



# Leader Book Safety Insert

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade  
4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
Fort Hood, Texas 76544

AFYB-IN-CO

14 June 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR 1st Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division

SUBJECT: Command Safety Policy

1. Safety is the way we do business to preserve combat power. It is integral and fundamental to Battle Command, combat, and training for combat. Battle Command is the art of decision-making, leadership, and motivation with the accomplishment of the mission at least cost to the Soldier and the nation. Safety is a function of skill, discipline, alertness, material maintenance, confidence, concern for others, and leadership. Leaders are forward, issuing effective and timely orders. Leadership must be skilled at the practical application of risk management. Risk management is integral to troop leading procedures & effective battle command.

2. Safety rests on five fundamentals:

- a. Each Soldier is personally responsible for his or her safety and must tell their leader when an unsafe condition exists. Soldiers in this brigade are required to call a halt to any act they consider to be unsafe.
- b. Every Soldier is responsible for the safety of other Soldiers and must do everything in their power to protect those around them.
- c. Every leader is responsible for the safety of Soldiers and family members and must exercise personal care to protect them from unsafe conditions or acts.
- d. Leaders apply risk management during planning, preparation, and execution of operations. I expect safety to be integrated into all WARNOs, FRAGOs, OPORDS, and MOIs. Hazards must be identified and risks mitigated.
- e. Safety is a 24 hour a day job. Both on and off duty.

3. Safety Awareness. I expect all Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Soldiers to understand that no peacetime mission warrants the loss of life, limb, eyesight or hearing of any Soldier. The Army is a family. Therefore concern for the safety and well being of our Soldiers and families, and the care of our equipment is vital. As the Brigade Commander, I am also the Brigade Safety Officer and the Command Sergeant Major is my Safety NCO.

All commanders, Command Sergeants Major, and First Sergeants are the Safety Officers/NCOs for their units and will ensure that their safety programs comply with established safety requirements, higher headquarters guidance, and this memorandum. The Brigade Safety Specialist is charged with ensuring that the brigade's safety program focuses on established standards and my guidance.

4. Command Emphasis. Equipment, time and money are valuable resources; Soldiers are an invaluable resource. Safety is an inherent leadership function. Commanders must be personally involved in their safety program. Leaders must set the example they expect their Soldiers to follow and train their Soldiers to perform tasks to standard and enforce the standards through supervision and on the spot corrections. Remember that when you walk by a violation of the standard, you just set a new standard. Leaders must mentor their Soldiers and foster the discipline and attitudes that contribute to safe operations.

5. Composite Risk Management. Composite Risk management is a continuous process and an integral part of everything we do. It is a blending of the tactical (threat based) risk management and accidental (hazard based) risk management. As training and operational conditions change, so does the risk. Leaders must be thoroughly familiar with composite risk management and integrate the composite risk management process into all phases of operations from planning through completion. Risk assessments are to be developed and integrated into the plans and orders of every task and mission. Commanders must ensure that leaders identify the risks associated with operations, and honestly assess those risks. Commanders compare and balance risks against mission expectations and accept risks only if the benefits outweigh the potential costs or losses. Commanders alone decide whether to accept the level of residual risk to accomplish the mission based on the following criteria.

a. Use the Five-Step Composite Risk Management Process outlined in FM 100-14, Risk Management and FM 3-100.12, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Risk Management. Leaders should carry FM 100-14 in their Leader Book and refer to it as necessary.

b. Make sure the appropriate level of command is involved for the appropriate level of risk. The risk decision approval level for the Brigade is as follows:

- LOW. Company/Troop/Battery/HHD Commander
- MODERATE. Battalion/Squadron Commander
- HIGH. Brigade Commander
- EXTREMELY HIGH. First General Officer in the Chain of Command

6. Briefings. Leaders are responsible for the safety and actions of their Soldiers, both on and off duty. The following will be adhered to.

a. Newly arrived personnel will receive a safety briefing as a part of their unit in-processing from the chain of command within 72 hours. The brief should be documented and kept on file. As a minimum this briefing will include the following:

- (1) On and off duty safety. To include seasonal hazards, swimming and sports.

(2) POV safety. To include speed, fatigue, alcohol, use of seatbelts and local traffic hazards. Proper PPE for motorcycle riders. Attendance to the Defensive Driver Course and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation Course.

(3) MOS/Job related hazards. To include driving, ground guiding, motorpool operations, hearing protection and personal protective equipment.

b. Major holidays and long weekends offer personnel the opportunity to engage in recreational activities of all types. These activities create additional hazards to those personnel who are not forewarned. In order to minimize these hazards, Commander's will ensure that all personnel receive a safety briefing prior to each weekend, any major holiday or three/four-day weekend. The unit safety officer will ensure documentation of this safety briefing is maintained on file.

c. Communication between leadership and the Soldier is key to identifying situations which may lead to accidents or incidents (such as drinking, driving, fatigue, and weather conditions). High-risk situations can be negated if identified early and action is taken. In-turn, first line Leaders will look each Soldier directly in the eye (face to face) and have at least the following answered:

- (1) What are the Soldier's plans for the weekend/holiday?
- (2) Does the Soldier plan to travel? If so, are the travel plans reasonable and safe, allow for plenty of rest and provide adequate time to avoid rushing?
- (3) Does the Soldier intend to consume alcoholic beverages? What is the setting? Does the Soldier have a no-fail plan for transportation?
- (4) How does the Soldier plan to mitigate hazards?

d. Squad leaders will back brief through the chain of command to the company commander/first sergeant on Soldiers plans and will include appropriate descriptions of the Soldiers' activities and itinerary, focusing on high-risk activities such as long trips or travel during the hours of darkness.

