## OVERVIEW

The basic definitions used to assess the Consequences associated with a terrorist attack are given in this chapter, along with detailed information and guidance on how to select the appropriate attribute options for each building characteristic related to Consequences.

## CONSEQUENCES

The term "Consequences" refers to the criticality of the building in terms of the importance of the building operation to the owner and the locality. It can be applied to the entire building or significant portions of a very large building. Examples of important operations include emergency functions within a city, or core business functions of a corporation. The Consequence Assessment is intended to capture the impact of a terrorist event due to losses incurred as a result of building damages, casualties and business disruption.

Consequence is a function of building characteristics that are primarily related to the use and occupancy of the building. To evaluate Consequences the following building characteristics need to be assessed:

- Locality Type
- Number of Occupants
- Replacement Value
- On Historic Registry
- Business Continuity
- Physical Loss Impact

Information used to determine consequences typically comes from owner(s)/operator(s), governmental sources, those benefiting from the use of the facility, and publicly accessible information. Note that consequence is defined from the perspective of the building stakeholders, not the terrorists.

Figure 4 shows the portion of the Data Collection Form used to evaluate the Consequences Rating

**In the FEMA Risk Management Series, "Consequences" are defined as the results of a terrorist attack or other hazard that reflect the level, duration, and nature of the loss resulting from the incident. Consequences are divided into four main categories: public health and safety (i.e., loss of life and illness); economic (direct and indirect), psychological and governance/mission impacts. Consequences also include the degree of debilitating impact that would be caused by the incapacity or destruction of the asset.**

**To put this into the context of other risk assessment methodologies, sometimes Consequences is referred to as "Asset Value."**

**FEMA 455 DATA COLLECTION FORM, PAGE 2** — **CONSEQUENCES**

| BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS | | ATTRIBUTE OPTIONS | | | | | CONSEQUENCES RATING FOR GIVEN THREAT SCENARIO | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Internal | | | Explosive | | | CBR | | |
| | | a. | b. | c. | d. | e. | Intrusion | Explosive | CBR | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III |
| 1. CONSEQUENCES | 1.1 Locality Type | Rural / Suburban | Semi-urban/ Lt. Industrial | Industrial | Urban | Dense Urban | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 0.58 | 0.63 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.04 | 0.32 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.43 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 1.23 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 1.67 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.04 | 0.32 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.43 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 1.23 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 1.67 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2 # Occupants | < 200 | ≥200 - < 400 | ≥400 - < 600 | ≥ 600 - < 800 | ≥800 - < 1000 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.25 | 1.21 | 1.52 | 1.74 | 1.92 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 0.84 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 1.33 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.33 | 1.61 | 2.03 | 2.32 | 2.55 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 0.84 | 1.06 | 1.21 | 1.33 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.33 | 1.61 | 2.03 | 2.32 | 2.55 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ≥ 1,000 - < 2,000 | ≥ 2,000 - < 4,000 | ≥4,000 - < 6,000 | ≥6,000 - < 8,000 | ≥ 8,000 - < 10,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.98 | 2.09 | 2.19 | 2.28 | 2.37 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 1.65 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2.65 | 2.79 | 2.92 | 3.05 | 3.16 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 1.65 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2.65 | 2.79 | 2.92 | 3.05 | 3.16 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ≥10,000 - < 20,000 | ≥ 20,000 - < 40,000 | ≥ 40,000 - < 60,000 | ≥ 60,000 - < 80,000 | ≥ 80,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.48 | 2.50 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.74 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3.22 | 3.25 | 3.28 | 3.31 | 3.33 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.74 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3.22 | 3.25 | 3.28 | 3.31 | 3.33 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.3 Replacement Value | < $20 M | ≥ $20 M - < $40 M | ≥ $40 M - < $60 M | ≥ $60 M - < $80 M | ≥ $ 80 M - < $100 M | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.13 | 0.60 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 0.96 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.13 | 0.63 | 0.79 | 0.91 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.08 | 0.40 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.64 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.13 | 0.63 | 0.79 | 0.91 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.08 | 0.40 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.64 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ≥ $100 M - < $200 M | ≥ $200 M - < $400 M | ≥ $400 M - < $600 M | ≥ $600 M - < $800 M | ≥ $800 M - < $1 B | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.99 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.18 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 1.24 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.66 | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.79 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 1.24 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.66 | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.79 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ≥ $1 B - < $2 B | ≥ $2 B - < $4 B | ≥ $4 B - < $6 B | ≥ $6 B - < $8 B | ≥ $8 B | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.21 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.25 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.83 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.80 | 0.81 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.83 | | | | | | | | | |

