

State Coordinator's Briefing: Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and State Preparedness Report (SPR)

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Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Guide

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201

*First Edition
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Homeland
Security

THIRA/SPR

- The THIRA is a FEMA mandated **self-evaluative risk analysis process** designed to identify significant event **Core Capability impacts**, the ability of the State to meet these needs, and the **desired State level for the Core Capability**
- It is used to establish the base and desired State values for Core Capabilities to be uploaded in the **State Preparedness Report (SPR)**.
- Effective this year, both are due to FEMA on an annual basis.

Background – PPD 8

Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD 8) signed
March 30, 2011, directed:

“...the development of a national preparedness goal that identifies the **core capabilities** necessary for preparedness and a **national preparedness system** to guide activities that will enable the Nation to achieve the goal. The system will allow the Nation to **track the progress** of our ability to **build and improve the capabilities** necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats that **pose the greatest risk** to the security of the Nation.”

Background – PPD 8

From a National Perspective:

- *Ends* we wish to achieve (National Preparedness Goal - September, 2011)
- *Means* to achieve (National Preparedness System – November, 2011)
 - Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis
- *Delivery*: using what we build (National Preparedness System)
- *Reporting Progress* (Annual National Preparedness Report and the *State Preparedness Report*)
- *Sustained engagement*, building and sustaining preparedness (Whole Community Initiative)

Background – CPG 201

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Guide

- The source document for the THIRA process
 - Provides steps and definitions of basic process elements

Background – CPG 201

- Defines the Core Capabilities by Mission Area
 - Prevention (primarily terrorism)
 - Protection
 - Mitigation
 - Response
 - Recovery

[Note: “Target Capabilities” seem to have gone away...]

- Three basic Types of Threats and Hazards
 - Natural
 - Technological
 - Non-human caused failure of a system
 - Human-caused
 - Intentional action

Background – CPG 201

Core Capabilities List

PREVENT	PROTECT	MITIGATE	RESPOND	RECOVER
Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning
Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning	Public Information and Warning
Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination	Operational Coordination
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identity Verification	Community Resilience	Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Cybersecurity	Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction	Environmental Response / Health and Safety	Health and Social Services
Interdiction and Disruption	Intelligence and Information Sharing	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Housing
Screening, Search, and Detection	Interdiction and Disruption	Threats and Hazard Identification	Infrastructure Systems	Infrastructure Systems
	Physical Protective Measures		Mass Care Services	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities		Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
	Screening, Search, and Detection		On-Scene Security and Protection	
	Supply Chain Integrity and Security		Operational Communications	
			Public and Private Services and Resources	
			Public Health and Medical Services	
			Situational Assessment	

THIRA Tasking

(Brett's Simplified Interpretation)

Essentially, Virginia needs to identify at least one hazard scenario to evaluate each of the 31 Core Capabilities (the maximum impact); identify any Gaps between where we are and where we want to be; and tell FEMA how we intend use future grant funds to close the Gaps.

THIRA Steps

1. *Identify Threats and Hazards of Concern*

- What types of natural, technological, and human caused events threaten the Commonwealth and its jurisdictions?

2. *Give Threats and Hazards Context*

- How would the event impact the Commonwealth, the jurisdictions, and under what conditions?

3. *Examine Core Capabilities Using Threats and Hazards*

- What is the capacity of the Commonwealth and its jurisdictions to meet the needs of the event (where we are)?

