Civil Air Patrol

BASIC LEVEL
OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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Basic ORM

Civil Air Patrol wishes to thank the USAF Safety Center for the use of their information in the creation of this presentation.

Basic ORM

Define Operational Risk Management

- It's a logic-based, common sense approach to making calculated decisions on human, material and environmental factors associated with any type of activity.

Or

Simply put, it's a methodical, six-step process to manage inherent risk.

Basic ORM

- Mankind has always dealt with risks through intuition and memories of past experiences. Success through this method, has always been, and will continue to be, hit and miss.
- The ORM process allows systematic risk decision-making that manages risk as part of the whole operation, reduces mishaps and improves the cost-benefit ratio by lowering risk. The end result is that we are safer, our resources are conserved and our operational capability is optimized.

Basic ORM

- The Six Steps of the ORM Process
  1. Identify the hazards
  2. Assess the risks
  3. Analyze the risk control measures
  4. Make control decisions
  5. Risk control implementation
  6. Supervise and review

Basic ORM

1. Identify the hazards:

   This is the foundation of the ORM process.

   If you don't know the hazards to mission degradation, personnel injury or death, or property damage, then they can't be controlled.

   A hazard is simply a condition that could cause loss. Focus on what is at risk and list potential hazards.

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2. Assess the risks:

Quantify and qualify the probability and severity of loss from exposure to the hazard.

Examine each hazard and determine the exposure, severity and mishap probability for the activity. After a hazard is examined, risk can be established. Use the Risk Assessment Index, to prioritize the hazards into levels of risk and work on the worst one first. Managers should deal in risk rather than hazards since hazards do not have an explicit mission connection.

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3. Analyze risk control measures:

Investigate a variety of actions which will either reduce or eliminate the risk.

Determine which risks can be eliminated, reduced or controlled in some manner. If you did the previous step correctly, you'll know which one to concentrate on first. A risk control must change the risk by impacting the exposure, severity or the probability of a mishap. Prioritize these control measures to get the most "bang for your buck".

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4. Make control decisions:

The appropriate decision maker uses cost versus benefit analysis to choose the best control(s).

This step involves two actions. First, select the best possible risk controls. Next, decide if those controls will assure that the benefits will outweigh the costs.

This decision making process should involve the right person making the decision at the right time, based on the right inputs.

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4. Make control decisions:

Who's the right person?

Whoever has the best grasp of the risk and the opportunity issues.

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4. Make control decisions:

Don't think that just because risk is present, you should avoid the activity. Only go for the risk when the total benefits outweigh the total costs. Always reject the risk when total costs outweigh total benefits.

What is the difference between a bold, prudent, decisive risk and a gamble? Information and the process used to make the decision – ORM.

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5. Risk control implementation:

The key here is for the risk controls to truly be integrated within the plans, processes and operations with which they are associated.

Without integration, it won't be nearly as effective. For the controls to be successful, the implementation must be clear to everyone, there must be accountability and leadership must provide support.

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6. Supervise and review:

When risk controls are properly integrated, the supervision of them is just like any other leadership action -- this is the prime reason for the emphasis on completely integrating the risk controls.

Review is the systematic measurement of whether or not the benefit was worth the cost. This is the management aspect of ORM.

Basic ORM

- One of the objectives of risk management training is to develop sufficient proficiency in applying the process so that risk management becomes an automatic part of the decision-making methodology during CAP activities and your personal time.

Basic ORM

- There are three ORM Levels:

  Deliberate – Primarily uses experience and brainstorming to identify hazards and develop controls and is most effective when done in a group. Typically used for a flight clinic, cadet activity or disaster response planning.

  Usually takes place well in advance of an activity in the planning stages when there's plenty of time to methodically go through the steps and develop informed risk decisions.

  Early, deliberate ORM in the planning stages helps to fully integrate risk controls into activity plans.

Basic ORM

- There are three ORM Levels:

  Time critical – It's an "on-the-run" mental or verbal review of a situation using the basic risk management process without necessarily recording the information.

  Typically used during the execution phase of an operation as well as crisis response situations.

  Time-critical ORM is particularly helpful for choosing the appropriate course of action when an unplanned event occurs during execution of a planned operation or daily routine.

Basic ORM

- There are three ORM Levels:

  Strategic - Used to study the hazards and associated risks in a complex operation in which the hazards are not well understood.

  It is typically used for high-visibility risks and requires a lot of time and resources.

Basic ORM

- It's important to understand that we should not only be targeting our risk issues, we should use ORM to systematically target risk barriers in order to expand operational capabilities.
- Time-critical ORM should be done prior to every flight. Look for hazards in your preflight activities. If you find some, assess the risk associated with them. Eliminate, reduce or control the risks in some manner.
- After making your risk control decisions, determine if the benefits of the activity outweigh the costs.

Basic ORM

LEVELS OF SEVERITY

- **Catastrophic** – Complete mission failure, death, or loss of system.
- **Critical** – Major mission degradation, severe injury, occupational illness or major system damage.
- **Moderate** – Minor mission degradation, injury, minor occupational illness, or minor system damage.
- **Negligible** – Less than minor mission degradation, injury, occupational illness, or minor system damage.

