

POV

**Risk
Management**

Toolbox

**PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE
RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLBOX**

**For Commanders, Leaders,
Non-Commissioned Officers
& Individuals**

FORT RILEY



SUMMARY of CHANGE

New materials includes--

- Six Point POV Program - CSA Directed that this Six Point Program be used in every unit. It is the minimum standard. A copy of the 6-point POV Program has been included.

- POV inspection checklist - Checkout this great new tool developed from a review of all the best military and public (State) programs.

- Pre-trip checklist – The checklist is designed and to be completed for all planned trips outside the immediate local area when soldiers are going on leave/pass.

- Motorcycle operator agreement - A sample “Motorcycle Operator/All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Requirements and Individual Responsibilities Agreement” to be signed by the individual soldier operating or intending to operate a motorcycle or ATV.

- Video information - Several talented country music artists have joined up in the Army’s campaign to prevent soldier deaths in POV accidents. Five short public service video clips are now available.

****NOTE: Mandatory item ****

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**PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE
RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLBOX
FOR COMMANDERS, LEADERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS**

FOREWORD

Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) accidents are consistently the number one killer of Army soldiers. Every 72 hours a soldier is killed in a POV accident. Can the chain of command do anything about soldiers being killed in off-duty POV accidents? The answer is, WE CAN and WE MUST!

In an effort to provide commanders, leaders and non-commissioned officers with tools to target this problem, a **TOOLBOX** of controls was developed. A team of subject matter experts (safety personnel, senior non-commissioned officers and senior officers) reviewed fatal POV accidents, research literature, existing programs/packages, etc. and field input to develop controls for the hazards involved with POV operations.

This Toolbox contains detailed information on those controls and examples. It provides "instant expertise" for commanders, leaders and non-commissioned officers on how to reduce the risk of hazards that have killed soldiers in POV accidents. Commanders, leaders and non-commissioned officers should review its contents and build/reinforce their POV Accident Prevention Programs. They should pick and choose from the controls based on their situation and available resources, adding their own ideas and using as many controls as feasible. Since no single control can target all hazards or be guaranteed to be 100% effective, it is important to develop a program with a variety of controls.

Copies of this guide can be obtained by contacting DES, Safety Division or by visiting the Command Safety site at <http://www.riley.army.mil/Services/Fort/Safety.asp>

As with any program, solid command support and emphasis up and down the chain of command is key to program success. I expect each commander, at every level to use this POV Accident Prevention TOOL BOX. Teach and brief your soldiers on the measures that they and your leaders need to take to stop their loss from these accidents.

ALWAYS REMEMBER ---- YOU SET THE EXAMPLE FOR YOUR TROOPS.

Commanding General Policy 04-1 and 04-2



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 24th INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH) and FORT RILEY
FORT RILEY, KANSAS 66442-5000

CG Policy Number 04-1

AFZN-ES-S

18 March 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Command Safety Policy

1. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to all 24th Infantry Division and Fort Riley units, activities, tenant units, personnel and civilians.

2. POLICY. This implements my Command Safety Philosophy and the Fort Riley Safety Management Plan (SMP), February 2002, with the following additional guidance:

a. Commanders of Fort Riley based units and civilian directorates will establish a climate that is favorable to risk management. Leaders must be proficient with the risk management process, fully embrace and utilize the Army's doctrinal five-step Safety Risk Management process outlined in FM 100-14, Risk Management. Risk Management will be incorporated in standard operating procedure (SOP), training plans, operations orders, and planning stages of every event, regardless of simplicity or complexity. Furthermore, risk assessments will be conducted routinely for all air and ground training events, operations, long weekends and holidays, and social events such as unit organizational days. Risk management integration begins with the commander and must integrate the entire chain of command down to and including the first line leader. In all phases of implementation, the commander receives support from the S3, Safety Officer, support staff. High OPTEMPO and PERSTEMPO are challenges we face and will not be excuses for shortcuts that sidestep standards or risk controls. Risk management is a changing process, whenever elements of METT-T changes, leaders will identify and assess any new hazards, and implement controls to address these hazards. I will retain approval for all events that have an Extremely High-Risk.

b. Vehicle operations continue to provide high-risk hazards to our soldiers. Both tactical vehicles and privately owned vehicles (POV) are addressed in chapter 5 of the SMP. Training and licensing remain critical in establishing standards and control measures. Commanders and leaders will provide guidance and quality control for centralized drivers training programs. First line leaders will conduct remedial training and counseling for frequent violators of standards and operators who lack competence. Commanders will require "at risk" soldiers to attend remedial instruction in accident avoidance. Off Duty-Risk Assessment Card may be found on the Fort Riley Internet at <http://www.riley.army.mil/services/fort/Safety.asp>.

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SUBJECT: Command Safety Policy

c. All vehicle commanders/track commanders (VC/TC) will be Noncommissioned Officers or above. Vehicle dispatches will identify the VC/TC. Vehicles will not be operated at Fort Riley without a VC/TC.

d. During night operations, when using night vision devices (NVD) and if only one device is available and operational on a vehicle, the vehicle/track commander will use the device. If more devices are available, the driver may use the additional NVD in addition to the vehicle/track commander.

e. Kevlar helmet, combat vehicle crew (CVC), flight helmet, as appropriate, and hardhat with chin strap (civilian) will be worn by all personnel operating or riding as a passenger in Army tactical vehicles. Operation of a tactical vehicle is defined as: placing the vehicle in motion. There are no exceptions to this policy.

f. Since POV accidents continue to injure and kill soldiers, leaders will use the POV toolbox in their accident prevention programs. Motorcycles and all terrain vehicles provide unique safety challenges. In addition to the requirements of the SMP the motorcycle/ATV agreement and motorcycle quiz must be kept on file. Commanders may alter the agreement to include specific controls based on the activity being undertaken. The motorcycle/ATV agreement may be found at <http://safety.army.mil/home.html>. Seat belts and personal protective equipment are mandatory. All military personnel involved in accidents that are not wearing seat belts or personal protective equipment may be considered not in the line of duty.

g. Recent catastrophic accidents demonstrate short cuts or the lack of enforcement of standards during training. Training of individual weapons standards are the responsibility of NCOs, but weapons handling requires self-discipline to adhere to the established standards. Negligent discharges are preventable accidents and mishaps that leaders must not tolerate. Leaders at all levels must be fully engaged to ensure that our soldiers are properly trained on weapons handling procedures. Commanders will establish policies and procedures on safe weapons handling, rules of engagement, weapon status levels, clearing procedures prior to deployments and range operations. Commanders will ensure soldiers are aware of weapons safety for personally owned weapons. Every time weapons are used in a training event, training will include proper handling, immediate action, misfire procedures, and clearing procedures. This includes such events as parades, rendition of honors, funeral details, and maintenance. Weapons clearing barrels will be established to standard and provided at appropriate locations. Units will contact the Directorate of Environment and Safety, Safety Division for instructions on weapons clearing barrels design information.

h. Safety is both a command and individual responsibility. Commanders must lead their unit Safety Program for it to be effective. Every MSC and its subordinate units will

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SUBJECT: Command Safety Policy

schedule and conduct a Quarterly Safety Day. The scheduled Quarterly Safety Day activities will be reviewed at the Quarterly Training Briefs for battalion-level units. Training events during the Quarterly Safety Day focus on those routine operational standards, that when not used, result in injury, death and/or equipment damage. Highlighted training events include any accident trends, repetitious lack of standards, seasonal safety, and the control measures to reduce their recurrences.

i. Off-duty activities and actions require risk assessment. Soldiers and leaders will use the 24th Infantry Division & Fort Riley Off-Duty Risk Assessment Card during the 72-hour reception and integration counseling and prior to all holiday weekends, special passes and leaves. First line leaders will counsel soldiers who are involved in high-risk recreational activities or demonstrate a lack of discipline. Ensure that risk assessment is forwarded to the appropriate risk acceptance authority.

j. All fatalities, permanent disability, partial permanent disability, equipment damage costs of 200,000 or more (class A and B accidents) will be briefed to me by the unit commander. Briefings will consist of an After Action Review, lessons learned, and corrective actions taken. Commanders will ensure your entire command is briefed on safety alerts and memorandums from this headquarters, as well as those from higher headquarters. All safety alerts and memorandums will be posted on unit bulletin boards.

3. EXPIRATION. This Command Safety Policy supercedes the 19 March 2003 policy and will remain in effect until superceded or rescinded.

////Original Signed///
DENNIS E. HARDY
Major General, US Army
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
A



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 24th INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH) and FORT RILEY
FORT RILEY, KANSAS 66442-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CG Policy Letter 04-2

AFZN-ES-S

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Motorcycle, Moped, Dirt Bike and All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Command Policy

1. REFERENCE:

- a. DODI 6055.4, DOD Traffic Safety Program, 20 July 1999.
- b. AR 190-5, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision, 8 July 1988.
- c. AR 385-40, Army Accident Investigation and Reporting, 1 November 1994.
- d. AR 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 12 March 1987.
- e. Safety Management Plan (SMP), 4 February 2002.

2. APPLICABILITY: This policy applies to all 24th Infantry Division and Fort Riley units, activities, tenant units and visiting units; Department of the Army (DA) Civilians and Fort Riley contractors while operating on Fort Riley.

3. GENERAL: The high-risk nature of riding motorcycles, mopeds, dirt bikes, ATVs, and motorized scooters and the serious consequences of being involved in an incident require that we have an effective safety program in place. Generally, motorcycles have accounted for a significant part of POV accidents in this command. This is unacceptable. Commanders and leaders will place substantial emphasis on this combat detractor.

4. POLICY:

a. All units will include this memorandum as part of their unit Motorcycle Safety Program. This written program implements provisions of Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6055.4, DOD Traffic Safety Program; and Army Regulation 385-55, Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents. This policy applies to motorcycles, dirt bikes, mopeds, motor scooters, and ATVs.

b. Motorcycles and mopeds operated or stored on the installation shall be registered with Fort Riley's Provost Marshal Office.

c. No personally owned ATVs or dirt bikes not equipped to be licensed and registered for highway use may be operated on Fort Riley. Dirt bikes (dual-sport) licensed and registered by civil authority to operate on public roadways will be

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SUBJECT: Motorcycle, Moped, Dirt Bike and All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Command Policy

allowed to operate on approved trails on Fort Riley. Government owned ATVs may be operated on Fort Riley by government employees, contractors, and by soldiers if they are used in the execution of their official duties.

d. Licensing and Training.

