

Terminology Services - Terminology and Acronyms Report

Term	Acronym	Vocabulary	Vocabulary Type	Preferred Term
Risk Management		Drinking Water Technical &Legal Terms	Glossary and Key Word List	
Definition: Decisions about whether an assessed risk is sufficiently high to present a public health concern and about the appropriate means for control of a risk judged to be significant.				
Risk Management		I-BEAM Glossary of Terms	Glossary and Key Word List	
Definition: The process of evaluating alternative responses to risks and selecting among them. Includes consideration of technical, scientific, social, economic, and political information.				
Risk Management		Urban Watershed Management Research Terminology	Glossary and Key Word List	
Definition: The public process of selecting the actions to take after determining risks exist. Risk Management integrates risk assessment with social, economic, engineering, and political factors that may influence the decision. Adapted from: Thompson, 1993. While the science of risk assessment helps risk management, it does not necessarily drive the decision. Other considerations may overwhelm the scientific contribution. A given community may elect to accept a condition that introduces large environmental stress at one location, but find a lesser induced stress unacceptable at another location. The second NRMRL research focus area is "identifying, developing, and evaluating tools and technologies for prevention, control, restoration, and remediation of environmental problems that are high risk, high cost, or that lack effective management alternatives." US EPA, 1997 Update to ORD's Strategic Plan, EPA/600/R-97/015, April 1997.				
Risk Management		Environmental Insurance and Risk Management Tools Glossary	Glossary and Key Word List	

Search Criteria:

Search String: risk management (Exact)

Include Acronyms: true

Include Terms: true

Only Return Terms With Definitions:true

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<p>Definition: Management of the pure risks to which a company might be subject. Typically, it involves analyzing all exposures to the possibility of loss and determining how to handle these exposures through such practices as avoiding the risk, retaining the risk, reducing the risk, or transferring the risk, often by insurance.</p>				
risk management		Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment	Thesaurus	
<p>Definition 1: In the context of human health, a decision making process that accounts for political, social, economic and engineering implications together with risk-related information in order to develop, analyze and compare management options and select the appropriate managerial response to a potential chronic health hazard. [EPA 2003]</p>				
<p>Definition 2: The decision-making process that uses the results of risk assessment to produce a decision about environmental action. Risk management includes consideration of technical, scientific, social, economic, and political information. [EPA 2004]</p>				
<p>Definition 3: The process of evaluating and selecting alternative regulatory and non-regulatory responses to risk. The selection process necessarily requires the consideration of legal, economic, and behavioral factors. [EPA 2005b, RAIS 2004]</p>				
<p>Definition 4: The process of weighing policy alternatives in the light of the results of risk assessment and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures. (Control in this case is defined as prevention, elimination, or reduction of hazards and/or minimization of risks.) [CAC 1999, USDA 2004]</p>				
<p>Definition 5: The process, distinct from risk assessment, of weighing policy alternatives, in consultation with all interested parties, considering risk assessment when available and other factors relevant for the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair trade practices, and if needed, selecting appropriate prevention and control options. This process can be managed at the national, regional or international level. [CAC 2002]</p>				
<p>Definition 6: The process, distinct from risk assessment, of weighing policy alternatives, in consultation with all interested parties, considering risk assessment and other factors relevant for the health protection of consumers and for the promotion of fair trade practices, and, if needed, selecting appropriate prevention and control options. [CAC 2003, FAO/WHO 2003b]</p>				

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<p>Definition 7: The systematic evaluation of the water supply system, the identification of hazards and hazardous events, the assessment of risks, and the development and implementation of preventive strategies to manage the risks. [CRCWQT 2002]</p> <p>Definition 8: The process of weighing policy alternatives in the light of results of risk assessment, and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures. [FAO/WHO 2003a]</p> <p>Definition 9: The process of weighing policy alternatives in light of results or risk assessment, and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures. [FDA 2002]</p> <p>Definition 10: Decision-making process involving considerations of political, social, economic, and technical factors with relevant risk assessment information relating to a hazard so as to develop, analyze, and compare regulatory and non-regulatory options and to select and implement appropriate regulatory response to that hazard. Risk management comprises three elements: risk evaluation, emission and exposure control, risk monitoring. [IPCS/OECD 2004]</p> <p>Definition 11: The process of integrating the results of a risk assessment with other information to make decisions about the need for, method of, and extent of risk reduction. Policy considerations and statutory requirements can dictate the extent to which risk information is used in decision-making and the extent to which other factors-such as technical feasibility, cost, and offsetting benefits-play a role. [NYS 1998]</p> <p>Definition 12: The process of identifying, evaluating, selecting and implementing alternatives for mitigating risk. [OMAF 1997]</p>				
Risk Management		Terms of Environment	Glossary and Key Word List	
<p>Definition: The process of evaluating and selecting alternative regulatory and non-regulatory responses to risk. The selection process necessarily requires the consideration of legal, economic, and behavioral factors.</p>				
Risk Management		Community-Based Air Pollution Projects Glossary	Glossary and Key Word List	
<p>Definition: In the context of human health, a decision making process that accounts for political, social, economic and engineering</p>				

