

New Hampshire THIRA/SPR Webinar Series

Part 5: SPR Step 1: Assess Capabilities



FEMA



Resources

- U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- National Preparedness Directorate
- National Training and Education Division
- Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX)
- National Emergency Response and Recovery Training Center (NERRTC)
- New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide, 3rd Ed. (May 2018)



FEMA



Target Audience

- Law Enforcement
- Fire Service
- Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Responders
- Emergency Medical Services
- Emergency Management
- Public Works
- Health Care
- Public Health
- Governmental Administration
- Public Safety Communications
- Public Elected Officials
- Private Sector and Non-Government Offices*
- Military*

*As requested by host agency



FEMA



Learning Objectives

- Discuss the five quantitative data points for assessing capability
- Assist how a community's capabilities have changed over the last year and how those changes affect the community's current capability
- Discuss basic considerations for elaborating on the quantitative assessment of the capability change
- Provide elaborations on a community's current capability and capability changes
- Discuss how to provide additional context on current capability estimations
- Develop additional context to explain the reported data and its source

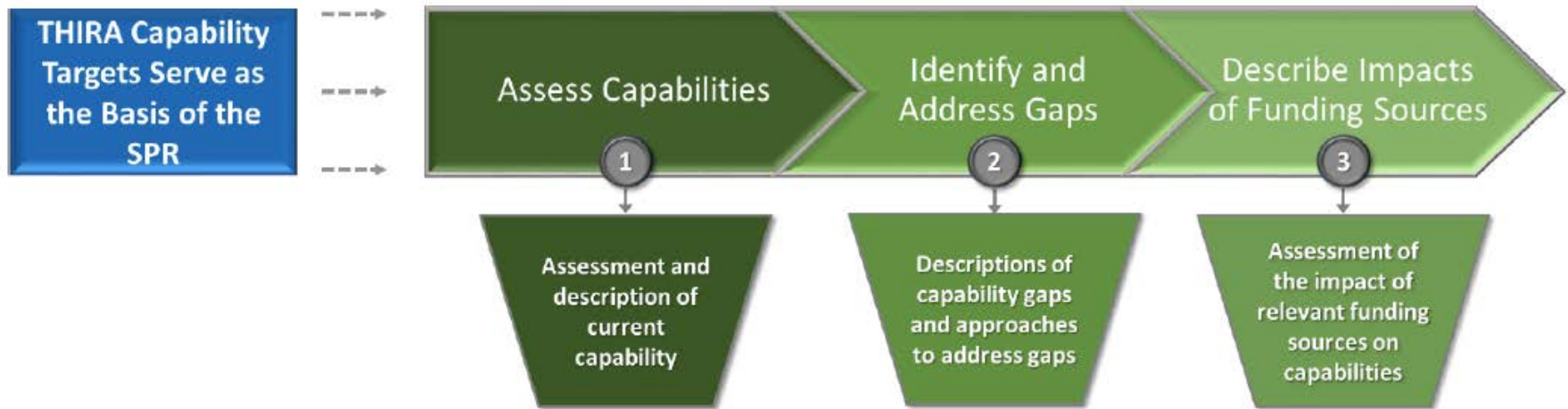


FEMA



SPR Process

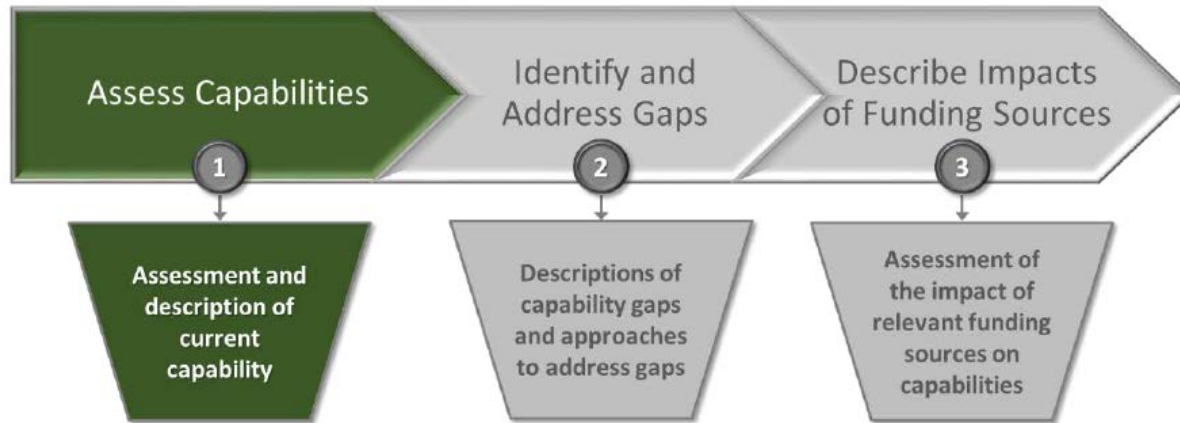
- SPR is an annual three-step self-assessment of a community's capability levels based on the capability targets identified in the THIRA.



FEMA



Step 1 of the SPR Process



- Three primary elements
 - Quantitatively assess capability
 - Qualify current capabilities & capability changes
 - Provide context on current capability estimations
- Purpose is to assess and describe a community's current capability and how the capability has changed over the last year



FEMA



