



Activity Safety Risk Management

Commitment to Safety

Civil Air Patrol is committed to the safety and health of our members and to responsible stewardship of our valuable resources. To that end, we work to continuously improve our capability to ensure members, equipment, and facilities are not exposed to unnecessary risk. CAP will therefore provide the necessary resources, training, expertise, and equipment to sustain a safe and healthy environment.

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1. What information does this pamphlet provide?

The guidance in this pamphlet applies to all activity staff and participants but especially for activity directors, encampment commanders, activity/encampment safety officers, health service officers, and others in roles that support safe outcomes at CAP activities and other events.

We cannot be certain that every activity or event will have no negative safety outcomes, which is why risk management is an important part of every activity and event, from the planning phase through the after-action review. Your care and concern for each other and for CAP's readiness, reliability, and credibility is proven in actions that ensure your personal safety and the safety of your fellow members.

We have all experienced things we did not expect or could not foresee, but there are also times when we have been informed enough to say, "I saw that one coming!" No one likes to be caught off guard, and if we can gather enough information to inform ourselves and others, we forearm ourselves with the knowledge and tools that reduce the potential for injury, illness, or damage and help to keep us safe.

Because we need to manage the possibility of injury, illness, or damage to the best of our ability, risk management must be a part of everything we do. It's part of our Safety Management System and, as such, it's part of our safety regulations – and that means following the processes CAP has agreed are important and necessary for safe outcomes. More importantly, those processes, when followed with knowledge and skill, better protect our members, our equipment, and other resources.

2. What values and principles apply to how we manage safety risk in CAP activities?

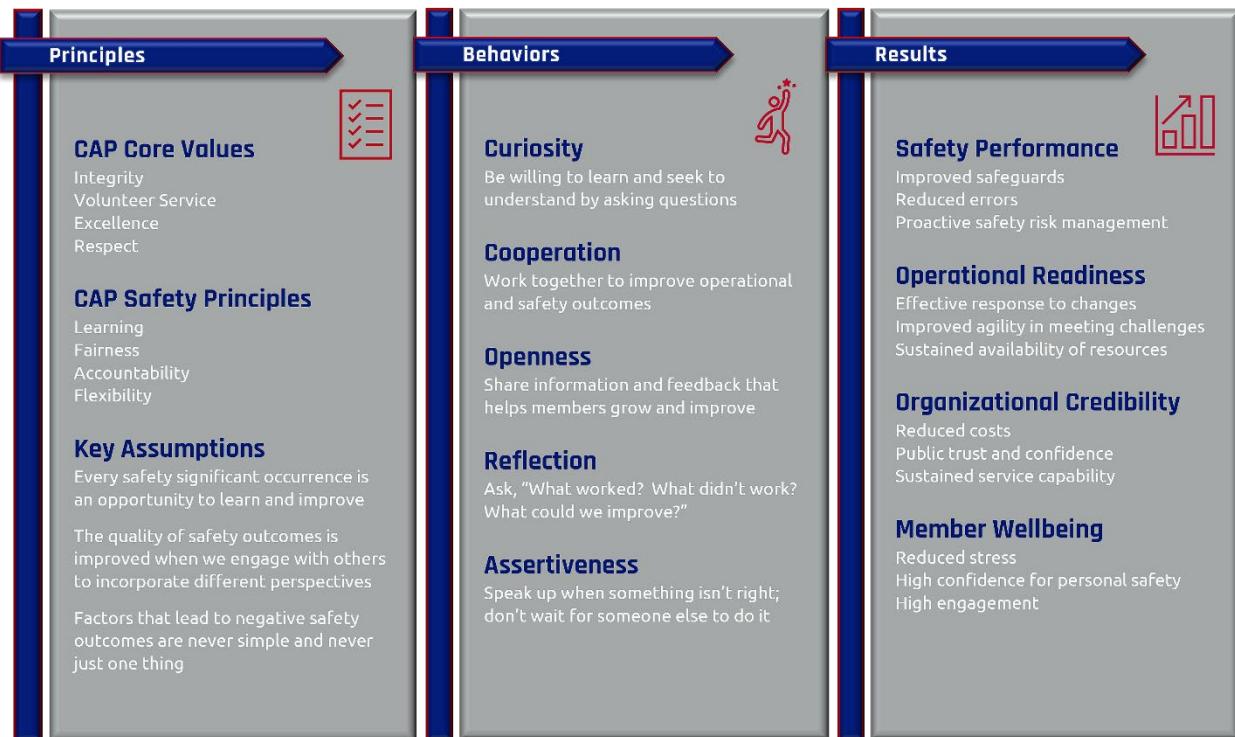
CAP's core values (integrity, excellence, respect, volunteer service) are the bedrock of both the character and results expected of every CAP member. These values are an element in members' mindset and behaviors, and they are an important part of how we take care of ourselves, each other, and our equipment when leading and taking part in an activity or event. Acting consistently with our core values, safety principles, and ideal behaviors leads to safe and safety results –

