

deliberate risk assessment army

The military's commitment to operational success hinges on a robust understanding and mitigation of potential dangers. In the Army, a deliberate risk assessment is not merely a procedural step but a cornerstone of safety, mission accomplishment, and the preservation of personnel and resources. This comprehensive process systematically identifies, analyzes, and controls hazards associated with any given operation, training exercise, or logistical undertaking. Understanding the intricacies of deliberate risk assessment in the Army is crucial for leaders at all levels, ensuring that potential threats are anticipated and managed effectively. This article will delve into the core principles, methodologies, and critical importance of deliberate risk assessment Army operations, exploring its application from planning phases through execution and post-operation review. We will examine how this systematic approach safeguards soldiers and equipment, thereby maximizing mission readiness and minimizing unintended consequences.

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Understanding Deliberate Risk Assessment in the Army

A deliberate risk assessment Army context is a structured, systematic process designed to identify potential hazards, assess their associated risks, and develop effective control measures before an activity begins. This proactive approach is fundamental to military operations, ensuring that commanders and leaders can make informed decisions to mitigate potential harm to personnel, equipment, and the mission itself. It's a continuous cycle, integral to every phase of planning and execution, allowing for adjustments as circumstances evolve. The Army's doctrine emphasizes that risk is inherent in military operations, but the goal of deliberate risk assessment is not to eliminate risk entirely, but to manage it to an acceptable level.

The core purpose of a deliberate risk assessment Army doctrine is to enhance safety and mission success. By thoroughly analyzing potential threats, the Army aims to prevent accidents, injuries, and losses that could compromise operational effectiveness. This process is embedded within the Army's risk management framework, which guides leaders in making sound judgments under pressure. It involves a detailed examination of the operational environment, the tasks to be performed, and the resources involved. The emphasis is on thinking through potential problems and developing solutions in advance, rather than reacting to incidents after they occur.

The Five-Step Process of Army Deliberate Risk Assessment

The Army employs a standardized five-step process for conducting deliberate risk assessment Army procedures. This systematic methodology ensures a comprehensive and consistent approach to risk management across all units and operations. Each step builds upon the previous one, creating a thorough analysis that informs decision-making and the implementation of protective measures.

Step 1: Identify Hazards

The initial and arguably most critical step in deliberate risk assessment Army operations is to identify all potential hazards. A hazard is defined as any condition that could cause injury, illness, or death to personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; or mission degradation. This involves brainstorming, reviewing historical data, consulting subject matter experts, and thoroughly understanding the operational context. Examples of hazards can range from environmental factors like extreme weather or difficult terrain to operational factors such as complex tasks, unfamiliar equipment, or psychological stressors on personnel. A thorough hazard identification process leaves no stone unturned, considering all aspects of the intended activity.

Step 2: Assess Hazards to Determine Risk

Once hazards are identified, the next step in deliberate risk assessment Army methodologies is to assess the risk associated with each hazard. Risk is a combination of the likelihood of a hazard occurring and the severity of its consequences. Likelihood refers to the probability of the hazard actually causing an incident, while severity describes the magnitude of the potential harm or damage. This assessment is often qualitative, using a matrix or scales to assign risk levels (e.g., low, medium, high, critical). This step helps prioritize hazards, focusing attention and resources on those posing the greatest threat.

Step 3: Develop Controls and Make Decisions

Based on the assessed risks, the third step of deliberate risk assessment Army standards involves developing and implementing control measures. Controls are actions taken to eliminate or reduce

hazards or their associated risks. These controls can be categorized into several types: elimination (removing the hazard), substitution (replacing the hazard with something less hazardous), engineering controls (isolating people from the hazard), administrative controls (changing the way people work), and personal protective equipment (PPE). The decision on which controls to implement is based on the risk assessment, considering feasibility, effectiveness, and cost.

Step 4: Implement Controls

This step in the deliberate risk assessment Army process is about putting the chosen controls into action. It's not enough to identify controls; they must be effectively communicated, integrated into the plan, and executed by the personnel involved. This might involve training, issuing specific guidance, acquiring necessary equipment, or modifying operational procedures. Clear communication and robust training are essential to ensure that controls are understood and applied correctly by everyone involved in the operation.