Quantitatively Assess Capability

- Five quantitative data points
 - Beginning capability
 - How much capability did the community have at the end of the prior year
 - Capability lost
 - How much capability did the community lose over the course of the year
 - Capability sustained
 - How much capability that the community started with at the beginning of the year still remains
 - Capability built
 - How much capability did the community add over the course of the year
 - Current Capability
 - How much capability does the community have now
- Do not include capability gained from mutual aid agreements unless that mutual aid addition was readily available at all times (i.e. permanent loaning of transport vehicles)



FEMA



Quantitatively Assess Capability

- Communities can use a formula to calculate their current capability

Capability Sustained* + Capability Built = Current Capability

For Example:

↓
Within **12 hours** extinguish
115 structure fires.

↓
Within **12 hours** extinguish **25**
structure fires.

↓
Within **12 hours** extinguish
140 structure fires.

* Capability Sustained is existing capability not lost over the last year (Beginning Capability – Capability Lost = Capability Sustained)



FEMA



Quantitatively Assess Capability

- Communities use the timeframe metric(s) from their capability target developed in THIRA Step 3 in the capability assessment.
- All capabilities are fundamentally dependent on timeframe metrics since any community can potentially accomplish anything with no time limit.
- The capability assessment will determine the extent to which they can actually perform that capability within the timeframe chosen.

Capability Target

Within **3 days** of an incident, restore power for up to **500,000** customers.



Capability Assessment

Within **3 days** of an incident, we can restore power for up to **395,000** customers.

Current Capability should be assessed against the same **Timeframe Metric** identified in the **Capability Target**.