7. Privately Owned Vehicles (POV). POV accidents are the number one killer of Soldiers. I charge every vehicle owner and operator to ensure that your vehicle is always properly maintained and safe to operate. Then operate it safely!

a. Using the Army Six-Point POV Accident Prevention Program is key to reducing POV accidents. The program includes the following:

- (1) Command Emphasis
- (2) Discipline

AFYB-IN-CO  
SUBJECT: Command Safety Policy

- (3) Risk Management
- (4) Standards
- (5) Provide Alternatives
- (6) Commander's Assessment

b. Commanders will ensure that leaders are using the POV Risk Management Toolbox as part of the Army Six-Point POV Accident Prevention Program.

c. POV inspections will be conducted prior to holidays/long weekends, block leaves, and other times as directed by commanders. The POV Toolbox on the U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center website is an excellent tool that will not only help you conduct POV inspections, but identify high risk Soldiers.

d. The Army Safety Campaign Plan requires all Soldiers going on Leave, Pass, TDY or PCS to complete a pre-trip risk assessment through the ASMIS-1, POV Risk Assessment Tool? It has been proven to save lives.

8. There are numerous resources you can access.

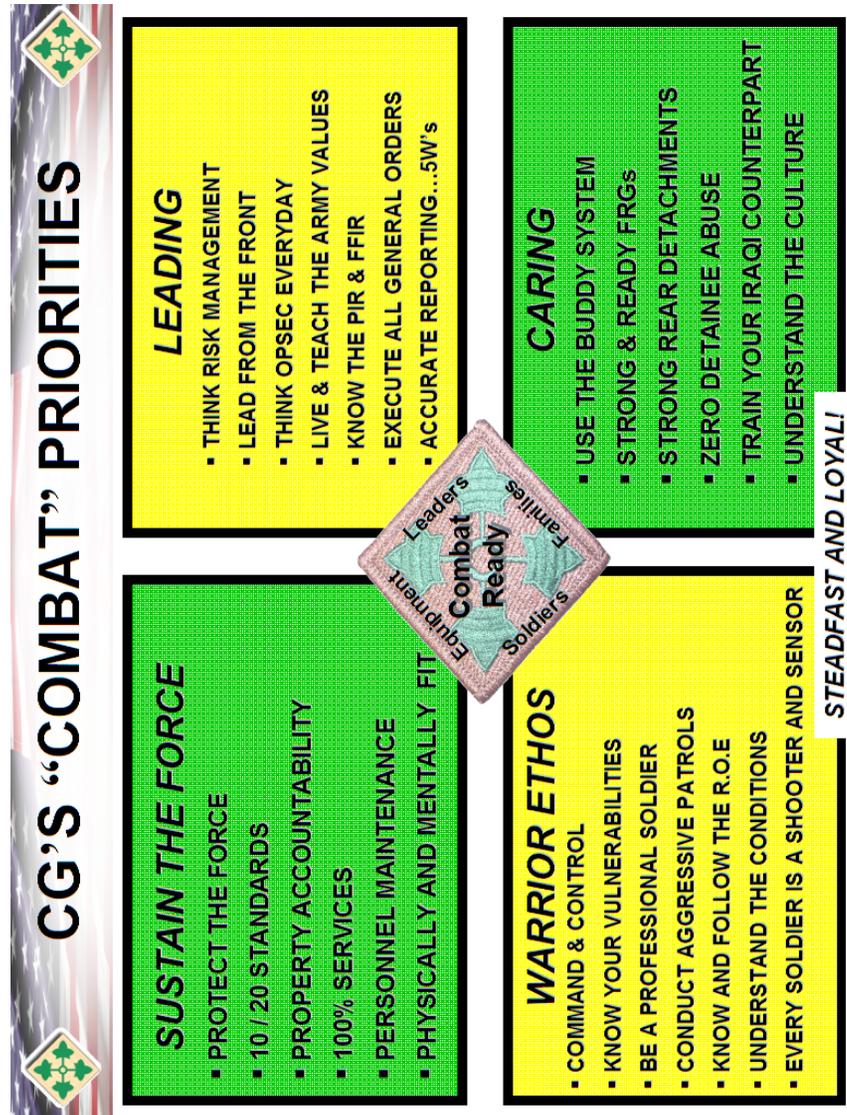
- a. U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center at <https://crc.army.mil>.
- b. III Corps Safety at [http://www.hood.army.mil/fthood/Safety/safety\\_index.htm](http://www.hood.army.mil/fthood/Safety/safety_index.htm).
- c. Additional references and information can be found in the Brigade and Division Public Folders under Safety.

9. Good sound safety practices don't end when you take off your uniform. Safety is a 24 hour a day job. Most of our injuries occur off duty or at home, with the most fatalities occurring in POVs. Remember, your actions have far reaching consequences. Think before you act in all you do, both on and off duty at all times.

10. The POC for this memorandum is Mr. Partyka, BCT Safety @ 287-4614.

  
JAMES F. PASQUARETTE  
COL, AR  
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:  
A



The graphic features a central diamond-shaped logo with the text "Combat Ready" and "Leaders Families Equipment Soldiers" around it. The logo is surrounded by four colored boxes, each containing a priority and a list of actions. The top-left box is yellow and titled "LEADING". The top-right box is green and titled "CARING". The bottom-left box is green and titled "SUSTAIN THE FORCE". The bottom-right box is yellow and titled "WARRIOR ETHOS". To the right of the graphic is a vertical banner with the text "STEADFAST AND LOYAL".

