



The Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) is a cooperative assessment of specific critical infrastructure within a designated geographic area and a regional analysis of the surrounding infrastructure led by the DHS National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Infrastructure Protection. The RRAP addresses a range of hazards that could have regionally and nationally significant consequences. Each year, the Department selects these voluntary, non-regulatory RRAP projects with input and guidance from Federal and State partners.

Strong partnerships with State, local, tribal, and territorial government officials are vital to the RRAP process, owing to their central coordinating role in regional infrastructure resilience. The RRAP also 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. Each RRAP project typically involves a year-long data collection and analytical effort followed by continued technical assistance from DHS to support infrastructure resilience. Individual projects can incorporate opportunities for valuable information and data exchanges, including voluntary facility security surveys, first responder capability assessments, targeted studies and modeling, and subject matter expert workshops.

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 infrastructure dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, and resilience characteristics and gaps;
- Assessing the integrated preparedness and protection capabilities of critical infrastructure owners and operators and emergency planning and response organizations; and
- Coordinating protection and response planning efforts to enhance resilience and address security gaps within the geographic region.

The RRAP evolved from earlier DHS initiatives focused on the protection of high-consequence clusters of critical infrastructure. Beginning in 2009, DHS began addressing broader, more regionally based issues through the RRAP. Since the RRAP's inception, projects have been conducted throughout the United States focusing on specific sectors, such as Energy, Transportation, Commercial Facilities, and Food and Agriculture.

The culmination of RRAP activities, research, and analysis is presented in a Resiliency Assessment documenting project results and findings, including key regional resilience gaps and options for addressing these shortfalls. DHS provides the Resiliency Assessment, along with supporting documents and information, to select RRAP participants in the form of a multimedia presentation. Facility owners and operators, regional organizations, and government agencies can use the results to help guide strategic investments in equipment, planning, training, and resources to enhance the resilience and security of facilities, surrounding communities, and entire regions.

For more information about the Regional Resiliency Assessment Program, please contact Resilience@hq.dhs.gov.

The National Protection and Programs Directorate Office of Infrastructure Protection, leads the Department's effort to mitigate terrorism risk to, strengthen the protection of, and enhance the all-hazard resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure.