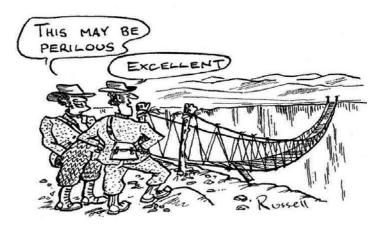
AURMI@auburn.edu

334-844-4533

Risk Assessment Tool: Instructions & Guide

Victorian risk assessment



The risk assessment tool is simple to use, although not quite as simple as seen in the cartoon above. The tool is an excel spreadsheet with self-populating features. There are three tabs as follows:

- Risk Assessment
- Heat Map
- Risk Register

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment is the most comprehensive step in the evaluation process. The heat map and the risk register will populate based on what information you include in the risk assessment. Here, you must identify and analyze risks that could affect the outcome of your activity. A risk score generates as a number based on your assessment – impact multiplied by likelihood. This number will dictate where your risk falls on the heat map and the risk register. A qualitative approach as demonstrated by this exercise is by far the most widely used for risk analysis. A benefit of qualitative risk assessments is that it recognizes that there is a subjective aspect to the exercise. It also accepts that, in assessing and controlling the risks, it is preferable to be 'approximately correct', rather than 'precisely wrong' (Source: Calder & Watkins ISO27001/ISO27002).

Some common methods used for identifying risks are as follows: brainstorming sessions, scenario analysis, surveys, interviews, working groups, risks discovered through colleagues at other universities, experiential knowledge, financial statements, and historical information should be helpful

AURMI@auburn.edu

334-844-4533

in generating ideas as it outlines the common risks we see in Higher Education categorized by Unit/Department (also refer to Appendix A).

Some common methods for assessing risk are as follows: scenario analysis, what-if hazard analysis, fishbone diagrams. They may be qualitative or quantitative, and the methods used will depend on the scope of the activity being analyzed.

Once you have completed your analysis you will complete the fields as follows:

- 1. Briefly describe the risks you have identified.
- 2. List the ways these risks are currently being managed.
- 3. Enter any comments or concerns, hazards that may increase likelihood.
- 4. Evaluate the impact of the identified risks and select a number (impact rating found in Appendix B).
- 5. Evaluate the likelihood of the identified risks and select a number (likelihood ratings found in Appendix B)
- 6. The risk score will automatically calculate. If the risk score for any risk exceeds 12, please send your risk assessment to AURMI@auburn.edu for evaluation.
- 7. Once your assessment is complete, hit "Click to Update Heat Map". The heat map will autopopulate based on the entries for likelihood and impact. Risks of the highest priority will show in the upper right hand quadrant of the heat map (red).
- 8. The Risk Register Tab is a summary of your identified risks, the actions being taken, who is responsible, and the given timeframe.
- 9. Once the risks are established and ranked by priority, evaluate the methods being used to mitigate the risks, and what further might be done to reduce any high score risks if applicable.
- 10. Identify a person responsible for implementing any additional needed controls, as well as a timeframe.
- 11. This process should be continual, and revised periodically. Risks should move down in ranking as methods to control them are implemented, or may move up if additional hazards arise. New risks should always be considered when changes occur.



Need Help? Contact Risk Management & Safety:

AURMI@auburn.edu

334-844-4533

AURMI@auburn.edu

334-844-4533

Appendix A

Potential Risks by Departments/Units/Specialty Area. This is not an exhaustive list of risks, or areas which can be assessed, but it meant to serve as a guide.

