

# FACT SHEET

Office of Infrastructure Protection  
Protective Security Coordination Division



# Homeland Security

## Regional Resiliency Assessment Program

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### Overview:

The Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) is a cooperative, Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) led interagency assessment of specific critical infrastructure and regional analysis of the surrounding infrastructure. The RRAP evaluates critical infrastructure on a regional level to examine vulnerabilities, threats, and potential consequences from an all-hazards perspective to identify dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resiliency characteristics, and gaps.

The involvement of Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal jurisdictions and organizations and the private sector depends upon the sectors, regions, and facilities that are selected for a specified RRAP. Participation in the RRAP is voluntary and the information collected is protected from disclosure under the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information Act (PCII) and cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

### Program Description:

In late 2004, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) conceptualized the Comprehensive Review (CR) project to execute Presidential and legislative mandates directing enhanced protection of the Nation's critical infrastructure. The first CRs were conducted from an asset-based perspective on Commercial Nuclear Reactors, and expanded in 2006 to include regions with co-located, high-consequence Chemical facilities. In 2007, partnering with the Department of Energy and U.S. Coast Guard, IP began a CR on high-consequence Liquid Natural Gas facilities. In 2008, a modified CR, utilizing for the first time a system-based analytical approach and providing for inclusion of all hazards, was completed on the California State Water System. In 2009, the RRAP concept evolved from previous CR approaches and emphasizes infrastructure "clusters," regions, and systems.



DHS assessment team, site operators, and local law enforcement examine a security tower at a Comprehensive Review site.

The RRAP methodology employs an enhanced assessment methodology that identifies critical infrastructure dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resiliency characteristics, and regional capability and security gaps. The resulting analysis details the risk and consequences of an incident or attack, and the integrated preparedness and protection capabilities of the critical infrastructure owners and operators, local law enforcement, and emergency response organizations. The results are used to enhance the overall security posture of the facilities, the surrounding communities, and the geographic region using risk-based investments in equipment, planning, training, processes, procedures, and resources.

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DHS Vulnerability Assessments Branch | [IPAssessments@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:IPAssessments@hq.dhs.gov)

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The RRAP incorporates vulnerability assessments, capabilities assessments, and infrastructure protection planning efforts, to assemble a comprehensive analysis of a region's critical infrastructure and prevention and protection capabilities. SAVs are conducted as part of the RRAP by National Guard assessment teams, as part of a joint initiative between DHS and the National Guard Bureau. These efforts include:

- Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) Surveys
- Site Assistance Visits (SAV)
- Buffer Zone Plan (BZP)
- National Capabilities Analysis Database (NCAD)
- Computer Based Assessment Tool (CBAT)
- Cyber Resiliency Review (CRR)
- Multi-Jurisdiction Improvised Explosive Device Security Plan (MJIEDSP) and Multi-Jurisdictional Security Planning Workshop (MJSPW)
- Emergency Services Capability Assessment (ESCA)
- System Recovery Analysis (SRA)
- Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) Training

The RRAP produces a comprehensive Resiliency Assessment – which States use for the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) Vulnerability Reduction Purchasing Plan (VRPP) – and a CBAT multi-media presentation documenting the results of the RRAP. The resiliency assessment and presentation include:

- Integrated SAV Reports, BZPs, MJIEDSPs/MJSPWs, and photo and video capture;
- The identification of gaps in security postures and the corresponding options for consideration to improve prevention, protection and resiliency capabilities for regional critical assets;
- A region-wide, multi-sector systems analysis that enhances resiliency by providing options for system owners and operators response to incidents and threats and to secure operability during long-term recovery; and
- A discussion of State and regional resiliency, mutual aid, coordination, and interoperable communication capabilities.

### **FY 2010 RRAP Projects:**

Six RRAPs were conducted in FY10:

1. Texas Panhandle
2. Atlanta
3. Massachusetts
4. West Virginia
5. Las Vegas
6. Seattle



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