III Corps and Fort Hood Policy Letters

Number	Date	Subject
G0-1	21 Aug 08	Motorcycle Safety Requirements
CSM-01	14 Oct 08	Uniform and Appearance Policy
CSM-02	14 Oct 08	Single Soldier Quarters Living Standards
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SAFETY-01	14 Oct 08	III Corps Command Risk Management and Accident Prevention Program
SAFETY-02	02 Sep 08	Motorcycle Safety Program

All current Policy Letters can be found at: http://pao.hood.army.mil/policies/index.htm

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
1001 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AFZF-CG

AUG 21 2008

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 1

TITLE: Motorcycle Safety Requirements

PURPOSE: Identify the Requirements to Operate or Ride a Motorcycle On or Off the Installation.

AUTHORITY: Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6055.4; Army Regulation (AR) 385-10

APPLICABILITY: This General Order applies to all personnel assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of III Corps and Fort Hood and applies on and off the installation.

1. STATEMENT OF MILITARY PURPOSE AND NECESSITY. The safety and welfare of III Corps and Fort Hood Soldiers is negatively affected by the number of serious injuries or deaths caused by motorcycle accidents. These injuries and deaths degrade the readiness of this command and interfere with good order. Investigation reveals a lack of proper training, operator inexperience, lack of proper personal protective equipment (PPE), excessive speed, and reckless operation, as significant factors in many motorcycle accidents.

2. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Soldiers shall not operate motorcycles unless they are properly trained, licensed, registered, and insured.

b. Before operating any motorcycle, on or off the installation, Soldiers shall:

(1) within 7 days of arrival to Fort Hood or acquisition of a motorcycle, enroll in an approved Motorcycle Safety Course.

(2) successfully complete an approved Motorcycle Safety Course as outlined in the III Corps and Fort Hood Command Motorcycle Safety Program.

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b. Before operating any motorcycle, on or off the installation, Soldiers shall:

(1) within 7 days of arrival to Fort Hood or acquisition of a motorcycle, enroll in an approved Motorcycle Safety Course.

(2) successfully complete an approved Motorcycle Safety Course as outlined in the III Corps and Fort Hood Command Motorcycle Safety Program.

(3) execute a written motorcycle safety contract with their commander as outlined in the III Corps and Fort Hood Command Motorcycle Safety Program.

(4) carry at all times while operating a motorcycle the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) card issued as proof of course completion.

Soldiers that fail to carry and present the MSF card, valid registration, and proof of insurance will not be allowed on post with their motorcycle.

c. The wearing of portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices (except for hands-free cellular phones) is prohibited while operating a motorcycle. Motorcycle operators may wear motorcycle helmets equipped with operator-passenger intercom systems.

d. Motorcycles are required to have: at least one headlight on at all times, and shall be equipped with both a left–hand and right–hand rear view mirror mounted on the handlebar or fairing.

e. Soldiers are required to comply with the following personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements while either a motorcycle operator or passenger. At a minimum, Soldiers shall wear the following PPE whenever they ride or operate a motorcycle.

(1) A Department of Transportation approved motorcycle helmet properly fastened under the chin.

(2) Full fingered gloves or mittens designed for use on a motorcycle.

(3) Long sleeved shirt/jacket and long trousers.

(4) Boots or sturdy over the ankle shoes.

(5) Impact or shatter resistant goggles, wraparound glasses or full face shield attached to the helmet in the down position. Windshields, eyeglasses, and fairing do not meet this requirement. The goggles may be darkened for daylight use; however, they must be clear during the hours of darkness or adverse weather conditions.

(6) A brightly colored (white, yellow, orange, silver, etc.) upper garment (vest or jacket) during the day and a reflective upper garment during dusk/dawn and at night. Outer garments will be properly secured, clearly visible, and not covered. Items may be worn on top of the outer garment, but they must meet the same visibility requirements of

the outer garment. Brightly colored/reflective belts do not meet the upper garment or backpack requirement.

3. PUNITIVE ORDER: Soldiers who fail to comply with the requirements of this policy are subject to adverse administrative action and / or punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This General Order is effective upon signature and will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

RICK LYNCH
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
1001 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

COMMAND POLICY
CSM-01

AFZF-CSM

14 OCT 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Uniform and Appearance Policy

1. REFERENCE. AR 670-1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia, 3 February 2005.

2. APPLICABILITY. This policy is applicable to every Soldier assigned to, attached to, mobilizing, demobilizing or training at Fort Hood, and Partners in Excellence organizations/activities.

3. POLICY.

a. Duty Uniform.

(1) Wear of the appropriate duty uniform is in accordance with AR 670-1 and this policy. For the purposes of this policy letter, the duty uniform is defined as the Army Combat Uniform (ACU), Desert Combat Uniform (DCU), Battle Dress Uniform (BDU), Aircrew Battle Dress Uniform (ABDU) one or two piece, Food Service Uniform, or Hospital Duty Uniform.

(2) Soldiers shall remain in complete uniform at all times, unless otherwise prescribed by their commander. Soldiers may remove their headgear while in a privately owned or commercial vehicle; this provision does not include any other part of the uniform. The t-shirt is only acceptable as an outer garment when commanders specifically authorize it due to extreme heat.

(3) Sleeves on the duty uniform shall always be worn down (not rolled or cuffed).

(4) Hearing protection shall be carried by all Soldiers assigned to Fort Hood when in the duty uniform. MSC's and Separate BDE's (if applicable) shall prescribe the location that hearing protection is worn/carried on the duty uniform. The earplug case shall not be suspended on the outside of the duty uniform shirt, as an example, it may be carried in a designated pocket or suspended from a belt loop on the trousers.

(5) The duty uniform may be worn in the commissary, Post Exchange, shoppette, or any other on-post retail facility without restriction.

(6) The duty uniform is authorized for wear off the installation. When wearing the uniform off-post, it must be clean and serviceable, and the Soldier shall be in complete uniform at all times. The duty uniform may be worn in any retail, customer service facility or for official travel, except as noted below.

(a) Soldiers will not visit off-post drinking establishments (defined as a business whose primary source of income is the sale of alcoholic beverages, (i.e., bars or clubs) or exotic dance clubs while in duty uniform (or any part thereof).

