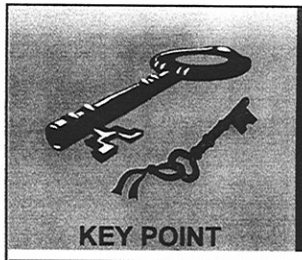

The QRAM and Some Key Points

DESCRIPTION				PRE-MITIGATION			MITIGATION ACTIVITIES			RESIDUAL RISK ANALYSIS			
ID No.	Type	Priority	Specific Risk Item (What, Why, Impact)	Prob of Occur %	Cost to Correct (K)	Likely Impact (K)	Activity, (What, Who, When)	Delta Cost (K)	Delta Time	Prob of Occur %	Cost to Correct (K)	Remaining Impact (K)	Date Risk Can be Closed
4	T	1	There is more software and "glueware" development than anticipated in CDSS. Subcontractors fail to adequately develop the Criminal Records and/or Asset Management databases. SAIC is forced to finish development.	80%	2,575	2,060	1. Requirements Analysis and identification of interfaces during PDR's Who: Thomason Completed 10/03 (PDR complete) 2. Top down operational analysis Who: Williamson, Kennedy ECD: 1/2004 3. Additional Customer involvement in systems analysis and testing Who: Creutz ECD: On-going - 4/2004 4. Hire additional Sr. S/W Engr onsite Who: Hirt Completed: 9/30/03 5. PDR's complete, although further requirements analysis needed Who: Jasso ECD: On-going			50%	2,575	1,288	1-Apr-04

Risk types are typically Contract, Schedule, Technical, Subcontract, Acceptance, and Customer/User

Additional column often used

The Probability of Occurrence is the likelihood that the risk item will happen. This is a somewhat subjective value, however it is a simple method to classify the probability of occurrence into six levels: high (90%), significant (70%), moderate (50%), minor (30%), low (20%) and unlikely (10%). If greater predictability is available, then use other methods, as was done in this example.

Mitigation activities should reduce the risk by either reducing the probability that the risk would occur (as shown in this example), reducing the cost to correct if the risk occurs, or both

When there is no delta cost or time for the mitigation steps, they are included in the current plan and should be identifiable in the plan. When the project uses a Resource Loaded Network, the mitigation steps should be clearly identifiable.