



Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Guidance

Based on DHS Sector Taxonomy version 4

2021



NCIPP Prioritization Criteria

Consequence Type	NCIPP Priority	
	1	2
Catastrophic Economic Impacts Project	First-year expected impact is \$150M+ (no secondary criteria necessary)	First-year expected impact is \$50M+ (no secondary criteria necessary)
Potential Prompt Fatalities*	5,000+ fatalities	2,500+ fatalities
First-Year Economic Losses*	\$75B+	\$25B+
Mission Interruption*	Severe degradation of the Nation's national security capabilities, including intelligence and defense functions, but excluding military facilities.	Severe degradation of the Nation's national security capabilities, including intelligence and defense functions, but excluding military facilities.
Mass Evacuation*	Prolonged evacuation duration of longer than 3 months	Prolonged evacuation duration of longer than 1 month
Food and Agriculture Sector Specific Criteria 1**	NA	Commodity or product contributes greater than \$5 billion in economic value added to a state or territory annually (the \$5 billion in economic value added is based on a consecutive three-year average)
Food and Agriculture Sector Specific Criteria 2**	NA	Commodity or product is distributed to five or more states, territories, or foreign countries.

*Must meet two of these criteria to be categorized at a specific level.

**Must meet *both* criteria



Local Meta-Criteria

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Human Health	500+ fatalities	100 - 500	10 – 100 fatalities	<10 fatalities
First-Year Economic Losses	\$5B+	\$500M – 5B+	\$50M – 500M	<\$50M
Mission Interruption	Widespread/lengthy interruption as function is unable to be assumed by other facilities	Significant interruption as function is not entirely able to be assumed by other facilities	Moderate interruption as function is mostly able to be assumed by other facilities	Minimal interruption as function is able to be assumed by other facilities
Mission Level	National level	Multi-state level	State level	Local level
Psychological Impact	People nationally change their public behavior for an extended time	Many people change their public behavior for a moderate amount of time	Local population changes their public behavior for a brief amount of time	Some of the local population may change their behavior but most will not



Banking and Financial Services Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Headquarters of Bank (Deposits)	\$10B+	\$1B-\$10B	\$100M-\$1B	<\$100M
Capacity (Max. persons)	7,500+	750 – 7,499	75 – 749	<75
Floor Space (Gross sq. ft.)	1,000,000+	500,000 – 999,999	250,000 – 499,999	<250,000
Height (ft.) / stories	250+ / 20+	125 - 249 / 10 – 19	62.5 - 124 / 5 – 9	<62.5 / <5
Type of Institution	<p>Major clearinghouse, primary financial exchange</p> <p>Site is a major records archive location for financial transactions</p>	<p>Regional HQ of national financial institution</p> <p>Site is a major cash handling operation with or without a fleet of armored vehicles for movement of cash</p>	<p>HQ of regional brokerage firms, insurance companies, mortgage companies</p>	<p>Local branches of national banks; credit unions; or fixed, unstaffed ATM facilities, check cashing sites</p> <p>Brokerage firms, insurance companies, mortgage companies, advisory firms</p>



Chemical Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
CFATS (Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards) Designated Facility Tier	Sites that are classified as tier 1, 2, or 3	Sites that are classified as tier 4	N/A	N/A
Pounds Chemical Stored	12,500 lbs.+	1,250 lbs.-12,499 lbs.	125 lbs.-1,249 lbs.	<125 lbs.

CISA Chemical Tier – CISA, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, created four tiers, based on risk, that determine whether a facility is high risk. Tiers 1 – 3 indicate high risk sites (Tier 1 being the highest risk), as determined by the facility's completion of a Top Screen questionnaire and Federal assessment. The types of and use of chemicals at the facility serve as inputs to the Chemical Tier rating.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.cisa.gov/cfats-tiering-methodology>

Commercial Facilities Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Economic Losses	\$5 B+	\$.5B – 5B	\$50M – .5B	<\$50M
Capacity (rooms)	1,000+	500-999	100-499	<100
Retail or Lodging Height (ft.) / stories	250+ / 20+	125 - 249 / 10 – 19	62.5 - 124 / 5 – 9	<62.5/ <5
Floor Space (Gross sq. ft.)	1,000,000+	500,000 – 999,999	250,000 – 499,999	<250,000
Capacity (max. persons)	7,500+	750 – 7,499	75 – 749	<75
Capacity (max. persons) at Public Assembly Sites (arenas, stadiums, amphitheaters, etc)	50,000	25,000 – 49,999	15,000 – 24,999	<15,000
Annual number of visitors (Amusement / Theme Park)	10M+	1-10M	100,000 – 999,999	<100,000



Communications Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Economic Losses	\$5B+	\$.5 – 5B	\$50M – .5B	<\$50M
Asset Type	Emergency communications center with no redundancy	Emergency communications facility with redundancy Regional or county 911 call center Telecom hotel/Data center with no redundancy	Local or redundant 911 call center Telecom hotel/Data center with redundancy	Fiber data network points Telecom fiber data network points



