

Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) Analyses

The DHS Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center conducts integrated threat and risk analyses for critical infrastructure sectors.

HITRAC works in partnership with the U.S. Intelligence Community and national law enforcement to integrate and analyze intelligence and law enforcement information in threat and risk analysis products. HITRAC also works in partnership with the Sector-Specific Agencies and owners and operators to ensure that their expertise on infrastructure operations is integrated into HITRAC analyses.



HITRAC develops analytical products by combining threat assessments based on all-source information and intelligence analysis with vulnerability and consequence assessments. Analyses may also include potential options for managing risk.

HITRAC coordinates closely with partners outside the Federal Government through the Sector-Specific Agencies, Sector Coordinating Councils, Government Coordinating Councils, Information Sharing and Analysis Centers, State and major urban fusion centers, and State homeland security offices to ensure that its products are relevant to partner needs and are accessible.

Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS)

The Automated Critical Asset Management System is a resource that can be used to assist the risk assessment process. DHS provides ACAMS to all jurisdictions at no cost.

ACAMS is a Web-enabled information services portal that helps governments to assess critical infrastructure vulnerabilities and build critical infrastructure protection programs in their local jurisdictions.

ACAMS provides a set of tools and resources that help law enforcement, public safety, and emergency response personnel:

- Collect and use critical infrastructure asset data.
- Assess critical infrastructure asset vulnerabilities.
- Develop all-hazards incident response and recovery plans.
- Build public-private partnerships.



Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessments

Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) work with local officials and owners and operators at the regional and local levels to conduct specialized field assessments to identify vulnerabilities, interdependencies, and cascading effects of nationally significant critical infrastructure.

PSAs are trained critical infrastructure protection and vulnerability mitigation subject-matter experts. They reside in the communities in which they work.

A site is selected for a vulnerability assessment if it meets any of the following criteria:

- Considered nationally significant critical infrastructure, with potential significant national or regional economic or public health effects
- Of such complexity or unique design that a site assistance visit would be beneficial
- Supports or is in close proximity to a designated National Special Security Event

A National Special Security Event is an event deemed by DHS to be an attractive target for terrorism due to visibility or political connection, such as the Super Bowl or a national political party convention.

You can request to be contacted by your local PSA by sending an email to the PSA Field Operations Branch at FOAnalyst@hq.dhs.gov.

Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability and Protective Measures Reports

For DHS Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and regional partners, special reports also are available on the following topics: Characteristics and Common Vulnerabilities, Potential Indicators of Terrorist Activity, and Protective Measures.

These reports identify common critical infrastructure vulnerabilities, sector-specific background information, and the types of terrorist activities that might be successful in exploiting these vulnerabilities. The reports cover all 18 critical infrastructure sectors.

To obtain copies of the special reports, send an email to: ipassessments@dhs.gov.



Sector-Specific Risk/Vulnerability Self-Assessment Tools

Sector-specific and region-specific tools have been designed to meet the diverse needs of the various sectors and regions to conduct vulnerability and risk assessments.

Examples of sector-specific tools include:

- The Risk Self-Assessment Tool (RSAT) offered by the Commercial Facilities Sector. RSAT is a secure, Web-based application designed to help managers of stadiums and arenas to identify and manage security vulnerabilities and reduce risk to Commercial Sector facilities.
- The Voluntary Chemical Assessment Tool (VCAT) offered by the Chemical Sector. VCAT allows owners and operators to identify their facilities' current risk level using an all-hazards approach.
- The CARVER + Shock methodology used in the Food and Agriculture Sector. This tool evaluates the appeal of a target for attack using several attributes and is built into the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS). CARVER + Shock attributes are:
 - Criticality
 - Accessibility
 - Recuperability
 - Vulnerability
 - Effect
 - Recognizability
 - Shock value