(1) Motorcycles, mopeds, or ATVs driven on public roadways must be licensed by civilian authorities. Where state or local laws require special licenses to operate privately owned motorized bicycles (MOPEDS), motor scooters and ATVs, such license requirements will apply to operate those vehicles on Fort Riley.

(2) Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6055.4 requires motorcycle operators to successfully complete an applicable rider and operator safety course that includes a Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) approved curriculum. Army Regulation 385-55, requires all individuals to complete a Department of the Army (DA) approved Motorcycle Defensive Driving Course (MDDC) prior to operating or registering a motorcycle or moped on or off post. Validation of this training will be presented to vehicle registration before a registration decal will be issued. If the MDDC is completed elsewhere than at Fort Riley, the owner/operator will check with Directorate of Environment and Safety (DES) Safety Division (785) 239-2514, to determine that the MDDC is an approved course. DES, Safety Division will maintain a database of operators who have completed the MDDC at Fort Riley. Priority for the MDDC is: Soldier's, Department of the Army Civilians, Family members (Active Duty), Retirees and USAR/USARNG that work on Fort Riley. Operators may register to complete an MDDC free-of-charge through the DES (785) 239-2334/0446. If MDDC classes are full, or an individual chooses to go outside Fort Riley to receive the required training, they will not receive reimbursement for the training. Individuals may contact Hutchinson Community College at 1-800-289-3501 ext. 3550.

(3) Personnel operating Government ATVs will complete an ATV operator course prior to operating on Fort Riley. For information concerning available ATV operator courses, call the DES Safety Division.

(4) Soldiers, DOD Civilians, contractors, and family members must possess a motorcycle license issued by a civil authority and a MDDC card to drive or operate a motorcycle or moped on Fort Riley. The general public, must possess a valid motorcycle license issued by a civil authority to operate a motorcycle on Fort Riley.

e. All individuals, to include the general public, will wear personal protective equipment (PPE) as required by AR 385-55 while operating or riding as a passenger on motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters, and ATVs on Fort Riley. Access to Fort Riley will be denied if they do not possess the proper PPE. In addition, military

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SUBJECT: Motorcycle, Moped, Dirt Bike and All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Command Policy

personnel will wear the PPE at all times while operating or riding as a passenger on motorcycles, dirt bikes, mopeds, and ATVs on or off post. Required PPE for operation of motorcycles, dual-sport and mopeds includes:

(1) A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) approved helmet properly fastened under the chin.

(2) Impact or shatter resistant goggles or a full-face shield attached to the helmet. Operator may not substitute windshield or fairing for proper eye protection. Additionally, eyeglasses alone are not proper eye protection.

(3) Full-fingered gloves, long trousers, long sleeved shirt or jacket, leather boots or over the ankle shoes and a reflective vest at all times. If a backpack or T-bag (sissy-bar bag) covers up or blocks any portion of the reflective vest, then an additional vest will be placed on the outside of that pack/bag.

f. Per AR 385-55, use of headphones or earphones is prohibited while operating a motorcycle or moped on post.

g. Failure to wear the required PPE or comply with the licensing or operator training requirements may be considered in making line-of-duty determinations.

h. Company/detachment commanders will complete with the individual Motorcycle/ATV Operator Requirements and Individual Responsibilities Agreement, enclosure 1. Platoon Leaders/Platoon Sergeants will conduct inspections of privately owned motorcycles using the motorcycle checklist found in the POV Toolbox one week prior to long weekends, holidays and leave/passes, enclosure 2. Company/detachment commanders will counsel personnel on any identified deficiency, corrective actions required, and the consequence(s) of not correcting the deficiency.

i. Motorcycles and mopeds operated or registered on Fort Riley must have two rear view mirrors (one mirror on each side).

j. Motorcycles and mopeds must have headlights turned on at all times while being operated on Fort Riley.

k. In the event of a motorcycle, moped, dirt bike, or ATV accident involving military personnel, which incurs lost time, partial or permanent disability or death, an accident investigation officer will be appointed from outside the chain of command of the service member(s) involved. The accident investigation officer will then conduct an accident investigation in accordance with AR 385-40. The soldier's brigade

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SUBJECT: Motorcycle, Moped, Dirt Bike and All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Command Policy

commander will provide to the Commanding General an accident AAR that summarizes the facts and circumstances surrounding the accident and steps to be taken by the commander to prevent future accidents from happening.

1. Commanders will classify any operator who is cited for two or more violations or has an accident that incurs lost time while operating a motorcycle, dirt bike, moped, dirt bike or ATV, or demonstrates a lack of self-discipline, as a "high-risk" operator. Company/detachment commanders will counsel each high-risk operator and require the operator's NCO support chain to provide steps to mitigate high-risk behavior. In extreme cases, commanders will refer repeat offenders to the Garrison Commander with a recommendation for removal of privileges to operate motorcycles, mopeds, and ATVs on post in accordance with AR 190-5, paragraph 2-5a. Before driving privileges are reinstated, the individual must retake the MDDC.

5. ADVERSE ACTIONS: Whoever violates this policy is subject to punishment under the UCMJ or other appropriate administrative action. Commanders should consult with their Trial Counsel/Labor Counselor for assistance in evaluating the available options on the specific facts and circumstances of each case.

6. This policy will be displayed on permanent bulletin boards within all units.

Encl. 2

1. Motorcycle/ATV Agreement
2. Motorcycle Inspection Checklist


DENNIS E. HARDY
Major General, US Army
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

A

*Commanders,
I expect every 1st line
Supervisor to be knowledgeable
about this policy. They must
help us enforce! H*

4

NEWCOMER ORIENTATION/BRIEFING

POV Safety Segment

1. PURPOSE: Provide new soldiers, upon arrival in the unit, with POV safety information and the command's policies/programs on POV operations.

2. CONTENTS:

a. Commander's Policies relating to POV/motorcycle operations and safety (e.g., drinking and driving, motor vehicle violations).

b. Regulations regarding seatbelt use on and off post.

c. Consider requiring company Master Driver to maintain a board listing all POV's in the company. New soldiers would provide the required information at the Newcomer Orientation/Briefing. Board should include:

- Vehicle registration number (ID number) and PIN number
- Current insurance - company and date of expiration
- Year, make, model and color of vehicle
- Driver's license number, state, and expiration date

d. Vehicle safety issues/hazards, especially the hazards and effects of alcohol on driving.

e. Common accident causes and key accident prevention safety facts/information.

f. Recent POV accidents/incidents: causes and controls to prevent similar accidents/incidents.

g. Next Accident Assessment for Individuals

3. USE:

a. Commander/1st SGT should provide a POV safety segment in the Newcomer's Orientation/Briefing upon each new soldier arrival.

b. Soldiers should be given the following during this orientation/briefing (as appropriate):

- Unit Taxi Card - Brief on its use as an alternative to driving after drinking or while too fatigued to drive safely.

- Unit Chain of Command Calling Card - Brief on its use when soldier encounters an emergency situation.

- Strip Maps - Provide maps to local area's most frequently visited resorts/recreation areas.

- Pre-Trip Safety Checklist - Brief on its use when planning trips outside the immediate local area when soldier is going on leave/pass

- Privately Owned Vehicle (POV)/Motorcycle Safety Quiz - Checks soldiers knowledge of important vehicle safety information and identifies areas requiring additional training/emphasis

COMMAND SAFETY REVIEW BOARD

1. **PURPOSE:** Involves chain of command in analysis of fatal POV accidents to identify lessons learned and prevention actions/countermeasures for future use.

2. **BOARD COMPOSITION:**

a. Chief of Staff- convenes the board, summarizes its purpose, and assigns tasks based on board findings.

b. Assistant Chief of Staff

c. Provost Marshal

d. Staff Judge Advocate

e. Post Safety Officer

f. POV fatalities' chain of command - Provide information on the accident and the accident victim.

g. Alcohol and Drug Control Officer (if alcohol related accident)

h. Other personnel as needed from the following:

- CID

- Division/Unit Surgeon

- Division/Unit Chaplain

2. **USE:**

a. Chief of Staff convenes the board for every fatal POV accident.

b. POV fatalities' chain of command presents information on the accident and the accident victim for discussion by the board.

c. Board brainstorms to identify lessons learned and prevention actions/countermeasures for future use.

d. As required, Chief of Staff assigns tasks based on board findings.

ACCIDENT/INCIDENT AFTER-ACTION REVIEW (AAR)

1. PURPOSE:

a. Encourages safe vehicle operations by providing unit personnel with lessons learned from fellow soldiers' POV accidents and DUI/DWI violations.

b. Discourages unsafe vehicle operations by requiring individuals (other than a driver who is suspected of a crime, e.g., DUI/DWI, speeding, etc.) to describe the incident and lessons learned in front of his/her peers.

c. Ensures POV accident reports are accurate and complete and include appropriate/quality recommendations.

2. AAR CONTENTS:

a. Description of the incident and the circumstances surrounding the incident.

b. Results and consequences.

c. Lessons learned/countermeasures.

3. USE:

a. Require individuals (other than a driver who is suspected of a crime, e.g., DUI/DWI, speeding, etc.) to conduct an AAR describing the incident and lessons learned in front of the unit.

b. Tailor target audience for AAR based on severity of accident and rank of individual(s) involved. Different severity/rank of individual(s) involved, calls for different level of briefing.

- Soldier killed/seriously injured - BN formation
- Soldier injured but not seriously - CO formation
- Officer convicted of DUI/DWI - BDE OPD
- NCO convicted of DUI/DWI - BDE NCOPD
- Soldier convicted of DUI/DWI - CO formation

c. Brigade or higher review accident investigation reports of fatal accidents or accidents involving DUI. Review to ensure accuracy, completeness, and appropriateness/quality of recommendations.

SAFETY COUNCIL MEETINGS

1. **PURPOSE:** (See Fort Riley Safety Management Plan (SMP), para 1.4.3, and Table 1-1 for Bde, Bn, and company Safety Council requirements)

a. Discuss POV safety issues/problems/concerns and make recommendations for improvements/fixes.

b. Disseminate new/updated POV safety information, guidance, policies, etc.

2. **USE:**

a. Meetings should be held routinely (suggest quarterly) to discuss POV and other safety issues/concerns and make recommendations. New/updated safety information should be disseminated.

b. Members should include:

- All levels of command
- Safety officers/NCOs
- Representatives from each unit/activity

FORT RILEY RULES

Chapter 2, Personnel

2-4. Leaves and Passes

a. In accordance with AR 600-8-10, Leaves and Passes, 31 July 2003, the performance of duty and conduct of most soldiers will earn them the privilege of being on pass during off-duty days IAW the provisions of paragraph 5-27. A regular pass may not exceed three calendar days. A special pass (3 or 4 day) may be granted IAW paragraph 5-29. A DA Form 31 is not required for regular or special passes if the soldier will remain in the vicinity of his or her normal duty station (unless a form is required to ensure soldier is not selected for duty during the period). Subordinate commanders may require the use of the DA Form 31 at their discretion.

b. Soldiers intending to travel a distance of over 250 miles from Fort Riley will submit a DA Form 31 requesting leave or pass (regular or special). Leaders will review travel plans of their soldiers and conduct a risk assessment. The soldier's supervisor will review the request, consider the distance of travel, the duration of the pass/leave, weather conditions, as well as the rest and travel plans of the soldier and recommend approval or disapproval of the request to the soldier's commander. Commanders will review the travel plans and ensure their soldiers are not attempting travel that will put them at unnecessary risk. Commanders will determine the start period of the leave/pass based on the risk assessment and the travel plans. The starting time will be annotated on the DA Form 31. Soldiers will be directed not to depart prior to the time annotated. The risk assessment and a POV inspection will be documented prior to the soldier's departure.

c. If appropriate, soldiers whose requests are disapproved may request a pass of longer duration or leave for an appropriate period to safely complete their intended travel.

d. The safety of our soldiers is of paramount concern. We must take action to ensure that unnecessary risks are avoided.

WIND-DOWN TIME

If end of day formation or after return from the field is 1800 hours or later, soldiers are not allowed to depart on pass or leave until 0600 hours the next day.

1. **PURPOSE:** Ensures soldiers are sufficiently rested after extended duty or after returning from field duty before departing for long drive on leave/pass.
2. **REQUIREMENTS:** Establish Commander's Policy that:
 - a. Upon return from field/prolonged duty, a wind down time will be required before commencement of leaves/passes.
 - b. Discretion will be used when issuing leaves/passes starting immediately after extended duty. Workload and leave/pass destination should be considered.

STRIP MAPS

EXAMPLE ATTACHED

1. PURPOSE:

a. Informs soldiers of potentially hazardous areas and suggested rest stops along routes to areas frequently visited near Army installations/activities or to/from drill sites for National Guard/Reserve soldiers.

b. Avoids occurrence of automatic driving (complacency due to driving same route frequently) by providing soldiers with alternate routes to areas frequently visited.

2. MAP CONSTRUCTION:

a. Develop strip maps to local area's most frequently visited resorts/recreation areas or from local communities to drill sites for National Guard/Reserve. Strip maps should be developed for alternate routes to same locations so that personnel can vary their route and avoid automatic driving. (Note: Assistance with strip map construction can be found in FM 7-20 which covers constructing tactical strip maps.)

b. Map should include:

- Estimated driving time
- Mileage to key points
- Markers indicating:
 - Rest/gas stops (places to rest and take a break)
 - Areas where caution should be exercised
 - Frequent accident locations/areas
 - Construction/highway hazards
- Legend indicating how caution areas and rest stops can be identified.
- Map 'as of date' so map currency can be determined.

c. Information on frequent accident locations/areas can be obtained from local safety office/police/state highway departments.

d. Update caution areas on a routine basis.

e. Could also be constructed for the immediate local area around the installation/activity and periodically updated with frequent accident locations/areas and construction hazards. These maps could be published in local newspapers and copies displayed in highly visible locations.

3. **USE:**

- a. Include maps in welcome packets for installation/unit and hand out at Newcomer Briefings.
- b. Make maps available to all unit personnel who submit their DA Form 31, Request for Leave/Pass or Pre-Trip Planning Checklist indicates travel to one of these destinations, and supervisor will ensure soldier has a copy of the appropriate strip map.
- c. Provide maps to Information, Ticketing and Registration office for display and inclusion in appropriate packets/brochures.
- d. Provide maps to all National Guard/Reserve soldiers when they arrive in the unit and whenever drill sites change.
- e. Periodically have strip maps published in local newspapers.

PRE-TRIP COUNSELING STATEMENT

EXAMPLE ATTACHED

1. PURPOSE:

a. Ensures trip has been sufficiently planned (time, rest stops, alternate drivers, anticipated weather conditions) to get safely to destination and back.

b. Reminds soldiers of important vehicle safety information just prior to planned trip.

2. CONTENTS:

a. Counseling should be documented on DA Form 4856 (Jun 85), General Counseling Form.

a. Trip information to consider discussing with soldier:

-- Travel distance one way

-- Mode of travel

-- If driving POV:

of licensed drivers

Planned rest stops/breaks

-- Expected departure & arrival times (both ways)

b. Counseling Guidance. See Pre-Trip Checklist pages for Briefing Guidance and Supervisor's Review Guidance. Consider discussing:

- POV accident prevention policies
- Common accident causes
- Key accident prevention safety facts/information

(Note: Counseling guidance should be revised based on individual soldier history, local information/ accident problem areas.)

3. **USE:**

a. Require counseling for all planned trips outside the immediate local area when soldiers are going on leave/pass.

b. Caution should be exercised to ensure this does not become intrusive.

c. Trip information should be reviewed by supervisor, and adjustments recommended as required to ensure the trip has been sufficiently planned (time, rest stops, alternate drivers, anticipated weather conditions) to get safely to the destination and back.

d. Chain of Command Calling Card and strip map (if appropriate) should be included with the Pre-Trip Counseling Statement.

GENERAL COUNSELING FORM

For use of this form, see AR 635-200, the placement agency is MILPERCEN

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AUTHORITY: 5 USC 301, 10 USC 3012(G). **PRINCIPAL PURPOSE:** To record counseling data pertaining to service members.
ROUTINE USES: Pre-suicide counseling under paragraphs 5-B, 5-13, chapters 11, 13 or section III, chapter 14, AR 635-200. May also be used to document failures of rehabilitation efforts in administrative discharge proceedings.
DISCLOSURE: Disclosure is voluntary, but failure to provide the information may result in recording of a negative counseling session indicative of the subordinate's lack of a desire to solve his or her problems.

PART I - BASIC DATA

1. NAME (last, first, MI) Doe, John M.		2. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 123-45-6789	3. GRADE E-3	4. SEX M
5. UNIT RHC, USAG Ft Campbell, KY 40121		FOR TRAINING UNITS ONLY		
		8. WEEK OF TRAINING	9. TRAINING SCORES HIGH _____ MED _____ LOW _____	

PART II - OBSERVATIONS

8. DATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES
 4 March XX, PFC Doe you will be starting leave tomorrow so I want to take this time to discuss your travel plans. I understand that you plan on driving to Miami, FL, which is approximately an 900 mile trip.

9. DATE AND SUMMARY OF COUNSELING
 4 March XX, PFC Doe, tomorrow you will start your trip. I understand you will be driving alone to Florida to visit with family. I want to take a few minutes to refresh you on the leading causes of accidents and give you some courses of action to take so that you will not become a statistic. The top three reasons POV accidents occur are: Fatigue, Speed and Alcohol. Many soldiers sign out at midnight (after a full day of work) and then hit the road. This is not a good idea. Not only have they been up since 04 dark thirty but they are also driving during a time their body is routinely sleeping. The result is fatigue which slows your reaction time down or worse you could fall asleep at the wheel. You should not plan on leaving until the morning after you have had a good nights rest and should routinely stop every 2 hours or so to break up the monotony. Don't drive more than 8 hours a day. That doesn't mean increase your speed so you can make the 900 mile trip in 8 hours either. Take a couple of days. Enjoy the trip.
 Watch your speed. Just because the posted limit is 65 mph doesn't mean that you have to go that fast. Adjust your speed to meet the conditions of the environment. Avoid driving in extreme weather conditions. If you are on the road when conditions become extreme pull off to the shoulder. Make sure once the conditions change that you ensure the traffic is cleared before you reenter the roadway.
 Check the route and have proper emergency equipment on hand. In the event of a breakdown make sure you exit the vehicle away from the traffic and avoid standing in between vehicles on the side of the road.
 I know you have heard this a thousand times, but don't DRINK and DRIVE! If you plan on having even one drink make sure you have a designated driver or alternate means of transportation (e.g., taxi, bus) or a place to stay the night. It is not worth it to take a chance that your judgment is impaired and you end up causing an accident resulting in injuring or killing yourself or another person.
 Make sure and leave in ample time to travel back safely. Check the weather a day or two before you depart so you can plan the route and time. If anything comes up call me at (xxx)123 1234 especially if you run into problems with unforeseen weather. If you can not reach me contact the SDO at the numbers listed on your leave form. **BE SAFE! ARRIVE AND RETURN ALIVE!**

DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS

This form will be destroyed upon: reassignment (other than rehabilitative transfers), separation of LTR, or upon retirement.

PART III - AUTHENTICATION	
TO NAME, GRADE, SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL COUNSELED BROWN, A.J.: SPC <i>James A Brown</i>	DATE 4 March XX
11. I acknowledge having been counseled by the above individual and understand the reason for this counseling session. I concur or concur that the information above accurately reflects this counseling session. I concur or concur for the following reasons: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">I concur. Thank you for caring.</div>	
17. NAME, GRADE, SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL COUNSELED DRE, John M., PFC <i>John M Drea</i>	DATE 4 MAR XX
19. IF COUNSELED INDIVIDUAL IS UNABLE TO SIGN COUNSELING NOTES, COUNSELOR WILL INITIAL THIS BLOCK.	
PART IV - REHABILITATION	
14. REHABILITATION RESULTS/COMMENTS	
16. NAME, GRADE, SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL COUNSELED	DATE
18. NAME, GRADE, SIGNATURE OF COUNSELOR	DATE
PART V - UNIT COMMANDER INTERVIEW	
17. INTERVIEW RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATION	
18. NAME, GRADE, SIGNATURE OF UNIT COMMANDER	DATE

USARPC V1.00

**LEAVE/PASS FORM STATEMENT
(DA Form 31)**

EXAMPLE STATEMENT

You will be on leave/pass from _____ until _____ . You are scheduled to be back at work on _____. You should plan to be in the first formation of the day in a ready to work condition. This means you must plan your return travel so you arrive with time for adequate rest before formation. You are required to have this DA Form 31 in your possession at all times. If an emergency or other situation arises which might prevent you from returning safely to work on time, contact one of the individuals listed below and arrangements will be made to ensure your safe return.