4. *Set Capability Targets*

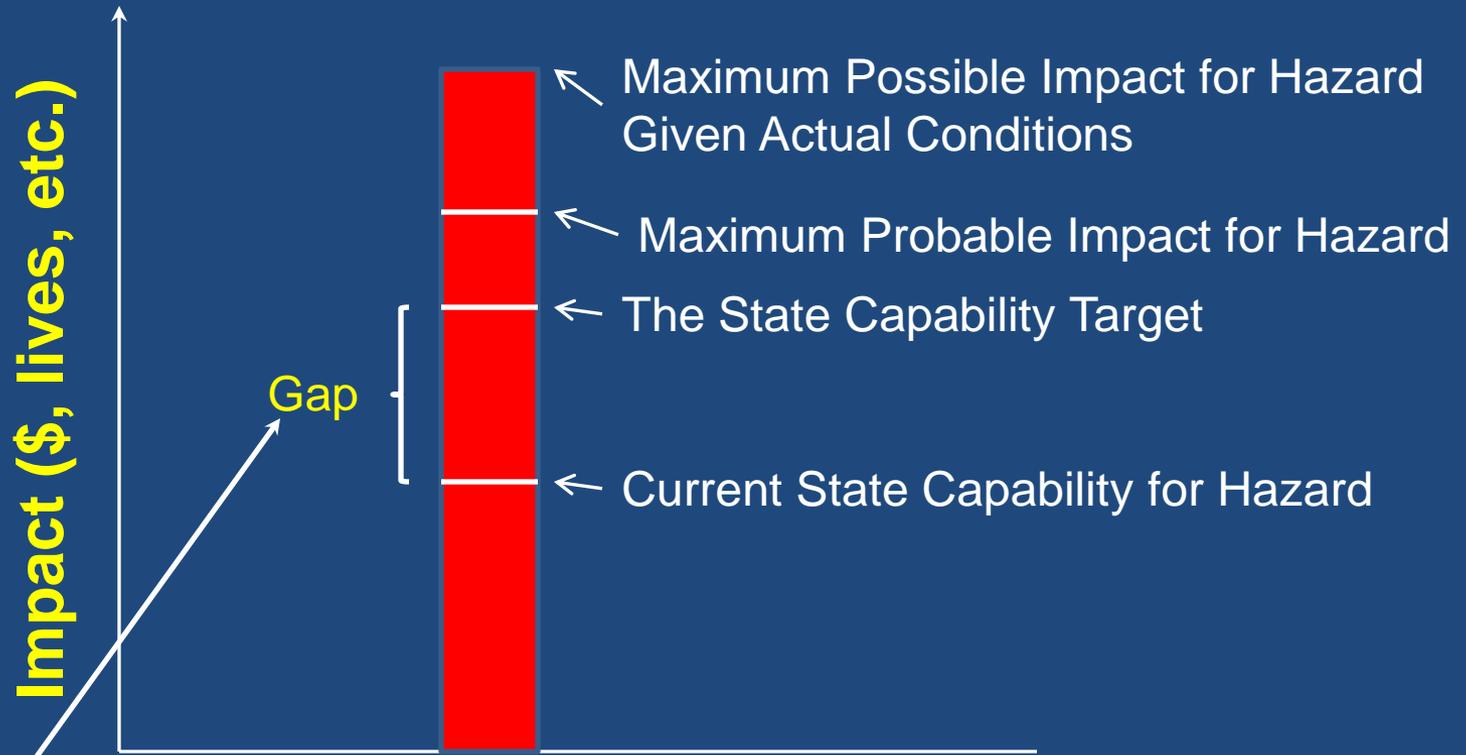
- What is the desired outcome (where we want to be)?

5. *Apply the Results*

- Figure out how to proceed from where we are.

THIRA/SPR

- Considerations:
 - A State capability target is evaluated **for the State** and **should not consider federal or EMAC assistance**.
 - It is understood that 100% capacity for every capability cannot happen but how close to that 100% do you want to get?
 - State Capability should include MOUs, Contracts in place, “static” capabilities
 - “**State Capability Target minus State Capability = *the Gap***” that the State wishes to address and reduce through whatever mechanism it can.