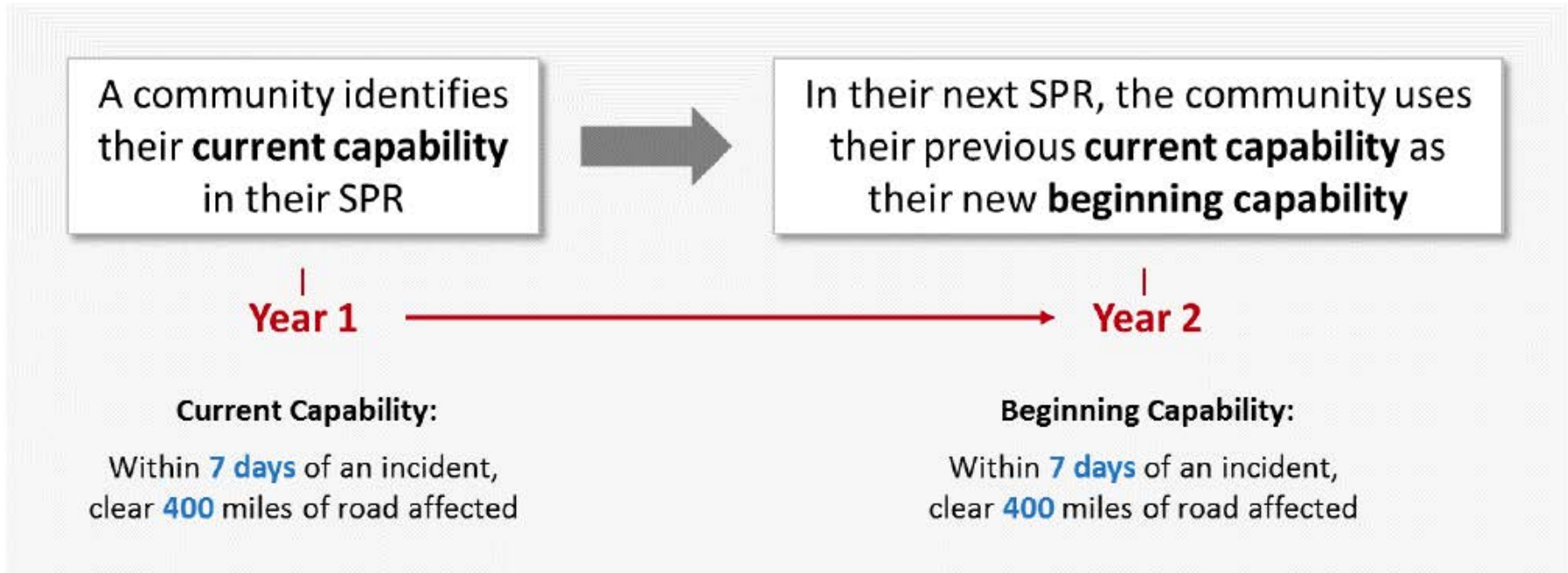


FEMA



Beginning Capability

- The beginning capability is frequently, though not always, the current capability from the previous year's SPR.



FEMA



Beginning Capability

- The beginning capability can change from the previous year's SPR current capability if a community identifies more accurate information between SPRs.
- Communities can provide a description of the change as needed.



FEMA



Capability Lost

- Capabilities lost either through attrition or degradation
- Tracking capabilities:
 - Requires understanding how much capability is lost
 - Helps to demonstrate the challenge that emergency managers face
- In some cases, a capability may be completely lost
- In many cases, a capability may only partially degrade
- Reporting annual changes in capability, better highlights small, but significant improvement, in capability. These allows communities to account for the work they are doing to offset attrition and maintain existing capabilities, which helps prioritize investments and inform strategic plans.

Capability Lost Free-Text Description

1) A nearby facility with the capability for sheltering 500 people started renovations and will have reduced sheltering capacity (200) until 2021.

2) As a result of 18 employees leaving their positions—four Type I and three Type II Shelter Managers, six Type I Shelter Registration Team Leaders, and five Type I Shelter Dormitory Team Leaders—we lost six Type I Shelter Management Teams, dropping from 36 to 30.



FEMA



Capability Sustained

- Capabilities that communities maintain from the previous year
- A capability is considered sustained if it:
 - Was operational at the time of the previous SPR submission
 - Is still operational at the time of the current submission

Capability Sustained Free-Text Description

- 1) To account for members of our surge capacity Type I Shelter Management Teams that left service this year, remaining members were cross trained to fill gaps and maintain the maximum possible number of teams (30).
- 2) All 30 of Thirland's surge capacity Type I Shelter Management Teams participated in an exercise.
- 3) Our state recently updated mass care plans and shared them with all relevant stakeholders and partners.



