



Homeland
Security

Regional Resiliency Assessment

The Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) is a cooperative Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP)-led assessment of specific critical infrastructure and a 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, identifying dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resilience characteristics, and gaps. Each year, IP selects RRAP projects with input and guidance from Federal and State partners. RRAP projects, which are voluntary and non-regulatory, focus on specific infrastructure sectors within geographic areas and address a range of hazards that may have significant regional and national consequences.

Strong partnerships with State, local, territorial, and tribal government officials are vital to the RRAP process. The RRAP relies on engagement and information sharing with Federal agencies, private sector facility owners and operators, law enforcement, emergency response organizations, academic institutions, and other stakeholders. RRAP projects involve comprehensive, year-long efforts that can incorporate opportunities for valuable information and data exchanges, including voluntary facility vulnerability assessments and security surveys, first responder capability assessments, targeted studies and modeling, and subject matter expert workshops.

The Office of Infrastructure Protection, a component within the National Protection and Programs Directorate, leads the national effort to

Program Description

The RRAP evolved from previous Department of Homeland Security initiatives focused on the protection of high-consequence clusters of critical infrastructure. In 2009, IP began addressing broader, more regionally-based issues through the RRAP. RRAP projects are conducted in regions throughout the United States, focusing on sectors such as Energy, Transportation, Water and Wastewater, Commercial Facilities, and Agriculture and Food.

The goal of the RRAP is to mitigate the Nation's risk of loss of life and physical and economic damage from natural and manmade hazards. This goal is achieved by:

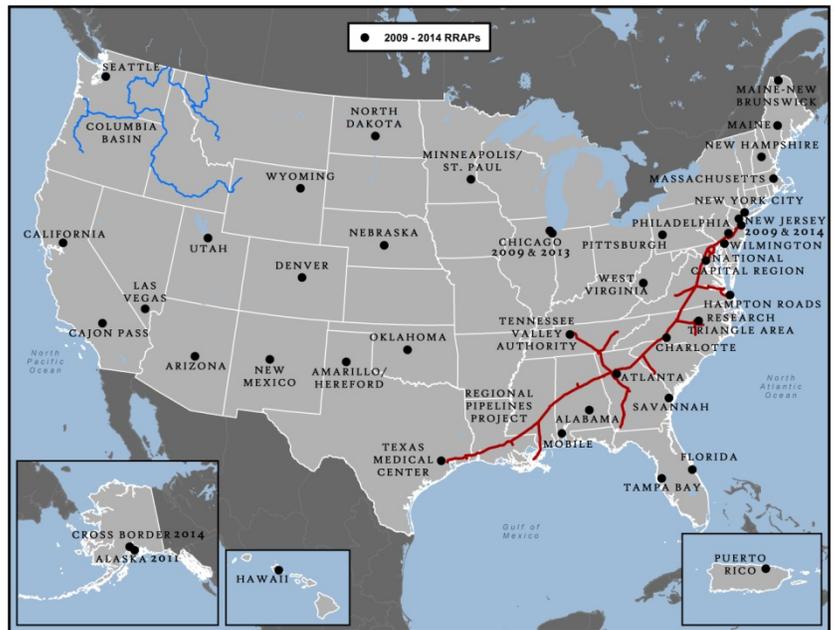
- Assessing critical infrastructure on a regional level, focusing on threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences from an all-hazards perspective.
- Identifying critical dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, and resilience characteristics and gaps.
- Assessing the status of the integrated preparedness and protection capabilities of critical infrastructure owners and operators, local law enforcement, and emergency response organizations.

- Coordinating protection and response efforts to enhance resilience and address security gaps within the geographic region.

The RRAP incorporates vulnerability assessments, capabilities assessments, and infrastructure protection planning efforts to assemble an analysis of a region’s critical infrastructure and relevant preparedness capabilities. Specific efforts associated with each RRAP project may include:

- Site Assistance Visits
- Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection Security Surveys
- Computer Based Assessment Tool Imagery Captures
- Cyber Resiliency Reviews / Cybersecurity Evaluation Tool
- Geospatial Products
- RRAP Workshop or Utilities Meeting
- Multi-Jurisdiction Improvised Explosive Device Security Planning Workshop
- National Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Capabilities Analysis Database (NCCAD) Assessment
- National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center Modeling
- Risk Mitigation and Awareness Training
- Capstone Tabletop Exercise

The RRAP produces a comprehensive Resiliency Assessment to present project results and findings, including key resilience gaps and options for consideration to address these shortfalls. Through a multimedia presentation, this Resiliency Assessment, along with supporting documents and information, are provided to select RRAP participants. Facility owners and operators, regional organizations, and government agencies use the results to guide strategic investments in equipment, planning, training, and resources to enhance the resilience and protection of facilities, surrounding communities, and entire regions.



Resiliency Assessments and RRAP multimedia presentations are categorized as “For Official Use Only” and have a limited distribution.

Certain portions of RRAP products are derived from Protected Critical Infrastructure Information and are provided separately through a more restricted distribution criteria.

Fiscal Year 2014 RRAP Projects

Ten RRAPs will be conducted in fiscal year 2014:

1. Alaska (Cross Border)
2. California
3. Charlotte, NC
4. Columbia Basin (Phase II)
5. Florida
6. Hawaii
7. Maine
8. Mobile, AL
9. New Jersey
10. Savannah, GA

Contact Information

Fiscal Year 2009-2014 RRAP Project Locations (Pipelines are represented
in red) (DHS)

For more information, please email resilience@dhs.gov.

Maine 2014 RRAP: Climate Change Adaptation

On November 1, 2013, President Obama signed an Executive Order – “Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change” – that directs Federal agencies to take a series of steps to make it easier for American communities to strengthen their resilience to extreme weather and prepare for other impacts of climate change. The Executive Order instructs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), along with several other agencies, to work together and with information users to develop new climate preparedness tools and information that state, local, and private-sector leaders need to make smart decisions.

Based on Executive Order 13653 and the Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Adaptation Roadmap, the Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP), which leads the national effort to protect critical infrastructure from all hazards by managing risk and enhancing resilience, has selected the Casco Bay Watershed Region of Southern Maine as one of the ten Fiscal Year 2014 Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) sites. Over the course of eight months, DHS will engage in a public/private sector dialogue to assess the need for new or amended plans, policies, or procedures that will help reduce adverse effects of climate change on critical infrastructure life-line functions in the Casco Bay Watershed. Throughout 2014 DHS will coordinate a series of briefings and workshops for federal mission partners, Maine State and local officials, subject matter experts, researchers, scientists, policy analysts and members of the private sector critical infrastructure stakeholder community. The RRAP will build on work completed by the State of Maine and local jurisdictions by collecting information that will be used to:

- Assist interagency partners in developing a common analytic baseline for assessing climate change impacts to critical infrastructure;
- Identify gaps in our understanding of regional or sector specific issues related to climate change impacts to critical infrastructure resilience;
- Provide data and develop methodologies to help the region's communities and businesses better understand and manage the risks associated with extreme weather and other impacts of climate change, and;
- Provide technical assistance for the development of climate change adaptation plans and strategies.