## CG'S "COMBAT" PRIORITIES

**LEADING**

- THINK RISK MANAGEMENT
- LEAD FROM THE FRONT
- THINK OPSEC EVERYDAY
- LIVE & TEACH THE ARMY VALUES
- KNOW THE PIR & FFIR
- EXECUTE ALL GENERAL ORDERS
- ACCURATE REPORTING...5W's

**CARING**

- USE THE BUDDY SYSTEM
- STRONG & READY FRGS
- STRONG REAR DETACHMENTS
- ZERO DETAINEE ABUSE
- TRAIN YOUR IRAQI COUNTERPART
- UNDERSTAND THE CULTURE

**SUSTAIN THE FORCE**

- PROTECT THE FORCE
- 10 / 20 STANDARDS
- PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY
- 100% SERVICES
- PERSONNEL MAINTENANCE
- PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY FIT

**WARRIOR ETHOS**

- COMMAND & CONTROL
- KNOW YOUR VULNERABILITIES
- BE A PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER
- CONDUCT AGGRESSIVE PATROLS
- KNOW AND FOLLOW THE R.O.E
- UNDERSTAND THE CONDITIONS
- EVERY SOLDIER IS A SHOOTER AND SENSOR

**STEADFAST AND LOYAL!**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS, 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION  
(MECHANIZED)  
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544



AFYB-HQ-CG

1 MAY 2005

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL SOLDIERS, LEADERS & CIVILIAN PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO  
THE 4<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH)

SUBJECT: COMMANDING GENERAL'S STANDING ORDERS, OIF 5-07

1. TACTICAL RISK ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED FOR EVERY MISSION IS CRITICAL TO OUR SUCCESS AND KEY TO FORCE PROTECTION.
2. SOLDIERS WILL KNOW THE ROE (RULES OF ENGAGEMENT) AND THE LEVELS OF FORCE. SOLDIERS WILL CARRY A COPY OF THESE ITEMS ON THEM AT ALL TIMES.
3. DETAINEE ABUSE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED. THIS INCLUDES AT THE POINT OF CAPTURE. ALL DETAINEE'S WILL BE GIVEN HUMANE TREATMENT...NO EXCEPTION.
4. STANDARDS AND DISCIPLINE WILL ALWAYS BE ENFORCED.
5. SOLDIERS WILL STAY IN THE PROPER PRESCRIBED UNIFORM.
6. SENSITIVE ITEMS WILL BE ACCOUNTED FOR AND PROPER REPORTS WILL BE SENT TO THE CHAIN OF COMMAND.
7. SOLDIERS WILL MAINTAIN PROPER WEAPON ORIENTATION AND MUZZLE AWARENESS.
8. WEAPONS WILL BE CLEARED PROPERLY WHEN ENTERING A SECURE FOB AND CLEANED DAILY.
9. AMMUNITION (SOLDIERS BASIC LOAD) WILL BE PROPERLY INVENTORIED AND ACCOUNTED FOR AT ALL TIMES.
10. PCC / PCI'S WILL BE CONDUCTED PRIOR TO ANY COMBAT OPERATION. SAME FOR REHEARSALS AND BACK-BRIEFS.
11. CONVOY OPERATIONS WILL BE TREATED AS COMBAT OPERATIONS.
12. EVERY VEHICLE WILL HAVE A POSTED 9 LINE MEDEVAC FOR SOLDIERS TO USE IF NEEDED.
13. ROLL OVER AND FIRE DRILLS ARE MANDATORY PRIOR TO ANY MISSION.
14. PATROLS / CONVOYS WILL CONDUCT AN AIR AND GROUND COMMO CHECK PRIOR TO DEPARTING A FOB AND DURING A PATROL...EVERY 30 MINUTES OR AS MISSION DICTATES.
15. GENERAL ORDERS AND POLICIES WILL BE ADHERED TO AT ALL TIMES.
16. ALWAYS ACCOUNT FOR YOUR BUDDY! NOBODY GETS LEFT BEHIND.
17. OPSEC IS A MUST.....NO SENDING E-MAILS WITH CLASSIFIED OR SENSITIVE INFORMATION.
18. CASUALTY NOTIFICATION IS DONE BY THE PROPER CHAIN OF COMMAND NOT FROM SOLDIERS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.
19. LIVE THE WARRIOR ETHOS.
20. NO 4<sup>TH</sup> ID GRAFFITI WILL BE DISPLAYED ON ANYTHING.
21. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT WILL BE REPORTED TO THE CG AND THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED BY CID OR MILITARY POLICE INVESTIGATORS.

  
J.D. THURMAN  
MG, USA  
Commanding

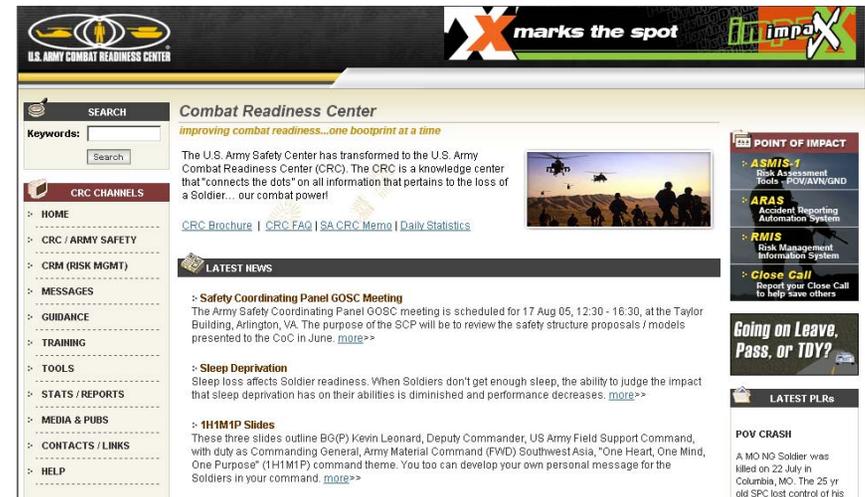
1BCT Leader Book Safety Insert, Ver2, 15 Aug 05

## The United States Army Combat Readiness Center

### Army Combat Readiness Center Mission

To prevent the accidental loss of America's most precious resources-- its sons and daughters-- and to conserve our materiel resources, the Army operates one of the largest, most comprehensive safety programs in the world. The program is designed to create safe air and ground operations and to promote safe practices by military and civilian personnel both on and off duty. The Army Safety Center synchronizes efforts across the Army's major commands and the Army staff during the development and day-to-day management of safety policies while commanders, the owners of the Army Safety Program, execute those policies and procedures at the unit level.