FEMA



Capability Built

- New capabilities that were not operational during the prior year because the capability:
 - Did not exist during the prior year
 - Was under development during the prior year
 - Has partially degraded during the prior year and need to be brought back on-line

Examples of How Communities Can Build Capability	
Driver of Capability Building	Examples
Capability did not exist in the prior year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First-time purchases of resources and materials ▪ Additional personnel hires ▪ New partnerships with community stakeholders that have required capabilities
Capability was under development during the prior year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training is underway, but it was incomplete at the time of the prior SPR ▪ The community ordered new equipment, but had not yet received it at the time of the prior SPR
Capability had partially degraded during the prior year and was brought back on-line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damaged equipment was repaired since the prior SPR ▪ A team that required a position filled has hired a new employee for that position since the prior SPR ▪ Renewed expired training since the prior SPR



FEMA



Capability Built

- Example free-text description of capability built

Capability Built Free-Text Description

- 1) Four faith-based institutions in Thiraland participated in a training (not state-sponsored or managed) where they discussed how their facilities could be used for sheltering purposes. They have indicated that they feel far more capable of meeting the requirements to have their facilities serve as shelters during a disaster.
- 2) A large high school that had been used as a shelter for 400 people in previous years finished renovations and is available for use again.
- 3) Thiraland used SHSP funds to purchase a variety of equipment designed to make a previously unfit facility accessible for those survivors with access and functional needs.
- 4) Thiraland recently updated plans to better accommodate pets in shelters previously expected to accommodate humans only.
- 5) Thiraland recently passed legislation that establishes mutual aid resource sharing between intra-state jurisdictions to include sheltering options, equipment, and personnel.



FEMA



Current Capability

- Represents a community's current operational capability
- An operational capability is one that can be used somewhere within the community
- A capability does not need to be immediately available for it to be considered operational.

Example of Operational vs. Non-Operational Capability

Operational

A ladder truck that requires minor, routine maintenance after an operation can still be considered operational.

However...

Non-Operational

If the ladder truck is completely inoperative without major repairs or replacement, it is **not** considered operational.



FEMA



Current Capability

- Example

Metric	Est. Current Capability
(#) people requiring shelter	8,550 people
(#) people requiring food and water	8,700 people
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring accessible shelter)	1,600 people
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring food and water)	2,050 people
(#) of animals requiring shelter, food, and water	2,700 animals



FEMA



Describe Current Capability & Capability Changes

- To elaborate on the quantitative assessment of the capability change provided
- Communities will:
 - Identify the POETE areas in which they lost, sustained, and built capability
 - Develop free-text descriptions explaining the specific actions, investments, resources, or external factors that lead to capability changes
- Quantitative vs Qualitative
- Consider pre-existing national resource type definitions outlined in the NIMS resource typing
- Consider mutual aid



FEMA



Quantitative Assessment/Qualitative Description

Connection Between SPR Step 1.1 and Step 1.2

SPR Step 1.1
Quantitative Assessment

Capability Lost

Lost capability to shelter
3,000 people

Capability Sustained

Sustained capability to shelter
12,000 people

Capability Built

Built the capability to shelter
1,000 people

**No mutual aid
component in
Step 1.1**



SPR Step 1.2
Qualitative Description

Capability Lost

Jurisdiction lost
capability due to...

Capability Sustained

Jurisdiction was able to
sustain the capability to...

Capability Built

Jurisdiction built
capability by investing...

Mutual Aid

Jurisdiction has standing
agreement with the...



FEMA



POETE Areas

POETE Areas	
Planning	Development of policies, plans, procedures, mutual aid agreements, strategies, and other publications; also involves the collection and analysis of intelligence and information
Organization	Individual teams, an overall organizational structure, and leadership at each level in the structure
Equipment	Equipment, supplies, and systems that comply with relevant standards
Training	Content and methods of delivery that comply with relevant training standards
Exercises	Exercises and actual incidents that provide an opportunity to demonstrate, evaluate, and improve the ability of core capabilities to perform assigned missions and tasks to standards



FEMA



Example of Assessment

Metric	Capability Lost	Capability Sustained	Capability Built
(#) people requiring shelter	300 people	8,000 people	550 people
(#) people requiring food and water	400 people	8,500 people	200 people
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring accessible shelter)	0 people	1,400 people	200 people
(#) people with access and functional needs (requiring food and water)	0 people	1,950 people	100 people
(#) of animals requiring shelter, food, and water	100 animals	2,500 animals	200 animals
<div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; width: fit-content;"> <p>Refer to CPG 201 for more information on selecting POETE areas for a community's changes in capability.</p> </div>	<p>The following POETE areas caused you to lose capability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Exercises 	<p>Sustainment investments made in the following POETE areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Organization <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exercises 	<p>Building investments made in the following POETE areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exercises



