Risk Register

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Risk Register

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID # | Risk Category | Risk Description | Risk Impact | Risk Owner | Risk Response | Response Tracking |
| 1 | Cost | The budget is capped for this project; and schedule cannot exceed 5 years. | Nuclear | Project Manager | Schedule regular meetings with high ranking stakeholders and sponsors. Create dashboard or daily status reports containing productivity statistics; develop weekly forecasts; and trend analysis. | Monitor CPI and SPI; cost and schedule variance; set thresholds at levels that steps can be made to avoid risks. Understand senior managements risk attitude. Reverify communication needs and formats. |
| 2 | Operational | Dysfunctional Conflicts in two of three legacy teams; these conflicts lead to rework, which directly effects, overall project costs and schedule. Previously in the risk register the dysfunction had their own risk category, but they are essentially the same sort of issues that can be handles by one strategy: Training. | High | Senior Management | Update Human Resource Plan and establish reserves for training. Provide training, incentive to motivate work force toward operational goals of one team, one budget. Have sponsors schedule offsite meetings to build comradery between teams. Senior management is positioned to motivate the workforce. | Monitor work performance reports. CV and SV. Monitor estimated duration and cost with actual cost and duration measures. Determine cause of variance |
| 3 | Vendor | Ensure we are receiving competitive pricing for hardware and software | Moderate | Project Manager | Create Request for Information to find out estimates from different vendors | Require vendors to be certified resellers; chose vendors that are large enough or have the ability to price match. |
| 4 | Executive Sponsorship | Lack of motivation, or visual proximity to project. Exiting sponsor becomes the functional manager of project team members | Moderate | Senior Management | Allow both remaining sponsors share duties in managing day to day operations. | Monitor and Control project activities and solicit and be available for feedback from project team regularly. |
| 5 | Enterprise Environmental Factors | Similar product we are producing comes to market before us | Low | Project Managerand Project Team Members | Monitor industry publications, news and competitor’s corporate website | Decide what functions will make the product more competitive and focus on those. Ensure that the product development is not leaked to competitors internally.Consult with lower ranking stakeholders. |

## Risk Analysis

Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis is the process of prioritizing risk for further analysis or action by assessing their probability of occurrence and impact. The key benefit of this process is that it enables project managers to reduce the level of uncertainty and focus on high priority risks (PMI, 2013 pg. 328). Performing Qualitative Risk Analysis assesses the priority of identified risks using their relative probability or likelihood of occurrence, and the corresponding impact on project objectives.

In the case study, there are clearly stated objectives for this project. These objectives are:

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|  | Create a new operating model to be developed incorporating to incorporate consistency of process and technology infrastructure.  |
|  | Build requirements for one of the product lines that is common across all departments.  |
|  | Selection of an I.T lead. |
|  | Develop steering committee. |
|  | PMO consolidated. |

Risks identified on this consolidation project will affect those two stated objectives. Each risk is rated on its probability of occurrence and impact on an objective if it does occur. Risk can be evaluated with the use of an analytical tool called the Probability and Impact Matrix. Once the organization determines which combinations of probability and impact result in a classification of nuclear, high, moderate and low risk (PMI, 2013, pg.331).

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