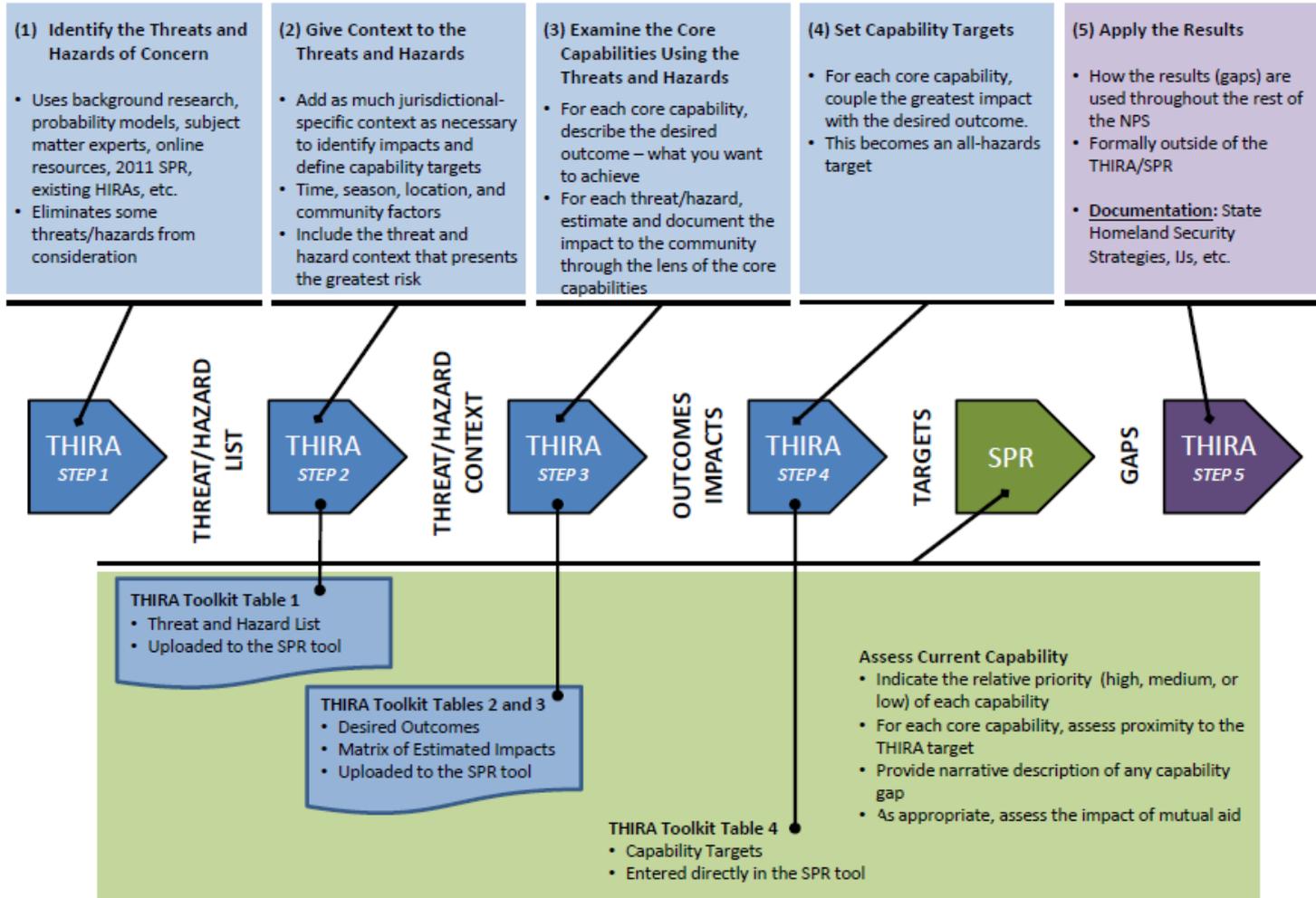
For Each Hazard Identified in THIRA

The THIRA describes how we will close this Gap and how we intend to improve State Capability through future grants.

THIRA/SPR

- Distributed 10 scenarios to state agencies and a representative sample of local emergency managers
- Asked that each evaluate the scenarios in terms of ability to respond to **maximum probable event**
- Identify and quantify gaps and shortfalls
- Assess impacts on 31 Core Capabilities
- Identify how Virginia will close *the Gap*
- VDEM and VAHS will compile and interpret the responses and submit the THIRA/SPR to FEMA by December 31, 2012
- Update, reconsider, and improve over the next year

THIRA Steps



Questions?