<https://crc.army.mil>



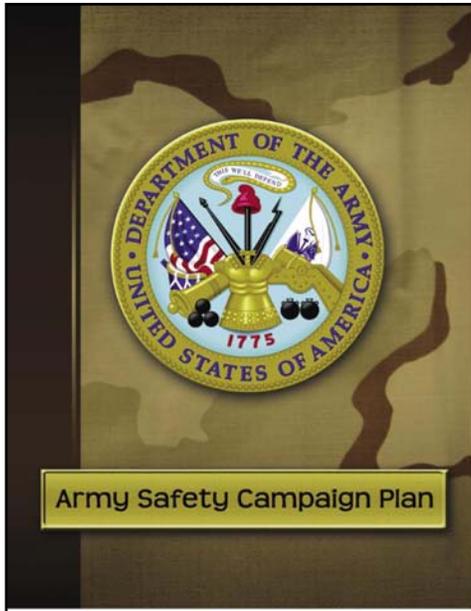
The screenshot shows the homepage of the Army Combat Readiness Center (CRC). The header features the U.S. Army logo and the slogan "marks the spot" with an "impax" logo. Below the header is a search bar and a navigation menu. The main content area includes a "Combat Readiness Center" section with a tagline "improving combat readiness...one footprint at a time" and a brief description of the CRC's mission. There are also sections for "LATEST NEWS" and "POINT OF IMPACT" with various safety-related articles and links.

1BCT Leader Book Safety Insert, Ver2, 15 Aug 05

## Army Safety Campaign Plan

The Department of the Army will implement a new Safety Campaign Plan effective immediately. Commanders and staffs at every level will operate within its framework, with the goal of reducing preventable accidents by at least 50% by the end of FY05. Our Soldiers are too valuable to the Army and their families to take any chances with their safety. Each life saved, each serious injury avoided, and each piece of equipment undamaged may be the deciding factor in a battle in the Global War on Terrorism. This Be Safe! Campaign Plan outlines the goals established for the Army.

<https://crc.army.mil>



## ASMIS-1 Risk Assessment Tool

This tool is designed to be completed for all planned trips outside the immediate local area. **The Army Safety Campaign Plan requires all Soldiers going on Leave, Pass, TDY or PCS to complete this risk assessment.** It will help you plan your trip prior to departure and ensure it has been planned sufficiently (allowances for time, rest stops, alternate drivers, and anticipated weather conditions) to get safely to your destination and back. The Secretary of Defense has directed a clear challenge for us: reduce the number of accidents by at least 50 percent over the next 2 years. This tool is designed to mitigate risks through knowledge and sharing.

<https://crc.army.mil>

A screenshot of the U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center (CRC) website. The page features a search bar, a navigation menu with 'CRC CHANNELS' (HOME, CRC / ARMY SAFETY, CRM (RISK MGMT), MESSAGES, GUIDANCE, TRAINING, TOOLS, STATS / REPORTS, MEDIA &amp; PUBS, CONTACTS / LINKS, HELP), and a main content area with 'COMBAT READINESS CENTER' and 'improving combat readiness...one bootprint at a time'. A red circle highlights the 'POINT OF IMPACT' section, which includes links for 'ASMIS-1 Risk Assessment Tools - POW/AVN/GND', 'ARAS Accident Reporting Automation System', 'RMIS Risk Management Information System', and 'Close Call! Report your Close Call to help save others'. Below this is a section titled 'Going on Leave, Pass, or TDY?' and a 'POV CRASH' section with a news item about a soldier killed in a crash.

### **Commanders Safety Course (Online)**

The Army Safety Campaign states –

Company commanders must complete the Commanders Safety Course prior to assuming command.

This course can be accessed through the United States Army Combat Readiness University at the following link.

<https://safetylms.army.mil/librix/loginhtml2.asp?v=usasc>

### **Additional Duty Safety Officer Course (Online)**

III Corps requires –

All additional-duty Safety Officers and NCOs must complete this course prior to attendance o the III Corps & Fort Hood Safety Officer/NCO Course.

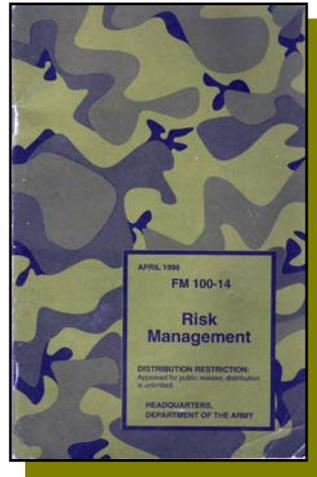
This course can be accessed through the United States Army Combat Readiness University at the following link.

<https://safetylms.army.mil/librix/loginhtml2.asp?v=usasc>

## FM 100-14, Risk Management

FM 100-14 applies across the wide range of Army operations. It explains the principles, procedures, and responsibilities to successfully apply the *risk management process* to conserve combat power and resources. The manual applies to both Army and civilian personnel during all Army activities, including joint, multinational, and interagency environments.

The manual is intended to help commanders, their staffs, leaders, and managers develop a framework to make risk management a routine part of planning, preparing, and executing operational missions and everyday tasks. This framework will allow soldiers to operate with maximum initiative, flexibility, and adaptability. Although the manual's prime focus is the operational Army, the principles of risk management apply to all Army activities.



Army operations—especially combat operations—are demanding and complex. They are inherently dangerous, including tough, realistic training. Managing risks related to such operations requires educated judgment and professional competence. The risk management process allows individuals to make informed, conscious decisions to accept risks at acceptable levels.

This manual is not a substitute for thought. Simply reading it will not make one adept in building protection around a mission. Soldiers should compare the doctrine herein against their own experience and think about why, when, and how it applies to their situation and area of responsibility. If the doctrine herein is to be useful, it must become second nature.

