



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON ALASKA
1046 MARKS ROAD #6000
FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA 99703-6000

AMIM-AKG-SO

AUG 11 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Commander's Risk Management and Risk Decision Authority (USAG Alaska, Fort Wainwright Policy #18)

1. References:

- a. Army Regulation (AR) 385-10, The Army Safety and Occupational Health Program, 24 July 2023.
- b. Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 5-19, Risk Management, 09 November 2021.
- c. Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet 385-30, Risk Management, 2 December 2014.

2. Risk Management (RM) and accident prevention are inherent command functions. RM is a continuous process applied across the full spectrum of Army training and operations, individual and collective day-to-day activities, events, and base operations. The RM process must be a routine part of the planning and execution of those functions and operational missions. Directors will use RM as an analytical tool to systematically assess, eliminate or reduce risks associated with any operation or action.

3. The RM process provides recommendations on whether to accept or resolve consequences of hazards associated with a given activity or process. RM planning is required for all operations to include tasks or events where there is a risk of injury or fatality, occupational illness, property damage to employees or the public, and prior to purchasing new equipment, chemicals, or facilities. The RM process will start during the planning phase of mission analysis.

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

- a. Step 1: Leaders and Action Officers will identify tasks and subtasks that contain hazards that may be encountered in executing an activity.

AMIM-AKG-SO

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b. Step 2: Use the Risk Assessment Matrix in AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-30 or ATP 5-19 to determine the impact of each hazard associated with the activity. This is done by estimating the probability of harmful events or occurrences from a hazard and estimating the expected severity of events and occurrences. Then determine the level of risk for the estimated probability and severity of a given hazard.

c. Step 3: Controls are developed and risk decisions are made while balancing risk against costs, taking appropriate actions to eliminate unnecessary risk, and accepting residual risk at the appropriate level.

d. Step 4: Implement controls while continuously assessing the risk to the overall mission and to those involved in the task. Leaders and Action Officers must ensure controls are integrated, communicated, and understood at all levels.

e. Step 5: Evaluate the effectiveness of controls, provide lessons learned and conduct after actions reviews. Leaders ensure that complacency, deviations from policies and/or standards, and circumventions of control measures are not allowed to threaten success. Supervising and evaluating is a cyclical and continuous process.

5. 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 U.S. Army Garrison Alaska (USAG Alaska) chain-of-command. The guiding principle is to make the risk decision at the lowest appropriate level.

6. The Appropriate Risk Acceptance Authority will be delegated as follows:

a. Low Risk Operations: The Director (GS-10/11) is responsible for mission execution.

b. Medium Risk Operations: The Director (GS-13/14) is responsible for mission execution. Medium risk operations may be delegated in writing authority to accept at the next lower command level (GS12).

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 or Senior Executive Service).

AMIM-AKG-SO

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7. The overall safety objective of any operation is to eliminate hazards and reduce associated risks to the lowest level possible. Effective implementation of the RM program is essential to meeting this objective.

8. A signed copy of the Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet (DRAW), DD FORM 2977, dated Nov 2024, risk authority of High or Extremely High will be forwarded to the Garrison Safety Office for review NLT 30 days prior to scheduled events. All other DRAWS with risk of Medium or Low will be reviewed and signed in accordance with the above risk acceptance authority.

9. All employees shall complete the Risk Management Basic course. This course is a one-time requirement and may register for the course on the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) at <https://www.atrrs.army.mil>, course number 2G-F97_DL.

10. This policy supersedes USAG Alaska, Fort Wainwright Policy #18, subject: Commander's Risk Management and Risk Decision Authority dated 29 April 2024.

11. Point of contact is the Garrison Safety Office, (907) 353-7087.

Encl
DD Form 2977

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Last Frontier!

JOHN W. CAMPBELL
COL, IN
Commanding

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