Step 5: Supervise and Evaluate

The final step of deliberate risk assessment Army practice is ongoing supervision and evaluation. This involves monitoring the effectiveness of the implemented controls and the overall risk level. It's a feedback loop that allows for adjustments to controls if they are found to be ineffective or if new hazards emerge. Regular reviews and debriefings after an operation or training exercise provide valuable insights for refining future risk assessments. This continuous evaluation ensures that the risk management process remains dynamic and responsive to changing conditions.

Identifying Hazards in Deliberate Risk Assessment Army

The effectiveness of any deliberate risk assessment Army relies heavily on the thoroughness of hazard identification. Leaders must cultivate an environment where potential dangers are actively sought out and reported without fear of reprisal. This proactive stance is crucial for identifying both obvious and latent hazards that might otherwise go unnoticed until an incident occurs. Techniques employed for hazard identification can include:

- **Brainstorming Sessions:** Bringing together individuals with diverse experiences related to the operation to collectively identify potential hazards.
- **Checklists and Questionnaires:** Utilizing pre-developed lists of common hazards relevant to specific types of operations or environments.
- **Historical Data Review:** Examining records of past accidents, near misses, and incidents to identify recurring hazards.

- **Site Surveys and Inspections:** Physically examining the operational area to identify environmental or situational hazards.
- **Task Analysis:** Breaking down a complex operation into smaller tasks and identifying hazards associated with each task.
- **Expert Consultation:** Seeking input from subject matter experts in areas such as aviation, explosives, or specific technical equipment.
- **What-If Analysis:** Posing "what-if" scenarios to explore potential failure points and their consequences.

A comprehensive approach to hazard identification is paramount in deliberate risk assessment Army doctrine. It requires a deep understanding of the mission, the environment, the personnel involved, and the equipment to be used. Ignoring even a seemingly minor hazard can have significant cascading effects, leading to mission failure or casualties. Therefore, this initial phase demands meticulous attention to detail and a willingness to consider all possibilities, no matter how improbable they may initially seem.

Analyzing Hazards: Likelihood and Severity

Once hazards are identified, the next crucial stage in a deliberate risk assessment Army procedure is to analyze the risks associated with them. This analysis quantifies the potential impact of each hazard, enabling informed decision-making about control measures. The two primary components of risk analysis are likelihood and severity.

Likelihood Assessment

Likelihood refers to the probability or frequency with which a hazard might cause an incident. In the deliberate risk assessment Army framework, likelihood is typically categorized using a defined scale:

- **Frequent:** Likely to occur often in the life of a system or equipment.
- **Likely:** Will occur several times in the life of a system or equipment.
- **Occasional:** Likely to occur sometime in the life of a system or equipment.
- **Unlikely:** May occur sometime in the life of a system or equipment.
- **Rare:** So infrequent that it is unlikely, but not impossible, to occur.

The assessment of likelihood is often based on historical data, expert judgment, and an understanding of the operational environment and specific tasks. For example, operating in extreme

weather conditions would increase the likelihood of certain hazards occurring.

Severity Assessment

Severity, also known as consequence, describes the magnitude of the outcome if the hazard occurs. The deliberate risk assessment Army protocol typically uses a similar scale for severity:

- **Catastrophic:** Could cause loss of life or major system destruction.
- **Critical:** Could cause severe injury, major damage, or significant mission degradation.
- **Moderate:** Could cause minor injury, minor damage, or minor mission degradation.
- **Negligible:** Could cause very minor injury, negligible damage, or no mission degradation.

The determination of severity requires a realistic evaluation of the potential impacts on personnel, equipment, and mission objectives. Factors such as the density of troops in an area, the criticality of the equipment, or the importance of the mission objective will influence the severity assessment.

By combining the assessments of likelihood and severity, a risk level can be determined, often using a risk matrix. This matrix visually represents the interplay between likelihood and severity, allowing for a classification of risks (e.g., low, medium, high, or extreme). This classification is instrumental in prioritizing which hazards require the most immediate and robust control measures, guiding the subsequent steps of the deliberate risk assessment Army process.

Developing and Implementing Control Measures

Following the hazard analysis, the subsequent phase of the deliberate risk assessment Army process focuses on developing and implementing effective control measures. The goal here is to reduce the identified risks to an acceptable level, ensuring the safety of personnel and the successful execution of the mission. The hierarchy of controls provides a framework for selecting the most appropriate and effective measures.

