



# **HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:**

**WHAT IS IT?  
HOW DO I GET ONE?  
WHAT DO I DO WITH IT?**

**CHRIS BLOMGREN, RN, MS**  
**PREPAREDNESS CONSULTANT**

# WHO AM I:

- MS in Emergency Management
- BS in Psychology
- ADN Registered Nurse
- Graduate of National Emergency Advanced and Executive Academies
- Retired Fire Chief
- Former City/County Emergency Manager
- Retired Army Nurse/Nursing Supervisor
- Current healthcare emergency preparedness consultant

# OBJECTIVES:



**Attendees will be able to identify what a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) is, as well as other common terms that refer to the same process.**



**Attendees will know and be able to demonstrate the steps in creating an HVA.**



**Attendees will know and verbalize the next steps in using an HVA, including staff training and meeting annual exercise requirements.**



**Attendees will verbalize how to incorporate other agencies, organizations, and entities in the HVA and training & exercise process.**

# WHAT IS A HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (HVA)?



**Definition:** A systematic process for identifying potential threats, assessing their likelihood and impact, and prioritizing them to develop mitigation and preparedness strategies

**Other Names:** Risk Assessment, THIRA, EHS Assessment, Hazard Mitigation Assessment



# WHAT DOES AN HVA DO?

---

- Identifies man-made, natural-, and technological events that can cause harm to staff, residents, visitors, and business operations.
  - Identifies the frequency of those disasters
  - Provides framework for identifying the impact on life and business lines
- 
- 

# HOW DO YOU USE AN HVA?

- Identify risks
- Identify mitigation efforts
- Drives training and exercise plans
- Identify new risks and remove non-applicable risks
- Use to validate purchases, capital projects, grant writing etc.

# HOW DO WE CREATE AN HVA?

- Math
  - $=((B^2*3)+(C^2*2)+D^2+E^2+F^2)/8$
- Subjective Evaluation
  - Please don't
- Wild Assed Guesses or WAGs
  - REALLY, Please don't

	▼↑	Probability▼	Magnitude/Severity▼	Impact▼	Time of Onset▼	Duration▼	Calculated Risk▼
SAMPLE		1	1	1	1	1	1
SAMPLE		2	2	2	2	2	2
SAMPLE		3	3	3	3	3	3
SAMPLE		4	4	4	4	4	4
SAMPLE		5	5	5	5	5	5
Active Assailant							0
Agricultural Pest/Disease							0
Air Quality Hazards							0
Communication Failure							0
Cyber Attack							0
Dam/Levee Failure							0
Drought							0
Earthquake							0
Erosion							0
Extreme Heat							0
Flood							0
Foodborne Illness							0
HAZMAT Incident							0
Landslide							0
Loss of Access							0
Pandemic/Epidemic							0
Potable Water Contamination							0
Power Outage							0
Public Unrest							0
Severe Weather							0
Severe Winter Weather							0
Supply-Chain Disruption							0
Terrorism							0
Tornado							0
Transportation Accident							0
Tsunami							0
Vector-Borne Disease							0
Volcano							0
War/Warlike Attack							0
Water/Sewer Failure							0
Wildfire							0
Winter Weather							0



# CORE PARTS OF AN HVA?



Magnitude – How Bad is It



Probability – How Likely is It



Impact – How Much Will it Affect You



Onset – How Much Warning Do You Get



Extent – How Long Will the Effects Last

# PROBABILITY

- Probability of a hazard event occurring in the future was assessed based on hazard frequency over a 100- year period (where available). If the hazard lacked a definitive historical record, the probability was assessed subjectively based on regional history and other contributing factors.
  - 1 – Less than 1% probability in the next 100 years.
  - 2 - Between 1% and 10% probability in the next year, or at least one chance in the next 100 years.
  - 3 - Between 10% and 100% probability in next year, or at least one chance in the next 10 years.
  - 4 - 1 event per year
  - 5 – Multiple events expected per year

