Risk Management Information (RMI)

Risk Management Information (RMI) is the Department of the Navy (DON) strategy, endorsed by the Assistant SECNAV for Energy, Installations and Environment, for a single Program of Record for Safety to improve the quality and accessibility of risk management information associated with Naval safety management. The initiative will consolidate safety systems, make it easier to report mishaps, and provide authoritative data to help improve safety conditions. RMI will improve readiness by providing personnel with an enterprise view of information necessary to focus on total loss prevention and control. RMI will turn data into actionable information, enabling all personnel to better understand the hazards and risks associated with their operations and processes. It will help enable informed risk decisions as a means of preventing losses through more efficient and effective operations. RMI will also seamlessly link multiple authoritative sources of data allowing information to be shared across the DON. RMI supports missions of the Naval Safety Center (NAVSAFECEN) and Commandant Marine Corps Safety Division (CMC SD) which are dedicated to preventing mishaps to save lives and preserving resources.

The DON’s RMI initiative reflects the focus to create a safer environment for both Navy and Marine Corps personnel by capturing and analyzing safety incident reporting data. RMI will synthesize incident reporting data into useful products for improving risk and safety conditions by consolidating existing legacy and core safety programs and risk management systems, applications, and data. RMI’s streamlined incident reporting will provide a baseline of C and D$^{1}$ mishaps, hazard reports (HAZREPS) and near misses, and will provide the basis for analysis and trending for all classes and types of incidents to improve safety and risk management. RMI will provide increased safety reporting efficiency, reducing the amount of time spent entering or reentering safety data into the system by DON users.

Risk Management Information Components

RMI is composed of four pillars:

- **Streamlined Incident Reporting (SIR)** - Provides enterprise reporting enhancements which includes streamlined reporting processes, improved unit level reporting access and capabilities, and enterprise/unit level tracking and verification of reportable medical injuries.

- **Analysis and Dissemination (A&D)** - Provides an advanced analysis/analytics capability for SIR and SPM data that will enable trend analysis and proactive decision making related to mishap and injury avoidance in compliance with DoD Safety and occupational health standards and policy.

- **Safety Program Management (SPM)** - Provides users with capabilities needed for planning, preparing and executing a safety and occupational health program. Specific capabilities include: Confined Space Entry, Deficiency Abatement, Fall Protection, Inspections, Job Hazard Analysis, Medical Surveillance, Respiratory Protection, Safety Committee, Self-Assessment, and Training.

- **Single Point of Entry (SPOE)** - Provides a single point of entry available to Sailors, Marines and Safety Professionals reducing the inconsistencies introduced by dissimilar legacy systems and organizations.

---

$^{1}$ Class C Mishap Severity Classifications are those where the total cost of reportable materiel property damage is $50,000 or more but less than $500,000; any loss of time beyond the day shift on which occurred; placement of any individuals on limited or restricted duty status for more than 30 consecutive days; and/or transfer of any individuals to a different job. Class D Mishap Severity Classifications are those where the total cost of reportable materiel property damage is $5,000 or more but less than $50,000; occupational injury or illness occurs requiring more than simple first aid but does not meet criteria of Class C; and/or personnel placed on limited duty status or restricted duty for less than 30 consecutive days.
The Sea Warrior Program (PMW 240) manages a complex portfolio of information technology (IT) systems to support Navy human resource management, criminal justice, Fleet support, afloat business applications, Navy and DoD portfolio management, DON administration, and joint aviation aircraft scheduling. The PMW 240 Program is part of the Navy Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems (PEO EIS) which develops, acquires, fields, and sustains enterprise network, business, and Fleet support IT systems for the warfighters of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Benefits of Risk Management Information

Due to non-standard incident data and duplicative reporting of mishaps and hazards, the DON is constrained in accurately and completely determining the total cost of safety related to both personnel and materiel. The current systems that have an impact on safety and occupational readiness are not all readily available to deployed units, are not linked, and do not provide sufficient functionality to meet all end user needs. Multiple safety incident reporting systems exist without integration of functionality or accurate and comprehensive data entry.

Inaccurate and untimely reporting inhibit the ability of unit commanders to track and monitor successful resolution or completion of desired actions and hinder continuing process improvements to safety efforts. Lessons learned are often reported late, difficult to sift through, and are disseminated separately to targeted organizations and users. Safety and risk data collection is inhibited by the lack of connectivity between training, personnel, scheduling, and safety systems. Reports and observations are reported numerous times manually, and many mishaps can often go unreported.

RMI will be a comprehensive set of capabilities that will achieve more efficient use of resources with a cost savings that should exceed the investment through consolidation of functionality now being performed by many commands and disparate systems. By consolidating and/or eliminating the redundant and disparate systems for the various data centers, the resultant, standardized risk data and safety program management data will be available to proactively make Fleet, enterprise, and DON decisions while saving the DON resources. An additional benefit from this effort will be the aggregation of safety data that will result in better safety program management and improved analysis and risk mitigation techniques which are necessary for a reduced mishap rate. The resultant savings from this lower mishap rate will come from increased employee productivity, reduced replacement equipment costs, and increased readiness.

Flight deck Sailors stretch out a barricade during an aircraft mishap drill on the USS Theodore Roosevelt’s flight deck.