

State Risk Methodology

FEMA/Grant Programs Directorate (GPD)



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State Risk Methodology Legislative Requirements

The Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended:

“(2) INITIAL ASSESSMENT.—

“(b) ASSESSMENT AND DESIGNATION OF HIGH-RISK URBAN AREAS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, the Administrator shall conduct an initial assessment of the **relative threat, vulnerability, and consequences from acts of terrorism ...**” (Sec. 2003(b)(2)(a)).

- Annual risk assessments are conducted for all 56 States/territories
- Designates specific data elements to be included in the risk assessment (Threat Assessment, Population Density, International Border or Coastline, Critical Infrastructure)
- State Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRA) are not included in the risk assessments



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State Risk Methodology - Data and Calculation

Risk formula data elements are updated annually with the most recent data available

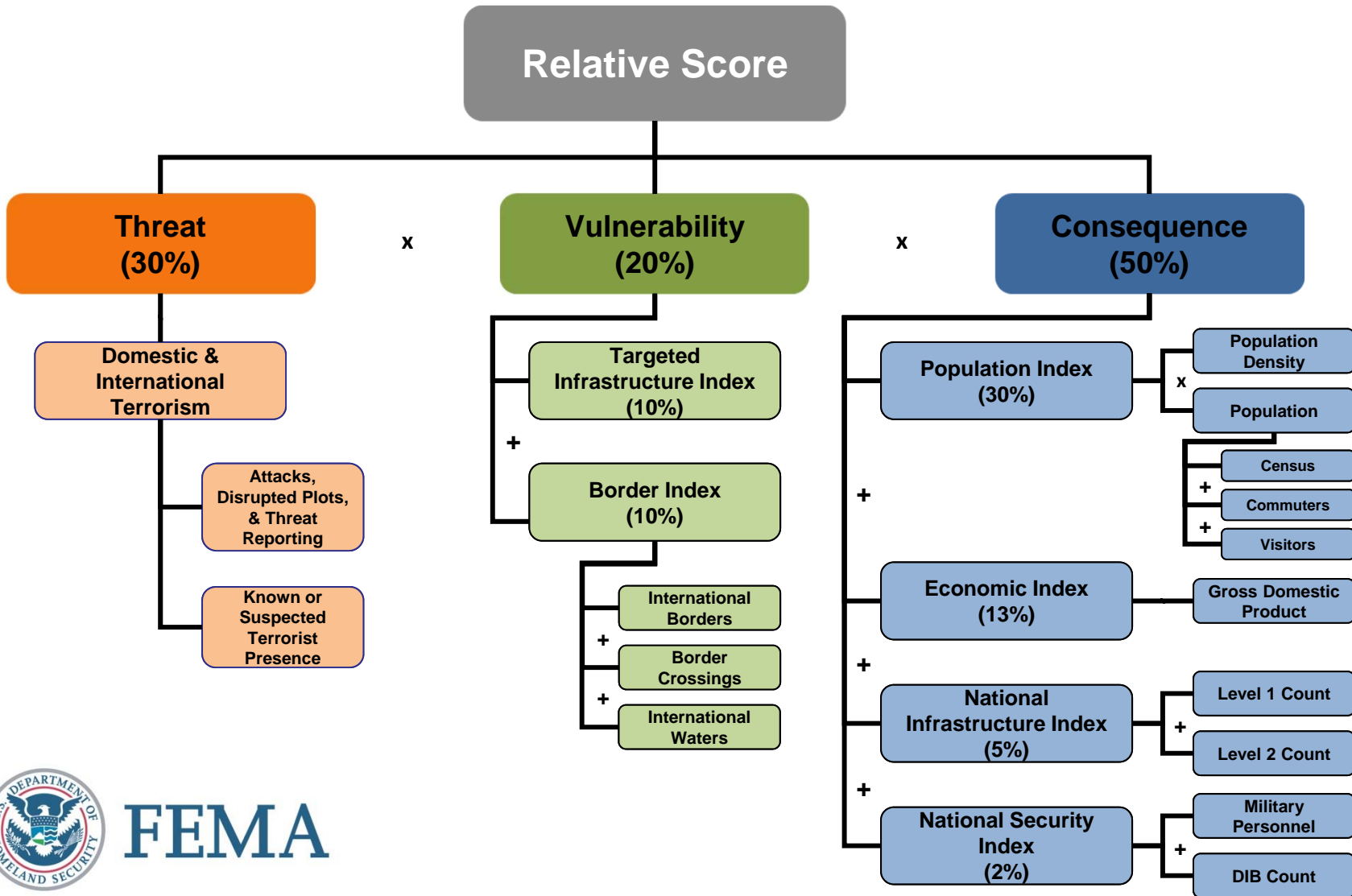
- Publicly available data
- DHS partners (Intelligence & Analysis, Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis, Customs and Border Protection)
- Other Government Agencies
- One private vendor