The Hierarchy of Controls

The hierarchy of controls is a fundamental principle in risk management, emphasizing a preference for measures that eliminate or reduce the hazard at its source. Within the deliberate risk assessment Army context, this hierarchy is applied as follows:

- **Elimination:** The most effective control is to completely remove the hazard. This might involve cancelling a risky activity altogether or redesigning the mission to avoid the hazardous situation.

- **Substitution:** Replacing the hazardous substance, equipment, or process with a less hazardous one. For instance, using a less volatile fuel or a safer training simulation.
- **Engineering Controls:** Designing or modifying the work environment or equipment to isolate people from the hazard. Examples include safety guards on machinery, ventilation systems, or reinforced structures.
- **Administrative Controls:** Implementing work practices, procedures, or policies to reduce exposure to hazards. This can include developing standard operating procedures (SOPs), implementing safety training, limiting exposure times, or establishing safe work zones.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Providing individuals with equipment to protect them from hazards. This is considered the last line of defense and should only be used when other controls are not feasible or are insufficient. Examples include helmets, eye protection, hearing protection, and specialized protective clothing.

The selection of controls is a critical decision in the deliberate risk assessment Army process. Commanders and leaders must consider the practicality, effectiveness, and resource implications of each potential control. It is often necessary to implement a combination of controls to adequately manage a risk. Furthermore, the controls must be clearly communicated to all personnel involved, and they must be integrated into the operational plan.

Implementation Strategies

Effective implementation of control measures is paramount. This involves ensuring that personnel understand the controls, their purpose, and how to use them correctly. Key aspects of implementation include:

- **Training and Education:** Providing thorough training on the implemented controls, including the proper use of PPE and adherence to new procedures.
- **Clear Communication:** Disseminating information about the controls through briefings, orders, and visual aids.
- **Resource Allocation:** Ensuring that necessary resources, such as PPE or specialized equipment, are available.
- **Integration into SOPs:** Incorporating control measures into existing or new Standard Operating Procedures.
- **Command Emphasis:** Leaders must demonstrate commitment to the controls and ensure they are consistently applied.

The successful development and implementation of control measures are vital to the efficacy of a deliberate risk assessment Army program, directly contributing to the prevention of accidents and the achievement of mission objectives.

Supervising and Evaluating Control Effectiveness

The process of deliberate risk assessment Army operations does not end with the implementation of control measures. Continuous supervision and evaluation are essential to ensure that these controls remain effective and that the overall risk level is managed appropriately. This ongoing monitoring provides a feedback loop that informs adjustments and improvements to the risk management strategy.

Supervision Techniques

Supervision plays a vital role in ensuring that control measures are being followed and that they are achieving their intended purpose. This involves:

- **Active Monitoring:** Leaders and supervisors actively observe personnel performing tasks, ensuring adherence to safety procedures and the correct use of controls.
- **Regular Inspections:** Conducting routine inspections of equipment, work areas, and procedures to identify any deviations or potential issues.
- **Performance Feedback:** Providing immediate and constructive feedback to personnel regarding their adherence to safety protocols.
- **Resource Management:** Ensuring that the necessary resources for controls, such as functioning PPE, are consistently available and maintained.

Effective supervision requires leaders to be present, engaged, and knowledgeable about the hazards and controls relevant to their operations. It reinforces the importance of safety and risk management at all levels.

Evaluation Methods

Evaluating the effectiveness of controls involves assessing whether they are actually reducing the risks as intended. This can be achieved through various methods:

- **Incident and Near-Miss Analysis:** Examining any incidents or near misses that occur to determine if they were a result of control failures or inadequacies.
- **Performance Metrics:** Tracking relevant metrics, such as accident rates, injury severity, or equipment downtime, to gauge the impact of control measures over time.
- **Feedback Mechanisms:** Soliciting feedback from personnel who are directly involved in operations about the practicality and effectiveness of the controls.
- **Post-Operation Reviews (After-Action Reviews - AARs):** Conducting comprehensive

reviews after operations or training events to identify what worked well and what needs improvement regarding risk assessment and control implementation.

- **Audits:** Periodically auditing the entire risk assessment process to ensure compliance with established standards and identify areas for enhancement.

The information gathered through supervision and evaluation is crucial for refining the deliberate risk assessment Army process. It allows for timely adjustments to control measures, the identification of new or emerging hazards, and the continuous improvement of the Army's overall risk management capabilities. This iterative approach ensures that the Army remains adaptive and resilient in managing the inherent risks of military operations.