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<p>implications together with risk-related information in order to develop, analyze and compare management options and select the appropriate managerial response to a potential chronic health hazard.</p>				
Risk management		Environmental Modeling and Assessment Program List (EMAP) Master Glossary	Glossary and Key Word	
<p>Definition: "The process of evaluating and selecting alternative regulatory and non-regulatory responses to risk. The selection process necessarily requires the consideration of scientific, legal, economic, and behavioral factors" (EPA 1992, 25).</p>				
risk management		Core Ecosystem Services Research Program Standard Lexicon	Glossary and Key Word List	
<p>Definition: The process of deciding whether and how to manage risks. Risk management requires consideration of legal, economic and behavioral factors, as well as ecological, human health and welfare effects of each decision/management alternative. Management may involve regulatory and non-regulatory responses. (source: CRS 2005)</p>				
Risk Management		EPA EV-Research-Research Resources-Analytical Methods &Protocols	Taxonomy	
<p>Definition 1: The process by which regulatory decisions are made using all available risk assessment information (including, but not limited to, the results of the PRA). The NCP provides nine criteria for remedial decisions (e.g., protection of human health, compliance with ARARs, etc.). Risk managers may include the Remedial Project Manager (RPM), section and branch chiefs, etc. [EPA Definitions of Terms Relevant to PRA and References for Further Reading at http://www.epa.gov/oswer/riskassessment/rags3adt/pdf/appendix.pdf]</p> <p>Definition 2: <u>The process of deciding whether and how to manage risks. Risk Management requires consideration of legal, economic,</u></p>				

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<p>Definition 2: The process of deciding whether and how to manage risks. Risk Management requires consideration of legal, economic, social, and individual behavior factors, as well as ecological, human health and welfare effects of each decision/management alternative. Risk Management may involve regulatory and non-regulatory responses. [CRS 2005] [Path Forward Glossary]</p>				
<p>Definition 3: Process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring or controlling it to an acceptable level considering associated costs and benefits of any actions taken. [DHS Risk Steering Committee Risk Lexicon 2010 Edition]</p>				
<p>Definition 4: In the context of human health, a decision making process that accounts for political, social, economic and engineering implications together with risk-related information in order to develop, analyze and compare management options and select the appropriate managerial response to a potential chronic health hazard. [EPA 2003][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]</p>				
<p>Definition 5: The decision-making process that uses the results of risk assessment to produce a decision about environmental action. Risk management includes consideration of technical, scientific, social, economic, and political information. [EPA 2004][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]</p>				
<p>Definition 6: The process of evaluating and selecting alternative regulatory and non-regulatory responses to risk. The selection process necessarily requires the consideration of legal, economic, and behavioral factors. [EPA 2005b, RAIS 2004][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]</p>				
<p>Definition 7: The process of identifying, evaluating, selecting and implementing alternatives for mitigating risk. [OMAF 1997][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]</p>				
<p>Definition 8: The decision-making process that uses the results of risk assessment to produce a decision about environmental action. Risk management includes consideration of technical, scientific, social, economic, and political information. [EPA 2004][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]</p>				
<p>Definition 9: The process of integrating the results of a risk assessment with other information to make decisions about the need for, method of, and extent of risk reduction. Policy considerations and statutory requirements can dictate the extent to which risk information is used in decision-making and the extent to which other factors-such as technical feasibility, cost, and offsetting benefits-</p>				

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play a role. [NYS 1998][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]				
Definition 10: The process of weighing policy alternatives in the light of the results of risk assessment and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures. (Control in this case is defined as prevention, elimination, or reduction of hazards and/or minimization of risks.) [CAC 1999, USDA 2004][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]				
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Definition 12: The systematic evaluation of the water supply system, the identification of hazards and hazardous events, the assessment of risks, and the development and implementation of preventive strategies to manage the risks. [CRCWQT 2002][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]				
Definition 13: The process of weighing policy alternatives in the light of results of risk assessment, and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures. [FAO/WHO 2003a][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]				
Definition 14: The process of weighing policy alternatives in light of results or risk assessment, and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures. [FDA 2002][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]				
Definition 15: Decision-making process involving considerations of political, social, economic, and technical factors with relevant risk assessment information relating to a hazard so as to develop, analyze, and compare regulatory and non-regulatory options and to select and implement appropriate regulatory response to that hazard. Risk management comprises three elements: risk evaluation, emission and exposure control, risk monitoring. [IPCS/OECD 2004][Thesaurus of Terms Used in Microbial Risk Assessment]				

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