is a part of



operational success.

Check out [CAPSafety Principles | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://CAPSafety Principles | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters (gocivilairpatrol.com)) for more information on CAP Safety's Principle-Based Approach.



[CAP Safety Principle Based Approach](#)

3. What is the purpose of this pamphlet?

This pamphlet provides information about CAP's safety risk management (SRM) process to help CAP members anticipate, recognize, evaluate, and control hazardous conditions that can result in injuries, illnesses, or damage. The SRM process provides a step-by-step flow where decisions about what can cause harm or damage and ways to ensure members and equipment are reasonably protected from those harmful outcomes.

The guide builds on CAP's regulatory requirements for safety risk management and presents the basic philosophy, principles, and expectations that pertain to how safety risk management is applied in all CAP activities and other events.

4. What is an Activity?

While CAP does not specifically define an activity, [CAPR 160-1](#), lists certain activities and other events and situations that require a documented list of the ways people could get hurt or sick, ways equipment could get damaged, safeguards (or controls) that will be put in place to reduce the chances of those outcomes happening, and who will be responsible for putting those safeguards in place to make sure it works as intended.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Cadet Special Activities• Accredited Cadet Special Activities• Challenge or High-Adventure Activities• National Flight Academies• National Emergency Services Academy• Activities conducted for the first time.• Activities at a new venue• Activities involving members supporting planning, execution, or supervision for the first time. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New model aircraft• New model vehicle• Road trips• Air show support• Squadron moves.• Organized cadet trips• Any other activity or event lasting longer than 24 hours. |
|---|--|

5. What are CAP's expectations for safety risk management?

CAP outlines four expectations for those responsible for leading CAP activities and other events in applying the safety risk management (SRM) process.

Don't expose anyone to unnecessary risk. Every CAP activity carries some potential for a person to get hurt or sick or for equipment to get damaged. If you are assigned responsibility for an activity, reducing that potential is an important part of your role in planning and managing a successful event. Unnecessary risk exposure occurs, in part, when members engage in unsupported or prohibited actions that put themselves or others in harm's way, act in a way that is inconsistent with CAP values, or deviate from expectations for safe participation in a CAP activity.

Avoiding exposure to unnecessary risk involves a basic understanding of what can cause illness, injury, or damage; their potential severity; how likely they are to occur; and the best means of reducing exposure to harm or damage. CAP's risk management process is the basis for implementing sufficient safeguards that assure members and equipment will not be unreasonably or unnecessarily exposed to harm or damage.

Make risk decisions at the right level. Every member, and/or parents of cadet members, must consider their own limitations when it comes to ensuring their wellbeing. For example, an activity or task that is beyond a member's ability could result in an injury. The decision to take part solely belongs to that member or a cadet member's parents, and should that decision be to not take part, that decision should be respected without judgment.