(b) Wearing the duty uniform off-post is prohibited when wearing the uniform would bring discredit upon the Army or is inappropriate, such as; attending movie theaters or any other recreational or leisure pursuits. Civilian clothing, or dress uniform is the proper attire for leisure activities.

(c) The duty uniform shall not be worn when appearing before, on behalf, or accompanying anyone to civil court. Only the Class "A" or "B" uniform shall be worn in the same.

(7) The Desert Camouflage Gortex or field jacket shall not be worn with the ACU/BDU in garrison.

(8) The black fleece jacket is authorized to wear in garrison. Soldiers shall not wear Name/US Army tape, shoulder sleeve insignia, US Flag insignia, rank or any other item on the jacket.

(9) The black beret is the principle headgear worn with the duty uniform. It is worn so that the headband is straight across the forehead, 1 inch above the eyebrows. The flash is positioned over the left eye, and the excess material is draped over the right ear, extending to at least the top of the ear, and no lower than the middle of the ear. Personnel shall cut off the ends of the adjusting ribbon and secure the ribbon knot inside the edge binding at the back of the beret.

(10) The black beret shall not be worn with the Army Dress Blue Uniform.

(11) The patrol cap is authorized for wear, in lieu of the beret, in unit motorpools and during any details. The patrol cap shall not be worn outside of the motorpool or detail area.

(12) Soldiers shall not walk and talk on cell phones, to include the wearing of an earpiece, while in duty uniform. Conversations on cell phones are conducted at the halt. Use of a cell phone shall at no time constitute justification for not rendering the appropriate protocol to officers and NCOs.

(13) Smoking is permitted in designated areas; however, objects will not be left protruding from the mouth (i.e., cigarettes or toothpicks). Toothpicks may be used to clean one's teeth, but shall not be left in the mouth.

(14) IAW AR 670-1 Access, identification or security badges shall be removed from the duty uniform/civilian attire, upon exiting the area requiring.

(15) Wear of eye glasses or sunglasses:

(a) Conservative civilian eyeglasses are authorized for wear with all uniforms.

(b) Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses/ballistic eye wear are authorized for wear when in garrison and field environments, except when in formation and while indoors. Individuals who are required by medical authority to wear sunglasses for medical reasons other than refractive error may wear them, except when health and safety considerations apply.

(c) Eyeglasses or sunglasses/ballistic eyewear that are trendy, or have lenses or frames with initials, designs or other adornments are not authorized for wear. Soldiers may not wear lenses with extreme or trendy colors, which include but are not limited to, red, yellow, blue, purple, bright green or orange.

b. Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU).

(1) The IPFU is authorized for wear while conducting physical training or participating in sports events on or off the installation.

(2) The IPFU shall not be worn during commercial travel (plane, bus).

(3) The IPFU is not authorized for wear in the Copeland Center, DENTAC Facilities, or the Soldier Development Center. The IPFU may be worn in unit dining facilities at the discretion of the sponsoring unit commander.

(4) The IPFU may be worn at retail facilities on or off the installation as long as the same is clean and serviceable.

(5) The IPFU shall not be the duty uniform prescribed for work details.

(6) Personnel conducting Physical Training (PT) at any time, on Fort Hood roadways shall wear a reflective vest or belt. Said vest or belt must be worn over the PT uniform. This requirement applies to civilians and visitors residing in VIP guest quarters who run/walk on the installation.

c. Combat Vehicle Crewman (CVC) Uniform and Coveralls. Wear of the CVC uniform is authorized while crewmen are performing actual tasks associated with their vehicle. The CVC uniform is not authorized for wear at off-post establishments. Mechanic's coveralls will be worn only while performing duties in designated maintenance work areas and sites, and will be removed prior to departing the maintenance area.

d. Civilian Dress and Grooming on and off Post. Good grooming is a matter of pride within the military community and the wearing of appropriate civilian attire is a personal responsibility within the parameters of good taste and social acceptability. In keeping with this principle, the following dress code is implemented:

(1) Soldiers using post facilities, public buildings, public areas, or work areas will not wear shorts, skirts, cut-off jeans, or cut-off slacks, which expose any part of the buttocks. See through garments normally worn as undergarments are also prohibited. Male Soldiers shall not wear sleeveless t-shirts.

(2) Garments which contain, depict, or display any obscene, pornographic, lewd, or lascivious words, characters, pictures, drug paraphernalia or symbols are prohibited.

(3) Male Soldiers shall be clean-shaven in public places regardless of duty status, except for those with a valid shaving profile. Soldiers with shaving profiles will not style the beard. Beards, goatees, and unauthorized mustaches are not permitted. Male Soldiers shall not wear earrings or any other piercing on post or at official functions. Male and female Soldiers shall not wear tongue rings while on duty (in or out of uniform), while conducting official business, or while on this or any other military installation.

(4) Mouth jewelry, i.e. tongue rings, gold or silver caps (press on), tooth "grills" (solely for the purpose of cosmetics), etc., are not authorized for wear in military uniform and or civilian attire on this installation or any other military installation.

4. EXPIRATION. This Fort Hood Command Policy Memorandum supersedes the 5 February 2007 policy and will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

RICK LYNCH
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
IAW FH Form 1853: A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
1001 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

COMMAND POLICY
CSM-02

AFZF-CSM

14 OCT 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Single Soldier Quarters Living Standards

1. REFERENCE.

a. FORSCOM Policy Memorandum CG-02-4, 15 October 2006.

b. Army Regulation 600-63, Army Health Promotion, 28 April 1996.

c. Army Regulation 600-20, Army Command Policy, 7 June 2006.

d. Fort Hood Regulation 190-11, Weapons, 15 August 1999.

2. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to all Soldiers on Fort Hood.

3. ENFORCEABILITY. This policy is punitive. Military personnel who fail to comply with this policy are subject to judicial nor non-judicial disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or appropriate administrative action.