The Importance of Deliberate Risk Assessment Army

The significance of a robust deliberate risk assessment Army program cannot be overstated. It is a fundamental enabler of operational success, directly impacting mission accomplishment, personnel welfare, and resource protection. By systematically identifying, analyzing, and controlling hazards, the Army mitigates potential disruptions and enhances its ability to operate effectively in complex and often dangerous environments.

The primary importance lies in its direct contribution to soldier safety. By proactively addressing potential threats, the Army reduces the likelihood of accidents, injuries, and fatalities. This not only preserves lives and well-being but also maintains unit cohesion and readiness, as fewer personnel are sidelined due to preventable incidents. A well-executed deliberate risk assessment Army process is a testament to the Army's commitment to its most valuable asset: its soldiers.

Furthermore, effective risk assessment is crucial for mission success. Unforeseen hazards can derail even the most meticulously planned operations. By anticipating potential challenges and developing mitigation strategies, commanders can increase the probability of achieving their objectives. This includes protecting critical equipment and infrastructure from damage or loss, ensuring that the necessary resources remain available throughout the operation. In essence, deliberate risk assessment Army doctrine supports strategic and tactical objectives by minimizing unforeseen obstacles.

The process also fosters a culture of safety and preparedness throughout the force. When soldiers and leaders are actively engaged in identifying and managing risks, it instills a mindset of caution, responsibility, and continuous improvement. This proactive approach translates into greater situational awareness and a heightened sense of vigilance, which are invaluable qualities in military operations. The Army's commitment to deliberate risk assessment Army standards reinforces its reputation as a disciplined and well-managed fighting force.

Applications of Deliberate Risk Assessment Army

The application of deliberate risk assessment Army principles extends across the full spectrum of

military activities. From strategic planning to tactical execution and everyday garrison operations, this systematic process is a critical component of effective leadership and risk management. Its adaptability makes it relevant to a wide array of scenarios, ensuring that potential dangers are addressed wherever and whenever they may arise.

One of the most prominent applications is in training exercises. Whether it's a small-unit tactical drill or a large-scale joint exercise, a thorough risk assessment is conducted to identify hazards related to terrain, equipment, weather, and the training scenario itself. This allows for the implementation of controls, such as safety briefings, designated safety officers, and specific equipment checks, to ensure the exercise can be conducted safely and effectively without compromising the learning objectives.

In operational planning, deliberate risk assessment Army procedures are integral to mission rehearsal and strategic decision-making. Before deploying troops or launching a mission, leaders meticulously analyze potential threats, including enemy actions, environmental conditions, logistical challenges, and the psychological impact on personnel. This analysis informs the development of contingency plans and the allocation of resources to mitigate identified risks, thereby increasing the likelihood of mission success and the safety of deployed forces.

Beyond combat and training, deliberate risk assessment Army is also applied to garrison operations and maintenance activities. This includes assessing risks associated with motor pool operations, flight line maintenance, hazardous material handling, construction projects, and even administrative tasks. By applying the same rigorous process, the Army ensures a safe working environment for all personnel, preventing accidents and maintaining the readiness of personnel and equipment.

Moreover, deliberate risk assessment Army is a cornerstone of force protection. It involves identifying vulnerabilities and potential threats to installations, personnel, and critical assets, and then developing measures to counter these threats. This can include physical security measures, intelligence gathering, and operational procedures designed to deter or neutralize hostile actions.

The versatility of deliberate risk assessment Army makes it an indispensable tool for commanders and leaders at all echelons, ensuring that safety and mission accomplishment are prioritized in every endeavor. By embracing this systematic approach, the Army can effectively navigate the inherent risks of military service.

Challenges and Best Practices in Army Deliberate Risk Assessment

While the framework for deliberate risk assessment Army operations is well-established, its effective implementation can present challenges. Overcoming these obstacles and adhering to best practices is crucial for maximizing the benefits of this critical process.