Beyond those personal decisions to take part are decisions made by those entrusted with the responsibility for a mission, activity, or other event that involve the protection of all members/participants or involve CAP resources and assets. Commanders ultimately hold this responsibility but entrust others with carrying out that responsibility on their behalf. These entrusted leaders must be involved in and establish clear accountability for upholding CAP's core values, practicing [CAP Safety's principles-based approach](#), and vigilantly using CAP's safety risk management process.

Integrate safety risk management into all activity and event planning. Integrate CAP's safety risk management process as early as possible and throughout the planning process. Doing so provides the greatest opportunity to understand the possible sources of injury, illness, or damage, supports well-informed decisions, and assures implementation of effective safeguards well in advance of the activity start date. To effectively apply safety risk management, commanders, activity directors, and others must dedicate time and resources to integrate risk management principles into planning, operational processes, and day-to-day activities.

Apply the entire process continuously. Safety risk management is a continuous process applied at any time throughout all CAP missions, activities, and other events.

No activity can be planned perfectly because predicting every outcome is not likely. When new information becomes available, planned safeguards may need to change or new ones developed and implemented. Following the entire process any time a change in the environment is detected or is predicted will ensure continuously effective safeguards that reduce the potential for unsafe outcomes.

The Safety Risk Management Process

CAP's safety risk management process has five basic steps.

- **Identifying hazards** – sources of injury, illness, or damage. What could lead to members getting hurt or sick or to equipment getting damaged?
- **Assessing risks** – figuring out which hazard sources must be addressed to keep people and equipment as safe as reasonably possible. How likely is someone to get hurt or sick or equipment to get damaged if we don't put any other safeguard in place?
- **Developing controls** – planning the best possible safeguards to ensure the hazard and its source are less likely to negatively affect members during the activity.
- **Implementing controls** – making sure the right tools, processes, actions, and people are in place to protect people and equipment from the sources of injury, illness, or damage.

- **Evaluating effectiveness** – making sure the controls are working as expected and making necessary adjustments using the SRM process.

Following these steps and involving others in each of them leads to a more collaborative and coordinated approach to managing risk in every CAP activity. Use [CAPPF 160 – Deliberate Risk Assessment](#) to document completion of each of the above steps.



Planning and Execution

Managing the potential for injury, illness, or damage is continuous and starts early in the planning process and must be carried into how activities are managed. Activities and other situations that are either new or demand complex preparation and planning are subject to full formal application of the complete 5-step process, including the use of [CAP Form 160, Deliberate Risk Assessment](#).

CAP's activity planning process involves a series of steps and form submissions, including submission of a safety risk assessment. While the risk assessment worksheet is submitted toward the end of the planning process, applying the risk management process throughout ensures adequate preparation for various sub-activities. CAP's [Activity Director Planning Tool](#) contains several points in the planning process where safety risk management is applicable. Examples include, but may not be limited to:

- **Staff Selection** – experience, training, real-world expertise, familiarity with CAP directives and guidance, etc.

- **Lodging** – location, security, access to emergency services, sleeping quarters/furnishing, bathroom facilities.
- **Facilities and Equipment** – structure, adequate access/egress, safety equipment.
- **Food Arrangements** – adequate nutrition, known/potential allergies.
- **Transportation** – high-profile vehicles, trailer-towing, driver experience, vehicle age, maintenance
- **Other planned sub-activities** – click the link to review a list of other possible sub-activities in Attachment 2.

Real-Time Safety Risk Management

Since planning for every negative safety outcome isn't likely, real-time risk management occurs during the execution of every activity. The same 5-step process applies but is usually done in response to an actual or possible negative safety outcome that was not anticipated in the planning process. In this case, [CAP Form 160S, Real-Time Risk Assessment](#) can be used.

Safety Risk Management Forms

- [CAP Form 160, Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet](#) is used to formally document the risk management process for activities and other situations in accordance with [CAPR 160-1](#).
- [CAP Form 160S, Real-Time Risk Assessment](#) can be used to guide the risk management process during execution of an activity.
- [CAPF 160HL, Hazard Listing Worksheet](#) can be used when you run out of room for sub-activities on CAPF 160 or 160S.