## DA PAM 385-1, Safety, Small Unit Safety Officer-NCO Guide

### The Unit Safety Program.

Safe operations start with unit readiness. Readiness depends on the ability of a unit to perform its mission-essential task list (METL) to standard. Ready units have self-disciplined soldiers who consistently perform to standard; leaders who are ready, willing, and able to enforce standards; training that provides skills needed for performance to standards; standards and procedures for task performance that are clear and practical; and support for task performance, including required equipment, maintenance, facilities, and services.



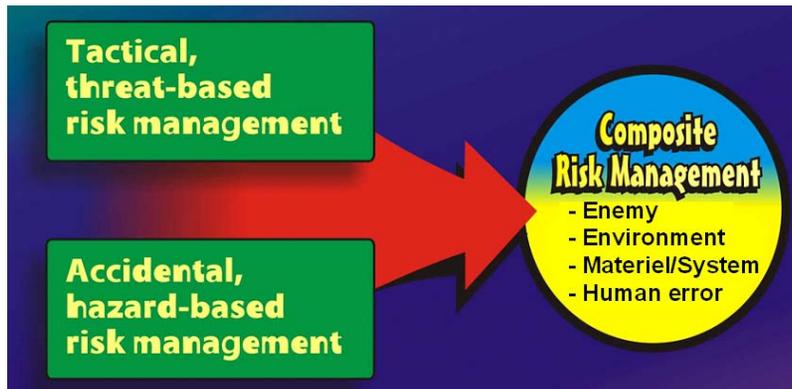
Performing to standard is one of the key steps in preventing accidents. However, each leader must be aware that written standards may not exist for every task. High-risk tasks must be identified and reviewed to ensure that adequate standards exist and that unnecessary risks are eliminated. It is the leader's responsibility to ensure standards are enforced and unnecessary risks are not taken.

When safety is fully integrated in a unit, soldier errors, equipment breakdowns, and the negative effects of the operating environment are kept to a minimum.

## The Composite Risk Management Process

**Composite Risk Management is a breakthrough way of viewing risk management that will maximize combat readiness and create a more thorough evaluation of dangers on and off duty.**

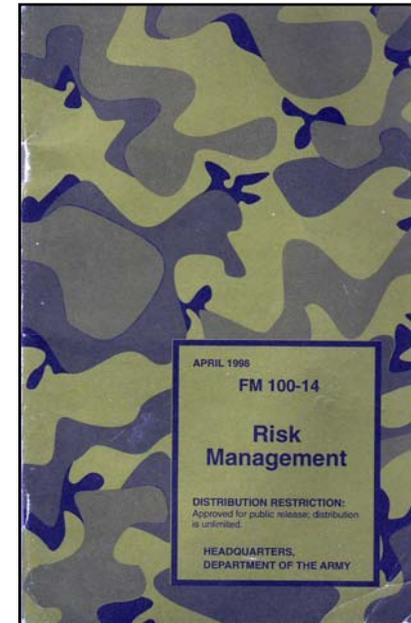
**It blends the tactical (threat-based) risk management and accidental (hazard-based) risk management into a 24/7 on and off duty, in garrison & in the field/deployed holistic approach. Ultimately composite risk management focuses on enhancing combat readiness and preserving combat power.**



## The Composite Risk Management Process

The basic principles that provide a framework for implementing the risk management process are—

1. **Integrating risk management into mission planning, preparation, and execution.**
2. **Making risk decisions at the appropriate level in the chain of command.**
3. **Accepting no unnecessary risk.**



## The Composite Risk Management Process

**Risk Management is the process of identifying and controlling hazards to protect the force.**

**Its five steps represent a logical and systematic thought process from which users develop tools, techniques and procedures for applying risk management in their areas of responsibility.**

**It is a continuous process applicable to any situation and environment.**



## The Composite Risk Management Process

### Standard

**The standard for risk management is leadership at the appropriate level of authority making informed decisions to control hazards or accept risks. Leaders are responsible and accountable for assessing their operation as a total system and ensuring that planning, risk management decisions, and execution proactively identifies hazards, assesses the associated risks, and identifies control measures necessary to reduce the risks to the level commensurate with their commander's intent.**

**The degree of risk determines the level of acceptance decision authority. When resources to control a high risk are not available, the risk issue must be elevated to the next higher command. This process continues until the information is presented to the level of command that has the resources and authority to eliminate the hazard or control it to an acceptable level. In this manner, a conscious and informed decision is made to commit the resources to control the hazards or accept the risk.**

## The Composite Risk Management Process

Step 1 - Identify Hazards

Step 2 - Assess Hazards

Step 3 - Develop Controls And Make Risk Decisions

Step 4 - Implement Controls

Step 5 - Supervise And Evaluate



## The Composite Risk Management Process

Step 1



**Identify hazards to the force.  
Consider all aspects of current and future situations, environment, and known historical problem areas.**

# The Composite Risk Management Process

## Step 2



Assess hazards to determine risks.  
 Assess the impact of each hazard in terms of potential loss and cost based on probability and severity.

# The Composite Risk Management Process

## Assess Hazards

•Probability – The likelihood that an event will occur.

- Frequent
- Likely
- Occasional
- Seldom
- Unlikely

		PROBABILITY				
		FREQUENT	LIKELY	OCCASIONAL	SELDOM	UNLIKELY
SEVERITY	CATASTROPHIC	E	E	H	H	M
	CRITICAL	E	H	H	M	L
	MARGINAL	H	M	M	L	L
	NEGLECTIBLE	M	L	L	L	L

E - EXTREMELY HIGH RISK  
 H - HIGH RISK  
 M - MODERATE RISK  
 L - LOW RISK

## The Composite Risk Management Process

### Assess Hazards

•Severity – The expected consequence of an event in terms of degree of injury, property damage, or other mission-impairing factors.