Common Challenges

Several factors can impede the successful execution of deliberate risk assessment Army initiatives:

- **Complacency:** A pervasive attitude of "it won't happen to us" can lead to a superficial or incomplete hazard identification process, especially after periods of relative safety.
- **Time Constraints:** In fast-paced operational environments or during demanding training cycles, the time allocated for thorough risk assessment may be perceived as insufficient, leading to rushed or abbreviated processes.
- **Lack of Expertise:** Conducting effective risk assessments requires specific knowledge and skills. Personnel may not always have adequate training or experience in hazard identification, analysis, or control development.
- **Information Gaps:** Incomplete or inaccurate information about the operational environment, equipment, or potential threats can significantly compromise the accuracy of the risk assessment.
- **Resistance to Change:** Introducing new control measures or modifying established procedures can sometimes face resistance from personnel accustomed to existing methods.
- **Communication Breakdowns:** Failure to clearly communicate identified hazards and implemented controls to all relevant personnel can render the assessment ineffective.

Best Practices for Effective Risk Assessment

To mitigate these challenges and enhance the effectiveness of deliberate risk assessment Army operations, the following best practices are recommended:

- **Cultivate a Safety Culture:** Foster an environment where safety is a primary concern, encouraging open reporting of hazards and proactive participation in risk assessments at all levels.
- **Prioritize Thoroughness over Speed:** Emphasize the importance of a comprehensive assessment, even when time is limited, by focusing on the most critical aspects and utilizing efficient methodologies.
- **Invest in Training:** Ensure that all personnel involved in risk assessment receive adequate and ongoing training on the principles, processes, and tools of risk management.
- **Leverage Technology and Data:** Utilize available technology and historical data to improve hazard identification and risk analysis. This includes incident reporting systems, simulation tools, and expert systems.
- **Involve the Right Personnel:** Include individuals with diverse experience and expertise in

the risk assessment process, particularly those who will be directly involved in executing the operation.

- **Conduct Regular Reviews and Updates:** Treat risk assessments as living documents that require periodic review and updating as circumstances change or new information becomes available.
- **Emphasize Command Involvement:** Leaders at all levels must visibly champion and participate in the risk assessment process, demonstrating its importance and setting the tone for the unit.
- **Document Thoroughly:** Maintain detailed records of the risk assessment process, including identified hazards, risk analysis, control measures, and decisions made. This documentation is vital for future reference and continuous improvement.

By diligently applying these best practices, the Army can ensure that its deliberate risk assessment Army procedures are not just a procedural formality but a dynamic and effective tool for enhancing safety and mission success.

Conclusion: The Enduring Value of Deliberate Risk Assessment Army

In conclusion, the deliberate risk assessment Army process is an indispensable pillar supporting the safety, effectiveness, and overall success of military operations. It represents a structured, systematic, and proactive approach to identifying, analyzing, and controlling potential hazards, thereby mitigating unforeseen consequences and safeguarding personnel and valuable resources. By adhering to the five-step process—identifying hazards, assessing risks, developing controls, implementing controls, and supervising/evaluating—the Army demonstrates its unwavering commitment to operational excellence and the well-being of its soldiers.

The importance of deliberate risk assessment Army doctrine is multifaceted. It directly enhances soldier safety by minimizing accidents and injuries, thus preserving readiness and unit cohesion. Furthermore, it significantly contributes to mission accomplishment by anticipating and mitigating potential disruptions, ensuring that objectives can be met with greater certainty. Beyond these immediate benefits, the continuous application of risk assessment fosters a pervasive culture of safety, vigilance, and preparedness throughout the force, which is essential for operating in complex and dynamic environments.

The challenges inherent in executing such a critical process, from complacency to time constraints, underscore the necessity of embracing best practices. Investing in training, leveraging technology, fostering a safety culture, and ensuring robust command involvement are paramount to overcoming these hurdles. Ultimately, the enduring value of deliberate risk assessment Army lies in its ability to transform potential threats into manageable risks, enabling the Army to operate with confidence, resilience, and a steadfast focus on its mission.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the primary purpose of a deliberate risk assessment in the Army?

The primary purpose is to identify, assess, and control hazards that could impact mission accomplishment, personnel safety, or equipment integrity before operations begin.

What are the key steps involved in a deliberate risk assessment process?

The key steps typically include: 1. Identify Hazards, 2. Assess Hazards, 3. Develop Controls, and 4. Implement Controls and Supervise.

What is the difference between a deliberate risk assessment and an initial risk assessment in the Army?

A deliberate risk assessment is a more thorough and comprehensive process conducted in advance of a mission or activity, while an initial risk assessment is a quick assessment done on the spot to identify immediate threats.

Who is typically responsible for conducting a deliberate risk assessment in an Army unit?

