2019 THIRA/SPR Standardized Impact Guidance

This document provides guidance for how communities completing the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) can interpret the standardized impacts associated with targets across all five mission areas. If the guidance provided for a particular standardized target does not seem applicable, communities should reach out for additional assistance to their Regional PAPS/PAPOs or to the THIRA/SPR Help Desk at fema-spr@fema.dhs.gov, or choose the reasonable interpretation that makes the most sense for the community. Communities can use the free-text fields in either Step 2 of the THIRA or Step 1 of the SPR to provide any context on how they interpreted the standardized impacts.

For the purposes of the THIRA/SPR, the standardized impacts cover any activity or capability contained within the geographic boundary of the community (e.g., state line). If the community does not have an explicit geographic boundary, they should use their best judgement to define where their community begins and ends.

Scenario-Derived Standardized Impacts

Communities develop estimates for the following standardized impacts using data directly derived from their threat/hazard scenarios. Communities will develop their estimates for these standardized impacts in THIRA Step 2 and will then set targets based on these standardized impacts in THIRA Step 3. Additional impacts, not directly derived from threat/hazard scenarios, are listed separately in the **Non-Scenario Standardized Impacts** section of this document.

Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) **affected healthcare facilities and social service organizations**	▪ **Health and Social Services:** Reestablish Services	The number of healthcare facilities and social service organizations that are unable, or limited in their ability, to provide healthcare and social service functions as a result of the incident. Communities can determine which facilities they would like to count as healthcare and social service facilities for the purposes of this standardized impact, but they should consider the capabilities and networks required to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community in the aftermath of an incident. Examples of healthcare facilities include, but are not limited to: ▪ Hospitals ▪ Urgent care facilities ▪ Surgical centers ▪ Nursing homes ▪ Dialysis centers Examples of social service facilities include, but are not limited to: ▪ Social security and benefit offices ▪ Job centers ▪ Community centers ▪ Shelters and meal centers
(#) **animals requiring shelter, food, and water**	▪ **Mass Care Services:** Community Sheltering	The number of animals that require sheltering, food, and water in the aftermath of an incident. Communities can define the types of animals they will attempt to shelter.
(#) **businesses closed due to the incident**	▪ **Economic Recovery:** Reopen Businesses	The number of businesses—regardless of size— whose operations are interrupted as a result of the incident. This does not include businesses that are damaged but remain largely operational or those that voluntarily close while the incident is ongoing but reopen immediately after.

Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) customers (without communication service)	▪ **Infrastructure Systems:** Communication Systems	The number of homes, businesses, and individual wireless devices[1] that lose communication services because of the incident. This can include a variety of communication services, including but not limited to landline phone service, cellular phone service, and internet service. Communities do not need to consider instances where service loss is very short-term and requires no significant effort to restore.
(#) customers (without power service)	▪ **Infrastructure Systems:** Community Power	The number of homes and businesses (i.e. individual meters) that lose power because of the incident. Even if a home or business has a back-up generator, communities should still consider them to be without power, as their power will still need to be restored. Communities do not need to consider instances where power loss is very short-term and requires no significant effort to restore.
(#) customers (without water service)	▪ **Infrastructure Systems:** Water Service	The number of homes or businesses (i.e. individual meters) that lose water service because of the incident. This can include instances where the home or business loses all water service or where the water provided to a residency is not potable due to contamination. Communities do not need to consider instances where service loss is very short-term and requires no significant effort to restore.
(#) customers (without wastewater service)	▪ **Infrastructure Systems:** Sanitation	The number of homes or businesses (i.e. individual meters) that lose wastewater service because of the incident. Communities do not need to consider instances where service loss is very short-term and requires no significant effort to restore.

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[1] To be consistent with the other Infrastructure Systems impacts, each impacted customer should be counted once even if they lose more than one communications service, or if one interrupted communications service is used by more than one person. If a jurisdiction is also interested in knowing how many people are without service, they can multiply homes by 2.6 (the average household size in the US) and exclude businesses.