- Catastrophic
- Critical
- Marginal
- Negligible

<b>RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX</b>						
		<b>PROBABILITY</b>				
		<b>FREQUENT</b>	<b>LIKELY</b>	<b>OCCASIONAL</b>	<b>SELDOM</b>	<b>UNLIKELY</b>
<b>SEVERITY</b>	<b>CATASTROPHIC</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
	<b>CRITICAL</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
	<b>MARGINAL</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
	<b>NEGLEGIBLE</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>

E - EXTREMELY HIGH RISK  
H - HIGH RISK  
M - MODERATE RISK  
L - LOW RISK

## The Composite Risk Management Process

### Step 3



**Develop controls and make risk decisions. Develop control measures that eliminate the hazard or reduce its risk. As control measures are developed, risks are re-evaluated until the residual risk is at a level where the benefits outweigh the cost. The appropriate decision authority then makes the decision.**

## The Composite Risk Management Process

### Step 4



**Implement controls that eliminate the hazards or reduce their risks. Ensure the controls are communicated to all involved.**

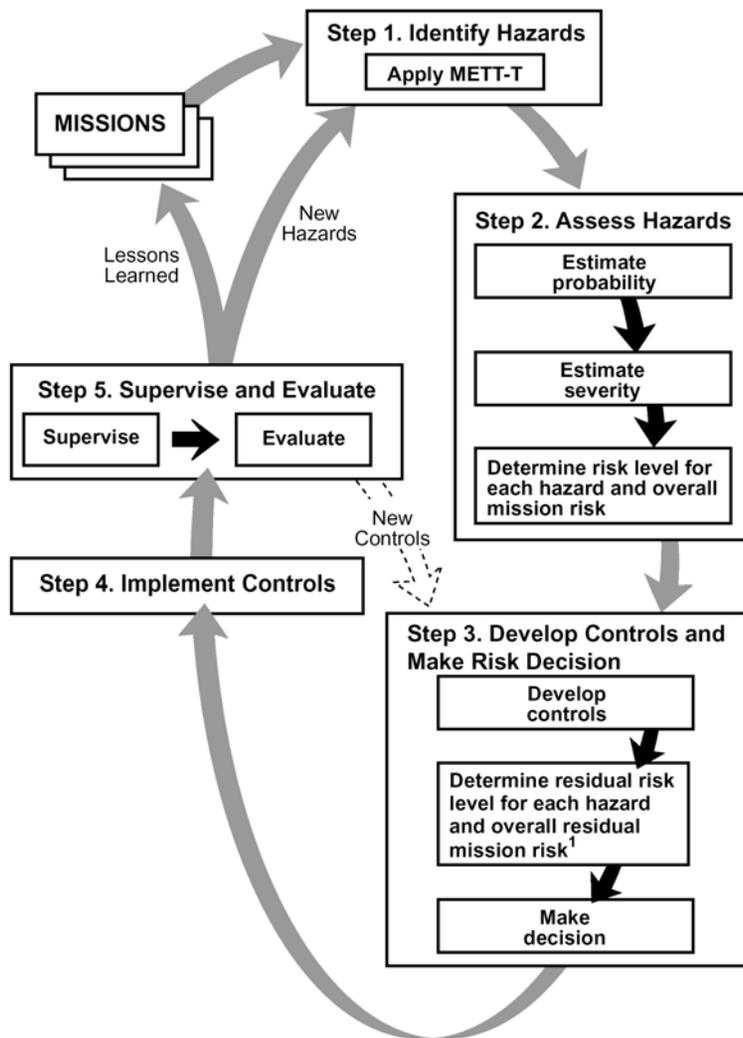
## The Composite Risk Management Process

### Step 5



**Supervise and evaluate. Enforce standards and controls. Evaluate the effectiveness of controls and adjust/update as necessary. Ensure lessons learned are fed back into the system for future planning.**

