

2014 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and State Preparedness Report

Overview for the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination October 2015



Overview

- Background on the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and State Preparedness Report (SPR)
- Guidance on Using THIRA/SPR Data
- The SPR Objective Measures Project
 - Overview
 - Sample Objective Measures



THIRA Steps and Outputs





The THIRA/SPR Methodology





Step 1: Current Capability Ratings



Respondents assess their current capabilities relative to their THIRA targets for the 31 core capabilities across the five POETE elements: Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercises

5 POETE Internal Ratings X 31 core capabilities =

155 separate ratings per state



Step 2: Context for Capability Ratings



- Assign priority levels
- Describe their
 capability gaps
 through a free text
 option and
 Frameworks-based
 standardized gap
 descriptions
- Respondents also report their views on Federal gap responsibility and validate their assessment through real-world events or exercises



How the THIRA and SPR Work Together

- The SPR is an annual self-assessment of each state and territory's preparedness capabilities
- Based on targets set during the preceding THIRA process, states and territories assess their preparedness across all 31 core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal
- The SPR also provides information on state and territory:
 - Priorities across core capabilities
 - Recent advances and core capabilities in greatest danger of decline
 - Descriptions of capability gaps and views on the expected roles of themselves and the Federal Government for addressing those gaps
- The SPR's consistent methodology enables trend analysis since 2012
- FEMA shares THIRA/SPR results across the Federal Government to promote data-driven decision making



Why Adjust SPR Methodology?

NPAD continually looks for opportunities to make the SPR more objective while balancing the reporting burden for jurisdictions

- Challenges with the current methodology
 - Capability ratings cannot be verified independently
 - States and territories determine their 1-5 ratings using various methodologies and likely have different interpretations the ratings scale
 - Because jurisdictions evaluate themselves against their own THIRAs, FEMA cannot compare SPR ratings across jurisdictions
- States and territories have expressed interest in identifying a means of comparing their preparedness capabilities to similar jurisdictions
- FEMA and other Federal agencies desire more specific information on state and territory capabilities to support decision making
- Congress and the Government Accountability Office are encouraging FEMA to develop less subjective indicators of state preparedness
 FEMA

SPR Objective Measures Project Overview

- Introduce a set of "objective measures" that are more specific than the 1-5 ratings and rely on verifiable facts
 - Jurisdictions will be able to point to specific evidence to verify responses
 - Measures will be based on existing national-level doctrine and best practices in assessing preparedness across the country
 - Measures will be nationally applicable, unlike performance standards that may be tailored to the unique requirements of an individual jurisdiction
- NPAD is developing measures for each of the common core capabilities and those within the Response and Recovery mission areas for implementation in the 2016 SPR
- The SPR will remain a self-assessment of state and territorial capabilities and NPAD will maintain the 1-5 capability ratings

Measures will highlight a few key elements of each core capability, they will not comprehensively cover all relevant activities



Illustrative Example

 Current SPR asks for broad, capability ratings on a 1-5 scale, for example:

Critical Transportation - Planning								
1 No plans/annexes exist	2 Some plans/annexes exist	3 Plans/annexes are complete but require an update	4 Plans/annexes are complete and updated within the past 5 years	5 Plans/annexes are complete, up- to-date, and verified				

 SPR objective measures will focus on narrow aspects of a capability, for example:

Have the state/territory and all applicable jurisdictions pre-identified transportation assembly points that will be used during evacuations?							
N/A	Νο	Few Elements	Some Elements	Most Elements	Yes		



Criteria for Inclusion

- **1. Importance**: Does the measure usefully inform a jurisdiction's understanding of its level of ability in the core capability?
- 2. Understandable: Is the measure easy for emergency managers and homeland security practitioners to understand and does the measure have one clear interpretation?
- **3. Targeted**: Does responding to the measure lead the jurisdiction to identify objective, real-world evidence (that can be verified) to support its answer?
- **4. Scalable**: Does the measure provide useful indicators for state and territorial governments of varying size and complexity?
- **5. Authoritative**: Is the measure derived from national doctrine, policies, plans, or guidance or a widely accepted authoritative source?
- 6. Simple: Is the measure functionally simple to answer?
- 7. Actionable: Can state and territorial governments use the answer to the measure to inform leadership's decision making? Can FEMA?