**FEMA 455 DATA COLLECTION FORM, PAGE 3** — **CONSEQUENCES (continued)**

| BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS | | ATTRIBUTE OPTIONS | | | | | CONSEQUENCES RATING FOR GIVEN THREAT SCENARIO | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Internal | | | Explosive | | | CBR | | |
| | | a. | b. | c. | d. | e. | Intrusion | Explosive | CBR | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III |
| 1. CONSEQUENCES | 1.4 On Historic Registry | No | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.25 | 2.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.04 | 0.43 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.08 | 0.83 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.04 | 0.43 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.08 | 0.83 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.5 Business Continuity | Very High | High | Moderate | Low | Very Low | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.13 | 0.92 | 1.05 | 1.16 | 1.25 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.09 | 0.64 | 0.73 | 0.81 | 0.87 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 1.23 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 1.67 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.09 | 0.64 | 0.73 | 0.81 | 0.87 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 1.23 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 1.67 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.6 Physical Loss Impact | Local | Statewide | Regional | National | International | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.19 | 1.38 | 1.58 | 1.74 | 1.88 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.52 | 3.84 | 4.40 | 4.84 | 5.22 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 1.23 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 1.67 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.52 | 3.84 | 4.40 | 4.84 | 5.22 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.17 | 1.23 | 1.41 | 1.55 | 1.67 | | | | | | | | | |
| A.1 TOTAL RATING FOR CONSEQUENCES (C): Sum values in for Consequences and enter in column C on Risk Scoring Worksheet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 4 Pages 2 and 3 of Data Collection Form, Consequences

## CONDUCTING THE FIELD ASSESSMENT

During the field assessment of Consequences, the screener evaluates all building characteristics of interest for Consequences, as identified above. The abbreviated Data Collection Form (Field Version, as provided in Appendix B) is to be used to document (circle) the selected attribute option for each building characteristic; this information is later transferred to the long version of the form or the electronic database, where the risk scoring occurs automatically. When the long-form Data Collection Form containing scores is used, the score for the selected option is circled and inserted in the blank cell(s) to the right under one or more Threat Scenario columns (gray shading indicates that a score is not required); scores are then totaled at the bottom of the form and entered on the Risk Scoring Worksheet (Appendix A).

Guidance and information to how to choose between attribute options for the building characteristics pertaining to Consequences are provided in Table 6. The information contained in this table is useful in the field to provide guidance.

**Table 6. Guidance on Consequences Assessment: 1. Consequences**

| 1 Consequences | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ID** | **Building Characteristics** | **Attribute Options** |
| **1.1** | **Locality Type**<br><br>This attribute characterizes the general population density and land use in the area surrounding the building. The screener should determine the predominant locality type based on the descriptions provided to the right.<br><br>When determining if a locality is Urban or Dense Urban, consider the time of day or year when the locality is at maximum capacity. For instance, for a business district in a city the highest population may occur during the morning rush hour when the population is best described as Dense Urban. In this situation, option e is to be selected rather than option d. | **Options:**<br>**a Rural/Suburban** – low ratio of inhabitants to open land or an outlying part of a city or town, typically single family residential area.<br>**b Semi-urban/Light Industrial** – a small town or city with low population density or mixed use office park, warehouse and manufacturing.<br>**c Industrial** – heavy manufacturing and warehouse with a lower population density than light industrial.<br>**d Urban** – metropolitan area within a city or large town.<br>**e Dense Urban**– a densely populated area within a major urban corridor or a major resort corridor where there are clusters of commercial buildings located on congested streets. In these situations there is a significant chance of collateral consequences to populations, on the streets and in adjacent buildings. |

