



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS - NEW YORK ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
330 OLD NISKAYUNA ROAD
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MNAR-CG

0 8 OCT 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Implementation of the US Army Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Safety and Occupational Health Objectives

1. The enclosed memorandum from Secretary McHugh and GEN Casey outlines the Army's Safety and Occupational Health Objectives for FY 2011. I fully support these objectives and am committed to their implementation in the New York Army National Guard (NYARNG).

a. Commanders at all levels will evaluate their Army Motor Vehicle (AMV) and Personally Owned Vehicle (POV) safety programs to ensure that seat belt and occupant restraint use is trained and enforced. The NYARNG continues to fund the Inactive Duty Training (IDT) Lodging Fatigue Management Program as a key component in our POV accident prevention program.

b. The NYARNG will offer again this year, at no cost to the Soldier, the Basic and Experienced Rider motorcycle safety courses. Commanders will ensure that motorcycle safety, to include the use of Personal Protective Equipment, is an integral part of their POV safety programs.

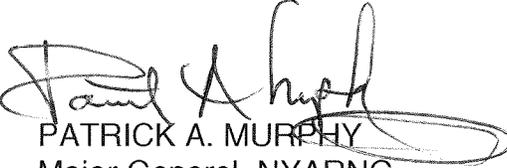
c. I'm concerned with the increase in on-duty personal injury accidents the NYARNG experienced in FY 2010. All units at the company/battery/troop levels and above will have a trained safety officer or NCO appointed in accordance with AR 385-10. All commanders will complete the Commander's Safety Course. Additionally, all battalion commanders will register in and complete the Army Readiness Assessment Program (ARAP). Commanders will establish a Safety Awards program that identifies and rewards Leaders and Soldiers who instill a positive safety climate in their organizations.

d. I recently signed the NYARNG Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Labor-Management Commitment Statement. VPP is a US Department of Labor program in which management, labor, and OSHA work cooperatively and proactively to prevent workplace fatalities, injuries, and illnesses. The tenets of VPP mirror those of the Composite Risk Management (CRM) process. Commanders and supervisors will utilize both processes to prevent workplace accidents to our civilian and contractor workforce. When accidents do occur, they will be thoroughly investigated and reported to allow for effective accident trend analysis.

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2. I am convinced that applied leadership, along with enforced discipline and standards, are the keys to the successful implementation of these objectives. Information and tools concerning these objectives may be found at the US Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center website at <https://safety.army.mil/>.



PATRICK A. MURPHY
Major General, NYARNG
Commanding

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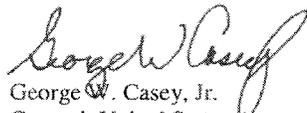


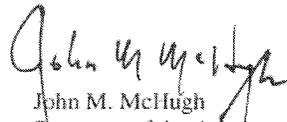
08 SEP 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Army Safety and Occupational Health Objectives for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

1. Safeguarding Army Soldiers, Civilians and Family Members is paramount to maintaining a trained, ready, and effective fighting force. For the fifth straight year, Army accidental fatalities are on the decline. As the positive trend continues, we are postured to end FY 10 as one of the best since accident record keeping began more than 53 years ago. This is no small achievement given the pace of operations facing our Leaders and Soldiers every day. We acknowledge the incredible contributions you have made to Army Safety and challenge you to do even better next year.
2. A positive safety climate is necessary to develop a proactive approach to minimizing accidental loss. Over the last few years, our Army made great strides in moving to an intrinsic safety culture where Leaders, Soldiers, and Civilians naturally do the right things to mitigate hazards both on and off duty. Our institutions are inculcating this philosophy and providing the foundation for composite risk management at every level. Professionalizing the safety career field to provide commanders with skilled and experienced experts has greatly aided in the development of this intrinsic culture.
3. Future reduction efforts must focus on the highest payoff hazards. Privately owned vehicles, motorcycles, and weapons are involved in the most tragic and repeated events. Approximately three-quarters of fatalities occur while driving a vehicle – over 85% of which are caused in off-duty accidents. Your safety programs must emphasize reducing speed, following and enforcing standards, and reducing the involvement of alcohol.
4. As you develop organizational safety goals and objectives for FY 2011, 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. Army Safe is Army Strong!


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


John M. McHugh
Secretary of the Army

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FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2011 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OBJECTIVES

1. Objective One: Seat belt usage. Evaluate programs to inform and enforce the Army's mandatory seat belt and occupant restraint policy. Place command emphasis on compliance with this elementary and proven safeguard. In FY 09, 40% (25 of 63) of Soldiers killed in off-duty vehicular accidents and 55% (6 of 11) in on-duty accidents were not wearing restraints. Seatbelts and approved restraints have the greatest potential for reducing Soldier loss of any single mitigation strategy.

2. Objective Two: Motorcycle Operator Training and Helmet Wear Compliance. Encourage attendance of advanced motorcycle training, to include the Experienced Rider Course and Military SportBike Rider Course, depending on type motorcycle operated. Support a strong, vibrant Motorcycle Mentorship Program using enthusiastic and credible Soldier mentors.

a. Achieve 100% completion of mandated Basic Rider Course for all Soldiers who ride motorcycles on or off installation.

b. Achieve zero motorcycle fatalities involving Soldiers who are not wearing a Department of Transportation (DOT) approved helmet, by ensuring all Soldiers operating a motorcycle are wearing prescribed Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), to include a DOT approved helmet, as required by AR 385-10.

3. Objective Three: Sustain On Duty Loss Reduction.

a. Ensure every battalion equivalent or above has a trained safety representative on staff to advise the commander.

b. Ensure Leaders at every level include composite risk management as an integral component of their decision making process. Identify and reward Leaders who instill a positive safety climate in their organization.

4. Objective Four: DA Civilian and Contractor Accident Reporting. Reliable and timely data is essential for developing programs and tools, both at HQDA and local levels, to prevent Army Civilian accidents and reduce worker's compensation chargeback costs.

a. Ensure Army Civilian and contractor accidents are reported as outlined in AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program.

b. Evaluate organizational policy and procedures to ensure supervisors are informed and understand Civilian accident reporting requirements.