BN SDNCO	(785)-239-XXXX
SECTION CHIEF	(785)-239-XXXX
PLATOON SERGEANT	(785)-239-XXXX
1SG	(785)-239-XXXX
CSM	(785)-239-XXXX
RED CROSS	(785)-239-XXXX

Don't Drink and Drive

1. **PURPOSE:** Informs soldier he/she is expected to be ready to work after returning from leave/pass and provides instructions for emergencies/situations that might prevent a safe, on-time return.

2. **STATEMENT CONTENTS:**

- a. Expected ready-to-work condition after return from leave/pass.
- b. Calling instructions for delayed return.

3. USE:

- a. Statement should be in Block 17 of DA Form 31 (Sep 93).
- b. All leave/pass forms should include such a statement, and soldiers should be required to have the DA Form 31 in their possession at all times while on leave/pass. This will ensure that phone numbers are always available.
- c. If soldier's return is delayed, supervisor can arrange to charge additional leave time for extension or schedule makeup work.

PRE-TRIP CHECKLIST

EXAMPLE ATTACHED

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Ensures trip has been sufficiently planned (time, rest stops, alternate drivers, anticipated weather conditions) to get safely to destination and back.
- b. Ensures safe vehicle operating condition, current insurance, and validity of driver's license prior to driving trip.
- c. Reminds soldiers of important vehicle safety information just prior to planned trip.

2. CONTENTS:

a. Trip Information.

- Point of origin to destination

- Destination
- Travel distance one way
- Mode of travel
- If driving POV: # of licensed drivers
Planned rest stops/breaks
- Point of origin departure date and time
- Expected destination arrival time

- Return from Destination to Point of Origin

- Mode of travel
- If driving POV: # of licensed drivers
Planned rest stops/breaks
- Destination departure date and time
- Expected arrival time at point of origin

PRE-TRIP SAFETY CHECKLIST

This checklist is designed to be completed for all planned trips outside the immediate local area when soldiers are going on leave/pass. Its use is encouraged when soldiers are going on trips even if not on official leave/pass. It will help soldiers, commanders, and other leaders ensure drivers and vehicles are safe prior to departure and that the trip has been sufficiently planned (time, rest stops, alternate drivers, anticipated weather conditions) to get safely to the destination and back.

1. TRIP INFORMATION

A. POINT OF ORIGIN TO DESTINATION:

Destination _____ Travel Distance One-Way _____
Point of Origin Departure Date & Time _____
Expected Destination Arrival Time _____ Mode of Travel _____
Travel Route Planned in Advance? Yes _____ No _____
If driving POV: # of licensed drivers _____ Planned rest stops/beaks _____

Anticipated Weather Conditions _____

B. RETURN FROM DESTINATION TO POINT OF ORIGIN:

Destination Departure Date & Time _____
Expected Arrival Time at Point of Origin _____
Mode of Travel _____ Travel Route Planned in Advance? Yes ___ No ___
If driving POV: # of licensed drivers _____ Planned rest stops/beaks _____

Anticipated Weather Conditions _____

2. POV INSPECTION CHECKLIST

A. *VEHICLE CONDITION*: Complete the checklist on the next page.

B. *INSURANCE*: Is soldier's car insurance coverage up to date/current? Yes___ No___

C. *DRIVER'S LICENSE*: Does soldier possess a valid driver's license? Yes___ No___

3. SIGNATURES

A. Soldier Planning Trip:

Name/Rank: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

B. Supervisor:

Name/Rank: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

POV INSPECTION FORM

OPERATOR NAME: _____ Rank/ Section _____

Insurance Company Name _____ Expiration Date _____ Installation Tag # _____

State License Tag No/Expiration Date _____ Vehicle: Year Make Model _____

Driver's License/Expiration Date _____ Inspector Name/Rank _____

NOTE: Any NO would constitute fail and must be corrected.	<u>DATE</u>									
	<u>PASS</u>	<u>FAIL</u>								
<u>BRAKES</u>	YES	NO								
1. Emergency/parking brake operates properly?										
2. Brake fluid is clean and at proper level?										
3. Brakes operate both rear lights?										

<u>EXHAUST SYSTEM</u>										
1. Free of holes and leaks?										
2. Exhaust system securely mounted?										

<u>MIRRORS</u>										
1. Rear view mirror securely mounted?										
2. Rear vision is not obstructed by personal items or decals?										

FR FORM 31-E
Dec 03 (Rev)

NAME: _____

<u>LIGHTS</u>	YES	NO								
1. All lights clean and free of debris, with lenses intact?										
2. Headlights work on both high and low beam?										
3. All light are the proper colors?										
4. Turn signals operate properly, both front and rear?										
5. Rear license plate light operating?										

<u>TIRES</u>										
1. Tires are inflated to specifications?										
2. Radial and Bias-ply tires not mixed?										
3. Tires not excessively worn?										
4. Tread and sidewalls free of worn spots, cuts and breaks?										
5. Spare tire, jack, and lug wrench present and serviceable?										

<u>WINDSHIELD</u>										
1. Windows intact and free of vision obstructions?										
2. Wipers and washer system operational?										

FR FORM 31-E
Dec 03 (Rev)

NAME: _____

<u>SEAT BELTS</u>	YES	NO								
1. Belt systems available and in good mechanical condition?										
2. Safety seats provided for each child under 4 years of age?										
3. Drivers with children know that the safest place for a child safety seat is located in the rear seating area of the car?										

PICKUP TRUCKS

1. Driver(s) are aware that in the State of Kansas persons 14 years of age and younger are prohibited from riding in any portion of a vehicle not intended for passengers? This includes riding in the back of pickup trucks.										
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

REIN

SPECTION DATE (if required) _____

MOTORCYCLE INSPECTION FORM

OPERATOR NAME: _____
Rank/ Section DoD Tag

Insurance Company Name Expiration Date

State License Tag No/Expiration Date Motorcycle/Dirt Bike: Year Make Model

Driver's License/Expiration Date Inspector Name/Rank

Motorcycle Riders Course Date Card Number #

NOTE: Any NO would constitute fail and must be corrected.	<u>DATE</u>									
	<u>PASS</u>	<u>FAIL</u>								
<u>BRAKES & SHOCKS</u>	YES	NO								
1. Both brakes operate properly?										
2. Brake cable in good condition?										
3. Brake drums/disk calipers free of leaks?										
4. Brake fluid is clean and filled to the proper level?										
5. Brakes operate rear lights?										
6. Shock absorbers compress and rebound properly?										

<u>STEERING</u>										
Bars swing freely lock to lock?										

FR Form 105
Dec 03 (Rev)

NAME: _____

<u>EXHAUST SYSTEM</u>	YES	NO								
1. Exhaust system securely mounted?										
2. Free of holes and leaks?										

<u>HLIGHTS</u>										
1. All lights clean and free of debris, with lenses intact?										
2. Headlights work on both high and low beam?										
3. All lights are the proper color?										
4. Turn signals operate properly, both front and rear?										
5. Rear license plate light operates?										

<u>TIRES</u>										
1. Tires are inflated to specifications?										
2. Tires not excessively worn?										
3. Tread and sidewalls free of worn spots, cuts and breaks?										

<u>MIRROR</u>										
Two mirrors present and in good condition?										

<u>HORN</u>										
Function properly?										

NAME: _____

<u>RIDING EQUIPMENT</u>	YES	NO								
1. Reflective vest or belt present?										
2. Goggles or face shield (on helmet) present?										
3. Sturdy boots or over-the-ankle shoes?										
4. DOT-approved helmet present?										
5. Long sleeves/trousers?										
6. Full-fingered gloves?										

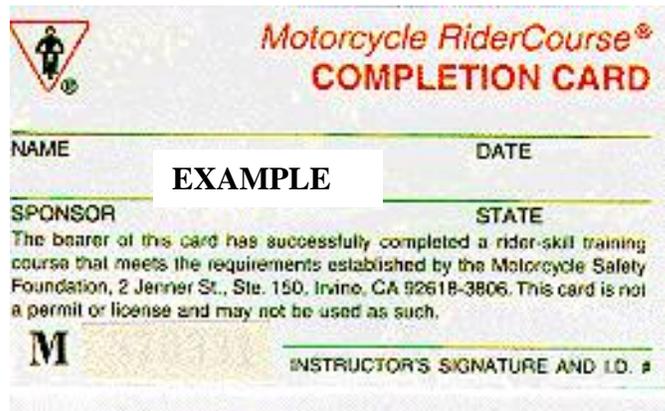
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

REINSPECTION DATE (if required) _____

*NOTE: During inspection, ensure motorcycle operators have in their possession a card similar to the example below. The card must say “COMPLETION CARD”, Motorcycle Safety Foundation.

If Dirt Bike is licensed for street use, operator must be properly license and meet all requirements above.

RATING: All YES – You are your Motorcycle/Dirt Bike best friend. One NO is enough to cause a major accident.



PRE-TRIP SAFETY BRIEFING GUIDE

This briefing guide is designed to assist commanders and other leaders in briefing soldiers before departure on planned trips outside the immediate local area when soldiers are going on leave/pass. Its use is encouraged when soldiers are going on trips even if not on official leave/pass.

1. **POV ACCIDENT PREVENTION POLICIES:**

- Safe driving takes precedence over all travel schedules.
- Seatbelt use is mandatory.
- The consequences of drinking and driving.
- Procedure to follow in case of emergency

2. **COMMON ACCIDENT CAUSES:** Discuss five POV accident scenarios (pg. 71-73).

3. **KEY ACCIDENT PREVENTION SAFETY FACTS/INFORMATION:**

a. SPEED

- Speeding/reckless driving is a prime cause of POV fatalities.
- If running late, speeding should not be an option. Call the chain of command to work something out so that safe return is assured.
- As speed increases, so does distance required to stop, risk of an accident, and severity of crash if one occurs.
- It takes the average driver 1.5 seconds to react to a hazard.

b. ALCOHOL

- Driving after drinking and while fatigued is a prime cause of POV fatalities.
- Use a designated driver if you plan to drink. Volunteer to be a designated driver if you do not intend to drink but will be with others who plan to drink.
- A person's blood alcohol concentration (BAC) can be well below the intoxication level and still cause impairment. For a 160- to 180-pound person, one beer consumed in one hour will result in a BAC of .01-.02 percent. Inhibitions will be lessened and judgment will begin to be affected.

