Guide to Risk Assessment & Response

"First weigh the considerations, then take the risks."
-Helmuth von Molke
(1800-1891)

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ABSTRACT

This “Guide to Risk Assessment and Response” provides users with a practical tool with instructions, examples and formats for preparing risk assessments and, when applicable, for preparing and reporting risk and opportunity management response plans (MRPs) to the President and the Board of Trustees.

The responsible official for interpreting the use of this guide is the University’s Director of Compliance Services and Chief Privacy Officer (DCS/CPO).

For more information about UVM’s ERM program, visit www.uvm.edu/erm
WHAT IS ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT (ERM)?

“Enterprise risk management is a structured, consistent, and continuous process across the whole organization for identifying, assessing, deciding on responses to, and reporting on opportunities and threats that affect the achievement of its objectives” (Institute of Internal Auditors, 2009).

OVERVIEW

The risk management process – of identifying, analyzing, evaluating, and ultimately responding to and monitoring risk – is at the heart of enterprise risk management (ERM). Extending this process across an entire organization, looking at both “upside” opportunities and “downside” risk, and considering risks and opportunities in the context of strategy is what differentiates “ERM” from “traditional” risk management.

This abbreviated Guide to Risk Assessment & Response deals with the seven steps in UVM’s risk/opportunity management process shown in Figure 1 which are:

- **Step 1**: establishing the context;
- **Steps 2 – 4**: conducting risk assessment which includes identifying, analyzing, evaluating;
- **Step 5**: responding to risks and opportunities;
- **Step 6**: monitoring and updating the status; and
- **Step 7**: reporting on those that could materially affect the institution or a department.

The context and assessment steps help decision-makers choose which risks or opportunities are priorities, what the appropriate response should be, and what resources should be allocated to manage the risk or opportunity in a way the best supports the organization’s strategy. The response step involves deciding on and planning for the best way to “treat” or modify the risk or opportunity and then implementing that plan. This guide starts with understanding where risk comes from and then provides guidance on the 7 steps.
Figure 1: UVM Biennial Risk Assessment Process

**Biennial Risk-Opportunity Management Process**

1. **CONTEXT: DCS/CPO, GRCG**
   - Understand organizational objectives and external and internal environment.

2. **IDENTIFY: INTERVIEWEES**
   - Find, recognize, and describe risks/opportunities. Classify and include on PRI.

3. **ANALYZE: ROs, GRCG, ERMOC**
   - Understand and determine nature/level of a risk/opportunity. Determine potential score. Draft PRI, Register and Portfolio. Recommend ROs.

4. **EVALUATE: ROs, DCS/CPO, PACERM, PRESIDENT**
   - Review, evaluate whether acceptable, confirm impact/likelihood and prioritize risks. Finalize PORT and HEAT MAP. Get President’s approval.

5. **RESPOND: ROs, DCS/CPO**
   - Modify by mitigating, avoiding, transferring, or accepting risk or pursue opportunity. Include controls. Get President’s approval.

6. **MONITOR: BOT, PRESIDENT, ROs, DCS/CPO, GRCG**
   - Regularly check and update status and control frequency & effectiveness to create residual risk score.

7. **REPORT/COMMUNICATE: ROs, DCS/CPO, GRCG**
   - Inform/engage stakeholders on the current state & management of risks/opportunities.

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**Legend**

BOT: Board of Trustees  DCS/CPO: Director of Compliance & Chief Privacy Officer  ERMOC: Enterprise Risk Management and Operational Compliance Committee  MRP: Management Response Plan  PACERM: President’s Advisory Committee on Enterprise Risk Management  PRI: Preliminary Risk Inventory  GRCG: Governance, Risk & Compliance Group  RO: Responsible Official
UNDERSTANDING WHERE RISK COMES FROM

Risk statement describes the potential event(s) and consequences of the event(s).

**CAUSE** (or sources)  
Fact or Condition

**RISK**  
Uncertain event(s) or set of circumstances.

**EFFECT** (or consequences)  
Contingent Result

**Mitigation Strategies:**
1. Preventive Controls
2. Detective Controls
3. Corrective Controls
4. Directive Controls
5. Compensating Controls

Consider both existing and new mitigation strategies/controls.

**EXAMPLES OF CAUSE, RISK, AND IMMEDIATE AND DOWNSTREAM EFFECT STATEMENTS**

- **CAUSE:** “The current hardware is not fast enough to support testing so”...  
  **RISK:** ... “we may not be able to test performance until we start production.”  
  **IMMEDIATE EFFECT:** “This may delay hiring new employees.”

- **CAUSE:** “The team doesn’t have a design for the gateway software so”...  
  **RISK:** ... “the architecture may not work.”  
  **DOWNSTREAM EFFECT:** “This may result in increased costs.”
Step 1: Establish the Context

The purpose of establishing the context for risk and opportunity assessment is to understand the external and internal factors that could impact the organization’s ability to achieve its mission, vision, goals, and competitiveness; or impact its reputation; and therefore, sets the stage for risk and opportunity identification. Since “risk” is defined as “any issue/event (positive or negative) that may impact an organization’s ability to achieve its objectives,” defining the organization’s objectives is a prerequisite to identifying risks and opportunities.

Establish the context steps to follow:

1. Identify which goals or objectives of the UVM Strategic Vision your area supports, if any.
2. Identify the strategic goals of your college, school, division, department, or unit.
3. Identify any major initiatives that your area is planning or engaged in at any level (institutional, college, school, division, department, unit).
4. Identify the critical activities, functions, or services others rely on your area to provide.
5. Identify any of your department’s external/external context: legal/regulatory requirements, stakeholder perceptions and expectations and any relevant social, cultural, political, financial, technological, economic, or competitive factors.
6. Share a “context” summary of the results with your risk assessment team.