The commander is ultimately responsible, but it's usually conducted by the staff, often led by the operations officer (S3/G3) or a designated risk management representative, with input from all relevant sections.

What are some common tools or methodologies used for deliberate risk assessments in the Army?

Common tools include risk assessment matrices, hazard checklists, 'what-if' scenarios, failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA), and brainstorming sessions.

How does the Army define 'hazard' in the context of risk assessment?

A hazard is defined as any condition or circumstance that exists or has the potential to exist that could cause death, injury, disease, loss of property, or mission degradation.

What is the Army's standard for measuring risk severity and probability?

The Army uses a standard four-by-four matrix, where severity (from catastrophic to negligible) and probability (from frequent to unlikely) are assessed to determine an overall risk level (from

extremely high to low).

What are the different types of controls that can be implemented as a result of a deliberate risk assessment?

Controls can be administrative (policies, procedures, training), engineering (physical modifications, safety devices), or personal protective equipment (PPE).

How is a deliberate risk assessment documented and communicated within an Army unit?

It's typically documented on a DD Form 2977 (Risk Assessment) or a similar standardized format and communicated through briefings, orders, and training.

What is the role of supervision in the deliberate risk assessment process?

Supervision is critical to ensure that implemented controls are effective, followed by personnel, and to identify any new or emerging hazards that may not have been initially identified.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to deliberate risk assessment in the army, with descriptions:

1. Risk Management for Project Managers: Creating Success by Managing Risks

This book delves into the fundamental principles and methodologies of risk management, emphasizing proactive identification, analysis, and mitigation strategies. It provides a structured approach to understanding potential threats and opportunities within a project lifecycle, offering practical tools for assessment and control. The content is highly applicable to military planning and operations where project management frameworks are often utilized.

2. Army Operations: The Commander's Guide to Planning and Decision Making

This foundational text outlines the core tenets of military operations, with a significant focus on the commander's role in planning and decision-making processes. It details how to conceptualize operations, understand the operational environment, and integrate various elements of combat power. Implicitly, a thorough understanding of risk is crucial for effective planning and decision-making in this context, making it relevant to risk assessment.

3. The Art of War by Sun Tzu

While ancient, Sun Tzu's classic treatise remains a cornerstone of military strategy and leadership. It emphasizes understanding one's enemy and oneself, as well as the importance of careful calculation and avoiding unnecessary risks. The book's emphasis on strategic foresight and prudent action directly aligns with the principles of deliberate risk assessment.

4. Military Decision Making: A Practical Guide

This guide provides a step-by-step approach to the military decision-making process (MDMP), a key framework used in the U.S. Army. It breaks down how leaders analyze situations, develop courses of

action, and select the best plan. Within the MDMP, risk assessment is an integral component at multiple stages, making this book highly relevant.

5. Operational Risk Management: A Practical Handbook

This handbook offers a comprehensive overview of operational risk management (ORM) in a general context, but its principles are directly transferable to military operations. It covers the systematic process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risks that can adversely affect an organization's ability to achieve its objectives. The book provides practical methods for evaluating likelihood and impact, crucial for army risk assessments.

6. Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB)

This book focuses on the critical process of Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield, which is a fundamental element of army planning. It details how intelligence professionals analyze the operational environment, enemy forces, terrain, and weather to inform decision-makers. A core output of IPB is identifying potential risks and vulnerabilities associated with friendly courses of action and enemy actions.

7. The Failure of Risk Management: Why It's Broken and How to Fix It

This book critically examines common pitfalls and systemic failures in risk management practices. It provides insights into why risk assessments sometimes fall short and offers strategies for creating more robust and effective risk management systems. For the army, understanding these common failures can help refine and improve their deliberate risk assessment processes.

8. Planning and Conducting Operations: A Field Manual

This field manual would outline the practical steps and considerations for planning and executing military operations. It would cover everything from conceptualization to detailed execution, with risk assessment embedded throughout the planning cycle. The focus is on translating strategic objectives into actionable plans while accounting for potential dangers.

9. Counterintelligence and Security: Protecting Military Operations

This title suggests a focus on identifying and mitigating threats to military operations from hostile intelligence activities and security vulnerabilities. While specific, it directly relates to a crucial aspect of army risk assessment – understanding and countering threats that could compromise mission success. It highlights the importance of proactive measures to safeguard operations.

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