4. POLICY. Soldiers, regardless of martial status, deserve to be treated with dignity and respect and allowed to live in a clean, healthy, and safe environment. This environment must provide privacy and comfort, as well as a predictable living standard regardless of the installation or unit of assignment. As Soldiers are assigned to a barracks room area, the chain of command has an inherent responsibility to ensure proper living standards and conditions are maintained. As such, we must be involved to the degree necessary. There are no arbitrary limits to this involvement, nor are there any specified numbers of inspections, visits, or checks to be done. The chain of command determines the amount of time needed to discharge its responsibilities in this area. This policy reinforces the important of our noncommissioned officer (NCO) leadership in the daily care and supervision of subordinates, as well as the responsibility of all leaders to now, to clearly define, and to reinforce single Soldier living standards.

a. Assignments. Soldiers will be assigned a room in accordance with this policy. When two or more soldiers are assigned to one room, smoking, and nonsmoking preferences will be used to determine the assignment of rooms. Smokers and

nonsmokers will not be housed in the same room. Priority for Single Enlisted Quarters space will go to the bona fide bachelors. Senior NCOs who draw Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) at the "without dependents" rate will not be housed in the barracks. Geographical bachelors will not be housed in the barracks unless approved by the first colonel (O6) commander in the chain of command. Geographical bachelors are those Soldiers who are unaccompanied by family members because of personal reasons. Sponsor personnel are those individuals entitled to BAH differential who are single, divorced, or legally separated, or otherwise required to provide support for at least one other person. sponsor personnel may reside in single Soldier quarters if space is available. This provision does not limit the commander's inherent authority to order Soldiers to move into the barracks for the commander's purposes. A commander at any level may order a Soldier who is restricted to the unit area to reside in the barracks for the duration of the restriction, regardless of the marital status of the Soldier. Similarly, Soldiers involved in spouse/child abuse may be ordered to move into the barracks, regardless o their martial status. In the event an NCO is ordered to move into the barracks, single Soldiers will not be displaced to provide an NCO with a private room.

b. Occupancy. The goal is two Soldiers per room (SPC and below). Noncommissioned Officers (SGT thru SSG) will have single rooms. To accommodate this requirement, administrative and logistical spaces in barracks rooms should be consolidated, squad/platoon Command Posts eliminated, and storage spaces realigned. If the number and rank mix of a unit's Soldiers prevent meeting the requirement, NCOs should not be put two to a room before putting three Soldiers in a room,

c. Room configuration. Soldiers are not required to maintain rooms in a standard configuration. Rooms may be arranged to allow the Soldiers a degree of personal freedom, eliminating uniformity standards, but emphasizing cleanliness, safety, and proper accountability. This freedom allows for microwaves (in accordance with post regulations), telephones and computers (as trunking is available), civilian blankets, shower curtains, bedcovers, and other features normally found in government or private homes. Soldiers may hand framed pictures on their walls. Posters need not to be framed, but special care will be used in hanging posters, ensuring that walls are not damaged. Soldiers should use poster tape or fun tack (adhesive putty) to hang posters on walls. Duct tape, OD green (100 mph) tape and similar adhesive will not be used on windows, walls, or doors, as it causes paint to peel or leaves a residual glue when removed. Wall hanging boards and tacks will be used when available. All pictures and posters will be in good taste and not offensive in nature. Commanders are reminded of their authority and responsibilities in accordance with paragraph 4-12, AR 600-20 to prohibit the display in billets of symbols, flags, posters, or other materials relating to extremist groups or activities to ensure good order and discipline. Pictures that show male or female genitalia will not be displayed.

d. Inspections. Commanders retain the authority to conduct legal searches, and health and welfare inspections. Enforcing standards, caring for Soldiers, and identifying shortfalls in the function of appliances and plumbing in the rooms, safety, or living standards are among the most important responsibilities of commanders and the NCO Corps. Daily room checks are not required. Commanders will use their discretion in balancing the maintenance of standards while treating Soldiers with respect. Generally, new Soldiers should be checked or inspected daily until the NCO responsible for that Soldier can make an accurate assessment of the soldier's adherence to standards. Soldiers are not required to be present during these checks. Soldiers are normally present during legal searches, and health and welfare inspections. Layout inspections of TA-50 will not be conducted in the barracks.

e. After Hour Details. "Hey-you" details are prohibited. A duty roster will be maintained inclusive of all eligible Soldiers subject for duty. Unanticipated requirements will be fulfilled per duty roster regardless of whether the Soldier lives on or off post.

f. Alcohol. Normally, there will be no restrictions on types or amounts of alcohol Soldiers may possess in the barracks room provided they are 21 years of age or older. This policy is not meant to glamorize or encourage the use of alcohol, but is only an effort to realign privileges with counterparts residing off post and in government quarters. Programs and education oriented towards deglamorization of alcohol and emphasis on health and safety risks will be continued. Commanders may restrict Soldiers from possessing alcohol in the billets based on alcohol or drug related incidents or if a Soldier demonstrates a pattern of irresponsible behavior. When a Soldier's privilege to possess alcohol in the barracks is restricted, the unit chain of command will counsel that soldier in writing. The counseling will address, at a minimum, why action is being taken, the duration of the action, and the conditions that must be met to regain the privilege.

g. Visitation and Quiet Time. With limited restrictions, Soldiers residing in the barracks may have visitors of either gender. When more than one Soldier resides in the room, they must jointly agree to visitation prior to the visit. The rights of privacy always takes precedence over visitation. Soldiers in barracks must be afforded private time during each day when no visitors are present. All visitors must be signed in at the unit Charge of Quarters (CQ) desk before entering Soldier's rooms. Quiet time is meant to establish hours that allow Soldiers to have a reasonable expectation of a relatively quiet state in the barracks. During quiet time hours Soldiers must be allowed to rest and sleep undisturbed by noise from barracks area activities. The following restrictions apply:

(1) Hours of visitation and quiet time.

(a) Duty days before duty days:
- Visitations 1700-2200
- Quiet Time 2200-0500

(b) Duty days before non-duty days:
- Visitations 1700-2400
- Quiet Time 2400-0800

(c) Non-duty days before non-duty days:
- Visitations 1200-2400
- Quiet Time 2400-0800

(d) Non-duty days before duty days:
- Visitation 1200-2200
- Quiet Time 2200-0500

(2) Any non-military visitor under the age of 18 years and not a member of the Soldier's immediate family (brother, sister, or spouse) must be accompanied by a legal parent or guardian.