**Table 6. Guidance on Consequences Assessment: 1. Consequences (continued)**

| 1 Consequences | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ID** | **Building Characteristics** | **Attribute Options** |
| **1.2** | **Number of Occupants**<br>This building characteristic should have been filled in prior to the field visit on Page 1 of the Data Collection Form.<br>There are three sets of attribute options corresponding to 'low', 'moderate or 'high' population levels as defined to the right. In total, there are 15 attribute options for this building characteristic.<br>The time of peak occupancy should be considered when selecting an appropriate attribute option. Only the persons inside the building are to be considered for this building attribute. The population outside the building is captured in building characteristic 2.3 (Site Population).<br>Also, note that this building characteristic is identical to the building characteristic 2.2 in the Threat Rating section because it is a factor in the threat attractiveness of the building.<br>Some examples of load ratios for various types of buildings are given in the table to the right. Several examples of buildings with different populations are provided below.<br> <br>**Low: option (a) 150 occupants**<br> <br>**Moderate: option (b) 2,500 occupants** | **Options:**<br>**Low**<br>a Less than 200<br>b More than or equal to 200, less than 400<br>c More than or equal to 400, less than 600<br>d More than or equal to 600, less than 800<br>e More than or equal to 800, less than 1,000<br>**Moderate**<br>a More than or equal to 1,000, less than 2,000<br>b More than or equal to 2,000, less than 4,000<br>c More than or equal to 4,000, less than 6,000<br>d More than or equal to 6,000, less than 8,000<br>e More than or equal to 8,000, less than 10,000<br>**High**<br>a More than or equal to 10,000, less than 20,000<br>b More than or equal to 20,000, less than 40,000<br>c More than or equal to 40,000, less than 60,000<br>d More than or equal to 60,000, less than 80,000<br>e More than or equal to 80,000<br>**NOTE**: THIS BUILDING CHARACTERISTIC IS HEAVILY WEIGHTED IN THE SCORING. A MINOR CHANGE IN THE CHOICE OF ATTRIBUTE OPTION SELECTED MAY CAUSE A DISPROPORTIONATELY LARGE CHANGE IN THE FINAL RISK SCORE. |

| General Use | Occupancy Load Ratio |
|---|---|
| Assembly | 1 person per 10 sf (square feet) of floor area or seating area |
| Commercial | Occupancy load varies; use 1 person per 50 to 200 sf. |
| Emergency Services | Occupancy load is typically 1 person per 100 sf. |
| Government | Occupancy load varies; use 1 person per 100 to 200 sf. |
| Industrial | Occupancy load is typically 1 person per 200 sf except warehouse which is 1 person per 500 sf. |
| Office | Occupancy load varies; use 1 person per 100 to 200 sf |
| Residential | Occupancy load varies; use 1 person per 300 sf of floor area in dwellings, 1 person per 200 sf of floor area in multi-unit, except 1 person per 100 sf for dormitories. |
| Educational | Occupancy load varies; use 1 person per 50 to 100 sf. |

**Table 6. Guidance on Consequences Assessment: 1. Consequences (continued)**

| 1 Consequences | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ID** | **Building Characteristics** | **Attribute Options** |
| **1.2 (contd)** | <br>**High: option (b) 20,000 occupants**<br>Photograph courtesy of J. Crocker. | |
| **1.3** | **Replacement Value**<br><br>There are three sets of attribute options for this building characteristic depending on whether the replacement cost is 'low', 'moderate' or 'high' as defined to the right. In total there are 15 attribute options for this building characteristic.<br><br>The replacement value of a facility is a function of the current market cost of construction times the gross square footage of the building. It refers to the replacement value of the building including the tenant improvements and its contents.<br><br>The replacement value of a building will vary by the construction costs within a region, the community type such as downtown urban or outside of the urban core, building size given that a large building may be less expensive to build per square foot than a small building, and the use of the building considering premiums paid for tenant improvements such as finishes (e.g., 4-star vs. 2-star hotel) and infrastructure (e.g., data center versus commercial office). | **Options:**<br><br>**Low**<br><br>a Less than $20 million (M)<br>b More than or equal to $20M, less than $40M<br>c More than or equal to $40M, less than $60M<br>d More than or equal to $60M, less than $80M<br>e More than or equal to $80M, less than $100M<br><br>**Moderate**<br><br>a More than or equal to $100M, less than $200M<br>b More than or equal to $200M, less than $400M<br>c More than or equal to $400M, less than $600M<br>d More than or equal to $600M, less than $800M<br>e More than or equal to $800M, less than $1Billion<br><br>**High**<br><br>a More than $1Billion (B) or equal to, less than $2B<br>b More than $2B or equal to, less than $4B<br>c More than $4B or equal to, less than $6B<br>d More than $6B or equal to, less than $8B<br>e More than or equal to $8B |

