stand ready to assist you. Army Safe is Army Strong!

Encl

Raymond T. Odierno
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

John M. McHugh
Secretary of the Army

DISTRIBUTION:
Principal Officials of Headquarters, Department of the Army
(CONT)

121016116

DISTRIBUTION: (CONT)
Commander
- U.S. Army Forces Command
- U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
- U.S. Army Materiel Command
- U.S. Army Europe
- U.S. Army Central
- U.S. Army North
- U.S. Army South
- U.S. Army Pacific
- U.S. Army Africa
- U.S. Army Special Operations Command
- Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
- U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command
- U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command
- U.S. Army Medical Command
- U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
- U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Army Military District of Washington
- U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command
- U.S. Army Installation Management Command

Superintendent, United States Army Military Academy
Director, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center

CF:
Commander, U.S. Army Cyber Command
Commander, Eighth U.S. Army
Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Command
Director, Army National Guard
Director of Business Transformation
Executive Director, Army National Cemeteries Program

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES

Objective One: Reduction of Private Motor Vehicle (PMV) Indiscipline Fatal Mishaps. Overall off-duty PMV mishaps are trending downward, however the primary causal factor of indiscipline is trending upward at an alarming rate. The goal for FY 13 is a 10 percent reduction in the number of fatal PMV mishaps caused by driver indiscipline. Leaders must identify high-risk individuals and intervene with appropriate action. Proactive initiatives include counseling and mentoring but in some cases further training may be warranted. The Army's Remedial Driver Training Course, "ROADRAGEOUS" was specifically chosen because it addresses behavioral issues and behavior modification. Commanders should refer high-risk individuals to Remedial Driver Training to the extent possible, as provided for in AR 385-10.

Objective Two: Army Traffic Safety Training Program (ATSTP) Digital Training Management System (DTMS) Enrollment. Effective 1 Oct 12, all ATSTP training will be scheduled, tracked, and managed using the DTMS. Managing off-duty driver training is a commander's responsibility. At a minimum, commanders should ensure Soldiers who ride motorcycles are enrolled in the system and have an accurate training status.

Objective Three: Safety Climate and Culture Assessment. Commanders at every level from ACOM, ASCC, and DRU down to brigade/activity level, including all garrisons, should review Army Readiness Assessment Program (ARAP) results. They should identify leading indicators and incorporate program results into their overall safety program. If it has been more than one year from last assessment, the command should schedule another ARAP survey this fiscal year.

Objective Four: Aviation Class A Mishap Reduction. Army Aviation mishap rates are trending toward all-time lows. However, last year's Class A mishap rate increased and rolled-back progress to 2010 rates. To regain a downward momentum, Leaders must look to reduce mishaps involving human error. More than 90 percent of all Class A mishaps can be attributed to human error. Aviation Leaders must adhere to the three-step mission approval process and develop accountability for acts of indiscipline by aircrew members.

Objective Five: Army Civilian Injury and Illness Reporting. Supervisors must promptly report all workplace injuries and illnesses to their Injury Compensation Program Administrators (ICPA) using the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) system. The EDI may provide notification to safety and occupational health staffs to facilitate investigation and reporting of recordable mishaps to the US Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center. The priority of effort for Leaders should be to:

a. Reduce Lost Time Cases. Ensure Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) working groups develop and monitor actions to improve their effectiveness, by reviewing injuries and illnesses, determining effective prevention and return to work strategies, improving case management, and investigating and acting upon fraudulent claims.

b. DoD Pipeline Program. Leverage the DoD Pipeline Program as a return-to-work strategy to help injured workers return as productive members of the Army team and save resources through future cost avoidance.

Objective Six: Personal Injury Reduction. Personal injury, due to on- and off-duty physical training or sports related activities, continues to be one of our top injury producing activities. Encourage Leaders to stay engaged and establish unit cultures in which these activities are consistently conducted to standard and with appropriate risk mitigation measures in place. Train leaders and subordinates on proper techniques to avoid musculoskeletal injuries caused by overuse and over-training. Promote leader or supervisor involvement in organized sports which can prevent events from turning into combat sports that lead to injury.