(3) Soldiers are responsible for their visitors' actions in the barracks. Units will maintain a visitors log at each CQ location. Soldiers having visitors will ensure that their visitors are properly signed in and out at the CQ. Unit commanders will maintain the visitors log and review it daily along with the duty log.

(4) Cohabitation is strictly prohibited. Visitors may not take up even short-term residence in the barracks. There will be no overnight visits in the barracks rooms.

h. Charge of Quarters. The chain of command is responsible at all times for the safety, security, and environment that their Soldiers live in. The minimum standards if a CQ for every barracks building. Commanders may require every unit to have a CQ or increase the number of CQs in buildings based on assessments and building design. CQs will not watch television, listen to radios, or play video games while on duty. Instead, they will stay alert, make their required checks, and follow their CQ instructions. First Sergeants will ensure CQs are thoroughly briefed on their duty to ensure their understanding and compliance. The CQ will brief the first sergeant on the events of the duty prior to being released. Additionally, commanders will establish a process to ensure billets are checked after normal duty hours. Traditionally, our NCOs have taken the lead in how their Soldiers are living; this policy does not change that historical tie between the NCO and those in his/her charge.

i. Pets. No pets, including caged animals, are allowed in the barracks. Reasons for this restriction include consideration for roommates, disposition and care upon deployment, and humane care for pets, among others. Aquariums containing fish are allowed if roommates agree. Units must have deployment disposition plans in place.

j. Privately owned weapons. Privately owned weapons and ammunition will not be stored or allowed in the barracks at any time. Soldiers must register weapons with the Provost Marshal and store them in the arms room. Soldiers must comply with the requirements of Fort Hood Regulation 190-11.

k. Education and Training. This policy requires maximum effort by the chain of command and every Soldier. It does not reduce a leader's responsibilities for the discipline of soldiers or the care of facilities and equipment. Leaders, at all times, must know how their Soldiers live both on and off post and are at all times responsible for the health, welfare, and security of our Soldiers. This policy increases individual responsibility and recognizes that the majority of our Soldiers are mature, responsible, and accountable for their actions.

5. EXPIRATION. This Fort Hood Command Policy Memorandum supersedes the 25 October 2006 policy and will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

RICK LYNCH
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

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IAW FH Form 1853: A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
1001 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

COMMAND POLICY
CSM-03

AFZF-CSM

14 OCT 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Fort Hood Army Retention Program

1. REFERENCE. AR 601-280, Army Retention Program, 31 January 2006.

2. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to all Fort Hood units and personnel.

3. POLICY. The Army Retention Program requires constant involvement at all levels of command. What we do as leaders has a direct impact on a Soldier's development and his/her decision to remain part of our Army. All commanders will ensure that retention is at the forefront of their priority lists and will strive to achieve 100% of each quarter's retention objectives.

a. In order to retain sufficient numbers of our high quality Noncommissioned Officers (NCO) and Soldiers, leaders must continue to take steps to improve our Soldiers' well-being. Such a commitment encourages retention and helps maintain professionalism and spirit. The decision to reenlist in or separate from the Army is a personal one for the soldiers (and his/her family), and retention counseling will provide each Soldiers (and family) with the necessary information to make an informed decision. We will ensure all remain in the Army by ensuring that are afforded all essential information such as the benefits of the Active Army Retention Program.

b. The Reserve Component is also an integral part of a commander's total retention program and commanders will ensure interviews and local appointment procedures are followed in accordance with AR 601-280. Leaders will encourage quality Soldiers, who are not continuing active service, to consider Reserve component options. A trained ready reserve is a vital part of our nation's defense.

c. Retention counseling must be continuous and begins the day the Soldier arrives to the unit. These Soldiers must feel welcomed and that they are integral parts of the unit. The chain of command and NCO chain of concern must teach, coach, and counsel individual Soldiers to assist in their professional development. Company commanders and reenlistment NCOs will conduct required interviews in accordance with AR 601-280, Appendix C.

4. The Fort Hood Army Retention Program recognizes outstanding retention efforts on a quarterly and annual basis. It is established to encourage maximum participation in the retention effort by all personnel concerned, particularly the individual Soldier's chain of command. Enclosure 1 outlines the Fort Hood Army Retention Awards Program.

5. Retention of quality Soldiers is a responsibility shared by leaders. By working as a team, we can enhance our combat readiness by retaining qualified, skilled, and experienced Soldiers.

6. EXPIRATION. This Fort Hood Command Policy Memorandum supersedes the 25 October 2006 policy and will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

Encl

RICK LYNCH
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

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IAW FH Form 1853: A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
1001 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

COMMAND POLICY
CSM-04

AFZF-CSM

14 OCT 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Wear of Reflectorized Vests for Physical Training on Fort Hood

1. REFERENCES.

a. III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-1, Training, 17 January 2006.

b. III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 190-5, Fort Hood Traffic Code, 30 May 2006.

2. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to all Fort Hood units and tenant activities on Fort Hood.

3. POLICY.

a. Personnel conducting Physical Training (PT) at anytime on Fort Hood roadways will wear a reflective vest or belt. The reflective vest or belt must be worn over the PT uniform. This requirement also applies to civilians and visitors residing in VIP/Guest quarters who run on the installation. This policy supplements current policy on Fort Hood Regulation 190-5.

b. Units are responsible for the funding and procurement of additional and replacement vests or belts for their personnel.

c. Reflective devices have proved to be an effective control measure to enhance runner safety during daylight as well as periods of low visibility. When used properly, I feel confident that reflective vests provide needed protection for our Soldiers and civilians while running and/or conducting PT on Fort Hood.

4. EXPIRATION. This Fort Hood Command Policy Memorandum supersedes the 25 October 2006 policy and will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

RICK LYNCH
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

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IAW FH Form 1853: A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
1001 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

COMMAND POLICY LETTER
SAFETY-01

AFZF-SAFE

14 OCT 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: III Corps Command Risk Management and Accident Prevention Program

1. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to personnel assigned to or under the operational control of III Corps.

2. POLICY.

a. General.

(1) Successful Risk Management and Accident Prevention Programs require strong leadership. Our responsibility as leaders, down to and most importantly our first-line leaders, is to safeguard the personnel and equipment entrusted to our stewardship.

(a) Recent statistics reflect that the Army's on-duty accident rates have decreased. However, off-duty accidents continue to increase.