Risk formulas are used to calculate a relative risk score for 56 States/territories

Utilize data available at the national level - providing a consistent basis for comparison



FY 2016 State and Risk Assessment



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FY 2016 Data Sources

Components	Data	Source
Threat		
Threat analysis considers specific, implied and potential physical terrorist threats based on Intelligence Community (IC) reporting and FBI information. The threat assessment includes IC disseminated threat reporting that revealed known and credible violent extremist plots, casings, threats, or aspirations.	Threat Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS, Office of Intelligence & Analysis (I&A), with input from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and National Counterterrorism Center.
Vulnerability		
<p>Targeted Infrastructure Counts: The targeted infrastructure count is a subset of the DHS Office of Cyber & Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA) Level 1/Level 2 count and represents the number of Level 1/Level 2 assets/systems within sectors that DHS/I&A deems terrorists are more likely to attack. These sectors include: aviation; mass transit and commuter rail; oil and natural gas facilities (refineries, storage facilities, tankers, and pipelines); and large public facilities and venues (hotels, resorts, stadiums and arenas, and large office buildings).</p>	Targeted Infrastructure Counts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS/OCIA with input from DHS/I&A
<p>Border Crossings: The number of border crossings is provided by the CBP Office of Field Operations / Planning, Program Analysis and Evaluation (PPAE) and includes crossings of international borders into the United States by train, bus, commercial truck, personal vehicle, pedestrian, ferries and other waterborne vessels, and both commercial and private aircraft.</p>	Border Crossings – total number of crossings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS/CBP (Crossing counts for the twelve-month period spanning August 1, 2014 through July 30, 2015)
<p>International Borders: The presence of international borders was determined by inspection of U.S. Census Bureau maps, and each jurisdiction received either full credit or none (i.e., Yes or No).</p>	International Borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau maps
<p>International Waters: The presence of a coastline facing out onto international waters was determined according to demarcation lines identified via the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (72 COLREGS). Each jurisdiction received either full credit or none (i.e., Yes or No).</p>	International Waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Office of Coast Survey GIS dataset “Collision Regulation Lines in U.S. Waters”
Consequence		
<p>Population Index: The Population Index incorporates both population and population density at the Census block group level to account for variations in population distribution across states and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). It accounts for the resident population, commuters, and visitors, and also incorporates population density.</p>	Census (nighttime) Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau (2010 census and 2014 estimates)
	Commuters – daily estimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau (2006-2010 American Community Survey updated using the 2009-2013 version)
	Visitors – daily estimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D.K. Shifflet & Associates (2011, 2012, and 2013 data)
	Land Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau (2010 census)

FY 2017 Data Sources (Continued)

Components	Data	Source
<p><u>Economic Index:</u> The Economic Index is a measure that is proportional to the amount of economic disruption that could be caused by a generalized attack on an area. It is taken to be the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the entity. The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes annual estimates of GDP for states and urban areas. The GDP for U.S. territories was gathered from BEA, the CIA World Factbook, and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.</p>	GDP by State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Department of Commerce, BEA (GDP by state, 2014 estimates)
	GDP by U.S. Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIA World Factbook (for Puerto Rico GDP, 2013 estimate) U.S. Department of Commerce, BEA (GDP for U.S. territories of Guam and USVI, 2014 estimates; Northern Marianas Islands and American Samoa, 2013 estimates)
	GDP by MSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Department of Commerce, BEA (GDP by MSA, 2014 estimates) U.S. Department of Commerce, BEA, (Local Area Personal Income by MSA and County, 2014 estimates)
	GDP by San Juan, PR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIA World Factbook (Puerto Rico GDP, 2013 estimate) and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Puerto Rico and San Juan Labor Force, 2014)
<p><u>National Infrastructure Index:</u> The National Infrastructure Index is developed from the DHS OCIA Level 1/Level 2 Program and represents the count of Level 1/Level 2 assets/systems within a jurisdiction. Defense Industrial Base facilities are captured separately as part of the National Security Index.</p>	Level 1 & 2 Asset/System Counts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS/OCIA
<p><u>National Security Index:</u> The National Security Index is comprised of two data elements: 1) the number of U.S. military personnel stationed at installations within a jurisdiction (i.e., state or urban area) and 2) the number of critical defense industrial base (DIB) facilities (i.e., critical civilian companies that support the military mission) located within a jurisdiction. The count of military personnel comes from the Department of Defense's 2015 Base Structure Report, and includes the number of active duty, reserve, guard troops, and civilian personnel assigned to bases. The DIB count includes all Level 1 and Level 2 DIB facilities, as compiled by DHS/OCIA.</p>	Military Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Department of Defense, Base Structure Report, 2015 (data as of 30 September 2014)
	DIB Counts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DHS/OCIA

Note: FY 2016 methodology uses the 2013 version of the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) list from the U.S. Census Bureau.



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