

**PRESIDENTIAL POLICY DIRECTIVE/PPD-8 REFRESH
WORKING DRAFT—NATIONAL PREVENTION FRAMEWORK
NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT**

MAY 11, 2015

Attached for your review is the working draft of the National Prevention Framework, second edition. The National Prevention Framework describes what the whole community—from community members to senior leaders in government—should do upon the discovery of an imminent threat to the homeland in order to thwart an initial or follow-on terrorist attack. This Framework helps achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation that is optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States. The processes and policies described in this document will be conducted in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

As part of the National Planning Frameworks National Engagement Period, this draft of the National Prevention Framework containing proposed updates is being widely distributed for review and feedback. This is a draft document and we feel it is important to seek your input at this critical juncture.

This update of the National Planning Frameworks focuses on discrete, critical content revisions, and confirming edits as a result of comments received on the National Preparedness Goal. Additional changes are the result of the lessons learned from implementing the Frameworks and recent events, as well as the findings of the National Preparedness Report.

To ensure all feedback is properly handled, reviewers are asked to use the provided feedback submission located at <https://www.fema.gov/learn-about-presidential-policy-directive-8> to submit feedback and recommendations. Please provide any comments and recommendations, using the submission form, to PPD8-Engagement@fema.dhs.gov by **Wednesday, June 3, 2015 at 5:00 PM EDT**.

The feedback received supports the development of the second edition of the National Prevention Framework. Please distribute the draft to any applicable partners, stakeholder, or individuals.

In the coming months, the FIOPs will also be refreshed to reflect the changes to the National Planning Frameworks.

We look forward to receiving your feedback and thank you for your continued contributions on this important endeavor.

V/R,
National Integration Center

1 **Executive Summary**

2
3 The National Prevention Framework describes what the whole community—from community
4 members to senior leaders in government—should do upon the discovery of an imminent threat to
5 the homeland in order to thwart an initial or follow-on terrorist attack. This Framework helps
6 achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation that is optimally prepared
7 to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States. The processes and policies
8 described in this document will be conducted in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

9 This Framework provides guidance to leaders and practitioners at all levels of government;
10 private and nonprofit sector partners; and individuals to prevent, avoid or stop a threatened or
11 actual act of terrorism by:

- 12 ▪ Describing the core capabilities needed to prevent an imminent act of terrorism
- 13 ▪ Aligning key roles and responsibilities to deliver Prevention capabilities in time-sensitive
14 situations
- 15 ▪ Describing coordinating structures that enable all stakeholders to work together
- 16 ▪ Laying the foundation for further operational coordination and planning that will synchronize
17 Prevention efforts within the whole community and across the Protection, Mitigation,
18 Response, and Recovery mission areas.

19 This Framework applies only to those capabilities, plans, and operations necessary to ensure the
20 Nation is prepared to prevent an imminent act of terrorism against the United States, and does not
21 capture the full spectrum of the Nation’s efforts to counter terrorism. The seven Prevention core
22 capabilities are planning; public information and warning; operational coordination; forensics and
23 attribution; intelligence and information sharing; interdiction and disruption; and screening, search,
24 and detection. This Framework sets out three principles that guide the development and execution
25 of the core capabilities for Prevention: Engaged Partnerships; Scalability, Flexibility, and
26 Adaptability; and Readiness to Act.

27 A well-established capability to quickly collect, analyze, and further disseminate intelligence
28 becomes critical in an imminent threat situation. In order to accomplish this, law enforcement,
29 intelligence, homeland security professionals, and other members of the whole community must
30 form engaged partnerships. These partnerships allow for the seamless acquisition and passage of
31 information. In addition to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Joint Terrorism Task Forces
32 (JTTFs) and Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs), as well as state and major urban area fusion centers,
33 a variety of analytical and investigative efforts support the ability to identify and counter terrorist
34 threats by executing these prevention support activities. These efforts include other local, state,
35 tribal, territorial, and Federal law enforcement agencies, and various intelligence centers and
36 related efforts such as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, Regional Information Sharing
37 Systems Centers, criminal intelligence units, real-time crime analysis centers, and others.