(b) In order to combat on/off-duty accidents, leaders at every level must institutionalize Composite Risk Management principles and ensure that they become an integral part of all operations and training. Applied leadership, along with enforced discipline and standards, will ensure the preservation of our valuable resources and instill accountability which are both vital if we are to successfully support joint operations in the War on Terrorism and beyond.

(2) To foster a robust command involvement in our ground and aviation accident prevention, I will chair Command Safety Councils. Attendees will be the Deputy Commanding Generals, Chief of Staff, Command Sergeant Major (CSM), III Corps subordinate commanders/CSMs, and Garrison Commander/CSM. Other attendees are the III Corps G3, G4, Surgeon, Inspector General, the Garrison Director of Plans, Training, and Security, Director of Aviation Operations, and Provost Marshal. III Corps Commands/organizations not located on Fort Hood will participate via video teleconference (VTC) and conduct their own local quarterly safety councils. The III Corps Safety Office is the proponent for the Command Safety Councils.

b. Concept/Programs. Commanders at all levels will establish their own clearly defined Command Risk Management and Accident Prevention Program in writing that outline comprehensive ground and aviation (as applicable) accident prevention initiatives designed to reduce accidents, enhance readiness, and improve the well-being

of our Soldiers and civilians. Enclosure 1 outlines requirements to help leaders ensure a successful command safety program and enclosure 2 addresses the specific aviation accident prevention guidance.

3. Composite Risk Management and safety are force multipliers and apply to all areas of our business. Successful risk management and accident prevention programs demand vigilant leadership and Soldier discipline. Preventing the loss of a single III Corps team member is one of our top priorities. Mission success is measured with zero accidental fatalities.

4. I am convinced that accidents are both predictable and preventable when leaders are engaged and know their Soldiers. Each commander must establish an organizational climate that promotes compliance with standards and encourages a true sense of caring at all levels. Responsibility for correction of unsafe conditions and behavior lies with each individual and first-line supervisor. Individuals must be technically competent and perform their job in the safest possible manner, in peace and in war. Army Safe is Army Strong!

5. EXPIRATION. This Command Policy Memorandum supersedes III Corps Policy, SAFETY-01, 05 JAN 2007, subject: III Corps Command Risk Management and Accident Prevention Program and will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

2 Encls
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RICK LYNCH
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

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Effective Accident Prevention Program Elements

1. Effective programs are those that attack the leading accident causing factors and indicators. Goals must establish specific and measurable objectives within new and existing programs, implement timelines for completion, and increase accountability.

2. Commanders and leaders must make their Soldiers aware of the existence of the Army (https://crc.army.mil/Army_Safety_&_Occupational_Health_Strategic_Plan.pdf) and the U.S. Army Forces Command Safety and Occupational Health Strategic Plan and convey to all Soldiers the plan's main tenets. Caring leaders can make this happen. First-line leaders, especially, must ensure that a safe environment for their Soldiers exists by continuously evaluating whether standards and expectations are known, understood, and enforced. Address your Risk Management and Accident Prevention Policy in the quarterly/semiannual training briefs and include safety goals in the commander's quarterly training guidance. Communicating the elements of the program down to the lowest level is critical to the success of our safety program.

3. Commanders must ensure that all leader and Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) evaluations include the performance of safety programs and tasks. Evaluation reports and counseling sessions will address specific safety responsibilities and goals.

4. Bridging the Experience Gap. First-line leaders work closely on a daily basis with an at-risk population group of Soldiers that consistently make up the largest percentage of all accidental fatalities within the Army. Some leadership tools available are found at the U.S. Army Combat Readiness / Safety Center (CRC) web site https://crc.army.mil and opening the Leader's Corner box found on the site's right margin. There, leaders can research specific subjects and awareness from lessons learned from on- and off-duty ground and aviation mishaps. Additionally, the CRC website contains a myriad of other risk management and accident prevention resources such as the Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) Tool Box, the Commander's Safety Course, safety briefings, shared best practices, and links to audiovisual items. Periodicals such the Army's Official Safety Magazine, *Knowledge*, provide accident lessons learned and countermeasures for your leaders.

5. Composite Risk Management and Risk Acceptance. To better protect our Soldiers and operations from both tactical and accidental losses, the Army developed the Composite Risk Management (CRM) process. It builds upon the standard risk management process by including combat and other threats with accidental hazards into one package. This enhances combat power by enabling leaders and individuals to identify risks in all endeavors that could cause injury, death, or other loss. Additional information regarding the CRM process is found at https://crc/army.mil/home/.

a. Major Subordinate Commanders will issue written guidance on the levels of risk that subordinates are authorized to accept: low, moderate, high, or extremely high (see FM 5-19, *Composite Risk Management*, and DA PAM 385-30, *Mishap Risk Management*, for risk definitions). Extremely High-Risk mission acceptance levels will not be designated below the first General Officer in the chain of command.

Enclosure 1

b. All leaders and Soldiers must be trained and be proficient with the Army's doctrinal five-step Composite Risk Management process outlined in FM 5-19, *Composite Risk Management*, and ensure that Risk Management and Accident Prevention Programs are keyed to effectively support the Army's Safety Campaign Plan that can be found at https://crc.army.mil/home/. Conduct composite risk assessments – not event driven, continuous and evolving with changing hazards - routinely for all air and ground training events and operations, to include long weekends and holidays, and even for social events such as unit organization days.

c. Prior to Soldiers going on leave, pass, temporary duty (TDY), or permanent change of station (PCS) in a POV, leaders must ensure that Soldiers complete the automated travel risk assessment found at the CRC website under "USACRSC Automated Tools" which links you to the Army Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS), or follow the link: https://crcapps2.crc.army.mil/ . Following the automated risk assessment, Soldiers must forward the results of the assessment to their leaders to facilitate dialogue between the Soldiers and their first-line leader.