Step 2: Risk & Opportunity Identification

The purpose of the risk and opportunity step is to “generate a list of KEY risks [and opportunities] based on those events that might create, enhance, prevent, degrade, accelerate, or delay the achievement of your goals or objectives” (ISO 31000, 2009). Also, see definition of “risk” in the key terms section.

Things to keep in mind when identifying risks and/or opportunities:

- Be as comprehensive as possible at this stage – identify everything you can.
- Identify positive events that could advance strategic goals (opportunities) as well as negative events that could hinder attainment of those goals (risks).
- Include risks and opportunities regardless of whether they are “under your control.”
- Consider the risks associated with not pursuing an opportunity.
- Think about related risks and opportunities and cascading or cumulative impacts.
- Involve the most knowledgeable people.
- Use the most relevant and up-to-date information you have.

Questions to spur your thinking and discussion:

1. What could affect the institution or your area’s ability to achieve or fulfill your strategic goals, initiatives, or key functions, either positively or negatively? What uncertainties do you face?
2. What risks or opportunities could your area or the institution face in terms of:
   a. Compliance and Privacy
b. Finances  
c. Health, Safety or Liability  
d. Human Capital  
e. Operations  
f. Reputation  
g. Strategic  

3. What do you see as the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities facing you?  
4. Have there been recent major changes to your area of responsibility or control (new regulations, new programs/activities, organizational changes, etc.) that pose new risks or opportunities?  
5. Are there particular programs, activities, internal controls, or legal/regulatory issues in your area that worry you or you think may pose significant risk to your unit or the institution?  

Identification steps to follow:  
1. Identify all the risks and opportunities you can that might affect your objectives (see “Questions to spur thinking & discussion” above.  
2. For each one, give it a short name or title (“Risk Name” – Column B below).  
3. Write a brief “risk/opportunity statement (“Proposed Statement” – Column C below) that describes each risk or opportunity and provides a little more detail about its sources and causes. Do not include potential impacts or consequences.  
   a. Aim for a “Goldilocks” risk/opportunity statement: not too short, not too long; not too vague, not too detailed; meaningful but not inflammatory.  
   b. Examples:  
      i. Too vague: “IT infrastructure”  
      ii. Too specific/inflamatory: “IT network and hardware is obsolete, resulting in the potential for loss of institutional business continuity, loss of irreplaceable data, and privacy breaches.”  
      iii. Just right: “IT infrastructure not maintained and/or upgraded to necessary standards.”  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk #</td>
<td>Risk Name</td>
<td>Proposed Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard, Safety or Liability Risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Improve Inclusive Excellence</td>
<td>As UVM continues to diversify our community, it has an opportunity to improve inclusive excellence (IDE) - diversity, equity, and inclusion - through a more comprehensive institutional effort.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Identify responsible official (“Responsible Official (RO)” – Column U below), consults (Consult(s) – Column V below), and the Responsible Person (“Responsible Person (RP) – Column W) for each risk or opportunity. RO’s and RP’s are members of the UVM community with accountability and authority to manage the risk and/or pursue an opportunity. Consults are generally members of the UVM community that are involved in the process improvement or implementation and oversight of controls. Occasionally, Consults may be third parties such as UVM’s liability carriers or contractors.

5. Consider whether each statement is either a risk or opportunity – choose the one that represents the statement more (“Risk or Opportunity” – Column X below).

6. Using the drop-down menu, determine what the primary category of the risk/opportunity is (refer to Table 1) and enter this into Column Q – “Impacts Risk Category (Primary)”.

7. If it is primarily a strategic risk or opportunity, then also address which UVM Strategic Vision goal it affects or is most closely related to. If applicable, consider other strategic goals or initiatives for the University AND for your division, college, school, department, or unit that this risk or opportunity affects. These can be added to Column R – “Risk Category Rationale (add additional Risk Categories)”.

8. Also provide a rationale for assigning the strategic vision to the risk or opportunity (“Risk Category Rationale – Column R below). Note: not all risks and opportunities will correlate cleanly to the strategic vision so some may need additional rationale.
Key terms:

- **Consults**: Generally, members of the University community that are in a position to review processes, recommend changes, and execute, manage and oversee any implemented controls. Occasionally, Consults may be third parties such as liability carriers or contractors.
- **Event**: Occurrence or change of a particular set of circumstances. Can be one or more occurrences, can have several causes, and can consist of something not happening.
- **Identification**: Process of finding, recognizing, and describing risks and opportunities.
- **Impact (consequences)**: Outcome of an event affective objectives, either positively or negatively. Can be certain or uncertain; can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. An event can lead to a range of consequences, and initial consequences can have escalated effects.
- **Responsible Official (RO) (risk/opportunity owner)**: Vice President, Dean, Chief Officer with the accountability and authority to manage a risk or opportunity as assigned by the President.
- **Risk/Opportunity**: Any issue, positive or negative, that may impact an organization’s ability to achieve its objectives; the effect of uncertainty on organizational objective. Often characterized in reference to potential events, consequences, and the likelihood thereof.
- **Risk/Opportunity Statement (description)**: Structured statement of risk or opportunity usually containing four elements: sources, events, causes, and impacts/consequences.
- **Source (of risk or opportunity)**: Element or circumstance which alone or in combination has the intrinsic potential to give rise to risk or opportunity. Can be tangible or intangible.
- **Responsible Person (RP)**: Director, Department Chair, and/or Manager with the accountability and authority to manage, day-to-day, a risk or opportunity as assigned by a Vice President, Dean, Chief Officer, or Vice Provost.
Step 3: Risk & Opportunity Analysis

The purpose of the analysis step is to develop an understanding of the risk or opportunity to inform your evaluation and decision of whether a response is required. Here is where you will assess the potential impact and likelihood of the risks and opportunities.