- A 12 ounce beer = 1 ounce of liquor (100 proof) = 4 ounces of wine

c. FATIGUE

- Schedule your trip to avoid driving during normal sleep hours.
- Ensure you are completely rested prior to departure/return from trip.
- Drivers should plan for at least a 15-minute rest stop every 2 hours.
- Limit driving to 350 miles per day or no more than 8 hours on the road.

d. GENERAL

- Stress the value of protective equipment (seatbelt systems, helmets).
- Encourage soldier to be sure sufficient funds are available to cover expenses. Shortage of funds often leads to marathon driving.
- Avoid driving during late night hours. There is an increased incidence of drunk driving during late night hours.

PRE-TRIP SAFETY CHECKLIST
SUPERVISOR REVIEW GUIDANCE

1. Are travel routes planned in advance?
2. Does soldier have strip map (if appropriate)?
3. Are departure and arrival times appropriate to preclude speeding/fatigue and accommodate unexpected delays/bad weather? Is the number of hours allotted sufficient for mileage? (The Army permits 350 miles per day for PCS or TDY travel. Off-duty drivers should plan on no more than 8 hours on the road per day.)
4. Does the planned trip include sufficient time for meals and rest stops? (Drivers should plan for at least a 15-minute rest stop every 2 hours.)
5. Has weather forecast been checked for planned routes/destinations?
6. Is the vehicle in safe operating condition?
7. Is vehicle insurance up to date/current?
8. Does driver have valid driver's license?
9. Does soldier know procedure to follow to avoid hurrying in case of an emergency or unscheduled delay (DA Form 31, Example Leave/Pass Form Statement, Block 17 or Chain of Command Calling Card)

CHAIN OF COMMAND CALLING CARD

EXAMPLE

**1/13 IN CHAIN OF COMMAND
CALLING CARD**

**Utilize This Card to Contact Unit Chain
of Command in Cases of Emergency.**

Squad Leader - (785) 239-xxxx

Platoon Sergeant - (785) 239-xxxx (Home)

Platoon Leader - (785) 239-xxxx (Home)

1SG - (785) 239-xxxx (Home)

Company Commander - (785) 239-xxxx (Home)

Company Orderly Room - (785) 239-xxxx

Billets - (785) 239-xxxx

*Tape
Local
Currency
for Call
Here*

1. **PURPOSE:** Provides soldier with chain of command/POC phone numbers for 24-hour use in case of emergency. Money/phone card to make a phone call or phone card (OCONUS) is also provided in case the soldier runs out of money or cannot get change/phone card for a phone.

2. **SIZE:** Business card.

3. **CONTENTS:**

- a. Unit name/insignia.
- b. Unit chain of command/POC phone numbers. Include home phone numbers of leaders so contact can be made 24 hours a day.
- c. Note that money/phone cards and numbers are to be used to contact chain of command in case of emergency.
- d. Tape local currency coin to card for phone call or attach a phone card (if local phones do not accept coins).

4. **USE:**

- a. Soldier who encounters an emergency situation can use the coin/phone card provided to call for assistance.

b. Emergency includes any situation where safety of personnel or equipment is/or potentially might be at risk (e.g., transportation required because soldier is too tired/fatigued to drive, insufficient funds to return from leave).

c. In OCONUS, suggest the use of phone cards. Units can establish a policy for distribution of cards and reimbursement of funds if card is used.

5. REQUIREMENTS:

a. Unit Funds. Use of unit funds to provide money to tape to cards/purchase phone cards. Money/phone cards can be issued by the unit, signed for by soldier, and turned in upon reassignment.

b. Chain of Command Calling Cards. Provide each soldier in the unit with a card.

NCOER/OER - BULLET COMMENT ON POV SAFETY

EXAMPLES

- o Employed use of strong NCO support channels to reduce POV accidents in the unit.*
- o Personally chosen by Brigade and Battalion Commanders to lead POV accident prevention campaign.*
- o Attention to safety enabled unit to earn Battalion POV Safety Award.*
- o Volunteered to run the unit POV safety program.*
- o Developed and administered POV pre-trip safety checklist.*
- o Failed to follow Commander's Policy on safe motor vehicle operations.*
- o Found guilty of three moving violations while operating his POV during this rating period.*

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Provides soldiers credit on NCOER/OERs for efforts in support of unit's accident prevention program, including POV safety.
- b. Discourages unsafe vehicle operations by having it be reflected on the soldier's NCOER/OER.

2. USE:

- a. Document unit's POV accident prevention efforts and safety performance by including bullet comment on individual soldier's NCOER/OER.
- b. Document soldier's unsafe vehicle operations (assuming Article 15 or other conviction) by including bullet comment(s) on individual soldier's NCOER/OER. Recommend negative comments closely follow Personnel Evaluations update.

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (POV) SAFETY QUIZ

EXAMPLE ATTACHED

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Checks soldiers knowledge of important vehicle safety information and identifies areas requiring additional training/emphasis.
- b. Periodically reminds soldiers of vehicle safety considerations.

2. CONTENTS:

- a. Questions should cover the following:
 - POV accident prevention policies/regulations
 - Common accident causes
 - Key accident prevention safety information
- b. Quiz can be tailored to include questions on local area hazards, operating conditions and customs, rules/regulations.

3. USE:

- a. Quiz can be given
 - At the Commander's discretion.
 - To incoming soldiers to identify areas needing training/emphasis.
 - Periodically as a refresher or to identify areas needing training/emphasis.
 - On Safety Day have soldiers complete the quiz prior to covering POV safety topics to provide them with feedback on their POV safety knowledge.
- b. Answers for example quiz are provided at Appendix A.

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (POV) SAFETY QUIZ

1. If you were driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .10 percent you would be considered legally DUI in all states.

- a. True
- b. False

2. For the average 160-180 pound individual, inhibitions are lessened and judgment begins to be affected after drinking just one beer in one hour or less.

- a. True
- b. False

3. Question deleted because of possible misinterpretation.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

4. Alcohol consumption affects which of the following?

- a. Coordination and physical reflexes
- b. Reaction time
- c. Visual sharpness
- d. General awareness
- e. a and b
- f. a thru d

5. The effects of alcohol wear off at the rate of roughly one drink per hour.

- a. True
- b. False

6. Which of the following are signs of a drunk driver?

- a. Slow driving in the left lane
- b. Running over the curb
- c. Weaving
- d. No lights when needed
- e. All of the above

7. If you identify a possible alcohol-impaired driver, you should attempt to pass the vehicle and get to a phone to call for help.
- True
 - False
8. Most states consider a motor-vehicle operator to be impaired or under the influence with a BAC between .03 and .05 percent.
- True
 - False
9. Which of the following factors does NOT determine how alcohol will affect you?
- How fast you drink
 - How much you weigh
 - Whether or not you have eaten
 - Mood/attitude
 - Age & sex
10. It is better to drink beer than booze because the alcohol content of a 12-ounce beer is less than one and a half ounces of 80-proof booze.
- True
 - False
11. Once your BAC begins to rise, you can sober up or reduce it by which of the following?
- Time
 - Eating
 - Coffee
 - Cold shower
 - All of the above
12. As you drive down most highways in the United States, it is estimated that:
- One in 5 other drivers is drunk.
 - One in 20 other drivers is drunk.
 - One in 200 other drivers is drunk.
 - One in 500 other drivers is drunk.

13. Which of the following factors determine safe driving speed?
- a. Posted speed limit
 - b. Road and weather conditions
 - c. Time of day
 - d. Amount and type of traffic
 - e. a and b
 - f. a thru d
14. The best way to avoid an accident when you are tired and traveling to a location you visit frequently is to take the same route all of the time because you know it so well.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. The major reason that sleepiness when driving kills is because it:
- a. Lowers overall driving ability about 10 percent.
 - b. Causes sleep for 2-3 second periods.
 - c. Causes total hypnosis and spacing out.
 - d. None of the above.
16. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, wearing a combination lap/shoulder belt cuts your chance of serious injury if you are involved in an accident by how much?
- a. 10%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 30%
 - d. 40%
 - e. 50% or more
17. A soldier is required by Army regulation to use seat belts at all times, on and off the installation, while driving or riding in a POV.
- a. True
 - b. False
18. Which of the following are (are) good technique(s) to avoid becoming fatigued while driving on long trips?
- a. Avoid driving during normal sleep hours
 - b. Ensure you are completely rested prior to departure
 - c. Plan at least a 15-minute rest stop every two hours
 - d. Limit driving to 350 miles per day or no more than 8 hours on the road
 - e. All of the above

19. What are the three leading causes of fatal Army POV accidents?

- a. Speed, alcohol, and fatigue
- b. Speed, alcohol, and following too close
- c. Speed, alcohol, and non-use of seatbelts
- d. Alcohol, fatigue, and non-use of seatbelts
- e. Alcohol, fatigue, and failure to yield right of way

20. What time of day do most fatal POV accidents occur where the Army driver is at fault?

- a. 0600-0900
- b. 0900-1500
- c. 1600-2000
- d. 2100-0500

21. What days of the week do most fatal POV accidents occur where the Army driver is at fault?

- a. Monday and Friday
- b. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
- c. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday
- d. Sunday and Monday

22. If you are driving and feel sleepy, what should you do?

- a. Roll down the windows so the fresh air will wake you up
- b. Turn the radio volume up to keep you alert
- c. Turn the air conditioner to high so the cool air will wake you up
- d. Stop and sleep
- e. Any of the above

23. Seatbelts are not necessary if your car is equipped with air bags.

- a. True
- b. False

ARMY ACCIDENT PREVENTION AWARDS PROGRAM (AR 672-74)

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Recognize units and individuals for significant positive contributions in the area of POV safety.
- b. Encourage commanders, leaders, NCOs and individuals to become creative and invest resources in solving the POV accident problem.
- c. Inform commanders, leaders, NCOs and individuals of successful POV safety programs/ tools/ideas.