6. Training.

a. Train personnel to standard and take immediate, decisive action when standards are violated. High OPTEMPO and PERSTEMPO are challenges we face and must not be excuses for shortcuts that sidestep standards or valuable risk controls.

b. The Army Readiness Assessment Program (ARAP) is designed as a battalion commanders' tool to address the root causes of accidental loss by focusing on organizational climate and culture. The assessment captures unit posture on command and control, standards of performance, accountability and risk management. Battalion Commanders or equivalent, should register within 90 days of assuming command. Go to: https://unitready.army.mil/ for details. Commanders will have battalion personnel complete the on-line assessment survey within 45 days of the commander registering.

c. Per AR 385-10, *The Army Safety Program*, commanders are required to complete the Command Safety Course (CSC). The CSC provides commanders the tools to manage their unit safety programs effectively and to incorporate CRM into all unit planning and activities. Company grade officers must complete the CSC prior to assuming command. Brigade and battalion level command designees must complete the CSC prior to attending the Fort Leavenworth pre-command course. Brigade commanders will certify that their company level designees have successfully completed CSC prior to command assignment. Commanders can enroll and complete the CSC on-line at https://crc.learn.army.mil.

d. Per AR 385-10, *The Army Safety Program*, additional duty safety personnel are required to complete an online Additional Duty Safety Course (ADSC). The ADSC course establishes the Army standard for trained and qualified additional duty safety personnel. Upon completion of the ADSC, the additional duty safety personnel will attend local safety office training programs providing supplemental, installation specific safety program requirements and local hazards. Assigned additional duty safety personnel can enroll and complete the ADSC on-line at https://crc.learn.army.mil .

e. On the first day of each quarter, Major Subordinate Commanders will report the status of subordinate commanders completing the ARAP or the CSC. The report will include how many assigned commanders at each level and how many have completed the ARAP and CSC training. This report will be emailed to III Corps Safety at HOOD.3C.SAFETY@conus.army.mil.

7. Continuous Assessment. In order to operate in a safe environment, leaders must perform continual assessments of current and future operations and validate/adjust supporting plans as necessary. They must also effectively coach principles of composite risk management and ensure that standards are known and enforced in order for Soldiers to be able to conduct continuous assessments. Raising Soldier's awareness of personal risk and encouraging aggressive action to identify and eliminate unsafe conditions is imperative and positively enhances safety. Encourage Soldiers to take responsibility for their actions to care for their own and other's well being. Leader encouragement will enhance a Soldier's self worth. A successful Risk Management and Accident Prevention Program must embrace these principles throughout the chain of command and particularly at the first-line leader level. The Ground Risk Assessment Tool (GRAT) was developed by the CRC to augment the Composite Risk Management (CRM) planning and decision-making process. It assists in the identification, assessment and control of hazards associated with specified missions or tasks. Link to GRAT: https://crc.army.mil/

8. Privately Owned Vehicle Accident Prevention. The cornerstones of POV accident prevention are the Army's Six-Point POV Safety Program and the CRC's POV Toolbox (https://crc.army.mil/).

a. Privately Owned Vehicle accident prevention programs must contain provisions designed to inform Soldiers and effectively train them on the prevention of the common contributing factors of POV accident and injuries. These factors are excessive speed, fatigue, alcohol, aggressive driving, and failure to use seat belts or motorcycle personal protective equipment. Leaders must especially engage POV accident prevention techniques immediately after returning from lengthy deployments in order to get Soldiers back in the right mind-set to safely operate POVs.

b. The Department of the Army developed the Army Traffic Safety Training program to provide continuity of Army Driving/Motorcycle Training Programs throughout the Army and meet the requirements set forth in DODI 6055.4 and AR 385-10. The Accident Avoidance Course is required for all Army Motor Vehicle operators (military and civilian). This web-based course must be repeated every four years and is available at https://crc.learn.army.mil/. The Local Hazards and Intermediate Driver's Training is required for all military personnel under 26 years of age who possess a driver's license. The three-hour class reinforces a positive attitude toward driving and is available through installation safety offices.

9. Motorcycle Accident Prevention. Commanders and leaders must thoroughly understand and continue to enforce the provisions of III Corps and Fort Hood Motorcycle Safety Program, SAFETY – 02, requirements and III Corps and Fort Hood General Order Number #1, Motorcycle Safety Requirements. These requirements apply to all Soldiers who own/operate a motorcycle and all civilians who operate a motorcycle on a military installation.

10. Accident Reporting. Accurate accident investigation and timely reports allow leaders to better focus on problems and the right solutions. The Safety Office will publish lessons learned from on- and off-duty accidents in Red and Yellow Hash safety alert memos. Commanders will ensure that safety memo contents are briefed to their entire formations and placed on unit bulletin boards. Additional reporting requirements:

a. All fatal accidents will be reported through the chain of command to the III Corps and Fort Hood Commanding General. An initial report will made within 24 hours of a fatal accident. The report will include a short descriptive summary, Soldier's complete unit address, on- or off-duty status, completion of TRiPS (off duty), use of appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing, and causative factors. Follow-up reports will be made as necessary.

b. Brigade Command Sergeants Major will conduct Fatality Review Boards for all fatal accidents. The board will identify fact-based lessons learned, formulate preventive measures to mitigate risk and to enforce established safety standards. The III Corps CSM will attend all Fatality Review Boards. As a minimum, briefing slides will be forwarded to the III Corps CSM and appropriate Division CSM.

11. Awards. Augment the Army Safety Awards Program (AR 385-10, Chapter 8, *Army Safety Program*) with recognition at all levels for individuals and units for outstanding accident prevention efforts and acts.

III Corps Commander's Aviation Accident Prevention Program

1. This enclosure applies to aviation units and to transient aircrews conducting operations under the control of III Corps.

2. The safety and security of our aviation assets are among our top priorities. It requires leadership involvement at all levels to ensure that these provisions are met. Leaders at every level must continually review training standards, flight rules, and crew coordination efforts.

3. Our aviation missions involve operations that are challenging, and at times hazardous; therefore, leaders must be continuously vigilant to abate potential hazards. Aviation accident prevention requires detailed planning, command supervision, and personal pride.

4. Command Safety and Standardization Council meetings. These meetings will be hosted by the III Corps Deputy Commanding General (Can) and chaired by the Corps Aviation Officer. The purpose of the meeting is to share best practices, discuss issues, and raise concerns requiring Corps Staff action. Meetings are conducted quarterly or at the call of the Chairman. Attendees will include all major subordinate commanders (or their deputy/XO), who have aircraft in their commands, the Director of Aviation Operations, and selected staff involved in aviation safety, operations, and standardization, representatives from the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (Range Control), and Brigade Aviation Element chiefs that have UAS assets in their organizations. Mobilizing commanders with aviation assets will also attend. Non-III Corps aviation commanders who periodically conduct aircraft training under control of III Corps are also invited.