Safety Focus Areas

Every calendar year, CAP Safety publishes a list of [safety focus areas](#) that should be reviewed during the planning process for all activities and included in the activity safety risk management plan. These focus areas include injuries, illnesses, and damage occurring during sub-activities and represent our biggest opportunities for continuous improvement.

Every member is a critical link in the safety chain that keeps members and equipment free from unnecessary harm or damage. Communication between activity leaders and all activity participants is a critical for creating awareness of risks and how to manage them effectively.

Communication of Risk

For safety risk management to adequately control risk and minimize exposure to unnecessary risk, every member must be informed on all elements of the risk management plan. The member leading an activity ensures participants are briefed and clearly understand their roles and responsibilities while participating.

Developing a briefing sheet or a slide presentation from a completed CAPF 160, *Deliberate Risk Assessment* will ensure important information is communicated and everyone is informed of the possible hazards, the safeguards planned, and who is responsible for them.

The most current additional activity safety information and resources can be found at [Activity Safety Resources | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](#)

The following PowerPoint presentation is an ideal resource for communicating and involving staff and participants in the safety risk management process: [What YOU Need to Know About Risk Management](#).

Safety Focus Topics

Every activity is an opportunity to highlight and reinforce safety. The best time to talk about safety focus topics is at the beginning of any activity, especially activities with inherently higher risk, such as High Adventure and similar activities. Ideally, topic presentations should be short, specific to the activity or sub-activity, and age-appropriate. Examples of member-provided safety briefings can be found at: [Safety Briefings | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](#)

Cadet Protection

Cadet protection must be a top priority for all CAP activities and is regulated by CAPR 60-2, *Cadet Protection Program*. Planning for CAP activities and other events is expected to include adequate safeguards to ensure cadets are not exposed to abuse of any kind. More information can be found at [Adult Leaders | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](#).

6. What are the responsibilities of the Activity Safety Officer?

The Activity Director is responsible for selecting an Activity Safety Officer. Guidance for Activity Directors can be found at [Activity Director Help Page | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](#) and in CAPP 60-74, *Activity Director Guide*. ***Activity safety officers should be selected as early as possible in the planning of an activity and be available to help with efforts before, during, and after the activity.***

CAP safety regulations require a dedicated activity safety officer for events lasting longer than 48 hours. "Dedicated" means that the individual selected should not have any other role supporting that activity and should be on site for the duration of the activity. The activity safety officer is an important part of managing safety risk and ensuring that risk controls are in place and properly monitored and evaluated by responsible adults.

Civil Air Patrol is committed to responsibly protecting our members from injuries and illnesses during CAP activities, missions, and other events. All activity staff and participants can demonstrate this commitment by:

- Ensuring youth and all activities are supervised by qualified and trustworthy adults who model CAP's core values and the behaviors of [CAP's ideal safety culture](#).

- Understanding the risks/exposures and developing achievable methods to reduce or eliminate them through continuous evaluation.
- Ensuring appropriate equipment is available and used, the conditions in the real-time environment are monitored, and adjustments are made to ensure unanticipated risks are managed quickly.
- Not pressuring members to participate in ways that exceed their capabilities or could negatively impact those with pre-existing conditions.
- Timely notification and reporting of safety significant occurrences in accordance with [CAPR 160-2, Safety Reporting, Reviewing, and Action Planning](#)
 - [Encampment and Activity Safety Notification and Reporting Checklist](#)

CAPR 160-1, *Safety Program* requires a designated activity safety officer for any activity lasting longer than 48 hours. All Activity Safety Officers, to be designated, must have completed the Activity Safety Officer course in AXIS sometime during the current or previous calendar year. The AXIS LMS can be accessed from the eServices online learning management system. [Learning Management System \(LMS\) \(capnhq.gov\)](#)