**Table 6. Guidance on Consequences Assessment: 1. Consequences (continued)**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">1 Consequences</th></tr>
<tr><th>ID</th><th>Building Characteristics</th><th>Attribute Options</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.3<br>(contd)</td><td>A space has been provided for replacement value information on Page 1 of the Data Collection Form, which should be filled out before the field visit. Information is to be obtained directly from a knowledgeable site representative. If this is not possible, it can be estimated based on the approximate costs per square foot given in HAZUS-MH MR-3 Technical Manual for the Flood Model (FEMA, 2007), RS Means, recent purchase or construction cost or other source.<br><br>For situations where the building contains invaluable or irreplaceable contents, such as is found in art museums or in a rare book library, then the insurance coverage limits may be used to provide an estimate.</td><td>NOTE: THIS BUILDING CHARACTERISTIC IS HEAVILY WEIGHTED IN THE SCORING. A MINOR CHANGE IN THE CHOICE OF ATTRIBUTE OPTION SELECTED MAY CAUSE A DISPROPORTIONATELY LARGE CHANGE IN THE FINAL RISK SCORE.<br>Example Cost Ranges
<table>
<tr><th>Primary Building Function</th><th>Range of Cost (per sq.ft.)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Commercial Office</td><td>$135 to $220</td></tr>
<tr><td>Light Industrial</td><td>$40 - $100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Research</td><td>$200 - $225</td></tr>
<tr><td>Emergency Services</td><td>$150 - $200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Governmental Facilities</td><td>$230 - $300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hospitality</td><td>$120 – $180</td></tr>
<tr><td>Information and Telecommunications</td><td>$400 – $750</td></tr>
<tr><td>Museum/Library</td><td>$250 - $300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hospital</td><td>$220 - $300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medical Office/Clinic</td><td>$150 - $200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Residential</td><td>$250 – $450</td></tr>
<tr><td>Educational</td><td>$100 – $200</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>1.4</td><td>On Historic Registry<br><br>This attribute characterizes whether or not the subject property is on the national, state, local or non-governmental historic registry.<br><br>The screener should determine whether the building is on a historic registry. Otherwise, it is recommended that the screener perform an internet search. For buildings listed on the National Register consult www.nationalregisterofhistoriplaces.com. Individual states, local jurisdictions, and non-governmental organizations may also have listings of historically significant buildings within the locality. Sometimes there is a plaque outside the building indicating its status as an historic property.<br><br>An example of an historic building in Cleveland, Ohio is the Society Bank which was the first skyscraper in Cleveland.<br><br>This building characteristic has been included on Page 1 of the Data Collection Form and should be evaluated prior to the field visit.</td><td>Options:<br><br>No<br>Yes<br><br> <br>Example of option: Yes<br>Photograph courtesy of Westlake Reed Leskosky Architects.</td></tr>
</table>

**Table 6. Guidance on Consequences Assessment: 1. Consequences (continued)**

| 1 Consequences | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ID** | **Building Characteristics** | **Attribute Options** |
| **1.5** | **Business Continuity**<br><br>Business Continuity refers to the degree to which an organization may achieve uninterrupted stability of operations. It is aimed at allowing an organization to continue functioning after (and ideally, during) a disaster, rather than simply being able to recover after a disaster. In terms of redundancy, it is measured in terms of how easily operations can be replaced, be returned to service, or replicated at another location. Included in this are human factors such as the confidence needed for people to return to that building or continue their relationship with that business into the future.<br><br>The term 'stability of operations' is a function of the primary use of the building. For instance, if it is an apartment building, the 'stability of operations' refers to the ability of people to be able to maintain their pre-event quality of life. If the building is a museum, the 'stability of operations' is dependent on the contents remaining intact and in an environment that is safe and secure.<br><br>Some business sectors and local governments require business continuity plans in place to ensure operations are maintained during a disaster. There are also associations that provide best practice recommendations. The screener is recommended to become familiar with the regulatory requirements governing various businesses, sectors and governmental entities to be able to better judge what level of continuity a building may be able to achieve. Security representatives or local law enforcement are recommended as good sources for this type of information for a given building.<br><br>Below are some open source information sources regarding business continuity:<br><br>Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center (http://www.fsisac.com/)<br><br>Information Technology Information Sharing and Analysis Center (https://www.it-isac.org/)<br><br>Information Sharing and Analysis Center Council (http://www.isaccouncil.org/about/)<br><br>Food and Agriculture Information Sharing and Analysis Center (http://www.fmi.org/isac/) | **Options**<br><br>a **Very High**: The building is fully able to maintain functions during and after an attack, with completely redundant back-ups available off-site. There would be almost no interruption of service or function provided by the building if it were attacked.<br><br>b **High:** The building has a high capability to maintain functions during or after an attack, with most back-ups available off-site. There would be minor interruption of service or function provided by the building if it were attacked.<br><br>c **Moderate:** The building has a moderate capability to maintain functions during or after an attack, with some back-ups available off-site. There would be moderate interruption of service or function provided by the building if it were attacked.<br><br>d **Low:** The building has a low level of capability to maintain functions during or after an attack. There would be significant interruption of service or function provided by the building if it were attacked.<br><br>e **Very Low:** The building has little or no capability to maintain functions during or after an attack. There would be devastating impact and complete loss of service or function provided by the building if it were attacked. |

