Performance Classes

- Each capability framework will include *one or more* performance classes
  - Number of performance classes depend on whether or not the needs of a capability are different across jurisdictions

- Classes may *vary* by capability
  - New York City may be Class I for Urban Search and Rescue, but Class V for Animal Health

- Classes will generally be based on political jurisdictions, as opposed to broader regions
  - Local level of government is ultimately responsible for preparedness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factors</th>
<th>Class I</th>
<th>Class II</th>
<th>Class IV</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Cities with pop. &gt; 3 million</td>
<td>Cities with pop. &gt; 1 million</td>
<td>Cities with pop. &gt; 250K</td>
<td>- Critical infrastructure risk factors include relevant 17 CI/KR sectors defined in NIPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pop density &gt; 10,000 p/p square mile</td>
<td>Pop density &gt; 2,500 per square mile</td>
<td>- Census bureau data – metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas – define population parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Infrastructure (17 CI/KR)</td>
<td>Counties &lt; 10 miles from nuclear reactor</td>
<td>Jurisdictions with heightened vulnerability to fixed rail system</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Other risk factors, for example areas prone to natural disasters, will be included</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: WMD/HazMat Decontamination and Response Performance Classes I, II, IV

*For information, contact the TCL Implementation Project Team at TCL@dhs.gov.*
Performance Objectives

- Performance objectives are linked to each performance class and define how much of a capability is needed

- Objectives may apply widely but the required performance level can be set differently
  - All communities must decontaminate victims in less than 30 minutes, but Chicago may need to handle more victims than a rural town

- Objectives may only apply in some places
  - Los Angeles, with a large number of high-rise building, may need specific firefighting objectives that are not applicable to Des Moines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Class I</th>
<th>Class IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assess the Threat</td>
<td>Ensure the ability to assess the threat at each of three simultaneous WMD/HazMat chemical, biological or radiological incidents by responding to each with at least one Type I WMD / HazMat assessment team, trained, equipped and proficient to assess WMD/hazardous materials releases, in &lt; ___ minutes.</td>
<td>Ensure the ability to assess the threat at a WMD/HazMat chemical or radiological incident by responding with at least one Type II WMD / HazMat assessment team, trained, equipped and proficient to assess WMD / hazardous materials releases, in &lt; ___ minutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: WMD/HazMat Decontamination and Performance Objectives for Classes I, IV

For information, contact the TCL Implementation Project Team at TCL@dhs.gov.
The preparedness cycle defines how each objective will be measured:

- **Planning**: NRF and applicable Federal policy and industry standards
- **Personnel**: NIMS and applicable Federal policy and industry standards
- **Training**: Homeland Security National Training Program (HSNTP)
- **Equipment**: NIMS, Approved Equipment List (AEL), Responder Knowledge Base (RKB)
- **Performance**: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)

Each performance objective will have measurable metrics for resource requirements: plans, personnel, training, equipment, and exercises.