Responsibilities

Safety is inherently a command responsibility. The activity safety officer keeps the safety perspective foremost in everyone's mind. The safety officer reports to the activity director/commander and advises that individual on all aspects of safety and risk management. ***CAPR 160-1 requires the activity safety officer to follow CAP's risk management process.***

Activity Preparation. As the activity staff prepares to conduct the activity program, the safety officer ensures that hazards and hazards sources are identified and risks are mitigated to an acceptable and reasonable level. This duty also includes:

- Reviewing prior year activity reports, including safety reports and trends.
- Conducting safety risk management analyses for activities, including the most physically demanding activities.
- Coordinating with host agencies / guest instructors prior to cadet tours and hands-on activities so that activity attendees can arrive at each activity prepared to participate safely; (Example: a day or two prior to the cadets' running an obstacle course, the safety officer should meet with the host agency to discuss the obstacle course's safety requirements in detail).
- Learning of local emergency responder resources –how to call an ambulance, location of hospitals and urgent care centers, etc. – and developing a plan of action if a participant requires medical attention or support from the Fire Department or Police.
- Identifying a rally point and headcount procedure in case the activity area must be evacuated due to fire or another emergency.

- Identifying and obtaining the equipment necessary to conduct the activity curriculum safely (Example: If cadets will fly, obtaining hearing protection; in warm weather, obtaining water, etc.).
- Requesting necessary member information from the member's wing (e.g., Director of Cadet Programs) to ensure each has completed and is current in the Cadet Protection Basic or higher course.
- Reviewing participants' medical data provided during activity application or on similar forms, noting any special accommodations or limitations that are needed due to pre-existing conditions, and communicating that information to leaders on a need-to-know basis (Note: ideally, a health services officer leads this task).

At the Activity. CAP senior members supervise cadets in *loco parentis* – in the place of the parent. The law requires that they exercise the same level of care, supervision, and protection that a reasonably prudent mom or dad would for their own child.

It is not sufficient for an activity to merely put local safety rules in place; having enough trained, experienced adult leaders is a big part of ensuring that all participants are consistently abiding by those safe practices and if not, to intervene to continuously ensure protection of themselves and others. This duty includes:

- Ensuring there is an adequate physical presence at the activity to observe and reinforce ideal, expected safety conduct throughout.
- Directing participants to stop unsafe behaviors (calling "KNOCK IT OFF!"), as necessary, and ensuring other leaders and participants are equally assertive.
- Ensuring compliance with the host facility's local safety policies.
- Monitoring the activity's compliance with CAP policies on high adventure activities and weapons training (see CAPR 60-1, §§2-10 and 2-11).
- Monitoring the activity's compliance with the workload / rest guidelines during hot weather (see CAPR 62-1, Attachment 3).
- Ensuring compliance with CAP cadet protection policies and fraternization rules (see CAPR 60-2 and CAPR 60-1, §2-3).
- Monitoring the activity's compliance with CAP vehicle operation policies (see CAPR 77-1).
- Conducting and taking part in daily staff meetings to support an understanding of upcoming events and to offer expertise for risk management.
- Cooperating with training officers to support the overall health and well-being of the cadets.

The most current version of CAP regulations cited above can be found at: [Indexes, Regulations and Manuals | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](https://gocivilairpatrol.com)

Cadet Protection

Cadet Protection | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters (gocivilairpatrol.com)

Cadet protection is everyone's responsibility. Senior activity staff must be vigilant and assertive to ensure the following:

- Every CAP adult leader has been fingerprinted and passed a criminal background check.
- Every CAP adult leader is trained in how to mentor youth in a positive way.
- Every CAP activity (with a few rare exceptions) is supervised by at least two CAP adult leaders.
- Structuring activities so that opportunities for isolated, one-on-one contact between adult volunteers and cadets are minimized.
- Local squadrons announce cadet activities via a web calendar, so families can know what events are upcoming.
- Families are given written information each time a special activity is held, and parents will be asked to sign a permission slip.
- If an adult leader is transporting a cadet, at least one other person will be in the vehicle.
- While older, experienced cadets act as servant-leaders over younger, newcomer cadets, they do so under adult supervision.
- Each cadet has a "wingman" for peer-to-peer support and safety.
- Teaching cadets to look out for their wingman's safety and telling cadets that if they think inappropriate behavior is occurring, they are to tell any trusted adult, without fear of retaliation.