Basic ORM

LEVELS OF PROBABILITY

- **Frequent** (Individual/Item) – Occurs often in career/equipment service life. Everyone exposed. Continuously experienced.
- **Likely** (Individual/Item) – Occurs several times in career/equipment service life. All members exposed. Occurs frequently.
- **Occasional** (Individual/Item) – Occurs sometime in career/equipment service life. All members exposed. Occurs sporadically, or several times in inventory/service life.

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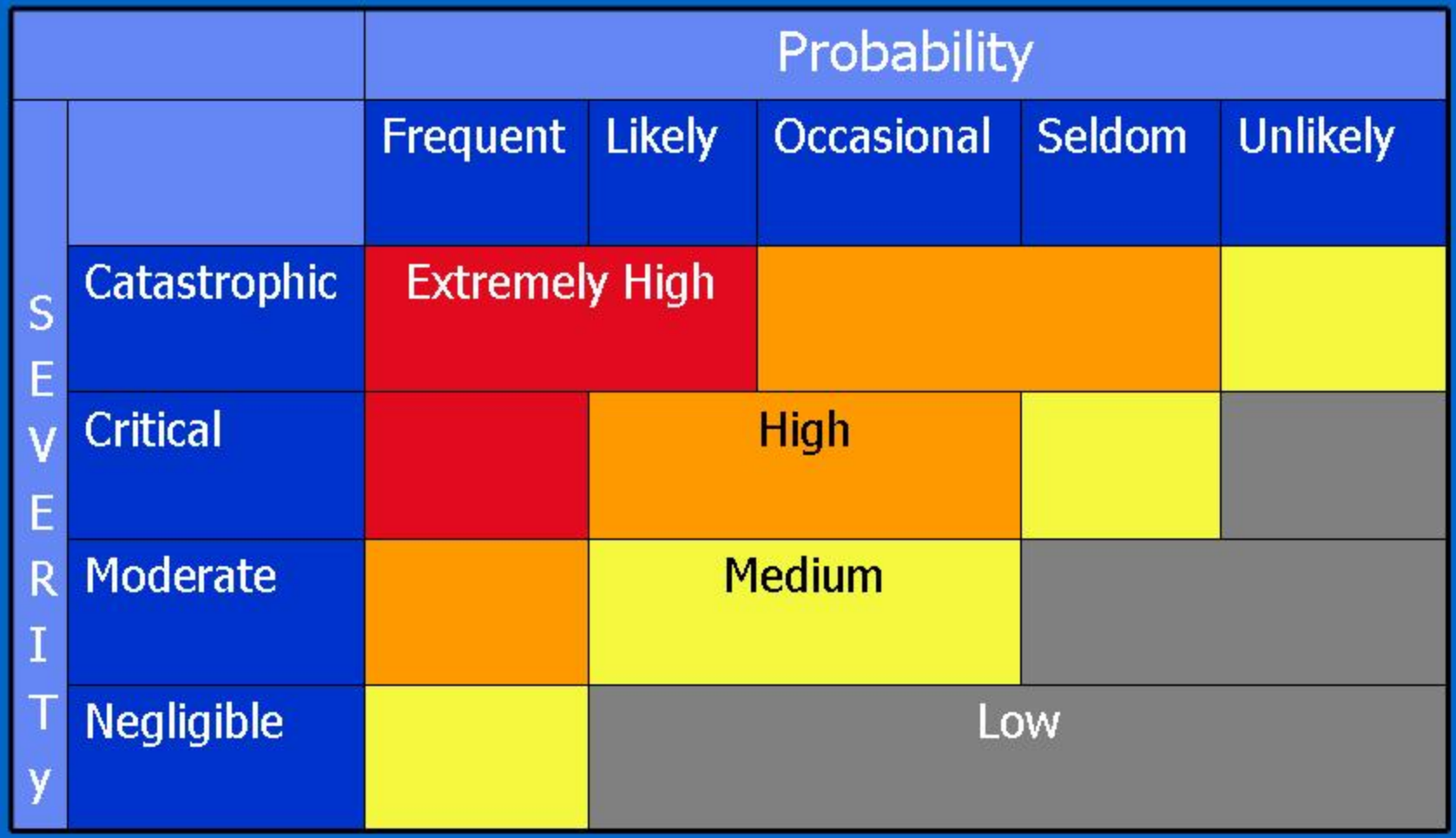
LEVELS OF PROBABILITY

- **Seldom** (Individual/Item) – Possible to occur in career/equipment service life. All members exposed. Remote chance of occurrence; expected to occur sometime in inventory service life.
- **Unlikely** (Individual/Item) – Can assume will not occur in career/equipment service life. All members exposed. Possible, but improbable; occurs only very rarely.

Basic ORM

Risk Assessment Matrix



Basic ORM

CAPR 62-1

CIVIL AIR PATROL SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

3d(1): *At least once annually, Operational Risk Management (ORM) will be discussed during a unit safety meeting.*

Basic ORM

CAPR 62-1

CIVIL AIR PATROL SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

3d(2): *New members will receive ORM familiarization training, which is included in the Level One Foundations Course.*

Basic ORM

- Now complete a risk assessment of your last mission using the Risk Assessment Matrix.
- Using the Risk Assessment Matrix, complete a risk assessment for your next squadron meeting.
- Perform as many risk assessments as you need to feel comfortable with the process.
- When you are ready, take your exam.
- Good Luck!
- Use the link of the squadron website Safety Page to complete the Basic ORM Test