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Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) damaged natural and cultural resources and historic properties registered in the jurisdiction	▪ **Natural and Cultural Resources:** Resource Restoration	The number of natural and cultural resources that are damaged due to the incident. A resource can be considered "damaged" if it requires basic or significant restoration. Natural and cultural resources include, but are not limited to: ▪ Historic properties and sites ▪ Designated wildlife and park lands ▪ Public beaches ▪ Facilities and landmarks of cultural importance ▪ Houses of worship ▪ Museums At a minimum, communities should consider those cultural and historic resources that they have formally registered as such, through a federal, state, or local registry. Communities may also include any other natural or cultural resource, regardless of whether it has been registered.
(#) exposed individuals (hazmat-related incidents)	▪ **Environmental Response/ Health & Safety:** Decontamination	The number of individuals exposed to a hazardous material as a result of the incident. This can include minor exposure. Communities can define hazardous materials according to their own policies and regulations.
(#) fatalities	▪ **Fatality Management Services:** Body Recovery/Storage	The number of individuals that lose their lives as a direct result of the incident.
(#) hazmat release sites	▪ **Environmental Response/ Health & Safety:** HAZMAT Cleanup	The number of individual sites within the community's borders that experience a release of hazardous materials—or require assessment and/or containment efforts—due to the incident. If the impacts to a single facility result in multiple releases within that same site, communities can still consider that one release site. Communities can define hazardous materials according to their own policies and regulations.

4

Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) jurisdictions affected	▪ **Planning:** EOP Updates ▪ **Operational Coordination:** Unified Operations ▪ **Operational Communications:** Interoperable Communications	The number of jurisdictions that are negatively affected, whether as a direct result of the incident or any cascading events caused by the incident. The jurisdictions do not have to be affected equally and should include those in which some form of response or recovery operations is required. These operations could address: ▪ Direct impacts, such as physical damage to infrastructure and resources, injuries or other medical impacts to people within the community, or the loss of utilities or other services. ▪ Indirect impacts, such as the loss of employees or employment, the loss of mobility, etc. This number should also include any jurisdiction that provides support or aid to an impacted community.
(#) miles of road affected	▪ **Critical Transportation:** Clear Critical Roads	The miles of road that vehicles cannot drive on due to debris or damage resulting from the incident.
(#) partner organizations involved in incident management [2]	▪ **Planning:** EOP Updates ▪ **Operational Coordination**: Unified Operations ▪ **Operational Communications**: Interoperable Communications ▪ **Situational Assessment**: Situation Briefings ▪ **Access Control and Identity Verification**	The number of public, private, or non-profit organizations involved in performing, planning, advising, or supporting prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and/or recovery efforts. The different partner organizations do not need to be involved equally, and communities can determine how they wish to count the involvement of different offices within one agency. In addition, the set of relevant partner organizations may change depending on the context of the target.

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[2] (#) partner organizations involved in incident management is also one of the non-scenario standardized impacts.

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Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) people affected	**Public Information and Warning:** Information Delivery **On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement:** Community Protection	The total number of individuals that are negatively affected within the incident area. This could include, but is not limited to, people experiencing: - Direct physical damage to their property; - Injuries or other medical impacts; - Loss of utilities or other services; or - Loss of access to work. The individuals affected—whether as a direct result of the incident or any cascading events caused by the incident—do not have to be affected equally, and can include residents, commuters, and visitors. This number **should include** the number of individuals with access and functional needs that are affected, as well as the number of individuals with limited English proficiency.
(#) people requiring evacuation	**Critical Transportation:** Evacuation	The total number of individuals that may need to be evacuated because of the incident.[3] This number **should include** the number of people with access and functional needs that require evacuation.
(#) people requiring food and water	**Logistics and Supply Chain Management:** Life-Sustaining Goods Delivery **Mass Care Services:** Community Sheltering	The total number of individuals that require food and water services from fixed distribution sites (including shelters) and through mobile feeding units, because of the incident. Feeding services include: - Hot or shelf-stable meals; - Infant formula; - Baby food; - Snacks; - Beverages; and - Food packages, including options for diverse dietary and cultural needs (e.g., low sodium, low fat, vegetarian/vegan, halal, kosher). **Note:** This number **should include** the number of individuals with access and functional needs requiring food and water services.

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[3] All references to impacts caused as a result of "the incident" also includes any cascading events caused by the incident. This applies to all standardized impacts in this guidance document.