Education of participants.

The safety officer is the activity's main resource for helping members learn how to take part safely. This duty includes:

- Developing, conducting, and/or supervising daily safety briefings.
- Educating participants and parents of cadet participants on the importance of disclosing pre-existing conditions that can affect their safety or the safety of others.
- Educating participants of the "all stop" or "knock it off" principle whereby any participant, regardless of rank, may demand all halt their activity if an unsafe condition is noticed.
 - **Knock It Off.** Any participant who notices a dangerous or unforeseen hazard may sound the command, "KNOCK IT OFF," temporarily halting whatever activity is taking place at that moment until the senior staff authorizes the activity to resume.

- After calling “Knock it off!”, activity staff should call a “huddle up” of participants and discuss the reason the command was called, including what was observed, why it was unsafe, and the more ideal expected behavior.
- Educating participants on procedures in case of fire or emergency evacuation.
- Educating senior staff on procedures to follow in case of a medical emergency.
- Educating participants on the warning signs that precede heat injuries, exhaustion, dehydration, and similar medical conditions.
- Educating drivers on CAP safety policies regarding vehicle operations (see CAPR 77-1);
 - Conducting (or facilitating with the help of a subject-matter expert) activity-specific safety briefings immediately prior to the start of physically demanding or potentially hazardous activities such as obstacle courses, flight line operations, rappelling, etc.
- Educating activity leaders on how they might change their operations in the event of hot or inclement weather.
- Educating the executive staff on the activity’s overall safety performance and recommending steps for improving overall safety.

Reporting Safety Significant Occurrences.

If a safety significant occurrence (SSO) does occur, the activity safety officer should take the lead in reporting and collecting initial information about the occurrence to include in the SSO record. This duty includes:

- Reporting SSOs to CAP officials per [CAPR 160-2, Safety Reporting, Reviewing, and Action Planning](#). Also see [Attachment 1, Activity Safety Resources](#).
- Carefully considering the occurrence to figure out what happened, why, and how the activity might mitigate that risk in the future.

After the Activity. An ideal learning culture is focused on continuous improvement. While we hope everything goes as planned, they rarely do. CAPF 160, *Deliberate Risk Assessment*, has a section (Box 14. After-Action Feedback and Lessons Learned) for recording the effectiveness of risk controls and their contribution to how well the activity was run or what improvements will support a better activity in the future.

Purpose. Every activity likely will have opportunities for learning and improvement, even if it was a complete success. The after-action review should be used to collect information from staff and, when possible, participants about what went particularly well, what did not go as expected, and what opportunities there are for improvement.

Questions. Consider asking the following when conducting the after-action review process.

- What things did we do that went better than expected?
- What things did not go as expected?
- What led to those things not going as expected?

- What were the non-ideal outcomes that occurred during or as a result of the activity?
- What plans and/or actions should we keep in place for future events?
- Which plans and/or actions should we change or get rid of altogether?

7. Who should be aware of the risks identified in an activity?

CAP regulations and guidance reflect expectations for members and operating limitations intended to minimize members' and equipment exposure to unnecessary risk. Unnecessary risk is, in part, introduced into an activity when CAP's directives, processes, standards, etc. are not followed or are not followed correctly. It can also be introduced in other ways, including:

- Ignoring safety issues reported by participants.
- Inadequate supervision to check the effectiveness of controls and safeguards.
- Ignoring reckless behavior.
- Pressuring members to take part when they are not comfortable doing so.
- Introducing or allowing any unnecessary activity that does not contribute to the outcome of the overall activity.