2. USE:

- a. The criteria and procedures for awards to units and individuals are outlined in AR 672-74 (Army Accident Prevention Awards Program, 28 Apr 95).
- b. The following can be awarded to units and individuals for their significant positive contributions in the area of POV safety (see AR 672-74 for details):

AWARD	POSSIBLE RECIPIENTS	AWARDED BY
Chief of Staff, Army, MACOM Safety Award Plaque	MACOMs	Chief of Staff, Army
Award of Excellence in Safety Plaque	Units	MACOM Commanders
Army Accident Prevention Award of Honor in Safety (DA Form 5758)	Units	MACOM Commanders
Army Accident Prevention Award of Accomplishment in Safety (DA Form 5775)	Units	MACOM Commanders
Commander's Special Safety Award (DA Form 5776)	Units	MACOM Commanders
Chief of Staff, Army, Award for Excellence in Safety Plaque	Individuals	Chief of Staff, Army
Director of Army Safety Special Award of Excellence Plaque	Individuals	Director of Army Safety
United States Army Certificate of Achievement in Safety (DA Form 1119-1)	Individuals	Commanders

Motorcycle/All Terrain Vehicle Operator Agreement

BACKGROUND: Traffic accidents are a leading cause of death and disability in the United States. Motorcycle (MC) crashes claim the lives of over 2,000 riders each year. Motorcyclists are 16 times more likely than passenger car occupants to die in a traffic accident and about four times as likely to be injured. While only 20 percent of car crashes result in injury or death, an astounding 80 percent of motorcycle crashes involve injury or death (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)). Despite the best prevention efforts, motorcycle/ATV crashes do occur. During an accident, the most important factor in reducing injury is personal protection for the operator. Education, reflective equipment, gloves, clothing, proper footwear, eye protection, and helmets provide this personal protection. Helmets are by far the motorcycle/ATV rider's most important safety equipment because they protect against injuries to the head and brain. A helmet only works if a rider wears it. Department of Defense (DoD) requires use of a helmet even in those states where helmets are not required by state traffic law. The helmet must be certified to meet Department of Transportation (DOT) standards and must be properly fastened under the chin. Novelty helmets and other helmets may not meet DOT standards.

Rider education in accident prevention develops critical skills for safe operation of MC/ATVs. DoD requires completion of a Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) approved course prior to motorcycle operation on Army installations.

- 1. Purpose.** To provide a sample "Motorcycle Operator/All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Requirements and Individual Responsibilities Agreement" to be signed by the individual soldier operating or intending to operate a motorcycle or ATV. The agreement is to be signed after the commander/leader has ensured the soldier has read and understands the statement of requirements and responsibilities. The agreement is designed to:
 - a. Involve the chain of command in the effort to reduce MC/ ATV accidents.
 - b. Encourage safe MC/ATV operations, on and off duty.
 - c. Inform MC/ATV operators of their Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements and responsibilities for training, licensing, and operating these vehicles.

2. Responsibilities.

a. Commanders and Leaders

(1) Establish Commander's Policy to institute the MC/ATV operator individual agreement. Take appropriate action(s) when non-compliance with the agreement is detected/reported.

(2) During new personnel orientation, inform soldiers of the MC/ATV operator requirements and responsibilities and the agreement.

(3) Have MC/ATV operator read the statement of motorcycle operator/ATV requirements and responsibilities (sample below) and sign the agreement (sample also below)

(4) Coordinate with the Military Police and local Safety Office to publicize and enforce compliance.

(5) During Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) inspection, verify MC/ATV operators license, MSF/Specialty Vehicle Institute of America (SVIA) card and appropriate PPE.

(6) Investigate all MC/ATV accidents/incidents to identify cause factors and compliance with agreement.

(7) Conduct spot checks to verify operators have required training, license and PPE.

b. Individuals Sign and comply with the “Motorcycle / ATV Operator Requirements and Individual Responsibilities Agreement.” This includes:

(1) Prior to purchase of a MC/ATV, or operation of such a vehicle on the installation, inform command of your intent.

(2) Complete required training and inform commander.

(3) Purchase and use appropriate PPE IAW with the agreement.

3. Support.

a. Provost Marshal

(1) Enforce MC/ATV safety training and protective equipment requirements in local traffic regulation IAW AR 190-5 and DoDI 6055.4.

(2) Verify appropriate MC safety training prior to issue of installation motor vehicle registration.

(3) Conduct spot checks to verify operators have required training, license and PPE. Inform commander/leader of results.

b. Safety Office

(1) Publicize MC/ATV safety requirements.

(2) Provide information on MC/ATV training sources and schedules to soldiers and schedule training upon request.

SAMPLE Statement of Motorcycle/ATV Operator Requirements and

Individual Responsibilities

Fifteen percent of Privately Owned Vehicles (POV) accidents in the Army are Motorcycle (MC) accidents. If you operate a privately owned MC or All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) (either street or off-road versions) on or off DoD installations you must be appropriately licensed to operate it (except where not required by SOFAs or local laws). Before operation of any motorcycle/ATV, you shall successfully complete an approved rider or operator safety course. The safety course must be a Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF), or Specialty Vehicle Institute of America (SVIA) or MSF-based State-approved course. You are responsible to contact the DES, Safety Division and schedule training. Once you have completed training you will report back to the DES, Safety Division and me. It is mandatory that all persons operating or riding as a passenger on a MC or ATV use appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). PPE requirements are as follows.

1. A helmet certified to meet Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. Helmet must be properly fastened under the chin. If stationed outside CONUS and the host nation does not have an equivalent helmet standard, the helmet will meet the U.S. DOT standard. DoD requires use of a helmet even in those states where helmets are not required by state traffic law..
2. *Impact or shatter resistant goggles or full-face shield properly attached to the helmet. A windshield or eyeglasses alone are not proper eye protection.*
3. *Sturdy Footwear is mandatory. Leather boots or over the ankle shoes are strongly encouraged.*
4. *Long sleeved shirt or jacket, long trousers, and full-fingered gloves or mittens designed for use on a motorcycle/ATV.*
5. *A brightly colored outer upper garment during the day and a reflective upper garment during the night are required. Outer upper garment shall be clearly visible and not covered. **Note: Check with the safety office to get specific state, local, and installation requirements related to reflective equipment.***
6. Include specific installation and state MC/ATV traffic laws.

Reference: Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6055.4 - Traffic Safety Program

Signature and Date

Motorcycle Operator/ATV Requirements and Individual Responsibilities Agreement

I, _____, have read and understand the CG Policy Letter 14-2, Motorcycle, Moped, Dirt Bike and All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Command Policy. I acknowledge the Army requirement for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), licensing requirements and MSF training requirements as outlined in the Motorcycle/ATV Operator Individual Requirements and Responsibilities Agreement. I understand that if I am injured while riding a motorcycle/ATV in violation of this policy, I may be found Not-in-Line of Duty Due to Own Misconduct. Such a finding by an investigating officer can result in my loss of benefits, to include my right to free medical care, my right to disability pay, or separation pay, or medical retirement from the service if my injuries make me no longer eligible for military service. I could also face forfeiture of many of my veteran's rights such as education benefits. In addition to the Army requirement for PPE, I acknowledge that my commander has given me a direct order to NEVER operate a motorcycle/ATV without the PPE. My failure to comply with his/her order is punishable under Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Signature and Date

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY QUIZ

EXAMPLE ATTACHED

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Checks soldiers knowledge of important safety information and identifies areas requiring additional training/emphasis.
- b. Periodically reminds soldiers of motorcycle safety considerations.

2. CONTENTS:

- a. Questions should cover the following:
 - Motorcycle accident prevention policies/regulations
 - Common accident causes
 - Key information on motorcycle operations and motorcycle accident prevention safety information
- b. Quiz can be tailored to include questions on local area hazards, operating conditions and customs, rules/regulations.

3. USE:

- a. Quiz can be given:
 - At the Commander's discretion to all soldiers who have or are thinking of purchasing a motorcycle.
 - Periodically as a refresher or to identify areas needing training/emphasis.
 - On Safety Day have soldiers complete the quiz prior to covering motorcycle safety topics to provide them with feedback on their motorcycle safety knowledge.
- b. Answers for example quiz are provided at Appendix C.

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY QUIZ

1. Drivers authorized to operate a motorcycle on an Army installation are required to complete:
 - a. Only state required training
 - b. Orientation Training by the motorcycle seller
 - c. Industry provided motorcycle-training course
 - d. An Army-approved motorcycle-training course

2. Traction is?
 - a. Tire loading expressed in pounds
 - b. Friction between the tires and the road surface
 - c. A combination of weight and centrifugal force
 - d. A direct function of the weight of the rider relative to the weight of the motorcycle

3. Slowly rolling on the throttle throughout a curve
 - a. Produces traction
 - b. Stabilizes the suspension, maintains ground clearance and prevents sudden shifts in traction distribution
 - c. Enables the rider to slow just prior to exiting the curve
 - d. Uses just enough traction to enable the bike to “stick” to the roadway as the curve is being made

4. To select a safe overall speed for a particular corner, the three speeds that should be considered are?
 - a. Roll, enter, balance
 - b. Slow, lean, look
 - c. Approach, entry, exit
 - d. Visual, anticipated, actual

5. The major factors that determine how much traction is available are?
 - a. Gravity and road camber
 - b. Approach speed, lean angle and ground clearance
 - c. Friction force between the tires and road surface
 - d. Motorcycle position, rider position and position of accessories

6. The minimum following distance behind the vehicle ahead is?
 - a. 4 seconds
 - b. 2 seconds
 - c. 12 seconds
 - d. 6 seconds

7. The most important piece of personal protective equipment for a motorcyclist is?
 - a. Face shield
 - b. Helmet
 - c. Gloves
 - d. All of the above

8. The requirement for motorcycle safety applies to soldiers?
 - a. Off duty and on installation only
 - b. On duty and on installation only
 - c. At all times on or off duty and on or off installation
 - d. On duty or off installation on official business

9. The prime considerations when selecting an effective motorcycle helmet should include:
 - a. Cost and manufacturer
 - b. Type (full, three quarter, half shell)
 - c. Construction (plastic, fiberglass, Kevlar)
 - d. Fit
 - e. a and b above
 - f. b, c and d above

10. The largest cause(s) of single vehicle motorcycle accidents is(are)
 - a. The rider running wide in a turn and running off of the roadway
 - b. The rider riding while intoxicated
 - c. The rider not wearing proper protective equipment
 - d. The rider failing to yield the right of way to other vehicles
 - e. a and b above

CG Policy Number 10-2

AFZN-CAS (190-5)

07 November 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs, Policy Memorandum

1. This memorandum defines my guidance to prevent instances of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs on Fort Riley.
2. Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs has a detrimental effect on the readiness, morale, and discipline of the command. When soldiers engage in this misconduct, they endanger themselves and other individuals lawfully using our roads. Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs calls into question the soldier's judgment and professionalism and brings discredit upon the soldier, the command, and the United States Army. I consider the education and discipline of our soldiers to be the key to maintaining a trained and ready force.
3. On Fort Riley, I expect the senior leadership to be actively involved in the education and discipline of the soldiers in their command. I expect the senior leadership to ensure alcohol and drug abuse prevention education and training is provided to soldiers on a regular basis. Additionally, the senior leadership should ensure all soldiers receive training on the disciplinary consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Finally, I expect leaders at all levels to set the example for responsible conduct.
4. In accordance with AR 190-5, paragraph 2-9(c), all Soldiers apprehended for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, on or off post, will be command referred to the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP), MEDDAC, for evaluation. Additionally, the chain of command will initiate a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand (GOMOR) for all soldiers charged with driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs when the offense otherwise meets the criteria of AR 190-5, paragraph 2-7(a) (1)-(4). This includes Soldiers who are granted "diversions" by civilian authorities. The chain of command will initiate separation action under the provisions of AR 635-200, Chapter 14 for any soldier who commits a second offense of driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs when the offense otherwise meets the criteria of AR 190-5, paragraph 2-7 (a) (1)-(4). This also includes soldiers who are granted "diversions" by civilian authorities.