## Continuous Application of Composite Risk Management

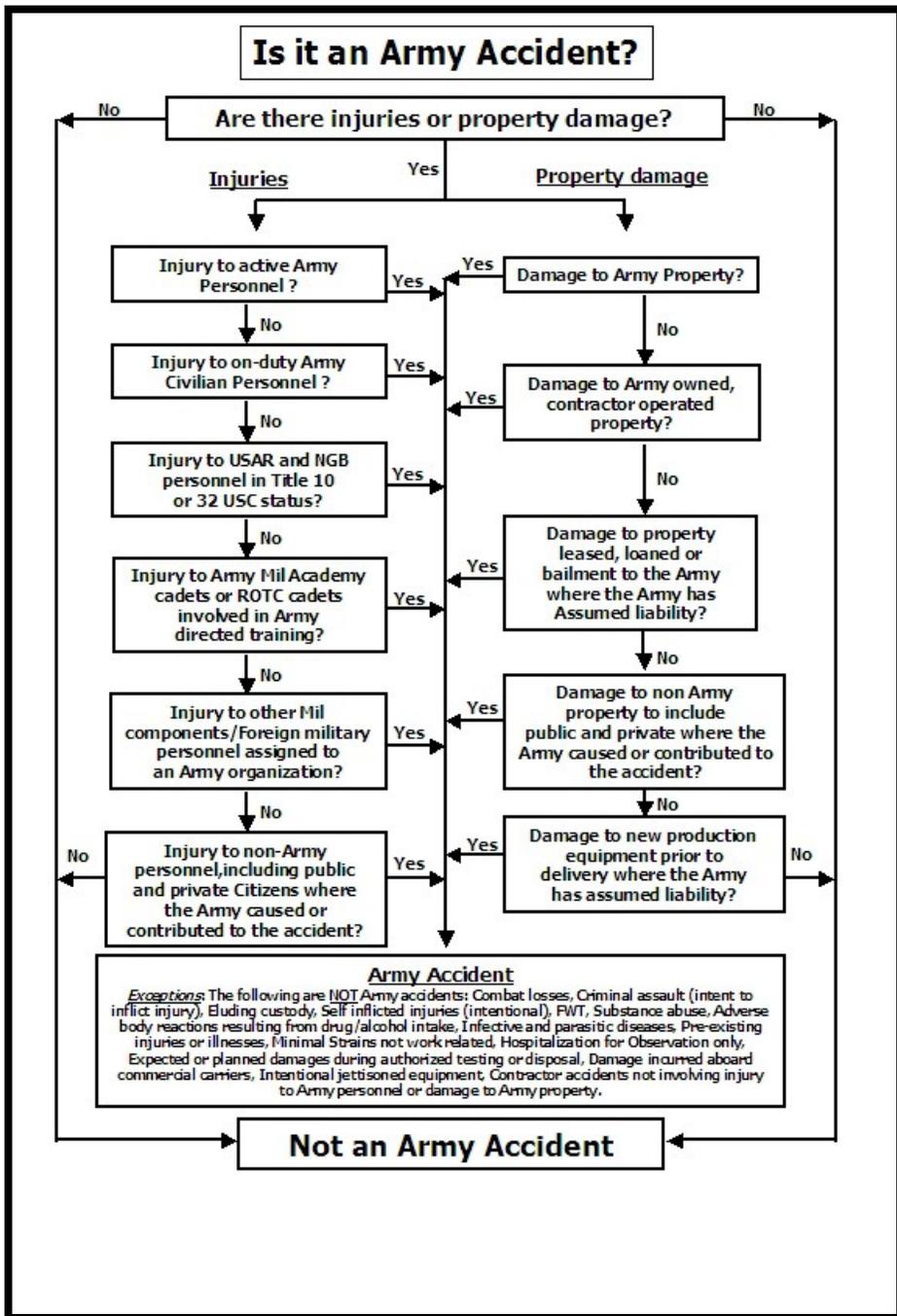


<sup>1</sup>As controls for hazards are identified and selected the hazards are reassessed as in Step 2

## Army Accident

An Army Accident is an accident that results in injury or illness to either Army or non-Army personnel, and/or damage to Army or non-Army property, as a result of Army operations (caused by the Army).

Army aviation accidents are reported on DA Form 2397 and Army ground accidents are reported on DA Form 285.



## Army Accident Classification

**A** An Army accident in which the resulting total cost of property damage is \$1,000,000 or more; an Army aircraft or missile is destroyed, missing, or abandoned; or an injury and/or occupational illness results in a fatality or permanent total disability.

**B** An Army accident in which the resulting total cost of property damage is \$200,000 or more, but less than \$1,000,000; an injury and/or occupational illness results in permanent partial disability, or when three or more personnel are hospitalized as inpatients as the result of a single occurrence.

**C** An Army accident in which the resulting total cost of property damage is \$20,000 or more, but less than \$200,000; a nonfatal injury that causes any loss of time from work beyond the day or shift on which it occurred; or a nonfatal occupational illness that causes loss of time from work (for example, 1 work day) or disability at any time (lost time case).

**D** An Army accident in which the resulting total cost of property damage is \$2,000 or more but less than \$20,000. Nonfatal injuries/illnesses (restricted work activity, light duty, or profile) will only be recorded in ASMIS in conjunction with recordable property damage accidents.

## **Army Accident Classification**

**E** An Army aviation incident in which the resulting damage cost and injury severity do not meet the criteria for a Class A-D accident (\$2,000 or more damage; lost time/restricted activity case). A Class E aviation incident is recordable when the mission (either operational or maintenance) is interrupted or not completed. Intent for flight may or may not exist. An example of a recordable Class E incident is: during a maintenance operational check (MOC) the engine quits. Examples of non-recordable Class E incidents are: chip detector light illumination and the component is not replaced; mission interrupted/aborted because of weather, unless mission is canceled; failure of Fair Wear and Tear (FWT) items found on pre- or post-flight inspection; radio failure where radio is replaced; closing a door found open in flight.

**F** Foreign Object Damage (FOD) aviation incident (Also known as Class F incident). Recordable incidents confined to aircraft turbine engine damage (does not include installed aircraft Auxiliary Power Units (APU)) as a result of internal or external FOD, where that is the only damage. These incidents will be reported using DA Form 2397-AB-R; Check "F" in the "Accident Classification" block.

## **Army Accident Classification**

**NOTES:** When appropriate, it is the unit commander's responsibility to ensure that an SF 368, or EIR for Category II, or message for Category I is completed and forwarded to the appropriate agency per AR 750-6, DA Pam 738-750, or DA Pam 738-751. The USASC and the appropriate MACOM will be information addressees on all Category I EIRs and PQDRs.

## **FM 3-0 Operations**

### **Protection**

Protection is the preservation of the fighting potential of a force so the commander can apply maximum force at the decisive time and place. Protection is neither timidity, nor risk avoidance. The Army operates in tough, unforgiving environments where casualties occur. Full spectrum operations create an inherently tense relationship between accomplishing the mission and taking casualties. Accomplishing the mission takes precedence over avoiding casualties. However, soldiers are the most important Army resource, and excessive casualties cripple future mission accomplishment. Casualties from accident and disease are particularly galling. They contribute nothing to mission accomplishment and degrade unit effectiveness. Commanders are responsible for accomplishing the mission with the fewest friendly casualties feasible.

Protection has four components: force protection, field discipline, safety, and fratricide avoidance.

- Force protection, the primary component, minimizes the effects of enemy firepower (including weapons of mass destruction [WMD]), maneuver, and information.
- Field discipline precludes losses from hostile environments.
- Safety reduces the inherent risk of nonbattle deaths and injuries.
- Fratricide avoidance minimizes the inadvertent killing or maiming of soldiers by friendly fires.

## **FM 3-0 Operations**

### **Force Protection**

Force protection consists of those actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against DOD personnel (to include family members), resources, facilities, and critical information. These actions conserve the force's fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place and incorporates the coordinated and synchronized offensive and defensive measures to enable the effective employment of the joint force while degrading opportunities for the enemy. Force protection does not include actions to defeat the enemy or protect against accidents, weather, or disease. It includes air, space, and missile defense; nuclear, biological, and chemical defense; antiterrorism; defensive information operations; and security to operational forces and means. The increased emphasis on force protection at every echelon stems from the conventional dominance of Army forces. Often unable to challenge the Army in conventional combat, adversaries seek to frustrate Army operations by resorting to asymmetric means, weapons, or tactics.

