



### Background

As recognized in the National Preparedness Goal, a secure and resilient Nation possesses the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

The THIRA is an all-hazards capability-based assessment tool suited for use by all jurisdictions. The THIRA allows a jurisdiction to understand its threats and hazards and how their impacts may vary according to time of occurrence, seasons, locations, and community factors. This knowledge allows a jurisdiction to establish informed and defensible capability targets and commit appropriate resources drawn from the whole community to closing the gap between a target and a current capability or for sustaining existing capabilities.

In March 2012, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201: Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) Guide, First Edition. CPG 201 contains a five-step THIRA process which is adaptable to the needs and resources of local, tribal, territorial, and state homeland security and emergency management partners. This addendum provides information on THIRA implementation steps and its relationship with DHS Preparedness Grants in the current fiscal year, and includes a process for validation of THIRAs submitted to FEMA as a requirement of the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG).

### Preparedness Grants and THIRA

Grants are one of many tools that can be utilized to address the building and sustainment of capabilities and development of new capabilities. The results of the THIRA should be used by grantees to make informed decisions about how to allocate resources. The THIRA provides a framework to allow the jurisdiction to establish capability targets and monitor progress towards building, sustaining, and delivering capabilities and managing the risk it faces.

The THIRA relationship to the grant processes for FY 2012 is described below. The relationship between THIRA and the FY 2013 grant process will be addressed in the FY 2013 Funding Opportunity Announcement.

- **For FY 2012:**
  1. The FY 2012 grant allocation process will not change from previous years. A national-level risk formula required by the 9/11 Act will inform the HSGP grant allocations.
  2. Eligible HSGP and EMPG grantees will develop a THIRA using CPG 201.
  3. THIRAs are required to be submitted to the grantee's FEMA Federal Preparedness Coordinator by the end of the calendar year, December 31, 2012.



FEMA

# Use of Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment for Preparedness Grants

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## Validation of Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments

In order to ensure a shared understanding of capabilities and requirements across the nation, the review of local and State THIRAs, in the context of the grant program, will occur at the FEMA Regions through a review process that includes all regional partners in a collaborative effort with the states.

- The Regional Federal Preparedness Coordinator (FPC) and/or his or her staff will review all state, territorial, and other eligible grantee THIRA submissions in their area of responsibility. This review will ensure that the submitted THIRAs were developed in alignment with CPG 201:
  1. Did the jurisdiction provide description statements of the threats and hazards of concern?
  2. Did the jurisdiction provide outcome statements for all 31 Core Capabilities from the National Preparedness Goal?
  3. Did the jurisdiction provide estimated impacts for all threats and hazards of concern in relation to the 31 Core Capabilities?
  4. Did the jurisdiction provide capability targets for all 31 Core Capabilities?
  5. Did the jurisdiction provide an affirmation that their submittal is in compliance with CPG 201?

## Developing Regional THIRAs as Part of the National Preparedness System

As grantees complete their THIRAs, the FEMA Regions will engage with them and partners across the whole community (including other Federal agencies) to develop Regional THIRAs. In order to ensure a consistent approach, the Regional THIRAs will also use CPG 201 as the guiding process. This process will leverage information contained in the Strategic National Risk Assessment as well as inform its future revision to ensure it accurately reflects regional variation in threats and hazards.