Things to keep in mind when doing your analysis:

- **Analysis can be qualitative, semi-quantitative, quantitative, or a combination thereof.**
- Consider causes and sources, their positive and negative consequences, the likelihood that they can occur, and other attributes of the risk or opportunity.
- Consider the interdependence of different risks or opportunities and their sources to decide whether like risks or opportunities should be grouped together or kept separate to do the analysis.

Quantitative vs. Qualitative

**Quantitative** refers to information that can be quantified. If it can be counted or measured and given a numerical value, it is quantitative.

Examples: How many people are affected? How much does it cost to accomplish our goal?

**Qualitative** refers to information that is expressed in words rather than numbers. It is information that cannot be measured or counted.

Examples: Why did this happen? What caused this? What will happen if we don’t do this?

Analysis steps to follow:

1. Consider the potential impact of each risk or opportunity by using the risk and opportunity impact scales shown in Table 3 and Table 5. If more than one column of the scale relates to your risk, base your rating on the column that reflects the greatest impact. This will likely be the column that also corresponds to the category of the risk or opportunity. (For example, if you categorized your risk as a “financial” issue, you would likely use the financial column of the impact scale to determine your impact rating.) Enter the number into Column D (“Risk Impact Score (1-6)” or “Opportunity Impact Score (1-6)” – Column D).
2. Also using Table 3, choose from the drop-down menu the corresponding classification based on the Risk Impact Score (“Risk Impact Classification” – Column E).
3. Consider the likelihood (Column G below) that each risk or opportunity will occur by using the appropriate scale: the risk likelihood scale in Table 2 or the opportunity likelihood scale in Table 4.
4. Also using Table 2 (for risks) or Table 4 (for opportunities), from the drop-down menu, choose the corresponding classification (“Risk Likelihood Classification” – Column H).
5. The impact and likelihood scores will be used to automatically calculate an overall risk score (“Proposed Overall Score” – Column J below) for each risk or opportunity. This is determined by multiplying the risk times the likelihood.
6. If an issue presents both risk and opportunity (it could have both positive and negative impacts), rate the positive/opportunity aspects of the issue using the opportunity impact and likelihood scale. Multiply the impact and likelihood ratings to produce an opportunity score. Then consider the negative/risk aspects of the issue and rate it using the risk impact and likelihood scales. Multiply the impact and likelihood ratings to produce a risk score. Compare your opportunity...
and risk scores and choose the one that is greater. If there is more upside or if there is more downside to the issue, that is the one you want to enter in the worksheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk Impact Score (1-6)</td>
<td>Risk Impact Classification</td>
<td>Impact Rationale</td>
<td>Risk Likelihood Classification</td>
<td>Likelihood Rationale</td>
<td>Proposed Overall Score (Impact x Likelihood)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Impact Substantial or Likelihood High/Probable</td>
<td>Recent national media attention on bias incidents and student-led protests in response to these bias incidents at higher education institutions affords UVM an opportunity to reduce bias incidents and improve inclusive excellence (diversity, equity, and inclusion -- DEI) by increasing proactive education and training, and communication and outreach to UVM employees and students.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Impact Substantial or Likelihood High/Probable</td>
<td>Strategic Impact: Guided by a comprehensive plan for building inclusive excellence, UVM could further advance its efforts to build a diverse, globally aware university community and an inclusive, supportive, and just campus climate. Reputational Impact: If successful, such an undertaking could substantially contribute to UVM’s image as a national leader, increase our competitive advantage and provide lasting improvement in UVM’s reputation and better position UVM to recruit and/or retain a more diverse faculty and student body.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Key terms:

- **Control**: Any process, policy, device, practice, or other action that modifies risk or opportunity.
- **Impact (consequences)**: Outcome of an event affecting objectives, either positively or negatively. Can be certain or uncertain; can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. An event can lead to a range of consequences, and initial consequences can escalate through knock-on effects.
- **Likelihood**: Chance that something will happen – whether defined, measured, or determined objectively or subjectively, qualitatively, or quantitatively, and described using general terms or mathematically.
- **Probability**: Measure of the chance of occurrence expressed as a number between 0 and 1.
- **Risk/Opportunity Analysis**: Process to comprehend the nature of risk or opportunity and to determine the level of a risk or opportunity; provides the basis for risk/opportunity evaluation and decisions about response.
Table 1: Risk Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category*</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance &amp; Privacy</td>
<td>Risks or opportunities related to violations of federal, state, or local law, regulation, or University Policy, that creates exposure to fines, penalties, lawsuits, reduced or forfeiture of future funding, imposed compliance settlements, agency scrutiny, injury, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Risks or opportunities related to physical assets or financial resources such as tuition, government support/funding, gifts, research funding, endowment, budget, accounting and reporting, investments, credit rating, fraud, cash management, insurance, audit, financial exigency plan, long-term debt, deferred maintenance, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard, Safety or Liability</td>
<td>Risks or opportunities related to legal liability (negligence), injury, damage, or health and safety of the campus population or the environment, including impacts caused by accidental or unintentional acts, errors or omissions, and external events such as natural disasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Risks or opportunities related to investing in, maintaining, and supporting a quality workforce, such as: recruitment, retention, morale, compensation &amp; benefits, change management, workforce knowledge, skills, and abilities, unionization, employment practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>Risks or opportunities related to management of day-to-day University programs, processes, activities, and facilities, and the effective, efficient and prudent use of University resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic</td>
<td>Impacts related to UVM’s ability to achieve its strategic goals and objectives, including competitive market risks, and risks related to mission, values, strategic goals, diversity, academic quality, research, student experience, business model, market positioning, enrollment management, ethical conduct, and accreditation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment Management and Student Success</td>
<td>Opportunities to be strategic and systematic in positively influencing the number and characteristics of new students, as well as positively influencing the persistence of students to continue their enrollment from the time of their matriculation to their graduation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reputational</td>
<td>An intangible asset that is a key determinant of a future organization prospects, resulting from a collection of perceptions and opinions, past and present, about that organization that resides in the consciousness of its stakeholders, and grows over time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: UVM recognizes that many institutions of higher education use “reputational risks”. In UVM’s view, however, a significant event in an of the above risk categories has the potential to impact the institutions reputation. UVM, therefore, does not classify reputational risks separately and, instead, considers reputational impacts in its risk assessment (Table 2 & Table 3 below).

