

U. S. C. G. Aviation Risk Assessment

Date: _____ Mission: _____

RiskMatrixAvbecker

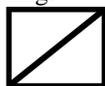
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step 1. Risk Assessment

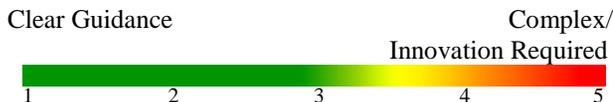
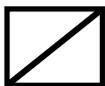
Review questions and circle the score according to currently available information. Score items according to the examples given and instincts. Absence of data automatically sets the score to maximum point value.

Planning: Thoroughness of pre-mission planning.

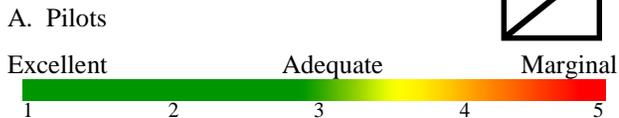
Factors which increase risk, B-0 response assets, in-flight divert of asset.



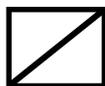
Event: Refers to mission complexity and guidance or doctrine available. Factors which may increase risk: sketchy details or non-standard mission profile.



Asset: Selection of appropriate resources. Factors that effect risk: time at unit, unfamiliar w/OP area, fatigue, flight time (total time & time in type), crew rest, 5181's, requestor's knowledge of asset capabilities.



A. Pilots



B. Aircrew



C. Airframe/Resources



Fully Mission Capable

Partially Mission Capable

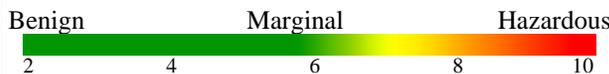


Communications: Ability to maintain comms throughout mission. Factors: internal w/command and external w/customer.



Environment: External condition surrounding mission:

Weather, night, illumination, mountainous sea state, terrain, cutter based, alternate airfields, water temp, on-scene cover.



Add the values for each Risk Assessment and plot the final Risk Assessment on graph below (include re-assessment from Step 2).

step 2. Risk Management

Risk Management is the decision to control or reduce hazards. Below are *Control Options* to assist in risk control or reduction. Review the options and reassess the risks as appropriate.

Spread-out – Disperse the risk by launching additional air/surface assets.

Transfer – If practical, locate a better suited asset to conduct the mission i.e. different airframe, surface asset, or crew.

Avoid – Circumvent hazard: Wait for risk to subside i.e. wait until daylight or weather passes.

Accept – In some cases the benefit might justify the assumption of risk. In these cases a decision to accept risk may be made with the stipulation that risk is reevaluated as the mission progress. (No adjustment to Risk Assessment)

Reduce – Reduce or limit risk exposure: Additional PRECOM/EXCOM, bring in fresh or more experienced crew.

Re-assess Step 1 Values

step 3 Risk vs. Gain

Low Gain – Situation with intangible benefits or a low probability for providing concrete results. Examples include passenger transport, non-critical logistics missions, PAO demonstration flight, etc.

Medium Gain – Situation that provides immediate, tangible benefits. Examples include saving property, protecting the environment, deterring illegal operations.

High Gain – Situation that provides immediate, tangible benefits that if ignored could result in loss of life. Examples include Urgent SAR and MEDEVACs.

Given the mission description above, what is the "Gain" for this mission?

Vs.

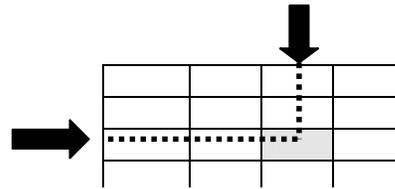
Risk Assessment
(Hi/Med/Lo)

Gain
(Hi/Med/Lo)

Use the Risk vs. Gain Chart on the next page for a recommendation on how to proceed with the mission.



How to use this Chart:



	High Gain	Medium Gain	Low Gain
Low Risk	Accept the Mission. Continue to monitor Risk Factors, if conditions or mission changes.	Accept the Mission. Continue to monitor Risk Factors, if conditions or mission changes.	Accept the Mission. Re-evaluate Risk vs. Gain, should Risk Factors change.
Medium Risk	Accept the Mission. Continue to monitor Risk Factors and employ Control Options when available.	Accept the Mission. Continue to monitor Risk Factors and employ Control Options when available.	Accept the Mission. Continue to monitor Risk Factors and actively pursue Control Options to reduce Risk.
High Risk	Accept the Mission only with Command endorsement. Communicate Risk vs. Gain to Chain of Command. Actively pursue Control Options to reduce Risk.	Accept the Mission only with Command endorsement. Communicate Risk vs. Gain to Chain of Command. Actively pursue Control Options to reduce Risk.	Do not Accept the Mission. Communicate to Chain of Command. Wait until Risk Factors change or Control Options warrant.

Instructions

1. Complete Step 1, Risk Assessment. Review each of the Risk Factors and assign a numerical score as indicated. Place the score in the upper left-hand portion of the boxes.

Note: The relative scale provided is a guide to determine how much risk is associate with each factor. If you know or have information not specifically addressed in the example you may want to reference the scale at the bottom of the page. Example: If you feel that the wrong *Asset* is being sent on the case, an HU-25 to execute a 3 NM VS search, you may want to score that factor as high risk due to an inappropriate dispatch of an asset. Use your best judgement as YOU see the information developing.

Add the values of the boxes together. Use this score to determine the Risk, by applying it to the Risk Scale at the bottom of the page. *Note: The Environmental Risk Factor has a weighted value.*

2. Complete Step 2, Risk Management. If Risk Assessment is determined to be excessive, review the control options and determine if the risks can be reduced or controlled. Re-assess each risk factor and enter new value in the lower right hand portion of the box provided. Re-total the values of the boxes and again compare to the Risk Scale at the bottom of the page.
3. Complete Step 3, Determine Potential Gain. Determine the gain by reviewing the assigned mission, apply the definitions as appropriate.
4. Utilize the matrix above to receive a recommendation on whether or how, to proceed with the mission.
5. Communicate the findings to the Chain-of-Command. Continue to reevaluate Risk Assessment vs. Risk Management throughout all phases of the mission. This process should be an endless loop and continue until the safe completion of the mission.