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Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) people requiring long-term housing	▪ **Housing:** Long-term Housing	The total number of individuals who require long-term housing as a result of the incident. Communities can base this on the number of individuals that would be eligible for their own long-term housing program, or the number that would be eligible for long-term housing assistance from FEMA, in addition to taking renters and homeless populations into account. **Note:** This number **should include** the number of individuals with access and functional needs that require accessible long-term housing.
(#) people requiring medical care	▪ **Public Health, Healthcare, and EMS:** Medical Care	The number of individuals that require medical care for injuries, illnesses, or other medical concerns. This includes **both** individuals that require medical treatment as a result of the incident **and** individuals that require medical treatment unrelated to the incident. Communities should limit this to the number of individuals requiring care from a medical professional, and do not need to include individuals who could treat themselves for very minor injuries or conditions.
(#) people requiring rescue	▪ **Mass Search and Rescue Operations:** Search and Rescue	The number of individuals that require any type of search and rescue operations because of the incident. Communities can consider whichever type of search and rescue operations (e.g., urban, inland, waterborne, etc.) are relevant to their community and/or the threat or hazard they are considering.
(#) people requiring screening	▪ **Screening, Search, and Detection**	The number of individuals to be screened and, if necessary, searched to identify and secure known and unknown threats. This is not limited to residents of the affected area but may also include visitors, commuters, and tourists. **Note:** This number **should include** the number of people with access and functional needs who require screening.

Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) people requiring shelter	▪ **Logistics and Supply Chain Management:** Life-Sustaining Goods Delivery ▪ **Mass Care Services:** Community Sheltering	The number of individuals that require sheltering in the aftermath of an incident. This number should be the peak number of individuals that require sheltering at the same time, not the total number of individuals that might require shelter over the entire course of disaster response and recovery. **Note:** This **should include** the number of individuals with access and functional needs that require shelter.
(#) people requiring temporary, non-congregate housing	▪ **Mass Care Services:** Relocation Assistance	The number of individuals requiring temporary lodging after shelters have already closed, or reasonably should have closed, because of the incident. Communities can define how long a person can stay in congregate housing before they are moved to non-congregate housing. **Note:** This number **should include** the number of individuals with access and functional needs that require temporary, non-congregate housing.
(#) people with access and functional needs (affected)	▪ **Public Information and Warning:** Information Delivery	The total number of individuals with access and functional needs that are negatively affected within the incident area. The individuals do not have to be affected equally. This could include, but is not limited to, individuals experiencing: ▪ Direct physical damage to their property; ▪ Injuries or other medical impacts; or ▪ Loss of utilities or other services. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people affected*.
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring accessible long-term housing)	▪ **Housing:** Long-term Housing	The total number of individuals with access and functional needs who require accessible long-term housing. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people requiring long-term housing*.

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Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring accessible shelter)	▪ **Mass Care Services:** Community Sheltering	The number of individuals with access and functional needs that require sheltering in the aftermath of an incident. This number should be the peak number of individuals with access and functional needs that require sheltering at the same time, not the total number of people that might require shelter over the entire course of disaster response and recovery. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people requiring shelter*.
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring accessible, temporary, non-congregate housing)	▪ **Mass Care Services:** Relocation Assistance	The number of individuals with access and functional needs requiring accessible temporary lodging after shelters have already closed, or reasonably should have closed, because of the incident. Communities can define how long a person can stay in congregate housing before they are moved to non-congregate housing. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people requiring temporary, non-congregate housing*.
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring evacuation)	▪ **Critical Transportation:** Evacuation	The number of individuals with access and functional needs that may need to be evacuated because of the incident. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people requiring evacuation*.

Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring food and water)	▪ **Mass Care Services:** Community Sheltering	The number of individuals with access and functional needs that require food and water services at fixed distribution sites (including shelters) and through mobile feeding units, because of the incident. Feeding services include: ▪ Hot or shelf-stable meals; ▪ Infant formula; ▪ Baby food; ▪ Snacks; ▪ Beverages; and ▪ Food packages, including options for diverse dietary and cultural needs (e.g., low sodium, low fat, vegetarian/vegan, halal, kosher). Communities should consider the number of individuals with special dietary needs, the number of individuals requiring special equipment, the number of individuals requiring feeding assistance, and the number of individuals requiring food delivery. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people requiring food and water*.
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring screening)	▪ **Screening, Search, and Detection**	The number of individuals with access and functional needs that may need to be screened because of the incident. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people requiring screening*.