FEMA



Context for Current Capability Estimations

- Describe the level of confidence in the accuracy of their quantitative assessment
- Identify the sources used to determine responses
- Provide any other useful context to better understand quantitative responses
- Quantitative assessment cannot capture all the information needed
- Consider a series of questions to provide additional context
- Communities may be interested in assessing their level of capability for timeframe metrics that they didn't include in the capability target



FEMA



Selection of Confidence Level

Confidence Level	Example Rationale for Chosen Confidence Level
Confidence Level: 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have not performed a large-scale sheltering mission in over 13 years, and have no AARs to review ▪ No past exercises focusing on their sheltering capability; they have minimal subject-matter expertise ▪ Capability estimate is based on that of similar surrounding states, but they have very little confidence that it is accurate
Confidence Level: 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have not performed a large-scale sheltering mission in over 10 years, and only has a high-level AAR to review ▪ No past statewide exercise of their sheltering capability; only two counties have exercised their capability ▪ Data on potential locations for shelters is five years old ▪ They used the minimal available data to estimate a statewide capability to shelter 7,000 people, but they think it could be as high as 11,000 people or as low as 4,000 people
Confidence Level: 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They performed a large-scale sheltering mission seven years ago, during which they had a peak sheltering capacity of 9,500 people ▪ Several counties have conducted sheltering exercises in recent years showing an increased capability ▪ Recently hired several SMEs have experience leading shelter management teams in other states ▪ The list of potential locations for shelters was recently updated but they are not confident about some options in rural communities ▪ They estimate that they can shelter a maximum of 11,800 people, but they believe it could be as high as 14,000 or as low as 10,500



FEMA



Selection of Confidence Level

Confidence Level	Example Rationale for Chosen Confidence Level
Confidence Level: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewed their AAR from an incident four years ago, where they had a peak sheltering capacity of 13,000 people ▪ Starting with 13,000 people as a baseline, SMEs met to discuss the changes since the last incident ▪ The list of available locations for sheltering is less than two years old and includes a wide variety of options ▪ Based on documented improvements and a recent regional sheltering tabletop exercise, they estimate that they can shelter 15,000 people and are mostly confident that their estimate is accurate within 750 people
Confidence Level: 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They performed a large-scale sheltering mission two years ago where they had a peak sheltering capacity of 14,200 people ▪ The list of available locations for sheltering is less than a year old and includes recent additions of private-sector facilities with agreements to provide sheltering ▪ They participated in a regional sheltering and mass care exercise last year (including private-sector partners and several large counties) ▪ Based on their capability in the recent incident, the validation provided by the regional exercise, and the formal agreements with the private-sector, they are confident that they can now shelter a maximum of 15,500 people



FEMA



Example of Rating Data Confidence

What is your confidence in the accuracy of your capability assessment?

Lower Confidence				Higher Confidence
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

What sources did you use to estimate your capabilities?

Source	Source	Source	Source
Real-world Events <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Modeling or tools <input type="checkbox"/>	Other reports (government, academic, non-profit) <input type="checkbox"/>	Improvement plans <input type="checkbox"/>
Response plans <input type="checkbox"/>	Exercises <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Prior year THIRAs <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Hazard mitigation plans (Including Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) <input type="checkbox"/>	After-action reports <input type="checkbox"/>	Other existing threat and hazard assessments <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other plans <input type="checkbox"/>	Fusion center products <input type="checkbox"/>	Capability assessments <input type="checkbox"/>	
Subject-matter experts <input type="checkbox"/>	County/Municipal THIRAs <input type="checkbox"/>	Resource inventory <input type="checkbox"/>	



FEMA



Summary

- Assessed capabilities based on the language from the capability targets set in THIRA Step 3
- Identified how the community's current capability and how it changed over the last year
- Provided additional context to explain the reported data and its sources



FEMA