AFZN-CAS

SUBJECT: Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs Policy Memorandum

5. In addition to the mandated requirements per paragraph 4., Soldiers who are charged with DUI for alcohol or drugs will:

a. Within 10 working days after final legal adjudication for the offense, attend an AAR conducted with his/her entire company/battery/troop chain of command (includes all Team Leaders, Squad Leaders, Section Leaders, Platoon Leader, and Platoon Sergeant). The AAR will include all members of the soldier's platoon or equivalent. The AAR will be chaired by the Company Commander. Results of the AAR will be communicated in writing through the Battalion and Brigade Commander to the Commanding General (cc: Installation CSM). This AAR will not take place during duty hours.

b. With their platoon (or equivalent level unit), attend the "Soldiers Against Drunk Driving" class within 15 working days of the incident. Class will be coordinated and scheduled by the Platoon Leader and taught by the Military Police. This class will not take place during duty hours.

c. These actions will effectively promote better alcohol and drug abuse awareness, deter future misconduct, ensure leader involvement and make our community a better and a safer place to live.

//original signed//
THOMAS F. METZ
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

A
25 – DOIM

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (POV) SAFETY STATUS BOARD

100% NO DUI/AT-FAULT ACCIDENTS/MOVING VIOLATIONS

EXAMPLE ATTACHED

1. **PURPOSE:** Encourages safe privately owned vehicle operations. Provides positive reinforcement for unit to stay free of DUI-citations and at-fault accident/moving violations. Makes use of peer pressure and competition within the battalion.
2. **SIZE:** Large poster/board easily read from a short distance and easy to update.
3. **CONTENTS:**
 - a. Battalion name/insignia.
 - b. Columns for the following:
 - Unit designation.
 - At-fault moving violations last quarter and the goal (e.g., 50% reduction) and current number for present quarter (include on and off post, if possible).
 - DUI citations for last quarter and current number for present quarter (goal should be 100% DUI-free).
 - At-fault accidents for last quarter and the goal and current number for present quarter.
 - c. Rows for each unit in the battalion and a battalion total.
 - d. Data 'as of date' and 'ending date' for the present quarter.
 - e. Statement indicating the reward for achieving designated goals.
4. **USE:**
 - a. Unit personnel receive an additional day off (or other incentive) if unit is 100% DUI-free and achieves the goals for at-fault accidents and moving violations reductions for the designated period of time (e.g., one quarter or 90 days). Additionally, can award a streamer on guidon.
 - b. Competition monitored and displayed in battalion where troops can see status.
 - c. Reward all units who meet the goals or reward the best unit (greatest reduction).

d. Include commander's goal for reduction of POV violations/accidents (DUI, moving violations, at fault accidents) in Commander's Quarterly Training Guidance.

5. REQUIREMENTS:

a. Coordination with MP Station and maybe local surrounding area police to obtain information on accidents/violations.

b. Determination of Commander's goals for reduction of POV at-fault accidents and moving violations.

c. Periodic scheduled updates of data on the board so that unit personnel can view progress toward the goal/reward.

d. Appropriate size board and method of changing data.

e. Procedure for awarding the additional day off (or other incentive) after each designated period (quarter/90 days).

f. Appropriate streamers for guidon if awarded.

1/13 IN

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE SAFETY STATUS BOARD

UNIT	AT-FAULT MOVING VIOLATIONS			DUI CITATIONS		AT-FAULT ACCIDENTS		
	LAST QUARTER	THIS QUARTER		LAST QUARTER	THIS QUARTER	LAST QUARTER	THIS QUARTER	
		Goal	Current #				Goal	Current #
A Company								
B Company								
C Company								
D Company								
HQ Company								
BATTALION TOTAL								

Total Number of Injuries This Quarter: _____

Days Since Last Injury: _____

AS OF: _____

ENDING DATE: _____

REWARD: Additional day off.

DESIGNATED DRIVER/UNIT TRANSPORTATION

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Ensures at least one individual remains sober and alert to provide safe transportation for personnel drinking/fatigued.
- b. Can be used to ensure soldiers who have worked an extended/prolonged duty day have safe transportation when fatigued.

2. USE:

- a. At unit-sponsored functions where alcohol will be served/available, unit personnel who have been drinking or are too fatigued to drive can obtain a ride home from unit transportation or from designated drivers.
- b. Offer designated driver's discounts (e.g., food, free non-alcoholic beverages).
- c. Suggest soldiers use the buddy system to alternate (rotate) designated driver responsibilities when off-duty.
- d. Use unit transportation/carpools when soldiers have worked an extended/prolonged duty day and may be too fatigued to drive safely.
- e. During Newcomer's Brief, have soldiers sign a designated driver pledge card/statement indicating they will always have a designated driver when attending parties/events where alcohol will be consumed.

3. REQUIREMENTS:

- a. Establish Commander's Policy requiring designated drivers and/or unit transportation at unit-sponsored functions where alcohol will be served/available. Require personnel who drink or are too fatigued to drive to use a designated driver or unit transportation.
- b. Coordinate with local Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) for review of Commander's Policy and use of unit transportation for unit-sponsored functions.
- c. Coordinate with installation club system and local clubs/night spots to arrange for discounts/free food or non-alcoholic beverages for designated drivers.
- d. Designate drivers for unit functions and ensure appropriate number and types of vehicles needed are scheduled ahead of time.

POLICE (MP & LOCAL) SPOT CHECKS

1. PURPOSE:

a. Discourages driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI/DWI), driving while fatigued, and driving without a license. Encourages seat belt use.

b. Removes potentially hazardous drivers from the road.

2. REQUIREMENTS:

a. Coordination with Military Police/local police. Requires coordination with the military and/or local police to request spot checks be established for driver's license, DUI/DWI, driving while fatigued and seat belt use.

b. Spot checks will be more effective if locations and times are varied so no pattern can be identified and check points avoided.

TAXI CARD

<p align="center">1/13 IN TAXI CARD</p> <p align="center"></p> <p align="center">Been Drinking or Too Tired To Drive? Call a Taxi and Arrive ALIVE!!</p> <p align="center">SMITHVILLE - 678-1000 (24 hours) CARVER - 842-2100 (After 2400 - 842-3200) DENTON - 456-7500 (After 2000 - 456-7600) WESTON - 234-4202 (24 hours)</p>

EXAMPLE

Front

<p>Card is valid for individual listed & one Taxi Ride to residence listed below.</p> <p>NAME: <u>John Doe</u></p> <p>ADDRESS: <u>123 Jones Street</u> <u>Weston, AL</u></p> <p>Taxi Fare <u> </u></p>

Back

1. **PURPOSE:** Provides soldier with an alternative to driving after drinking or while too fatigued to drive safely. Taxi card is valid for one free taxi ride home.
2. **SIZE:** Business card.
3. **CONTENTS:**
 - a. Unit name/insignia.
 - b. Phone numbers for taxi companies in each surrounding community.
 - c. Reverse side should have soldier's name and address so that taxi driver knows where to take soldier. This provides information that soldier may not be able to remember if he is very drunk/fatigued and prevents abuse/misuse of card. It also provides a means of returning the card to the soldier for re-use at a later time (card re-circulates back to soldier after taxi company turn in).
 - d. National Guard/Reserves - The reverse side should have the soldier's name and the address of the Armory where the soldier is *currently attending drill*.

4. **USE:**

a. Soldier who has been drinking or is too fatigued to drive safely surrenders card to local taxi company for free ride home.

b. No retaliation for use of card.

c. Unit can require soldier to pay funds back later (reimburse the fund within 15 days of use).

d. After taxi company turn in, card is re-circulated back to soldier for re-use.

e. Soldiers can be provided with cards and briefed on their use during unit in-processing.

f. Periodic checks are suggested to ensure soldiers have Taxi Cards with them at all times (e.g., prior to long weekends/pass)

g. National Guard/Reserves - Provide CQ/Duty Officer to ensure 24 hour access to the Armory in case a soldier needs to use the Taxi Card during drill weekends when drills are scheduled at the Armory.

5. **REQUIREMENTS:**

a. Coordination with Taxi Companies. Requires coordination with your installation/organization's Contracting Directorate to determine requirements for contracting taxi services and with local taxi companies and agreement by unit to pay fees. Fees should be collectable from BN POC whose name; phone number and location are provided to taxi companies. Taxi companies will not be likely to participate if they have to track down individual soldiers for payment. Remind taxi companies that having their names/numbers on the card are good free advertisement for them.

b. Unit Funds. Use of unit funds will be required (at least initially) to ensure money is available when needed. Reimbursement of funds by soldier within 15 days after use can be required.

c. Taxi Cards. Consider providing each soldier with two cards. If soldier must give the card to the taxi driver, he will be without one (if needed) until it is cashed in by taxi driver and returned to soldier.

SAFETY DAY

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Provides soldiers with important vehicle safety information.
- b. Periodically reminds soldiers of vehicle safety considerations.
- c. Disseminates new/updated policies/information.

