

RISK ANALYSIS

Prioritize your needs, ensure limited resources address the highest risks

The Risk Analysis Process

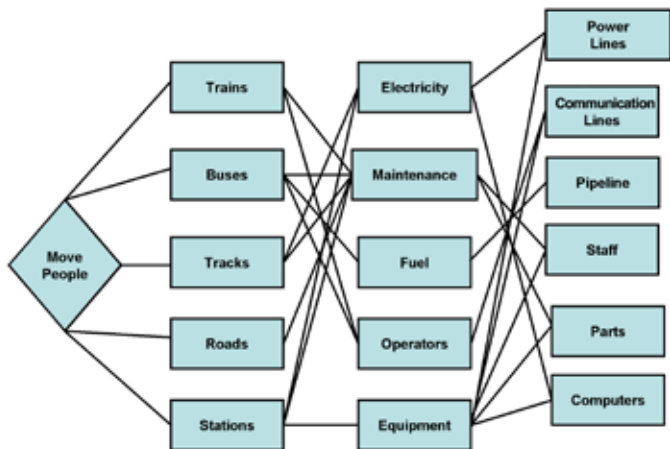
There is a variety of terminology applied to risk analysis, but all risk analysis boils down to a measure of the severity of a threat versus its probability of occurring.

The components of risk analysis are criticality, threat, and vulnerability assessments. These three assessments come together to form the risk analysis process.



Criticality Assessment

It is vital to understand the components of an operation, the interrelationships, and the critical paths. The criticality assessment identifies those components or series of components that are vital to continued operations.



(continued on reverse side)

Threat Assessment

The ENSCO assessment process looks at the full spectrum of threats. We have the capability to look at everything from accidents to weapons of mass destruction attacks. Threats are assessed for likelihood of occurrence to help ensure risk is properly determined.



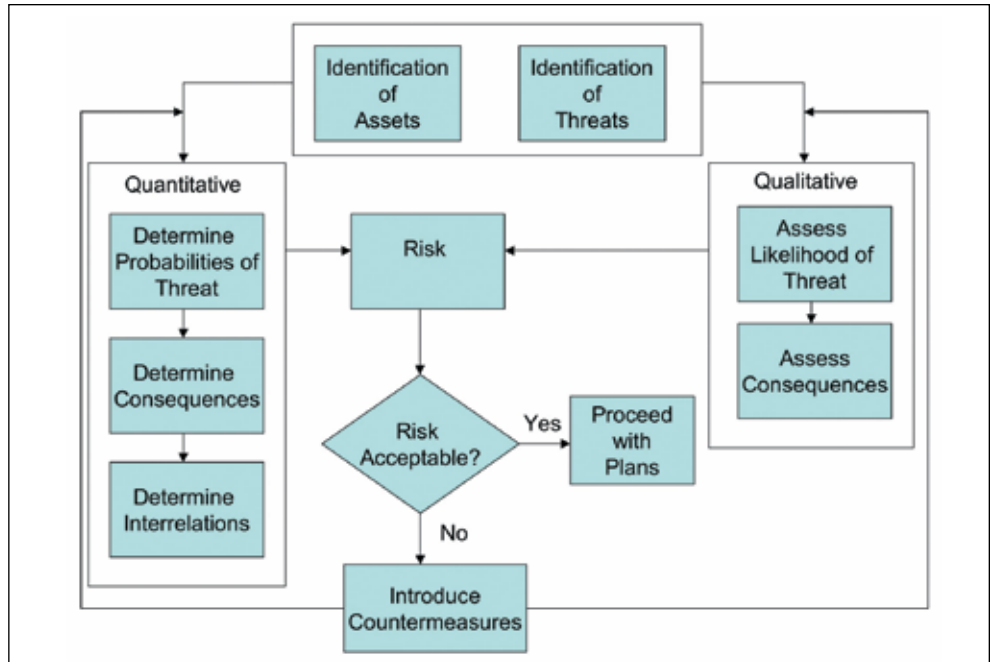
*This position varies with the entity under consideration.

Vulnerability Assessment

A vulnerability assessment is an evaluation of your current security, system, personnel, technology, plans, and procedures to assess the protection of critical assets. ENSCO's vulnerability assessment approach employs an industry-specific subject matter specialist to ensure all critical areas are identified. Our more than 60 years of combined physical security and information technology expertise ensure all system vulnerabilities are identified and effective countermeasures recommended.

Methodologies

ENSCO's process can be qualitative or quantitative, and combines the results of the vulnerability and criticality assessments to create a measure of severity, and the results of the vulnerability and threat assessments to create a measure of probability. The intersection of severity and probability is the measure of risk associated with that particular threat. A risk analysis can be either quantitative or qualitative depending on the quality of the data. The more precise the measures of threat probability and consequences, the more qualitative the analysis. When hard data is lacking, a quantitative analysis can still be conducted, but the experience of the analyst in assessing probability and consequences plays a larger role.



Experience Counts

Our personnel are experienced in physical security, surveillance operations, and weapons of mass destruction. Each of our analysts has over 20 years of individual experience. In addition, several of our personnel are ASIS International board certified as Certified Protection Professionals and Physical Security Professionals. Company-wide, we have been providing security services for 20 years. Our personnel are versed in the CARVER matrix (Criticality, Accessibility, Recognizability, Vulnerability, Effect, and Recuperability), the MSHARPP methodology (Mission, Symbolism, History, Accessibility, Recognizability, Proximity, and Population), and the Sandia Risk Assessment Methodology for Communities (RAM-C). We can perform qualitative or quantitative analyses.



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