Table 2: Risk Likelihood Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Category Name</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low/Remote</td>
<td>Unlikely or rare; could occur at some time in the next 6-10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium/Possible</td>
<td>Likely to occur at some time in the next 1-5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High/Probable</td>
<td>Very likely will occur in the next year, or is already occurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Score</td>
<td>Short Description</td>
<td>Human Capital</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>• Affects &lt;5% of employees</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No collective bargaining impacts</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No impact on recruitment or retention</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>• Affects 5% - 10% of employees</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Collective bargaining required</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• &lt;5% employee turnover</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>• Affects 11%-25% of employees</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Collective bargaining required</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• &lt;6% - 9% employee turnover</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>• Affects 26%-50% of employees</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Collective bargaining required</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 10%-15% employee turnover</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Business-Critical</td>
<td>• Affects &gt;75% of employees</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Collective bargaining required</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• &gt;25% employee turnover</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Table 4: Opportunity Likelihood Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Category Name</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low/Remote</td>
<td>Some chance of favorable outcome in 4 or more years</td>
<td>Possible opportunity that has yet to be fully investigated by management. Likelihood of success is low on the basis of management resources currently being applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium/Possible</td>
<td>Reasonable prospects of favorable results in 1 to 3 years</td>
<td>Opportunity that may be achievable but that requires careful management. Opportunity that may arise over and above the plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High/Probable</td>
<td>Favorable outcome is likely to be achieved in 1 year</td>
<td>Clear opportunity that can be relied upon with reasonable certainty to be achieved in the short-term based on current management processes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5: Opportunity Impact Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Score</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
<th>Strategic</th>
<th>Reputational</th>
<th>Enrollment Management &amp; Student Success</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Operational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1            | Minor             | • Minor alignment with UVM vision and mission  
               • Minor contribution to competitive advantage or long-term viability  
               • Minor progress on one strategic goal  
               • Limited, local positive publicity  
               • No lasting effect on UVM reputation/image  
               • Minor improvement in recruitment, retention, completion, or student satisfaction with UVM experience  
               • Annual savings or new net revenue <$1M*  
               • Minor improvements in efficiency, client/student programs and services, environmental sustainability, or infrastructure  | | | | | | |
| 2            | Moderate          | • Moderate alignment with UVM vision and mission  
               • Moderate contribution to competitive advantage or long-term viability  
               • Minor progress on more than one strategic goal  
               • Positive local/regional publicity  
               • Minor, short-term effect on UVM reputation/image  
               • Moderate improvement in recruitment, retention, completion, or student satisfaction with UVM experience  
               • Annual savings or new net revenue of $1M>$5M*  
               • Moderate improvements in efficiency, client/student programs and services, environmental sustainability, or infrastructure  | | | | | | |
| 3            | Substantial       | • Substantial alignment with UVM vision and mission  
               • Substantial contribution to competitive advantage or long-term viability  
               • Major progress on one strategic goal  
               • Positive publicity and external recognition  
               • Moderate, short-term improvement to UVM's reputation/image  
               • Positive effect on UVM's academic, environmental, or research reputation  
               • Substantial improvement in recruitment, retention, completion, or student satisfaction with UVM experience  
               • Annual savings or new net revenue of $5M>$10M*  
               • Substantial improvements in efficiency, client/student programs and services, environmental sustainability, or infrastructure  | | | | | | |
| 4            | Serious           | • Overall alignment with UVM vision and mission  
               • Significant contribution to competitive advantage or long-term viability  
               • Major progress on more than one strategic goal  
               • Positive national publicity or external recognition  
               • Significant, lasting improvement of UVM’s reputation/image  
               • Positive effect on UVM’s academic, environmental, or research reputation  
               • Significant improvement in recruitment, retention, completion, or student satisfaction with UVM experience  
               • Annual savings or new net revenue of $10M>$25M*  
               • Serious improvements in efficiency, client/student programs and services, environmental sustainability, or infrastructure  | | | | | | |
| 5            | Major             | • Complete alignment with UVM vision and mission  
               • Major contribution to competitive advantage or long-term viability  
               • Accelerates progress on one or more strategic goals  
               • Positive national publicity or external recognition  
               • Long-term enhancement of UVM’s academic, environmental, or research reputation  
               • Major improvement in recruitment, retention, completion, or student satisfaction with UVM experience  
               • Annual savings or new net revenue of $25M>$100M*  
               • Major improvements in efficiency, client/student programs and services, environmental sustainability, or infrastructure  | | | | | | |
| 6            | Transformative    | • Complete alignment with UVM vision and mission  
               • Definitively enhances competitive advantage or long-term viability  
               • Fullfills strategic plan  
               • Positive national publicity and external recognition  
               • Permanent enhancement of UVM’s academic, environmental, or research reputation  
               • Results in a significant increase in enrollment, student academic quality, and/or research funding  
               • Meets or exceeds recruitment, retention, completion, or student satisfaction with UVM experience goals  
               • Annual savings or new net revenue of >$100M  
               • Transformative improvements in efficiency, client/student programs and services, environmental sustainability, or infrastructure  | | | | | | |