Critical Manufacturing Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Sole Source	Sole source provider of a product(s) in a critical manufacturing industry	One of 2-4 providers of a product(s)	One of many providers of a product(s)	
Economic Losses		\$5 B+	\$.5 – 5B	<\$.5B
Capacity (Max. persons)		7,500+	750 – 7,499	<749
Floor Space (Gross sq. ft.)		1,000,000+	500,000 – 999,999	<499,999
Height (ft.) / stories		250+ / 20+	125 - 249 / 10 – 19	<124 / 9



Dams and Related Infrastructure Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Power Generation	Supports hydroelectric facility producing more than 500 megawatts	Supports hydroelectric facility producing more than 100 megawatts	Supports hydroelectric facility producing more than 10 megawatts	Supports hydroelectric facility producing less than 10 megawatts
Levee Criticality	Major pumping station on critical waterway; levee protection large population	Major pumping station with minimal redundancy; levee protecting medium-sized population	Pumping station with redundancy; levee protecting populated area	All other levees
Navigation Locks	On a nationally vital shipping lane	Connects interstate or significant waterways	Connects critical local waterways	All other locks
Raw Water Storage (million gallons)	30M+ gallons	3-30M gallons	.3-3M gallons	<.3M gallons

Defense Industrial Base Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Military Mission	Sole source provider to a Department of Defense mission	One of 2 - 4 providers to a Department of Defense mission	One of many providers to a Department of Defense mission	
Military Supply	Sole source provider of fuel to military base Sole critical repair point for military equipment	Significant provider of fuel to military base Critical repair points for military equipment	One of many providers or repair points	
Floor Space (Gross sq. ft.)	1,000,000+	500,000 – 999,999	<499,999	



Education Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
School Details	Significant or high-profile university, or a similar site	University, college, large or prominent high school, or a similar site	K-12 school, preschool, or a similar site	Supporting or other type of site



Emergency Services Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Level of Service	State level EOC	County Emergency Operations Center Emergency Operations Center in a major city City/county fire or police headquarters that host regional teams (e.g. SWAT, EOD, Forensic, HazMat, US&R) State level law enforcement or fire headquarters	City Emergency Operations Center City/ county fire or police headquarters Sole source ambulance provider Regional federal offices	Rural fire or police headquarters Fire and police stations Ambulance services (multiple)



Energy Sites: Electricity

	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Consequence Type				
Generating Capacity	1,000 MW+	500 – 999 MW	250 – 499 MW	<250 MW
Population Served	More than 25% of the urban area population	More than 20% of the urban area population	More than 15% of the urban area population	Less than 15% of the urban area population
Sole Source of Electricity for...	NA	Priority I asset	Priority II asset	Priority III or IV asset
Substation Power		250 kV+	57.5 - 249 kV+	25 – 57.5 kV+



Energy Sites: Oil and Natural Gas

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Population Served	250,000+	25,000 – 249,999	2,500 – 24,999	<2,500
Petroleum Terminal Capacity	.5M+ barrels	250 – .5M barrels	125 – 250K barrels	<125K barrels
Petroleum Storage	250K+ barrels	125– 250K barrels	62.5 – 125K barrels	<62.5K barrels
Total Operable Capacity	1,000 barrels/day	500-999 barrels/day	250-499 barrels/day	<250 barrels/day
Natural Gas	.5B+ cubic feet/day+	250M – .5B cubic feet/day	125 – 250M cubic feet/day	<125M cubic feet/day



Food and Agriculture Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Economic Production	\$150M+	\$15M – \$150M	\$1.5M – \$15M	<\$1.5M
Animal Loss (livestock)	5,000,000+	.5M – 5M	100,000 – 1M	<100,000
Animal Loss (poultry)	1B+	100M – 1B	10M – 100M	<10M
Bushels stored	2.5M+	1.5M – 2.5M	.5M – 1.5M	<.5M
Loss of Lives	500+ fatalities	50 – 499 fatalities	5 – 49 fatalities	<5 fatalities

Government Facilities Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Level of Service	Critical or prominent government function, with no redundancy	Critical or prominent government function	Key government facilities	All other government facilities
Capacity (Max. persons)	7,500+	750 – 7,499	75 – 749	<75
Floor Space (Gross sq. ft.)	1,000,000+	500,000 – 999,999	250,000 – 499,999	<250,000
Height (ft.) / Stories	250+ / 20+	125 - 249 / 10 – 19	62 - 124 / 5– 9	<62 / <5