5. Commanders must place positive emphasis on accident prevention. Commanders no lower than company, troop, or detachment levels, will approve all aviation ground and air operations and/or any subsequent changes, including all aircraft main engine starts. The unit commander's approval of a daily or weekly flight schedule meets this requirement. The unit command must approve any changes or additions by telephonic or other means.

6. Commanders will ensure an aggressive composite risk management program is in place and a thorough hazard analysis is accomplished for every aviation operation. Each identified risk will be reviewed and managed at the appropriate level.

7. Mission briefings must be accomplished for all aviation flight operations. Only pilots-in-command may serve as briefing officers. Commanders in the grade of O-5 and higher will select briefing officers based on their aviation experience. Selection will be in writing and limited to personnel qualified and current in the mission profiles they are to brief, and possessing the ability to quickly assess and apply risk mitigation techniques for the mission and aircrew. Once the briefing officer and the crew have mitigated the risk to the lowest level, the mission approval will be delegated to the appropriate approval authority, IAW unit SOP. Mission briefings may be accomplished by various

means (i.e., in person, telephonic) provided all key elements are understood and recorded IAW AR 95-1. A risk assessment worksheet will be completed and maintained with the mission briefing form.

8. The Army Aviation community is a leader in the development of maintenance and training standards. Commanders at all levels will ensure that maintenance and training are accomplished in prescribed standards.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
1001 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

COMMAND POLICY

SAFETY-02

SEP 02 2008

AFZF-SAFE

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: III Corps and Fort Hood Command Motorcycle Safety Program

1. REFERENCES:

a. Department of Defense Instruction 6055.4, DoD Traffic Safety Program, 20 July 1999.

b. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 23 August 2007.

c. Chief of Staff of the Army memorandum, 28 December 2005, subject: Motorcycle Mentorship – Ride Smart Ride Safe, Team Up!

d. FORSCOM Commander memorandum, 26 December 2007, subject: Privately-Owned Vehicles/Motorcycle Safety.

e. III Corps Commander, General Order Number 1, Motorcycle Safety Requirements, 21 August 2008.

2. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to all personnel assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of III Corps and Fort Hood.

3. PURPOSE. To establish the III Corps and Fort Hood Command Motorcycle Safety Program to promote and foster an environment of safe motorcycle usage both on and off duty.

4. POLICY.

a. General. Motorcycle accidents continue to be a leading cause of Soldier fatalities and serious injuries. Recent accident trends suggest excessive speed, reckless operation and operator inexperience as the most common reasons. Every leader and Soldier must be committed to and actively involved in accident prevention, especially the prevention of motorcycle accidents. Training, leader involvement and enforcement

of standards, leader and Soldier mentorship, along with the integration of composite risk management, will mitigate our ongoing concern over motorcycle operation.

b. Concept of Operations. Reducing the number of motorcycle accidents requires the dedicated support of every Commander, Leader, and Soldier. This policy includes mandatory training, leader mentorship, and the reinforcement of a Soldier's personal responsibility to keep safe.

(1) Mandatory Training. Motorcycle training consists of Basic Rider Course (BRC), Experienced Rider Course (ERC), Motorcycle Sport Bike Rider Course (MSRC), and Motorcycle Refresher Training (MRT). Anyone (Soldiers, civilians, and Family Members) who operates a motorcycle on the installation will successfully complete a Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved motorcycle rider safety course. All training is provided on the installation at no cost to the motorcycle riders. A Motorcycle Training Sequence chart for military members is enclosed and training can be scheduled through the installation Army Traffic Safety Training Program (contact the installation Safety Office). All military motorcycle riders will complete the progressive training described in the following paragraphs.

a. BRC. The BRC is the initial training for all motorcycle riders which provides basic motorcycle skills and prepares them for licensing procedures. A state licensed motorcycle operator who has passed the BRC is then permitted to register their motorcycle for up to 180 days on the installation.

b. ERC. After 120 days of riding experience, the unit motorcycle mentor's recommendation, possession of a motorcycle operator's permit, and successful completion of the BRC, military motorcycle riders will complete the ERC. Successful completion of the ERC will permit a rider to obtain long term installation vehicle registration and access.

c. MSRC. Motorcycle manufacturers categorize specific models as "Sport" and "Sport Touring" motorcycles. All military "Sport" and "Sport Touring" motorcycle riders will complete the MSRC following 12 months of riding experience. Unit Commanders have the responsibility for tracking sport bike riders and the successful completion of this command directive.

d. MRT. All redeployed (six month and greater deployments) military motorcycle riders will attend the MRT within 30 days of their return.

(2) Commanders/Leaders Mentorship.

a. Support and promote unit level motorcycle safety activities within regulatory limits.

b. Promote activities that reinforce positive training, mentorship and riding.

c. Identify unit motorcycle riders and ensure face-to-face counseling (to include a brief on this policy) between first-line supervisors and Soldiers. Riders must be identified by type of motorcycle and assigned to the appropriate mentor. Soldiers shall execute a written motorcycle safety contract with their commander (sample at Encl 2).

d. Enforce motorcycle training requirements outlined in paragraph 3b(1). Commander/1SG will provide a memorandum authorizing the Soldier to attend the required training course. The Soldier will present this memorandum when registering for the appropriate course.

e. Establish unit mentorship programs at brigade or battalion level. Select and appoint suitable mentors (both standard/cruiser and sport/sport touring motorcycles) to coach unit motorcycle riders. Each program will have a Senior Mentor to administer the program. Unit mentors will:

(1) Be an experienced (five years or more on the appropriate motorcycle type) and current motorcycle rider in good standing. Mentor should be mature and a leader.

(2) Complete the BRC and ERC. Sport bike mentors will complete the MSRC.

(3) Act as a conduit of information to Soldiers for motorcycle safety education and awareness.

(4) Set the standard for responsible motorcycle riding.

(5) Mentor Soldiers in purchasing, riding and maintaining motorcycles.