*Based on final-year projected savings or net revenue projections for multi-year initiatives
Step 4: 
Risk/Opportunity Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation and response steps is to decide, based on the results of your analysis, what types of controls exist, the frequency of these controls, and how effective these controls are.

Things to keep in mind when doing your analysis:

- Each risk or opportunity’s proposed overall score (Column J above) will determine where it falls on UVM’s risk and opportunity “heat map” (Figure 2) and what level of institutional review each risk or opportunity will receive.
- The type and effectiveness of existing controls are used to further refine the overall score and to determine the residual risk (risk after controls).
- Risk/opportunity evaluation is a cyclical process. Risk scores are adjusted based on actions. Residual risk scores (after response) are routinely evaluated to determine whether they are acceptable to the institution or whether new responses/controls are necessary. Risks are regularly assessed until the risk is eliminated or reduced to such a level that it is removed or accepted. Opportunities are regularly assessed until the opportunity has been met or determined that it cannot be met.

Evaluation steps to follow:

1. Consider the overall results of your risk/opportunity analysis, especially your rating of the risk or opportunity’s impact and likelihood and the resulting risk score.
2. Consult the “heat map” (Figure 2) to see where your risks and opportunities will fall and what level of institutional review the risk/opportunity will require based on its risk score.
3. Using the list below and Table 6, specify the frequency of controls and the effectiveness of your controls. Controls are those actions designed to reduce or mitigate risk. Use the types of controls listed in Table 7 as a guide to help identify controls that you may already have. Use the drop-down menu to enter frequency and effectiveness in Column M – “Frequency of Controls” and Column N – “Control Effectiveness”, respectively. Consider any costs or special resource needs as well associated with your response as well as how long it would take to fully implement your response.
**Frequency of Controls**

- Multiple Times Daily
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Semi-Annually
- Annually
- Ad Hoc
- Other (if other, specify)

**Table 8: Control Effectiveness Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness Category</th>
<th>Effectiveness Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearly complete</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>The controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and severity by 75%.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7: Control Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Type</th>
<th>Control Type Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Proactive controls such as separation of duties, authorization, and approvals of transactions, pre-numbered documents, documentation, verification, checks for reasonableness and completeness, access control, and security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>Reactive, often automatic or system-produced controls such as error messages and reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrective</td>
<td>Controls that correct or fix an error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Less common, usually positively constructed controls such as guidelines, training and incentives. Often routed in ethics and morals rather than policy and procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensating</td>
<td>Workarounds, fail-safes, arrangements for special circumstances or situations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 5: Risk/Opportunity Response

The purpose of the response step is to decide, based on the results of your analysis, which risks and opportunities require a response and what your recommended response will be.

Things to keep in mind when doing your analysis:

- A decision can be to not respond to the risk or opportunity other than maintaining existing management or control activities.
- Consider the values of expectations of stakeholders in developing a response.
- Consider whether some responses are not economically justifiable (e.g., an expensive response for a high impact but low likelihood risk).
- Responding to risks or opportunities can itself introduce risks. Consider how your response plan will deal with any secondary risks.

Evaluation and Response steps to follow:

1. Consider the overall results of your risk/opportunity analysis, especially your rating of the risk or opportunity’s impact and likelihood and the resulting risk score.
2. Consult the “heat map” (Figure 2) to see where your risks and opportunities will fall and what level of institutional review the risk/opportunity will require based on its risk score.
3. Using Table 8, consider which risk or opportunity response options you will use to manage this risk. When making this determination, consider what steps you will take to respond to each risk or opportunity, consider any costs or special resource needs associated with your response, and consider how long it would take to fully implement your response. Enter this into Column S.
4. Describe any additional rationale that led you to that response and enter that into Column T.
### Table 8: Risk/Opportunity Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Responses</th>
<th>Opportunity Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accept</strong>: An informed decision to tolerate or take on a particular risk. Take no active measures</td>
<td><strong>Ignore</strong>: An informed decision to take no active measures regarding an opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avoid</strong>: An informed decision not to be involved in, or to withdraw from, an activity, in order not to be exposed to a particular risk. Eliminates uncertainty.</td>
<td><strong>Exploit</strong>: An informed decision to make an opportunity definitely happen (i.e., increase probability to 100%). Aggressive measures are taken which seek to ensure that the benefits from this opportunity are realized by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mitigate</strong>: Take actions designed to reduce either the likelihood and/or impacts (consequences) of a risk.</td>
<td><strong>Enhance</strong>: Take actions designed to increase the likelihood and/or impacts (consequences) of an opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sharing (Transfer)</strong>: Contractual risk transfer to other parties, including insurance. Risk Financing is a form of risk sharing, involving contingent arrangements for the provision of funds to meet or modify the financial consequences should they occur.</td>
<td><strong>Sharing (Transfer)</strong>: Seek a partner able to manage the opportunity that can maximize the change of it happening and/or increase the potential benefits. Involves sharing any upside.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 6: Monitor