Healthcare and Public Health Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Capacity (Avg. staffed beds)	250+	125 – 249	50 – 124	<50
Biological Safety Level	4	3	2	1
OB Level	4	3	2	1
NRC Radiological Tables	Category 1	Category 2		
Regional Uniqueness	Level 1 trauma centers (24x7 operation for severely injured cases) State stockpile Unique production facility of medically necessary products	Level 2-4 trauma centers Teaching hospitals Primary receiving locations of pharmaceutical stockpiles and Antibiotics cache serving >50,000	Regional hospitals Secondary receiving locations of pharmaceutical stockpiles (e.g. Chempack, DMAT) Antibiotics cache serving <50,000 persons	Regional health clinics

Biological Safety Levels – Denotes the ability for a facility to conduct biocontainment activities on the following types of substances

BSL-1 – Non-pathogenic agents contained through standard lab hygiene practices; no specialized added protocols

BSL-2 – Pathogenic agents requiring some additional special handling

BSL-3 – Potentially lethal agents for which treatments/vaccines exist; multiple, specialized protective measures and protocols required to prevent release

BSL-4 – Agents that can cause severe or fatal diseases without known effective treatments; extensive protections and protocols required to prevent release

Obstetrics Levels – Denotes the ability for a hospital to care for high-risk births

OB Level 1 – Accredited birthing centers providing basic care

OB Level 2 – Accredited birthing centers providing specialty care

OB Level 3 – Accredited birthing centers providing subspecialty care

OB Level 4 – Regional perinatal health care centers

NRC Radiological Tables - Denotes the ability for a facility to address radiological events involving category 1 or 2 radiological substances

Category 1 – includes ability to treat radiation exposure that is likely to cause injury/death in a few minutes or hours

Category 2 – includes ability to treat radiation exposure that is likely to cause injury/death in a few hours or days



Information Technology Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Economic Losses	\$5 B+	\$.5 – 5B	\$50M – .5B	<\$50M
Asset Type	Core DNS point such as Rootname server and top-level domain	Single exchange point for 911 center Sole source manufacturer of hardware	Exchange point Major DNS points such as sub- domains	Fiber data network points
Cascading Effects	Sole source provider to a DoD mission	One of 2 - 4 providers to a DoD mission	One of many providers	



Military Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Military Personnel on Site	12,500+	1,250 - 12,499	125 – 1,249	<125
Significance of Military Facility	Command headquarters (i.e. COCOMS) or critical or prominent military base	Joint military base	Individual military branch base	National Guard Armory

Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste Sites

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Facility Types	Active nuclear power or production reactors	Facilities with quantities of material sufficient to cause potential nuclear criticality events, requiring dedicated emergency planning activities	Laboratory reactors Low level radioactive waste storage facilities	Facilities with Report Quantity (RQ) radioactive material – per the Environmental Protection Agency, if released RQ causes 5mSv doses at 30m downwind
Nuclear Facility Hazard Potential	Significant off-site consequences	Significant on-site consequences	Significant but localized consequences	Mild to moderate localized consequences
Throughput Volume (cubic feet / year) at Nuclear Power Sites	20,000 +	10,000 – 19,999	5,000 – 9,999	< 5,000



Transportation Systems Sector

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Economic Losses	\$5 B+	\$.5 – 5B	\$50M – .5B	<\$50M
Air Passengers per Year	5M+	2.5 – 5M	1 – 2.5M	<1M
Type of Airport	Large hub airport	Medium hub airport	Small hub airport	Non-hub airport, nonprimary airport, reliever airports, general aviation
Types of Freight Assets	River crossing/major tunnel with no practical reroute	Bridge/tunnel with practical reroute; major interchange; hump yard	Rail/other freight transportation system command centers	Rail/other freight transportation system node
Postal and Shipping			Large, integrated carrier	Regional and local courier service providers or mail services, mail management firms, chartered delivery services
Mass Transit System	Key nodes (in size or proximity to high priority infrastructure) in a system with 250k+ average daily ridership	Key nodes in a system with 100k+ average daily ridership	Key nodes in a system with 50,000+ average daily ridership	Mass transit nodes
Highway Systems	River crossing/major tunnel with no practical reroute; critical interchanges	River crossing/major tunnel with practical reroute; significant interchanges; routes with 200k+ average daily traffic	Routes with 100k+ average daily traffic; critical rural highways with no reroutes	Major routes or highways
Annual Port Volume	1M+ Twenty-foot Equivalent Units	250,000 - 499,999 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units	50,000 – 249,999 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units	< 50,000 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units



Water and Wastewater Systems Sector

Consequence Type	Priority			
	1	2	3	4
Population Served by Facility (not system as a whole)	> 25% of local population	> 20% of local population	>15% of local population	<15% of local population
Water Treatment Facility Capacity (million gallons per day)	5M+ g/d	2.5-5M g/d	.5-2.5M g/d	<.5M g/d
Raw Water Storage (million gallons)	30M+ gallons	3-30M gallons	.3-3M gallons	<.3M gallons
Wastewater Treatment Capacity (highest annual/wet-weather, in cubic meters per day)	100,000+ m ³ /day	50,000+ m ³ /day	10,000+ m ³ /day	<10,000 m ³ /day