

THE NIH ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The NIH Enterprise Risk Management Program is an ongoing effort to perform standardized activities that promote the overall efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and integrity of the organization.

The Program is supported by the Office of Management Assessment (OMA) and sponsored by NIH leadership and the NIH Steering Committee. The Program is designed to proactively identify and manage risks before they become obstacles to the NIH mission.

ASSESSABLE UNITS (AUs) at NIH

Office of the Director		Institutes and Centers		
OIR	OER	NCI	NEI	NHLBI
CIO	OD Program Offices*	NIEHS	NIBIB	NICHD
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;"> OM OFM OB OALM ORF OMA ORS HCG NBS </div>		NIGMS	NIMH	NINDS
		NCMHD	NCRR	CC
		NHGRI	NIA	NIAAA
		NIDCD	NIDCR	NIDDK
		NINR	CIT	CSR
		NIAID	NIAMS	FIC
		NIDA	NLM	NCCAM

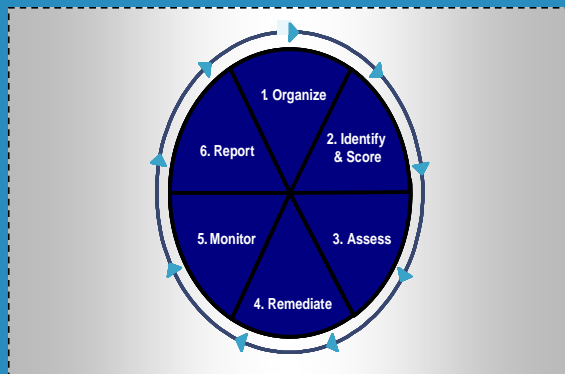
* OD Program Offices include: ORWH, OFACP, OEODM, CCR, OLPA, OCPL, OSP, OPASI, NEO, ODP, OBSSR, and OAR.

AUs are discrete, mission-oriented sub-sets of an organization. At NIH, each of the 27 ICs is an AU.

The OD is divided into an additional 12 AUs based on strategic groupings of certain offices. With the ICs and OD Offices combined, there are a total of 39 AUs at NIH. These AUs are displayed in the graphic above.

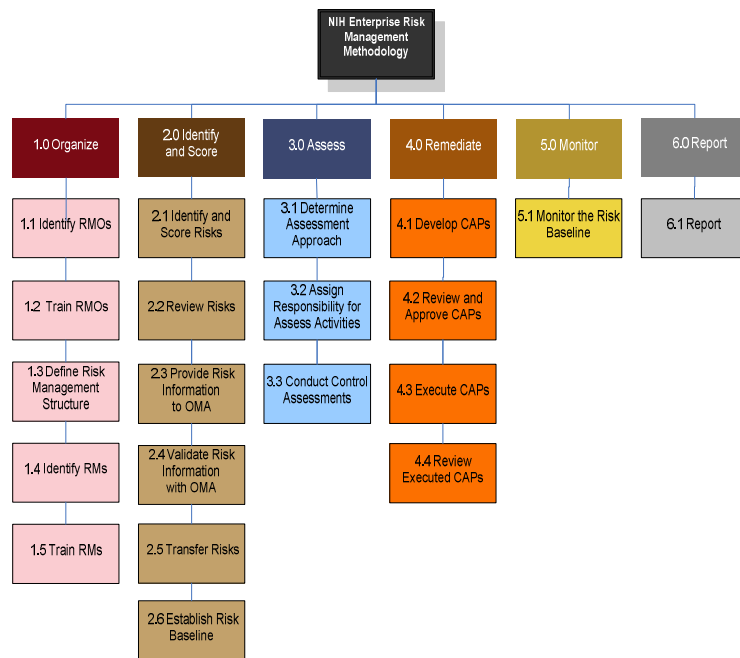
NIH ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT STEPS

The NIH Enterprise Risk Management Methodology is a customized six step approach that provides a standardized means of addressing risks.



NIH ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

Each of the six risk management steps and their associated activities are outlined in the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) found below.



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Each AU has three key roles: a Risk Owner (RO), a Risk Management Officer (RMO), and multiple Risk Managers (RMs). The RMO defines the Risk Management Structure for the AU. The Structure helps facilitate the risk management process within the organization and establishes lines of authority.



- The RO is responsible for all risks that exist within the AUs. In most cases, the RO signs the annual statement of assurance for the organization. The RO may also serve as the RMO in some cases.
- The RMO oversees and coordinates risk management activities at the AU.
- The RMs are selected based on the risk management structure at the AU and report to the RMO. RMs manage risks in their area of the AU. A RM should be designated as a Risk Management Champion to facilitate risk management activities for the RMO.

KEY TERMS

Risk Capture Form

A standardized tool for risk identification and scoring.

Risk Statement

A risk statement is a detailed description of a potential risk and its perceived effect.

Risk Impact

Is the potential effect that a risk may have. At NIH, Risk Impact is quantified by assigning a numerical score based on responses to questions on the Risk Capture Form.

Risk Likelihood

Represents the chance that a risk may occur. At NIH, Risk Likelihood is quantified by assigning a numerical score to standardized questions on the Risk Capture Form.

Contact OMA

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<http://www3.od.nih.gov/oma/ma/NewRisk/>