The University’s biennial risk assessment process is linear and occurs over an 8-month period every other year. Existing risks and opportunities should be monitored for changes that may require reassessment and a change to existing mitigation responses. Additionally, new risks and opportunities affecting the University can emerge at any time during the two-year cycle and require identification, assessment,
response and monitoring by the Board, President, Senior Leaders, Responsible Officials (ROs), Responsible Persons (RPs) and applicable functional managers throughout the University. These off-cycle changes may require update to the University’s heat map (Figure 2). The Office of Compliance & Privacy Services is available to assist stakeholders in this effort by continuously working with stakeholders to keep the University’s heat map up to date.

### Step 7: Report

The DCS/CPO annually briefs the Audit Committee and the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Trustees, usually in February. Depending on whether it is a review year or an off-year, the report will either be a report on the results of the biennial assessment or an in-process interim report.

ROs brief their management response plans (MRPs) (Appendix B) to their assigned Board of Trustee’s committee according to the approved reporting schedule (Appendix C).

### Key terms:

- **Opportunity Response (treatment):** Process to modify or respond to an opportunity. Opportunity response can involve one or a combination of: enhancement, exploitation, ignoring, or sharing.

- **Enhance:** the opportunity equivalent of “mitigating” a risk is to enhance the opportunity. Enhancing seeks to increase the probability and/or the impact of the opportunity in order to maximize the benefit to the project.

- **Exploit:** Parallels the “avoid” response, where the general approach is to eliminate uncertainty. For opportunities, the “exploit” strategy seeks to make the opportunity definitely happen (i.e., increase probability to 100%). Aggressive measures are taken which seek to ensure that the benefits from this opportunity are realized by the project.

- **Ignore:** Just as the “acceptance” strategy takes no active measures to deal with a residual risk, opportunities can be ignored, adopting a reactive approach without taking explicit actions.

- **Sharing (Transfer) Opportunity:** The “share” strategy for opportunities seeks a partner able to manage the opportunity who can maximize the change of it happening and/or increase the potential benefits. This will involve sharing any upside in the same way as risk transfer involves passing penalties.

- **Risk Response (Treatment):** Process to modify or respond to a risk. Risk response can involve one or a combination of acceptance, avoidance, mitigation, or sharing.

- **Accept:** Form of risk response – an informed decision to tolerate or take on a particular risk.

- **Avoid:** Form of risk response – an informed decision not to be involved in, or to withdraw from, an activity, in order not to be exposed to a particular risk.

- **Mitigate:** Form of risk response – involves actions designed to reduce a risk or its consequences.

- **Sharing (Transfer) Risk:** Form of risk response – involves contractual risk transfer to other parties, including insurance.
• **Risk Financing**: Form of risk sharing – involves contingent arrangements for the provision of funds to meet or modify the financial consequences should they occur.

• **Risk/Opportunity Management Response Plan (MRP)**: Plan to implement chosen risk or opportunity response.

• **Risk/Opportunity Criteria**: Terms of reference against which the significance of a risk or opportunity is evaluated.

• **Risk/Opportunity Evaluation**: Process of comparing the results of risk/opportunity analysis with criteria to determine whether the risk/opportunity and/or its magnitude is acceptable. Use of a tool/system to rate and/or prioritize a series of risks or opportunities.

**Figure 2: UVM Risk & Opportunity Portfolio and Register Heat Map**

**Risk–Opportunity Evaluation Process**

**SCORE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>4-9</th>
<th>10-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retained at unit-level, overseen by Responsible Official (RO)</td>
<td>Included in institutional risk register, reviewed by ERMOC and PACERM, overseen by RO</td>
<td>Included in institutional risk portfolio, reviewed by PACERM and President, overseen by PACERM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEVEL OF REVIEW**

1. Low
2. Moderate
3. Substantial
4. Serious
5. Severe
6. Business Critical
7. Transformative
8. Major
9. Serious
10. Substantial
11. Moderate
12. Minor

**IMPACT**

1. Low
2. Moderate
3. Substantial
4. Serious
5. Business Critical
6. Transformative
7. Major
8. Serious
9. Substantial
10. Moderate
11. Minor

**LIKELIHOOD**

1. Low
2. Moderate
3. Substantial
4. Serious
5. Severe
6. Business Critical
7. Transformative
8. Major
9. Serious
10. Substantial
11. Moderate
12. Minor
Appendix A1 – Example: How To Complete A Risk Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A1.1. Hazard: Safety or Liability Risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Proposed Statement</th>
<th>Fat Impact Score (1-4)</th>
<th>Fat Impact Classification</th>
<th>Impact Reference</th>
<th>Fat Likelihood</th>
<th>Fat Likelihood Classification</th>
<th>Likelihood Reference</th>
<th>Proposed Overall Score (Impact x Fat Likelihood)</th>
<th>Score Rating (High/Medium/Low)</th>
<th>Existing Mitigation (If/Enhancements (If)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Improve Inclusive Excellence</td>
<td>As UVM continues to diversify our community, it has an opportunity to improve inclusive excellence by 2019: diversity, equity, and inclusion through a more comprehensive institutional effort.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Impact Substantial to Likelihood</td>
<td>High/Probable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Impact Substantial to Likelihood</td>
<td>High/Probable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Strategic Impact:** Guided by a comprehensive plan for building inclusive excellence, UVM could further enhance its efforts to build and globally advance university community, and as inclusive, supportive, and just campus diverse. Repositional impact if successful, such an undertaking could substantially contribute to UVM’s image as a national leader, increase our competitive advantage and provide lasting improvement in UVM reputation and market perception. UVM has recently retained a more diverse faculty and student body.

