<u>www.nonprofitrisk.org</u> Dedicated to helping nonprofits control risk. Publications, training and technical assistance.

Risk Management Template

Risk Management Template

Policy Statement

- Signed by CEO
- Communicate to all employees
- Stating that it is the organization's policy and goal to maintain a safe workplace for employees, to protect the safety of clients and to conserve the assets of the organization
- Stating it is everyone's responsibility to cooperate to achieve the goals of the risk management policy

Designate the in house risk manager – That person is ______

Who should be involved in the risk management decisions:

- Point Person > Designated "Risk Manager"
- Human resource manager
- Key people from all departments
- Independent risk management consultant or <u>knowledgeable</u> insurance broker

Essential Components of The Risk Management Plan:

- Identify Sources of risk exposure
- Evaluate or analyze risk exposure (measure the cost of the risk to the organization)
- Treatment of risk exposure
- Monitor the plan

Sources of Risk Exposure:

- **Property:** Loss of real, personal, owned, leased, rented or owned by others; includes theft or embezzlement
- **Indirect:** Extra expense, loss of income, loss of valuable lease or location
- Liability from: Employees, clients, vendors, public, vendors, advertising, tenants
- Services of key people

Establish an Employee and Life Safety Committee and identify their responsibilities:

Committee members are).
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Identification & Evaluation of Risk Exposure:

- Risk management consultant or insurance broker with "Risk Manager" using a detailed Risk survey or questionnaire should:
- Conduct detailed fact finding inquires and inspections
- Interview decision makers in all departments
- Determine exposures from all types of losses:
 - ➤ Property (use professional replacement cost estimates for buildings; up to date inventory of contents
 - ➤ Boiler and machinery
 - ➤ Loss of income; extra expense
 - Crime (employee dishonesty & theft by outsiders), including computer related theft
 - General liability (bodily injury & property damage liability)
 - Pollution liability (carbon monoxide, asbestos, mold etc.)
 - ➤ Personal Injury liability (false arrest, libel & slander etc.)
 - ➤ Auto liability (owned, non-owned & hired)
 - Professional liability(including sexual abuse & molestation of clients)
 - ➤ Workers compensation & Employers' liability
 - ➤ Employment practices liability (including sexual abuse & molestation of employees)
 - ➤ Directors & Officers liability
 - Fiduciary liability (from alleged mismanagement of benefit plans)
 - > Epidemics or pandemics
 - > Terrorism
 - ➤ Loss of key people

Other sources and tools to use:

- Financial Statements
- Brochures
- Contracts and leases; hold harmless agreements
- OSHA and ERISA records
- Insurance Claim Reports

Treatment of Risk Exposure – Once the exposures to loss have been identified and evaluated, you must then decide how to treat the loss by one or more of the following methods:

- Elimination or avoidance eliminate or avoid the location or activity
- **Reduction or control** mitigate the potential impact of the risk

Written, formal safety programs, automatic sprinklers etc.

Self-assumption

Deductibles or other non-action measures

Self-insurance

Not the same as self-assumption – a more formal approach

• Non-insurance transfer

Contracts, hold harmless agreements – many pitfalls

Insurance

- Only when other methods don't solve the problem
- Don't risk a lot to save a little
- Don't spend a lot to insure a little

Review and evaluate the plan periodically

<u>Business Continuity Planning</u> – Have a Written Battle Plan to continue operations after a severe loss.

Contracts, including leases: Use standard contracts when possible. Have them reviewed by legal counsel:

- 1. Waivers and Disclaimers Avoid them
- 2. Hold Harmless Agreements Have them reviewed
- 3. **Additional Insured Endorsements** Your organization should be an additional insured whenever possible
- 4. **Certificates of Insurance** Get them from all sub contractors; set up diary file for renewal.

Life Safety and Property Conservation:

- Weekly inspections of premises for fire, water etc. hazards and protective devices such as extinguishers
- Semi annual testing of sprinkler systems, alarms and smoke detectors
- Annual walk through with fire department
- Safety committee
- Quarterly review of claims
- Weekly inspections of premises for tripping hazards etc
- Periodic meetings with employees to discuss safety topics
- Many types of controls also apply to general liability risks
- Life Safety committee
- Weekly inspections of premises for exit obstructions, exit signs, emergency lighting etc.
- Periodic fire drills

Controlling employment related risks – work closely with Human Resources:

- Develop concise, written policies on employment matters
- Conduct training on sexual harassment

Follow a carefully documented procedure and exercise special care when handling terminations

- Carefully document all employment-related actions
- Conduct thorough, candid annual performance reviews
- Promptly investigate all allegations of harassment or discrimination
- Seek the advice of counsel before taking action

Screen Paid and Volunteer Staff with:

- Position descriptions
 Written applications
 Interviews
- Reference checks.
- Record checks.

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