**Table 6. Guidance on Consequences Assessment: 1. Consequences (continued)**

| 1 Consequences | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ID** | **Building Characteristics** | **Attribute Options** |
| **1.5** (contd) | Open source information affecting the business continuity of various sectors may found on the web site for the Department of Homeland Security: (http://www.dhs.gov/xinfoshare/programs/Copy_of_press_release_0046.shtm)<br><br>Homeland Security Threat Advisories contain actionable information about an incident involving, or a threat targeting, critical national networks or infrastructures or key assets. They could, for example, relay newly developed procedures that, when implemented, would significantly improve security or protection. They could also suggest a change in readiness posture, protective actions, or response. This category includes products formerly named alerts, advisories, and sector notifications. Advisories are targeted to Federal, state, and local governments, private sector organizations and international partners.<br><br>Homeland Security Information Bulletins communicate information of interest to the nation's critical infrastructures that do not meet the timeliness, specificity, or significance thresholds of warning messages.<br><br>Such information may include statistical reports, periodic summaries, incident response or reporting guidelines, common vulnerabilities and patches, and configuration standards or tools. It also may include preliminary requests for information. Bulletins are targeted to Federal, state, and local governments, private sector organizations, and international partners.<br><br>A color-coded Threat Level System is used to communicate with public safety officials and the public at-large through a threat-based, color-coded system so that protective measures can be implemented to reduce the likelihood or impact of an attack. Raising the threat condition has economic, physical, and psychological effects on the nation; so, the Homeland Security Advisory System can place specific geographic regions or industry sectors on a higher alert status than other regions or industries, based on specific threat information.<br><br>The DHS Daily Open Source Infrastructure Report (Daily Report) is collected each week day as a summary of open-source published information concerning significant critical infrastructure issues. Each Daily Report is divided by the critical infrastructure sectors and key assets defined in the National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets. (http://www.dhs.gov/xinfoshare/programs/editorial_0542.shtm). | |

**Table 6. Guidance on Consequences Assessment: 1. Consequences (continued)**

| 1 Consequences | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ID** | **Building Characteristics** | **Attribute Options** |
| 1.6 | **Physical Loss Impact**<br><br>This building characteristic is intended to capture the human and direct economic consequences in the event of a terrorist attack. Human consequences refer to loss of life and the extent and severity of injuries incurred. It also refers to the impact on public confidence. Direct economic consequences refer to the loss of functionality of that building for some period of time. This could be due to the lost income to people working there, lost revenues for businesses, or the costs required to regain a level of functionality for that building to pre-event levels.<br><br>Each attribute option defines the geographic limits of the economic impact of a terrorist event, ranging from the local community through the global or international community. For instance, the loss of a federal building outside of Washington DC may have an impact that extends regionally, whereas, the loss of a multi-national corporate headquarters may have international implications.<br><br>Note that this building characteristic is independent of the population within the building. For instance, if the people within the building are largely from the international community, it does not mean that attribute option e (i.e., international) applies. | **Options:**<br><br>**a Local**. An impact locally is expected if an attack on this building were to occur.<br><br>**b Statewide**. An impact throughout the state is expected if an attack on this building were to occur.<br><br>**c Regional**. An impact to the region is expected if an attack on this building were to occur.<br><br>**d National**. An impact to the nation is expected if an attack on this building were to occur.<br><br>**e International**. An impact internationally is expected if an attack on this building occurs.<br><br>**NOTE:** THIS BUILDING CHARACTERISTIC IS HEAVILY WEIGHTED IN THE SCORING. A MINOR CHANGE IN THE CHOICE OF ATTRIBUTE OPTION SELECTED MAY CAUSE A DISPROPORTIONATELY LARGE CHANGE IN THE FINAL RISK SCORE.<br><br>. |