



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, FORT WAINWRIGHT
1060 GAFFNEY ROAD #6000
FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA 99703-6000

IMFW-SO

03 MAY 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Commander's Composite Risk Management and Risk Decision Authority (Garrison Policy #43)

1. References:

- a. USARAK 385-1 w/Chg 2, United States Army Alaska Safety Program, 21 June 2007.
- b. Field Manual 5-19, Composite Risk Management, 21 August 2006.
- c. Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet 385-30, Mishap Risk Management, 10 October 2007.
- d. Army Regulation (AR) 385-10, The Army Safety Program, 23 August 2007 with Rapid Action Revision (RAR) 4 October 2011.

2. Purpose: Composite Risk Management Risk Acceptance for military commanders is established and defined in USARAK Regulation 385-1 and DA Pam 385-30. This guidance is to set forth policy, procedures, and responsibilities for implementation of Composite Risk Management and Risk Decision Authority pertaining to the Fort Wainwright Installation Management Command (IMCOM) organizations under Civilian supervision. Composite Risk Management (CRM) and accident prevention are inherent command functions. Risk management must be a routine part of the planning and execution of those functions and operational missions. Commanders/Directors use risk management as an analytical tool to systematically assess, eliminate or reduce risks associated with any operation or action.

3. Applicability: This policy applies to all Soldiers, appropriated fund and non-appropriated fund Civilian employees, volunteers under 10 USC 1588 and AR 608-1, and Contractors, when appropriate, who are assigned, attached or employed by United States Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Wainwright.

4. The Garrison Commander has risk acceptance authority for Low, Medium, and High risk categories. Extremely High Risk acceptance authority is reserved for the Senior Commander. Non-IMCOM organizations must ensure they are compliant with their MACOM CRM policy and will inform the Garrison Commander and Installation Safety Office of any High or Extremely High risk activity occurring on the installation.

5. Policy: Low and medium risk authority is delegated as follows:

- a. Low Risk Operations: The Director (GS-13/14) responsible for mission execution. Low risk operation may be further delegated in writing to next lower level supervisor in grades GS-10/11/12 by the Director responsible for mission execution.

- b. Medium Risk Operations: Director (GS-13/14) responsible for mission execution. Medium risk operations may not be delegated further.

- c. High risk acceptance authority will be retained by the Garrison Commander or Deputy to the Garrison Commander (GS-15) in the absence of the Garrison Commander.

- d. Extremely High risk acceptance authority remains with the Senior Commander (General Officer).

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6. Procedures and Responsibilities:

a. The CRM process provides recommendations on whether to accept or resolve consequences of hazards associated with a given activity or process. Activities include executing a mission, designing and operating systems or equipment, performing an operation, or constructing a facility. The CRM planning is required for operational mission, tasks or events where there is a risk of injury or fatality, occupational illness, or property damage to employees or the public. A completed copy of the risk assessment will be forwarded for review to the Installation Safety Office three weeks prior to scheduled events.

b. Hazards are a threat of harm to an asset having value one would wish to protect. The CRM is a continuous process applied across the full spectrum of Army training and operations, individual and collective day-to-day activities and events and base operations functions to identify and assess hazards, develop and implement controls, and evaluate outcomes.

c. The CRM process consists of five steps: (1) Identify hazards, (2) Assess hazards to determine risk, (3) Develop countermeasures and make risk decisions, (4) Implement controls, and (5) Supervise and evaluate.

d. The overall safety objective of any operation is to eliminate hazards and reduce associated risks to the lowest level possible. Effective implementation of the CRM program is essential to meeting this objective. Hazards and resulting risks may vary as circumstances change and experience is gained. What is risky or dangerous to one person may not be to another. Hazard analysis is the process which refers to a number of methods for identifying process hazards, measuring their relative consequences, and deriving recommendations.

e. An important factor in risk acceptance is ownership of the resources necessary to control, eliminate, or correct the hazard in a timely manner. The risk owner can either be within the Mission Commander's chain-of-command or the Garrison Commander's chain-of-command. The guiding principle is to make the risk decision at the lowest appropriate level.

6. Point of Contact is Mr. Douglas F. Harmon, Installation Safety Manager, 353-6473.


RONALD M. JOHNSON
COL, SF
Commanding

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