(6) Monitor and evaluate Soldier's skill development and recommends appropriate training. Ensure Soldiers attend appropriate training.

(7) Track and inform the commander of Soldier's riding progress and completed training.

(8) Organize and promote activities to enhance motorcycle safety by unit affiliation or riding events.

(9) Promote command objectives related to motorcycle safety.

(3) Individual Responsibilities (Soldiers, civilians and family members).

a. Comply with installation, local, state, and Army motorcycle training, licensing and operating requirements. The Motorcycle Safety Foundation card issued as proof of course completion shall be carried at all times while operating a motorcycle and be presented when entering the installation.

b. Use composite risk management in purchasing, riding, and maintaining motorcycles.

c. Properly maintain and wear the appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) for both on and off post riding. Operators must ensure that passengers comply with these PPE requirements. Civilians and family members must wear the same PPE as Soldiers when operating or riding on military installations. Minimum PPE consists:

(1) A Department of Transportation approved motorcycle helmet properly fastened under the chin.

(2) Full fingered gloves or mittens designed for use on a motorcycle.

(3) Long sleeved shirt/jacket and long trousers.

(4) Boots or sturdy over the ankle shoes.

(5) Impact or shatter resistant goggles, wraparound glasses or full face shield attached to the helmet. Windshields, eyeglasses, and fairing do not meet this requirement. The goggles may be darkened for daylight use; however, they must be clear during the hours of darkness or adverse weather conditions.

(6) A brightly colored (white, yellow, orange, silver, etc.) upper garment (vest or jacket) during the day and a reflective upper garment during dusk/dawn and at night. Outer garments will be properly secured, clearly visible, and not covered. Items (backpacks) may be worn on top of the outer garment, but they must meet the same visibility requirements of the outer garment. Brightly colored/reflective belts do not meet the outer garment requirement.

d. Support installation and unit motorcycle safety initiatives.

e. Identify themselves to their chain of command at the time of assignment to the unit, or when planning to purchase a motorcycle.

f. Seek out mentorship from skilled, responsible, and positive riders. **Demonstrate self discipline and defensive driving when operating a motorcycle. Recognize the inherently dangerous nature of motorcycle operation and do not join or participate in activities that contribute to high risk behavior.**

5. The number of Soldier motorcycle riders continues to increase. Our current concerns over motorcycle operation will require the personal involvement of leaders at all levels and the personal discipline of motorcycle operators. Across III Corps we must foster an environment for safe motorcycle operation. Together, we keep our Soldiers safe.

6. PUNITIVE ORDER. Soldiers who fail to comply with the requirements of this policy are subject to adverse administrative action and/or punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

7. EXPIRATION. This III Corps Command Policy Memorandum supersedes the 17 July 2008 policy and will remain in effect until superseded or rescinded.

RICK LYNCH
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

2 Enclosures
1. Motorcycle Training Sequence
2. III Corps Motorcycle Operator's Contract

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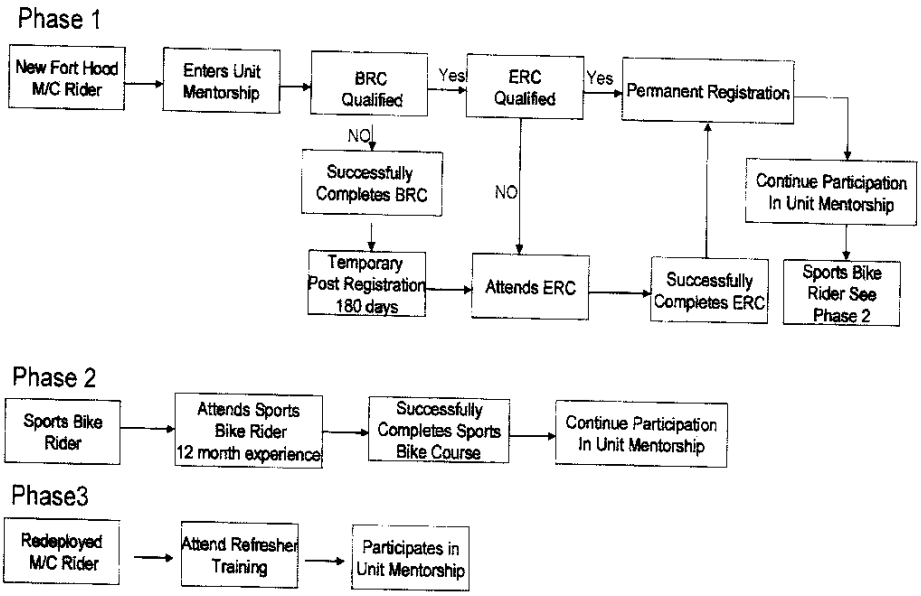
Motorcycle Training Sequence



BRC = Basic Rider Course ERC = Experienced Rider Course

Enclosure 1

III Corps Motorcycle Operator's Contract

I understand that I am a Soldier 24 hours a day and the following actions are required for me to operate a motorcycle on- or off-post:

- ✓ I must register my motorcycle with the installation Provost Marshal.
- ✓ I must complete the required motorcycle safety courses and carry MSF card at all times.
- ✓ My personal protective equipment (PPE) will consist of a Dept. of Transportation (DOT) approved helmet (properly fastened under the chin) w/face shield or impact/shatter resistant goggles, full-fingered gloves or mittens designed for use on a motorcycle, a long sleeve shirt or jacket, long pants, boots or sturdy over the ankle shoes, and a brightly colored (white, yellow, orange, silver, etc.) upper garment (vest or jacket) during the day and a reflective upper garment during dusk/dawn and at night.
- ✓ PPE also applies to any passenger.
- ✓ No matter what the state law is, I will always wear a DOT approved helmet.

I understand that failure to comply with Army regulations could result in my loss of motorcycle driving privileges. If I am involved in a motorcycle accident and I have violated any of the military regulations governing motorcycles, my injuries may be found to be not in the line of duty. Additionally, if I violate any of the requirements and sustain fatal injuries, my survivors could be denied military and Veteran's Administration benefits.

I will always operate my motorcycle in a safe and disciplined manner.

_____Date_____
Operator Signature

_____Date_____
1SG Signature

_____Date_____
Commander Signature

Enclosure 2