DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

14 OCT 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Army Safety and Occupational Health Objectives for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015

1. In FY13, the Army achieved the lowest number of Soldier accidental fatalities since recording began in 1975. This is a tremendous milestone proving that no matter the challenges we face, engaged leaders can and do make a difference. Our FY14 guidance asked you to evaluate your top three loss areas and to develop mitigation strategies to reduce mishaps by 10%. Though the year is not yet complete, indications are we will meet or exceed that overall objective.

2. Our operational environment is ever changing and we must constantly analyze hazards in new and innovative ways in order to mitigate risk to our Army Team. Approaching safety as an imperative is critical in that regard. We implore you to scrutinize your operations to ensure controls in training are as deliberate and managed as those that made us so successful in reducing accidental loss during the past 13 years of war.

3. While reducing the most catastrophic events that lead to fatalities will always take priority, we must never lose sight of the less serious, but more frequent, mishaps that erode our readiness and reduce precious resources. A comprehensive approach that drives a culture of safety on and off-duty, every minute of the day, that includes every member of the Army team — Soldier, Civilian, and Family Member — is the best way to achieve our long-term goal of zero preventable mishaps.

4. We strongly urge you to incorporate the enclosed Army objectives as part of your annual program. Army Safe is Army Strong!

Encl

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

John M. McHugh
Secretary of the Army

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FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES

Objective One: Private Motor Vehicle (PMV) Fatality Reduction.

a. Achieve a 10 percent reduction in PMV-4 (sedan, truck, van, sport utility vehicle) fatalities from FY13 end-of-year total.

b. Reduce PMV-2 (motorcycle) fatalities by 15 percent from FY13 end-of-year total. Accident history from FY13 and FY14 indicates NCO riders are overrepresented in the fatality numbers. Disciplined leaders do not place themselves in unsafe situations, yet some leaders are not living up to this expectation. Whether commissioned or enlisted, leaders are not exempt from the standards. Leader indiscipline is a leader issue, so confront it swiftly and appropriately. Incorporate mitigations in your annual plans to specifically target this population of riders.

Objective Two: Personal Injury, Other Reduction. Reduce overall accidents in this category by 10 percent from FY13 end-of-year total. This category of accidents spans a wide range of activities where Soldiers are injured while on and off-duty. The largest number of recorded events occurred while conducting sports activities. Our long-term trends for the most dangerous categories are drowning, pedestrians and weapons handling.

Objective Three: Aviation Mishap Mitigation. Maintain aviation Class A accident rates at less than 1.0 per 100K flight hours. FY13 was the second safest year for Army Aviation with a Class A accident rate of 0.72 due to the continued engaged leadership throughout the aviation chain of command. For special emphasis, spatial disorientation (SD)/degraded visual environment (DVE) is the human error mishap contributing factor that accounts for 24 percent of our aviation losses since the initiation of combat operations. Reduce SD/DVE accidents by 50 percent through enhanced SD/DVE training and leader awareness of this loss contributing factor.

Objective Four: Civilian Injury Reduction. An analysis of FY13 workers' compensation claims identified "manual equipment and material handling" and "slips, trips and falls" as the predominant accident categories responsible for the majority of civilian injuries and associated costs. Reduce accidents in these two categories by 10 percent from FY13 end-of-year totals.