2. CONTENTS:

- a. Maximize use of briefing and discussion format rather than briefing only.
- b. Examples of Safety Day activities/materials/etc. on POV safety.
 - Have leaders and individuals complete the Next Accident Assessment to identify their risk of having a POV accident and to identify controls to reduce their risk.
 - Have soldiers complete the POV Safety Quiz prior to covering POV safety topics to provide them with feedback on their POV safety knowledge.
 - Have soldiers complete the Motorcycle Safety Quiz if they own or are thinking of buying a motorcycle prior to covering motorcycle safety topics to provide them with feedback on their motorcycle safety knowledge.
 - Video tapes (see attached list)
 - Information for use in developing activities and information for dissemination can be found on the INTERNET (see attached list).
 - Use the Seat Belt Convincer to demonstrate impact forces and benefits of safety restraints. Contact your local Safety Office, Public Affairs Office or Military Police for information on local availability.
 - Have humorous skits performed on POV safety topics
 - Conduct seminars. Use dynamic, interesting discussion leaders (MPs/state police, accident survivors, emergency service personnel, members of the chain of command, etc.) with real life stories and examples, if possible.

FATAL/LOCAL POV ACCIDENT SCENARIOS

EXAMPLES ATTACHED

1. **PURPOSE:** Provide all soldiers with information on the most frequent fatal/local POV accident scenarios.
2. **CONTENTS:** Written scenario summaries and video covering scenarios will include the following:
 - a. Five fatal POV accident scenarios.
 - b. Accident causes (hazards) and possible controls.
3. **USE:**
 - a. **Video.** Video could be shown during Safety Day activities, unit training, pre-holiday safety briefings, Newcomer Orientation/Briefing, etc.
 - b. **Written Scenarios.** Written scenarios could be used in local publications, as training handouts, on bulletin boards, etc.

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (POV) ACCIDENT SCENARIOS

PROFILES OF FATAL POV ACCIDENTS WITH MILITARY DRIVER ERROR

1. YOUNG DRIVER, LATE AT NIGHT (48% of driver error cases)

YOUNG SOLDIER DRIVING LATE AT NIGHT WHILE FATIGUED/UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL/SPEEDING.

82% Night	50% Fatigue/fell asleep
74% 2300 - 0500 hours	41% 4-lane road
73% Less than 24 years old	36% Alcohol
59% Summer/Fall	34% Excessive Speed
	30% Friday

EXAMPLE:

At approximately 0440 hrs, a 19-year-old male soldier was killed when his car ran off the road at a high rate of speed and hit a telephone pole. The car hit the pole so hard that it snapped the pole off at its base. The car rolled several times, ejecting the soldier. His blood alcohol level was measured at .18% at the time of the accident.

2. WEEKEND DAY TRIP (15% of driver error cases)

SOLDIER ON 4-LANE/RURAL ROAD DAY TRIP ON WEEKEND DURING THE SUMMER.

97% Day	43% Summer
83% 4-Lane/Rural-road	37% Improper passing
70% Weekend (Saturday & Sunday)	37% Excessive Speed
	23% Motorcycle

EXAMPLE:

A PFC and his family were traveling on an interstate highway during daylight, en-route to their summer vacation destination. Driving at a high rate of speed, the PFC struck a car traveling in his lane that he was trying to pass. His car then careened across the center median and hit a tractor-trailer head-on. He and his family were killed

3. NIGHT CITY DRIVING (15% of driver error cases)

SOLDIER DRIVING IN CITY AT NIGHT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

100% City	55% Alcohol
79% Night	44% Excessive Speed
67% Greater than 23 years old	38% On-post
62% Intersection	32% Saturday
	29% Motorcycle

EXAMPLE:

A 22-year-old specialist, driving a motorcycle at night under the influence of alcohol, ran a stop sign at a city intersection and collided with a pick-up truck. The soldier was fatally injured.

4. TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS (9% of driver error cases)

SOLDIER DRIVING ON RURAL ROAD DURING WINTER GOING TOO FAST FOR CONDITIONS OF ROAD (SLIPPERY/RESTRICTED VISIBILITY) AND LOSING CONTROL.

EXAMPLE:

71% Day	45% Slippery road
70% Rural road	43% Abrupt steering
62% Greater than 23 years old	38% E5-E6
52% Truck	29% National Guard/Army Reserve
52% Winter	24% Restricted visibility
48% Excessive speed	19% TRADOC

EXAMPLE:

Soldier was driving his pickup truck too fast for conditions during an ice storm. He lost control of his vehicle on the slippery road and slid sideways across the center median. He was killed when an oncoming van slammed into his driver side door.

5. CURVES ON RURAL ROADS (13% of driver error cases)

SOLDIER DRIVING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED FAILED TO PROPERLY NEGOTIATE SHARP CURVE ON RURAL ROAD.

90% Rural road	47% E5- E6
77% Curve	40% Holiday/leave/pass
73% FORSCOM	40% Friday
63% Excessive speed	40% Winter
57% Improperly negotiated curve	23% 1900 - 2200 hours

EXAMPLE:

A soldier was killed when his car hit a culvert and flipped as he was on his way home after work on a Friday. In a rush to be with his family, he took a sharp curve without slowing down and lost control. The car went airborne after hitting the culvert and flipped. It came to rest upside down, crushing the roof.

SEAT BELT/SAFETY TESTIMONIALS/VIDEOS

1. PURPOSE:

a. Encourage use of seat belt/restraint systems by providing unit personnel with lessons learned on the benefits of seat belts from fellow soldier's POV accidents/incidents.

b. Encourage safe operation of POV's by providing unit personnel with lessons learned from fellow soldier's POV accidents/incidents.

2. CONTENTS:

a. Have soldiers describe accidents/incidents that they are familiar with where seat belts helped save lives/prevent injuries.

b. Provide videos of testimonials on seat belt use and POV safety for viewing by soldiers. Require viewing during Safety Days, training, or when soldier is seen by supervisor not using seat belts or driving in an unsafe manner.

POV SAFETY DISPLAYS

1. **PURPOSE:** Encourage safe operation of POV's by providing unit personnel with visual reminders of key safety points while operating POV's and/or the possible consequences of unsafe operation.

2. **CONTENTS/USE:**

a. Post billboards/signs with POV safety slogans, safety pointers or reminders at commonly frequented locations (e.g., PX, commissary, entrance/exit gates).

b. Display wrecked POV at entrance/exit gates as a reminder that unsafe driving might result in similar consequences. Legal issues should be considered prior to displaying vehicles involved in actual local/on post accidents.

VIDEOS/FILMS ON PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE SAFETY/ RELATED TOPICS

Most videos/films are available through your local audiovisual library or Training Aids Service Center.

DRINKING AND DRIVING:

TITLE	IDENTIFICATION NO.	LENGTH
NEW; <u>The Road Show(1998)</u>	PIN 711133, GET YOUR OWN COPY OF THE VIDEO  Order Road Show by clicking here	7 minutes
NEW; <u>Drivers Dozen (1999)</u>	PIN 711416. GET YOUR OWN COPY OF THE VIDEO  Order Driver's Dozen by clicking here	15 minutes
NEW: PSA (2002)	(Order Now) Button needed and links to new videos	1.5 minutes

Finished productions are available from: <http://afishp6.afis.osd.mil/dodimagery/davis/>

INTERNET VEHICLE SAFETY INFORMATION SOURCES

The following is only a partial list of INTERNET sources for vehicle safety information.

ORGANIZATION/AGENCY	INTERNET ADDRESS
U.S. Air Force Safety Center Homepage	http://www-afsc.saia.af.mil/
U.S. Navy Safety Center Homepage	http://www.norfolk.navy.mil/safecen/
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/
National Safety Council	http://www.nsc.org/
Insurance Institute for Highway Safety and the Highway	http://www.hwysafety.org/pdfs/sr3309.p df
AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety	http://www.aaafoundation.org/
Bicycle Helmet Safety Institute Bike	http://www.bhsi.org/
International Inline Skating Association (IISA)	http://www.iisa.org/
Child Passenger Safety	http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/ childps/
Mother Against Drunk Drivers (M.A.D.D)	http://www.madd.org/home/
Motor Cycle Safety Foundation (MSF)	http://msf-usa.org/pages/MAIN1.html

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES/BULLETINS/FLYERS/POSTERS

1. PURPOSE:

- a. Provides all soldiers with important vehicle safety information.
- b. Reminds soldiers of vehicle safety considerations.
- c. Disseminates new/updated vehicle safety information/policies.

2. REQUIREMENTS:

a. Coordinate with DES, Safety Division, public affairs office, and local newspapers to request publication of articles/bulletins/flyers/posters on vehicle safety issues. Examples of topics include:

- Local area hazards/road reports
- Construction areas
- Frequent vehicle accident locations
- Vehicle accident scenarios and lessons learned
- Strip maps (see Strip Map page)

b. Submit articles/notices or ideas for articles/bulletins on vehicle safety issues to the public affairs office or local newspapers for publication.

SEMINARS EVERY COUPLE OF MONTHS ON POV SAFETY PROBLEM AREAS & PRE-HOLIDAY SAFETY BRIEFINGS/DISCUSSIONS

1. **PURPOSE:** Discuss vehicle safety information with soldiers. Remind them of safety considerations they may already be familiar with and disseminate new/updated policies/information.

2. USE AND CONTENTS:

- a. Maximize use of discussion format and testimonials.
- b. Conduct seminars every quarter on alcohol and driving.
- c. Use MPs/State Troopers, emergency service personnel, accident survivors and counselors. Ensure speakers are dynamic and interesting and use real life stories/examples, if possible.
- d. Conduct both a.m. and p.m. sessions to ensure all shifts are included.
- e. Consider video taping sessions for later use.
- f. Discuss:
 - Vehicle safety issues/hazards, especially the hazards and effects of alcohol on driving.
 - Common accident causes and key accident prevention safety facts/information.
 - Recent POV accidents/incidents: causes, what controls didn't work and why as well as what needs to be changed.
 - Review unit's current policy and controls.
 - Identify which unit's (squad/platoon, company) have the lowest rates of POV accidents/driver citations and what they are doing to achieve this performance (share what works).
 - Discuss reasons for answers to safety quiz.
- g. Prior to each holiday, cover hazards that are pertinent to the time of the year (i.e., road and weather conditions), hazards presented by increased traffic and traveling long distances.
- h. Seminars could be conducted on Safety Days.

APPENDIX A

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE SAFETY QUIZ

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. DELETED
4. F
5. A
6. E
7. B
8. A
9. E
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. F
14. B
15. B
16. E
17. A
18. E
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. D
23. B

APPENDIX B

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY QUIZ

ANSWER KEY

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. F
10. A