Academic Affairs	Athletics	Compliance	
Academic freedom	Alcohol and drug policies	Animal Research	
Academic quality	NCAA Compliance	Athletics	
Accreditation	Traumatic brain injuries	Clinical Research	
Distance learning	Conditioning and weight	Copyright & Fair use	
Faculty conflict of interest	training	Environmental	
Graduation rates	Contracts	Government grants	
Grievance procedures	Disease Control	Intellectual property rights	
Joint programs	Employments	HR/Employment	
Promotion & tenure	Event Management/Cancellation	Privacy	
Recruitment competition	Gender Equity	Records retention &	
Changing demographics	Insurance	Destruction	
FERPA	Medical screenings, records,	Taxes	
Business Continuity Plan	emergencies	Whistleblower policy	
Experiential Learning Programs	Team Rules	HIPAA/FERPA	
	Transportation	Red Flag Rules	
	Weather	PCI	
	HIPAA		
Finance/Business Admin	Human Resources	Information Services	
Auditor independence	Affirmative Action	Back-up procedures	
Budget	Background checks	Emergency planning	
Cash Management	Code of conduct	Communication systems	
Conflict of interest	Employee handbook	Cyber liability	
Contracting/Purchasing	Employee retention	Data protection	
Cost management	Executive succession	Privacy	
Enrollment Trends	Grievance procedures	End-user training	
Financial Aid	Labor relations	Incident response	
Financial Exigency Plan	Harassment prevention	Network integrity	
Fundraising	Title IX	Staffing & Support	
High-risk investments	Bullying/Sensitivity	System Capacity	
Investment oversight	Non-discrimination		
Long-term debt	Performance evaluation		
Reserve Fund	Sexual molestation prevention		
Tuition dependency	Termination procedures		
Business Continuity Plan	Workplace Safety		
	Business Continuity Plan		
Operational Risk	Outreach/Extension	Campus Recreation	
Areas/Facilities			
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Accessibility Auto/Fleet Emergency preparedness Business Continuity Plan Vendors Outsourcing Pollution Safety Security Transportation	Access to resources Academic quality Distance learning Financial Resources Human Resources Emergency planning Minors Activities involving potential for physical injury Drones	Activities involving potential for physical injury Club Sports Safety training for staff Cash management Conditions/safety of equipment Disease control Documentation (informed consent) Emergency planning Contracts/outsourcing
Research Accounting Business continuity Animal Research Drones Clinical Research Environmental Radiation Safety Lab Safety Protection of valuable equipment Hazardous materials Ocean research Patents/Intellectual Property Security Technology Transfer 3d Printers	Academic Standards Admissions/retention Alcohol & drug policies Interfraternity Council Athletics Code of Conduct Crime Diversity Experiential Learning Programs Free speech International Students Privacy Student debt Study abroad	Event planning Student Organizations Food and Catering Fundraising Marketing Facility rental/Use of space
Communications/Marketing	Veterinary Medicine	Event Planning
Advertising Branding Communication Event management PR/Crisis planning Social Media Copyright	Academics Animal handling procedures/policies Insurance for professional liability Cash Management Business Continuity Diagnostic testing Documentation Back-up emergency equipment Research Service to general public	Certificates of insurance Vendor Agreements Food & Alcohol services Grounds Use Parking Volunteers Waivers Tent & Sound Security Emergency planning
Payment &	International Programs	Pharmacy Operations
Procurement/Contracting		

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State bid law	Travel to high risk areas Insurance		
Contracting	Transportation	HIPAA	
Vendors	Housing	Consulting	
Insurance	Disease	Training/Education	
Protecting sovereign immunity	Emergency planning	Business Continuity	
	Insurance	Data back-up	
	Vetting third parties	Compounding	
	Itinerary planning/side trips	FDA regulations	
	Alcohol/Drugs	Incident investigation/audits	
	Education of travelers	Counseling	
	Waivers/Pre-travel warnings	Records/Electronic Files	
		Licensing	
		Workload	
		Storage of high-risk drugs	
Daycare/Childcare	Airport Operations	Housing/Auxiliary	
Operations			
Training	License	Business Continuity	
License	FAA	Emergency Planning	
Minors	Premise conditions	Back-up housing	
Ratios	Training	Theft/Property damage	
Safety	Third party planes	Security	
Background checks	Drones	Procedures	
Sanitation	Bird strikes	Financial	
Appropriate toys/equipment	Flight education	Communicable disease	
	Game days	Mold	
	Emergency planning	Training	
	Business Continuity		

AURMI@auburn.edu

334-844-4533

Appendix B

Defining Impact (severity) and Likelihood (probability)

Impact	Likelihood
Insignificant - Insignificant impact on	Low - Nearly unlikely to occur.
operations, reputation, or financial	
condition; no safety or health hazards.	Low-Medium - Moderately unlikely to
	occur.
Mild - Minimal impact on operations,	
reputations or financial condition;	Medium – Likely to occur.
minimal safety or health hazards	
present.	Medium-High - More than likely to
	occur.
Moderate - Could delay operations,	
effect short terms programs, require	High – Very likely to occur.
moderate management efforts, may	
draw publicity, minor to moderate	
safety or health hazards present.	
Significant - Significant effect on	
long-term programs, could result in	
major property damage or severe	
injury, significant financial loss,	
negative publicity.	
Catastrophic - Long-term and serious	
effect on ability to continue	
operations, recruit students, staff or	
faculty, financial support; material	
breach of confidence and reputation,	
may result in severe injury and/or	

<u>AURMI@auburn.edu</u> 334-844-4533

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