Personal and Parental Risk Acceptance

Members may have personal limitations that could increase the chances of them being injured or becoming ill. Every member, or their parent/guardian, must be heard when they express any concern about participation in a CAP activity. Members who choose to "sit out" during an activity because of this concern must not be subjected to shame or disregard because of that decision.

Risk Assessment Review

Risk management should be a collaborative effort. Regardless of how many times you have planned or managed an activity, trying to conduct a risk assessment without help from others who may have expertise or experience can lead to missing key information for reducing the potential for harm or damage. For example, food preparation has several possible risks including severe allergic reactions to ingredients. Without support from members or vendors who have experience in food preparation, service, and storage, a member could become seriously ill if safeguards are not in place to minimize exposure to these ingredients.

The level of responsibility for an activity (e.g., squadron, wing, region, national headquarters) should also be involved in reviewing the activity risk assessment. For example, an encampment generally falls under wing responsibility, and the risk assessment for the activity should be reviewed for awareness and feedback, if applicable, by the wing commander, safety officer, director of cadet programs, etc. depending on the sub-activities involved (i.e., transportation might include a review by the wing transportation officer). The process may

seem cumbersome but may result in identification of a hazard that could make a difference in keeping participants as safe as possible.

National Commander Approval

The National Commander must approve all activities with sub-activity residual high or extremely high risk per CAPR 160-1. In all other cases, activity directors/commanders are the commander's approving authority for the activity and, as such, must sign the risk management worksheet signifying their acceptance of the known residual risk for the activity. That approval depends on adequately planned-for mitigations and supervision. However, when conditions or available people change or are not what was expected, a revision to the plan is CRITICAL to ensure members are not exposed to unnecessary risk.

High-Adventure Activities

Activity approval for challenge (CA) or high-adventure activities (HAA) are covered in [CAPR 60-2, Cadet Protection Program](#).

Attachment 1: Activity Safety Resources

Cadet Programs

[Cadet Activities | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[National Cadet Special Activities | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[Activity Director Help Page | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[Encampment Home | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[Overnight Lodging at Cadet Activities | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[*CAPR 60-2, Cadet Protection Program*](#)

[Cadet Protection | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

CAP Safety

[CAPSIS Safety Reporting Guide \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[CAPSIS Safety Reviewing Guide \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[CAPSIS Safety Action Planning Guide \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[Activity Safety Resources | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[Activity Safety Notification Checklist \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[Safety Significant Occurrence Information Collection Worksheet \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

[Safety Focus Areas and Resources | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](http://gocivilairpatrol.com)

Health Services

[*CAPR 160\(I\), Operation of the CAP Health Service Program*](#)

Attachment 2: Sub-Activities Checklist for Safety Risk Assessment

The following sub-activities are common across many CAP activities and other events. It is not all-inclusive.

- Backpacking
- Bouldering
- Camping
- Canoeing/Kayaking
- Challenge Courses
- Classroom/learning facilities
- Climbing
- Drill and Ceremonies
- Drone/Model Aircraft
- Emergencies
- Fitness challenges
- Flight line activities
- Food service
- Hiking
- Honor Guard/Rifle Drill
- Kitchen operations
- Knife usage
- Lodging/sleep quarters
- Orienteering
- Outdoor Cooking
- Parades
- Physical Fitness/Calisthenics
- Rappelling
- Robotics
- Rocketry
- Ropes Courses (high and low)
- Running
- Shower, bathroom facilities
- Sports
- Swimming
- Target sports (riflery)
- Tools – hand and power
- Transportation
- Vehicle movement areas

- Cadet Protection Planning

Attachment 3: CAP's Ideal Safety Culture

[CAPSafety Principles | Civil Air Patrol National Headquarters \(gocivilairpatrol.com\)](https://gocivilairpatrol.com)