- **Tactics:**
  - 1. President’s Commission on Inclusive Excellence (PCOE) currently exists.
  - 2. Efforts are underway to develop a comprehensive strategy and implementation plan.

- **Propose an amendment to the strategic plan, focusing on the following initiatives:**
  - 1. Implement comprehensive training for staff and students on diversity and inclusion.
  - 2. Establish a Diversity and Inclusion Council to oversee initiatives.
  - 3. Enhance the recruitment and retention of diverse faculty and staff.

**Note:** Efforts to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion are already underway led by the Vice President for OfC, the President’s Commission for Inclusive Excellence (PCOE) and the Vice Provost for Student Affairs. These efforts include implementing a student bias response program, purchasing new software to document bias incidents, more vigorously investigating ME, and Title IX reports, implementing sexual assault, and bystander training for new employees (including faculty and professional development opportunities for faculty and staff), and hiring of diversity officers.

---

**Frequency of Controls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **After Control Plan:**
  - Direct Crosswalk to strategic vision statement ensuring student success: Provide an environment that fosters diversity of all kinds, including diversity of thought.

- **Mitigates/Enhance:**
  - Executive and institutional leadership support.
  - Development of a comprehensive diversity and inclusion plan.

**Note:**

- Resume and implement the "InsideOut" program, "A Framework for Building a More Diverse, Inclusive, and Multiculturally Connected Campus" dated November 19, 2015. This would need to include appropriate change management and communication strategies that would increase the plan’s success.

**Notes:**

- VPC, VPM, VPS, CHPO

---

**Security Risk:**

- Poorly controlled
## Appendix A2 – Blank “Risk Assessment Worksheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title:</th>
<th>Risk Assessment Worksheet</th>
<th>Draft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is your proposed risk/opportunity name?</td>
<td>What do you propose for the risk/opportunity statement?</td>
<td>Who would the responsible official be for this risk/opportunity?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Compliance & Privacy
- Financial
- Hazard, Safety, or Liability
- Human Capital
- Operational
- Strategic
- Enrollment Management & Student Success

1. Minor (R/O)
2. Moderate (R/O)
3. Substantial (R/O)
4. Serious (R/O)
5. Severe (R)
6. Business Critical (R)
7. Transformative (O)
APPENDIX B – MANAGEMENT RESPONSE PLAN (MRP) TEMPLATE & INSTRUCTIONS

The University of Vermont

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE PLAN (MRP)
INSTRUCTIONS

General Instructions:
To develop and maintain a consistent level of MRP development, maintenance, and reporting, a blank MRP template, MRP instructions and MRP example have been developed and are provided here. Responsible Officials (ROs) should use the template and instructions to prepare, maintain and report on their portfolio-level MRPs.

MRP Instructions:

Purpose of the Management Response Plan (MRP): Describe UVM’s chosen response to a particular risk or opportunity that is negatively or positively impacting or could impact the University’s objectives.

Definitions:
1. **Controls**: The actions established through policies and procedures that help ensure that management’s directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of objectives are carried out.
   a. **Control Frequency**: Frequency of controls can be one of the following:
      - Monthly
      - Quarterly
      - Semi-Annually
      - Annually
      - Ad-Hoc
      - Other
      If the frequency is “other”, specify the frequency.
   b. **Control Effectiveness**: The effectiveness of the controls is specified using the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effectiveness Category</th>
<th>Effectiveness Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearly complete</td>
<td>The controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and severity by 95%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>The controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and severity by 75%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>The controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and severity by 50%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>The controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and severity by 25%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   c. **Control Type**: There are five major types of control activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Type</th>
<th>Control Type Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preventative</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>Reactive, often automatic or system-produced controls such as error messages and reconciliations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Residual Risk**: The risk that will remain (or be retained) even after the management response plan is fully implemented.

3. **Risk/Opportunity Response**: Process to modify or respond to a risk or opportunity to support organizational objectives with the general goal of reducing uncertainty. Risk response can involve one or a combination of: acceptance, avoidance, mitigation, sharing, or transfer to a third party as shown below. Opportunity response can involve one or a combination of: enhancement, exploitation, ignoring, sharing, or transfer to a third party as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Responses</th>
<th>Opportunity Responses</th>
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<td><strong>Sharing (Transfer)</strong>: Seek a partner able to manage the opportunity that can maximize the change of it happening and/or increase the potential benefits. Involves sharing any upside.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Management Response Plan (MRP)**: A plan used to implement and communicate the chosen risk or opportunity response.

**Detailed Instructions**:

**Section I: Risk/Opportunity Information** Lines 1 – 5a are provided to the RO. The DCS/CPO develops the initial DRAFT MRP and fills in information about the risk/opportunity that has been gleaned from interview notes and/or the preliminary risk inventory. Information in this section is taken from the risk-opportunity portfolio.

Line 6a is filled in by the RO when they create the MRP and 6b is updated for each new iteration of the MRP.

**Section II: Impact/Likelihood Assessment** Lines 7 – 8 are filled in by the RO. Describe the current impact and score it as high, medium, or low. Describe the current likelihood and score it as a high, medium, or low.