# MAGNITUDE

- Magnitude is a measure of the strength of a hazard event.
  - 1 - Less than 5% Very minor impact to people, property, and continuity of business at 90%.
  - 2 - 6% to 24% Injuries or illnesses minor in nature, with only slight property damage and continuity of business only slightly impacted, with 80% functionality.
  - 3 - 25% to 49% Injuries result in some permanent disability; moderate property damage ; moderate facility impact; business at 50% operational capacity with service disruption more than one week, but less than a month.
  - 4 - 50% to 75%, Injuries and illness resulting in permanent disability and death to more than 50% of the population; severe property damage greater than; limited services provided, with disruption anticipated to last beyond one month.
  - 5 – Greater than 75%. Injuries and illness resulting in permanent disability and death to more than 75% of the population; severe property damage greater than 50%; business significantly impacted; no mutual aid services provided, with disruption anticipated to last beyond one month.

# IMPACT

- The measure of the percentage of the people and property within the nation would be affected.
  - 1 – Less than 10% affected. Few if any injuries or illness.
  - 2 - 10% to 24% Minor injuries and illness. Shutdown of essential facilities and services for 4 to 24 hours.
  - 3 - 25% to 49% Serious injury and illness. Shutdown of essential facilities and services for 24 to 72 hours.
  - 4 - 50% -75% affected. Multiple deaths. Property destroyed or damaged beyond repair  
Complete shutdown of essential facilities and services for 3 days or more.
  - 5 – Greater than 75% of the facility affected. Mass casualty event. Most property destroyed or beyond repair.

# ONSET

- The rate or speed that an event occurs. The warning time prior to the event occurring.
  - 1 – Greater than 24 hours of warning time
  - 2 – 12-24 hours of warning time
  - 3 – 6-12 hours of warning time
  - 4 – Less than 6 hours warning time
  - 5 – No warning time

# DURATION

- Defined as the time span associated with the event.
  - 1 – Six to twenty-four hours
  - 2 – twenty-four hours to 72 hours
  - 3 – 72 hours to 1 week
  - 4 – 1-4 weeks
  - 5 – Greater than 1 month

The background is a solid dark blue. In the four corners, there are decorative white line art elements that resemble circuit traces or a stylized network. These lines connect to small white circles, some of which are arranged in a grid-like pattern. The lines are thin and white, contrasting with the dark blue background.

# MAKING AN HVA



# I HAVE AN HVA - NOW WHAT?

- Creates a prioritization of hazards to build or refine your Emergency operations Plan
- Identifies opportunities to reduce the risk of some hazards
- Helps develop hazard-specific annexes to your plan



# I HAVE AN HVA; NOW WHAT?

- Drive staff training
  - New Staff
  - Monthly Training
  - Quarterly Training
  - Annual Training & Exercises

# I HAVE AN HVA; NOW WHAT?

- Drive the Annual Exercise development
  - Progressive exercises – Crawl, Walk, Run
    - Workshops
    - Table-Top Exercises
    - Full-scale Exercises

# COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING, TRAINING & EXERCISING

- Why?
  - Resident care is #1 – Staff/Visitor Care is #2
  - Planning, Training, & Exercising = Less Chaotic Real-World Events
- Plan and Prepare as a Team
  - Be prepared to weather the storm alone
- Serving your community
  - Are you apart of the Community EOP?
    - None of the time, some of the time, all the time.

# REVIEW

- **We have learned to identify what a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) is, as well as other common terms that refer to the same process.**
- **We have learned how to demonstrate the steps in creating an HVA.**
- **We have learned the next steps in using an HVA, including staff training and meeting annual exercise requirements.**
- **We have learned how to incorporate other agencies, organizations, and entities in the HVA and training & exercise process.**

The background is a solid dark blue. In the four corners, there are white, stylized line art elements that resemble electronic circuit traces or a network diagram. These lines connect to small white circles, some of which are arranged in a grid-like pattern. The lines are thin and white, contrasting with the dark blue background.

# QUESTIONS?



