## COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

(CDTCMD Reg 385-10; proponent agency is Cadet Command Safety)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Organization and Unit Location:</th>
<th>2. Page of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Mission/Task:</td>
<td>4. Begin Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. End Date:</td>
<td>6. Date Prepared:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Operational Phase in which the Mission/Task will be conducted:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Determine Overall Mission/Task Risk Level After Countermeasures Are Implemented:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW (L)</td>
<td>MODERATE (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Circle Highest Remaining Risk Level)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Medical Support: Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) is required within 1 hour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-site Medical Support provided (Circle one):</td>
<td>Medic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Prepared by: (Rank, Last Name, Duty Position)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Reviewed by Action Officer/Commander: (Rank, Last Name, Duty Position and Signature):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Risk Decision Authority (Signature Block and Signature):</td>
<td>Extremely High Risk: Not Applicable for Cadet Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Risk: CG or DCG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate Risk: Brigade Cdr (0-6). At LDAC, LTC/ JCLC – Region Cdr or CoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Risk: Battalion Cdr. At LDAC, LTC/ Commandant– Committee Chief or Regimental Cdr/TAC Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDTCMD Form 385-1-R-E, (REV JUN 06)  
Risk Assessment and Risk Management Countermeasure Worksheets in CC Reg 145-3 are OBSOLETE
Sample Composite Risk Management Worksheet

**RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET**

**CDTCMD Reg 385-10; proponent agency is Cadet Command Safety**

**Organization and Unit Location**

**Page 1**

**1.** Identify and describe hazards

**2.** Describe Consequence

**3.** Identify Risk Level (Low, Moderate, High, Extremely High)

**4.** Identify Controls

**5.** Develop Countermeasures

**6.** Complete the Risk Assessment Matrix

**7.** Determine Overall Mission/Task Risk

**8.** Conduct a Risk Decision Authority Review

**9.** Write the Action Plan

**Need to Risk Manage a METT-TC Hazard**

Hazard not adequately controlled are likely to cause loss of combat power. Answer the following questions about each hazard to determine if it is adequately controlled. If not, hazards needs to be risk managed.

**Are the Controls Adequate?**

- **Support**
  - Is type/amount/capability/condition of support adequate to carry out the mission?
  - **Personnel**
  - **Supplies**
  - **Equipment/Material**
  - **Services/Facilities**

- **Standards**
  - Is guidance / procedure adequately clear / practical / specific to control hazard?

- **Training**
  - Is training adequately thorough and recent to control hazard?

- **Leader**
  - Is leadership ready, willing, and able to enforce standards required to control hazard?

- **Individual/Unit Self-Discipline**
  - Is performance and conduct sufficiently self-disciplined to control hazard?

If all “yes”, no further action required (subject to commander’s risk guidance). If one or more “no”, risk manage this hazard

**Composite Risk Assessment Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEVERITY</th>
<th>PROBABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROBABILITY** – The likelihood that an event will occur.

- **FREQUENT** – Occurs often, continuously experienced.
- **LIKELY** – Occurs several times.
- **OCCASIONAL** – Occurs sporadically.
- **Seldom** – Unlikely, but could occur at some time.

**SEVERITY** – The expected consequence of an event in terms of degree of injury, property damage, or other mission-impairing factors.

- **CATASTROPHIC** – Death or permanent total disability, system loss, major damage, significant property damage, mission failure.
- **CRITICAL** – Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability in excess of 3 months, major system damage, significant property damage, significant mission degradation.
- **MARGINAL** – Minor injury, lost workday accident, minor system damage, minor property damage, some mission degradation.

* **FM 101-5, 31 May 1997**

**Work Sheet Instructions**

1. **Blocks**
   1 - 8. Self explanatory

9. **Identify Hazards** – Review METT-TC factors for the mission or task. Additional factors include historical lessons learned, experience, judgment, equipment characteristics and warnings, and environmental considerations.

10. **Initial Risk Level** – Assess hazard and determine initial risk for each hazard by applying risk assessment matrix.

11. **Develop Controls** – Develop one or more controls for each hazard that will either eliminate the hazard or reduce the risk (probability and/or severity). Specify who, what, where, when, why, and how for each control.

12. **Residual Risk Level** – Determine the residual risk for each hazard by applying the risk assessment matrix, assuming the controls are implemented.

13. **Implement Controls** – Decide how each control will be put into effect or communicate to the personnel who will make it happen (written or verbal instruction; tactical, safety, garrison SOPs, rehearsals).

14. **Who/How Supervised** – Who and how will each control be monitored (continuous supervision, spot-checks). Evaluate frequently and pass on lessons learned.

15. **Was Control Effective?** – YES or NO (Discuss after action review)

16. **Determine Overall Mission/Task Risk** – Select the highest residual risk level and circle it. This becomes the overall mission or task risk level. The commander decides whether the controls are sufficient to accept the level of residual risk. If the risk is too great to continue the mission or task, the commander directs development of additional controls or modifies, changes, or rejects the CQA.

17. **Medical Support** – Select type of on-site medical support provided and circle it.

18 & 19. Self explanatory

20. **Risk Decision Authority** – The decision to accept or not accept the risk(s) associated with an action is made by the appropriate commander or leader responsible for performing that action.