**Section III: Management Response** Line 9 is filled in by the RO. If it’s a risk, check off the box that corresponds with your planned risk response. If it is an opportunity, check off the box that corresponds with your planned opportunity response.
Section IV: Actions Lines 10-13 are filled in by the RO. Briefly describe management’s actions to date and the plan going forward. If there are any key dependencies (critical actions that must occur to ensure management’s response will be successful), describe those here. Provide the frequency and effectiveness of controls. Finally, provide an estimated target year the MRP will be completed.

Section V: Status Lines 14-17 are filled in by the RO. Check off the box that best describes the current status of the MRP implementation and provide information on Board reporting required for this MRP.

Section VI: Expectation Lines 18-19 are filled in by the RO. Describe any expected residual risk (risk remaining after the MRP has been implemented) that remains. Provide additional detail any comments or notes.
**Management Response Plan (MRP) Template**

*Form Instructions:* Use the “tab” key to move between questions. Use “space bar” to check boxes.

### SECTION I: RISK/OPPORTUNITY INFORMATION:

1. **Responsible Official Name:** ___________  
   **Email:** ___________
2. **Mrp Number:** 
3. **Risk/Opportunity Name:** 
4. **Risk/Opportunity Statement:** 
5. **Nature:**  
   - [ ] Risk  
   - [ ] Opportunity
5a. **Category:**  
   - [ ] Compliance & Privacy  
   - [ ] Financial  
   - [ ] Hazard, Safety, Legal Liability  
   - [ ] Human Capital  
   - [ ] Operational  
   - [ ] Strategic

6a. **Date MRP Created:** 
6b. **Date(s) MRP Updated:**

### SECTION II: IMPACT/LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT

7. Describe the impact this risk or opportunity could have/has on UVM’s mission, vision, UVM Strategic Vision, competitiveness, and/or reputation:

7a. **Impact Score:**  
   - [ ] Business Critical (6)  
   - [ ] Severe (5)  
   - [ ] Serious (4)
   - [ ] Substantial (3)  
   - [ ] Moderate (2)  
   - [ ] Minor (1)

8. Describe the likelihood it will occur:

8a. **Likelihood Score:**  
   - [ ] High/Probable (3)  
   - [ ] Medium/Possible (2)  
   - [ ] Low/Remote (1)
### Section III: Management Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9a. (check most applicable)</td>
<td>□ Accept □ Transfer □ Mitigate □ Avoid</td>
<td>□ Ignore □ Exploit □ Enhance □ Share</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section IV: Actions/Controls

10. Describe management’s actions and controls implemented to date:

11. What are the types of control activities implemented?
   - □ Preventative
   - □ Directive
   - □ Detective
   - □ Compensating
   - □ Corrective

12. What is the frequency of controls?
   - □ Multiple Times Daily
   - □ Daily
   - □ Weekly
   - □ Monthly
   - □ Quarterly
   - □ Semi-Annually
   - □ Annually
   - □ Ad-Hoc
   - □ Other – Describe:

13. How effective are these controls?
   - □ Nearly Complete: The implemented controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and impact by 95%.
   - □ Significant: The implemented controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and impact by 75%.
   - □ Moderate: The implemented controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and impact by 50%.
   - □ Minor: The implemented controls reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and impact by 25%.
   - □ None: The implemented controls do not reduce the risk’s combined likelihood and impact at all.

14. Describe management’s plan going forward:

15. Describe any key dependencies (what critical actions must occur to ensure management’s response will be successful?):

16. Timeframe: Target year MRP will be completed:

### Section V: Status
17. Management Response Plan is:  □ On Track  □ Needs Attention

18. Board Presentation Plan: □ Annually  □ Semi-Annually  □ Other (specify):

19. Last Presentation to Board: Date:  Committee:  Presenter:

20. Next Presentation to Board: Date:  Committee:  Presenter:

**SECTION VI: RESIDUAL RISK/NOTES**

21. Estimated residual risk (after mitigation strategy has been implemented):

22. Additional Comments:
## Appendix C: Sample Board of Trustees Presentation Schedule

### CY20XX Responsible Official’s management response plan (MRP) BOT Presentation Schedule

**NOTE:** The MRP # corresponds to the MRP # in the biennial risk assessment report and not to the risk/opportunity overall score.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MRP #</th>
<th>Portfolio Level Risks (R) / Opportunities (O)</th>
<th>Board Committee w/ Oversight Responsibility</th>
<th>Responsible Official (RO)</th>
<th>Audit &amp; Full Board 02/20XX</th>
<th>Audit Committee 04/20XX</th>
<th>Full Board 05/20XX</th>
<th>Audit Committee 09/20XX</th>
<th>Full Board 10/20XX</th>
<th>Audit Committee 11/20XX</th>
<th>Audit &amp; Full Board 02/20XX (next year)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) biennial risk assessment report and management response plans (MRPs)</td>
<td>Audit &amp; CoW</td>
<td>DCSCPO</td>
<td>Audit &amp; CoW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Audit &amp; CoW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) status update and management response plans (MRPs)</td>
<td>Audit &amp; CoW</td>
<td>DCSCPO</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
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<td>Audit &amp; CoW</td>
<td>DCSCPO</td>
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<td>Audit &amp; CoW</td>
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<td>Sample Opportunity (O)</td>
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<td>Responsible Official</td>
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<td>BFI &amp; CoW</td>
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<td>Responsible Official w/ Consult</td>
<td>Audit</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Sample Risk (R)</td>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>Responsible Official</td>
<td>Audit &amp; CoW (Executive Session)</td>
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**SAMPLE**