10

Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) people with limited English proficiency affected	▪ **Public Information and Warning:** Information Delivery	The total number of individuals with limited English proficiency that are negatively affected within the incident area. The individuals do not have to be affected equally. This could include, but is not limited to, individuals experiencing: ▪ Direct physical damage to their property; ▪ Injuries or other medical impacts; or ▪ Loss of utilities or other services. Communities can define limited English proficiency according to their own policies and regulations. **Note:** This impact represents a subset of the total population and should always be smaller than *(#) people affected*.
(#) personnel	▪ **Forensics and Attribution** ▪ **Intelligence and Information Sharing** ▪ **Interdiction and Disruption**	The number of qualified, capable, and available personnel to be deployed in support of law enforcement goals to execute the intelligence cycle in steady state, to identify any potential threats, and to respond in case of an event. Based on standing agreements with partners, personnel may be drawn from the public, private, or non-profit sectors. The number of personnel required to meet the objectives of each target may vary. When completing this standardized impact, choose the largest number of personnel required for the given scenario. The differences in personnel requirements can be accounted for in THIRA Step 3 on a target-by-target basis. As defined in Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201, personnel may be drawn only from within the community itself; personnel available through mutual aid agreements with other communities and federal support do not count towards this impact.

11

Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities/Targets	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) priority intelligence stakeholder agencies/entities	▪ **Intelligence and Information Sharing**	The number of law enforcement, emergency response, private sector, and other entities that need to know of intelligence in order to execute their missions. These entities may be identified in dissemination protocols, but do not need to be. Communities can determine which partners they would like to count as priority intelligence stakeholders. Examples of priority intelligence stakeholders include: ▪ Federal agencies (e.g. FBI); ▪ Joint Terrorism Task Forces; ▪ Fusion centers; and ▪ State, territorial, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.
(#) structure fires	▪ **Fire Management & Suppression:** Structural Firefighting	The number of individual structure fires that occur as a direct result of the incident. For this impact, "structures" may include buildings, open platforms, bridges, roof assemblies over open storage or process areas, tents, air-supported and grandstands.[4] This impact should only include fires that require fire management or suppression services to extinguish or control.

Non-Scenario Standardized Impacts

Unlike the standardized impacts listed above, communities **will not** develop estimates for the following standardized impacts in Step 2 of the THIRA. Communities **will** set targets using the following standardized impacts in Step 3 of the THIRA.

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[4] Definition obtained from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

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Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) households (optional)	▪ **Community Resilience 1**	The number of occupied housing units 5 that are subjected to a moderate or high risk of significant losses. Communities can define a moderate and high risk of significant losses in a way that makes the most sense for their community.
(#) jurisdictions	▪ **Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction** ▪ **Threats and Hazards Identification**	The number of jurisdictions at risk of any significant threat or hazard or likely to be affected by their consequences. A jurisdiction should be included if the likely consequences are significant enough that the jurisdiction would consider taking preparedness actions. Jurisdictions do not have to be equally at risk to be included.
(#) outreach events or activities	▪ **Community Resilience 2**	The number of events or activities held by government agencies or their public, private, or non-profit partners that engage and educate the public on hazards, impacts, and preparedness. These events may include, but are not limited to: ▪ Exercises; ▪ Meetings; ▪ Presentations; and ▪ Media campaigns, including social media.
(#) partner organizations involved in incident management 6	▪ **Supply Chain Integrity and Security** ▪ **Threats and Hazards Identification**	The number of public, private, or non-profit organizations involved in performing, planning, advising, or supporting protection and mitigation efforts. The different partner organizations do not need to be involved equally, and communities can determine how they wish to count the involvement of different offices within one agency. In addition, the set of relevant partner organizations may change depending on the context of the target.

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5 The U.S. Census Bureau defines a household as follows: "A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall."
"A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters."
6 *(#) partner organizations involved in incident management* is also one of the scenario-derived standardized impacts.

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Standardized Impact	Relevant Core Capabilities	Guidance: Communities should estimate…
(#) publicly managed and/or regulated critical infrastructure facilities	**Cybersecurity** **Physical and Protective Measures** **Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities**	The number of facilities considered so vital to the community that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on that community's security, economy, and/or way of life. For this impact, communities may include government facilities (i.e. publicly managed facilities), any private sector facilities (i.e. facilities that are publicly regulated or receive government oversight) from all critical sectors, and any other critical infrastructure facilities that communities deem appropriate.[7]
(#) threat and hazard scenarios	**Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment**	The number of realistic events that are of concern to the community and whose impacts can be reliably estimated through modeling. **Note:** the capability to reliably model the scenario does not need to exist currently but should be available during the identified timeframe of the target.

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[7] PPD-21 classifies critical infrastructure into 16 sectors: chemical; commercial facilities; communications; critical manufacturing; dams; defense industrial base; emergency services; energy; financial services; food and agriculture; government facilities; healthcare and public health; information technology; nuclear reactors, materials, and waste; transportation systems; and water and wastewater systems.

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