## **FM 3-0 Operations**

### **Force Protection (Continued)**

**Force protection counters these threats. Force protection at all levels minimizes losses to hostile action. Skillful and aggressive counterintelligence and threat assessments decrease the vulnerability of friendly forces. Effective operations security (OPSEC) keeps adversaries from exploiting friendly information. Proper dispersion helps reduce losses from enemy fires and terrorist action. Camouflage discipline, local security, and field fortifications do the same. Protection of electronic links and nodes, to include combat troops with electronic devices, is vital to protecting information, information systems, and soldiers. At the operational level, rear area and base security contributes to force protection. Air defense artillery forces protect installations and civilian populations from over-the-horizon strikes by conventional warheads and WMD. Army air and missile defense units complement the air component's control of the air. Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) defense measures provide the capability to sustain operations in nuclear, biological, or chemical environments.**

## **FM 3-0 Operations**

### **Field Discipline**

**Field discipline, a second component of protection, guards soldiers from the physical and psychological effects of the environment. Oppressive environments can sap soldier strength and morale far more quickly than enemy action. Soldiers can adapt to the point that they outperform indigenous populations; however, this adaptation can only stem from training in fieldcraft skills and thorough preparation. Commanders take every measure and precaution to keep soldiers healthy and maintain their morale. Such actions include securing equipment and supplies from loss or damage. Commanders ensure systems are in place for adequate combat health support (to include preventive medicine) and the quick return of minor casualties. They provide effective systems for maintenance, evacuation, and rapid replacement or repair of equipment. Tactical commanders take care of their soldiers' basic health needs and prevent unnecessary exposure to debilitating conditions.**

## **FM 3-0 Operations**

### **Safety**

**Safety is a third component of protection. Operational conditions often impose significant risks to soldiers' lives and health and make equipment operation difficult. Trained crews and operators must know the capabilities and limitations of their weapons systems. Commanders must know how to employ them. In designing operations, commanders consider the limits of human endurance. They balance the possible benefits of sustained, high-tempo operations with the risks involved. In combat, fatigue extends reaction times and reduces alertness. Fatal accidents, loss of combat power, and missed tactical opportunities may follow. Command attention to safety and high levels of discipline lessen those risks, particularly as soldiers become exhausted. Safe operations come from enforcing standards during training. While taking calculated risks is inherent in operations, commanders are obligated to embed safety in the conduct of all operations.**

## **FM 3-0 Operations**

### **Fratricide Avoidance**

**Fratricide is the unintentional killing or wounding of friendly personnel by friendly firepower. The destructive power and range of modern weapons, coupled with the high intensity and rapid tempo of combat, increase the potential for fratricide. Tactical maneuvers, terrain, and weather conditions may also increase the danger of fratricide. Commanders seek to lower the probability of fratricide without discouraging boldness and audacity. Good leadership resulting in positive weapons control, control of troop movements, and disciplined operational procedures contributes to achieving this goal. Situational understanding and using friendly personnel and vehicle identification methods also help. Eliminating fratricide increases soldiers' willingness to act boldly, confident that misdirected friendly fires will not kill them.**

## **FORSCOM Noncommissioned Officer Safety Campaign**

**Stop** before you act, don't rush into a situation or mission without considering the risks against the benefits.

**Think** about what you are about to do, what is the right way to safely accomplish the task.

**Observe** the situation and surrounding environment. What are the Risks? How can I reduce them?

**Plan.** Develop your plan to reduce the risks and decide how to best implement the plan.

**Proceed** with Safety. Supervise continuously and Constantly look for ways to improve.



## **References**

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**AR 385-10, Safety, The Army Safety Program, Feb 00**

**AR 385-40, Safety, Accident Reporting and Records, Nov 94**

**AR 385-55, Safety, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents, Mar 87**

**AR 385-63, Safety, Range Safety, May 03**

**AR 385-64, Safety, US Army Explosives Safety Program, Feb 00**

**AR 600-55, Personnel—General, The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing), Dec 93**

**AR 672-74 Army Accident Prevention Awards, Apr 95**

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**FHR 190-2, Military Police, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision w/c 1, Dec 99**

**FHR 190-5, Military Police, Fort Hood Traffic Code, Feb 93**

**FHR 350-16, Training, Prevention of Heat and Cold Injury, Apr 04**

**FHR 40-6, Bloodborne Pathogen Program, Oct 93**

**FHR 420-1 w/c 4, Facilities Engineers, Fire Regulations, Oct 81**

**FHR 350-40, Training, Fort Hood Range Division Operating Procedures, Sep 98**

**FHR 385-1, Rail Operations Safety Requirements, Mar 92**

**FHR 200-1 Environment and Natural Resources, Jul 04**

**AGAR Use and Preparation Guide, May 05**

## Safety Links

**US Army Combat Readiness Center**  
<https://erc.army.mil>

**FORSCOM Safety**  
<https://freddie.forscom.army.mil>

**III Corps & Fort Hood Safety Office**  
[http://www.hood.army.mil/fthood/Safety/safety\\_index.htm](http://www.hood.army.mil/fthood/Safety/safety_index.htm)

**4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division**  
[http://www.hood.army.mil/4ID/safety/safety\\_main.asp](http://www.hood.army.mil/4ID/safety/safety_main.asp)

**Motorcycle Safety Foundation**  
<http://www.msf-usa.org/>

**US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine**  
<http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil>

**National Safety Council**  
<http://www.nsc.org/>

**Buckle Up America**  
<http://www.buckleupamerica.org>

**Buckle Up Texas**  
<http://www.buckleuptexas.com>

**Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)**  
<http://www.osha.gov>

**Material Safety Data Sheets**  
<http://www.msds.com/>