38 Coordinating structures facilitate problem solving, improve access to resources, and foster
39 coordination and information sharing. Departments or agencies, as well as private and nonprofit
40 entities, with unique missions in Prevention, bring additional capabilities to bear through these
41 structures. Coordinating structures can function on multiple levels, to include national-level
42 coordinating structures, such as the Department of Homeland Security National Operations Center,
43 the FBI Strategic Information and Operations Center, the Office of the Director of National
44 Intelligence National Counterterrorism Center, the Department of Defense National Military
45 Command Center, the FBI National Joint Terrorism Task Force, and others. Field coordinating
46 structures, such as the FBI JTTFs and FIGs; state and major urban area fusion centers; state and
47 local counterterrorism and intelligence units; and others also play a critical role as coordinating
48 structures for the prevention of imminent acts of terrorism. These coordinating structures are
49 scalable, flexible, and adaptable.

50 The responsibility for prevention builds from the individual and the community to local
51 jurisdictions; state, tribal, and territorial governments; and the Federal Government. This
52 Framework assists the whole community in thwarting initial or follow-on terrorist attacks.

53 This Framework provides individuals, communities, and governmental, private sector, and
54 nongovernmental decision makers with an understanding of the full spectrum of Prevention
55 activities and what they can do to ensure the Nation is prepared to prevent imminent acts of
56 terrorism. Initiatives based on Prevention mission activities and core capabilities help guide
57 communities to create conditions for a safer, more secure, and more resilient Nation by enhancing
58 prevention through operational coordination and information sharing.

59 The environment in which the Nation operates grows ever more complex and unpredictable. In
60 implementing the National Prevention Framework to build national preparedness, partners are
61 encouraged to develop a shared understanding of broad-level strategic implications as they make
62 critical decisions in building future capacity and capability. The whole community should be
63 engaged in examining and implementing the strategy and doctrine contained in this Framework,
64 considering both current and future requirements in the process.

65 **Table of Contents**

66 **Introduction**..... 1

67 **Framework Purpose and Organization** 1

68 **Intended Audience**..... 2

69 **Scope**..... 2

70 **Guiding Principles** 4

71 **Risk Basis**..... 4

72 **Roles and Responsibilities** 5

73 **Individuals, Families, and Households** 5

74 **Communities**..... 5

75 **Nongovernmental Organizations**..... 5

76 **Private Sector Entities** 5

77 **Local Governments** 6

78 **State, Tribal, and Territorial Governments**..... 6

79 **Federal Government**..... 7

80 **Core Capabilities**..... 9

81 **Intelligence and Information Sharing**..... 10

82 **Screening, Search, and Detection** 12

83 **Interdiction and Disruption**..... 13

84 **Forensics and Attribution**..... 14

85 **Planning**..... 15

86 **Public Information and Warning**..... 15

87 **Operational Coordination**..... 17

88 **Coordinating Structures and Integration**..... 17

89 **Local and Regional Coordinating Structures**..... 18

90 **State Coordinating Structures** 19

91 **Federal Coordinating Structures**..... 20

92 **Integration**..... 22

93 **Relationship to Other Mission Areas..... 22**

94 **Protection Mission Area23**

95 **Mitigation Mission Area.....23**

96 **Response and Recovery Mission Areas.....23**

97 **Operational Planning 24**

98 **Prevention Operational Planning24**

99 **Planning Assumptions.....25**

100 **Framework Application.....25**

101 **Supporting Resources 26**

102 **Conclusion 26**

103

104

DRAFT

Introduction

The National Preparedness System outlines an organized process for the whole community to move forward with their preparedness activities and achieve the National Preparedness Goal. The National Preparedness System integrates efforts across the five preparedness mission areas – Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery – in order to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient Nation. The National Prevention Framework, part of the National Preparedness System, sets the strategy and doctrine for how the whole community builds, sustains, and delivers the Prevention core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal in an integrated manner with the other mission areas. This second edition of the National Prevention Framework reflects the insights and lessons learned from real-world incidents and the implementation of the National Preparedness System.

Prevention: The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Within the context of national preparedness, the term “prevention” refers to preventing imminent threats.

Protection: The capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.

Mitigation: The capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

Response: The capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

Recovery: The capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.

Framework Purpose and Organization

The National Prevention Framework describes what the whole community¹—from community members to senior leaders in government—should do upon the discovery of an imminent threat to the homeland in order to thwart an initial or follow-on terrorist attack.

This Framework helps achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation that is optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States. The processes and policies described in this document will be conducted in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

This Framework provides guidance to leaders and practitioners at all levels of government; private and nonprofit sector partners; and individuals to prevent, avoid or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism by:

- Describing the core capabilities needed to prevent an imminent act of terrorism

¹ The whole community includes individuals, families, and households; communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal governments. Whole community is defined in the National Preparedness Goal as “a focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of Federal, state, and local governmental partners in order to foster better coordination and working relationships.”

- 131 ▪ Aligning key roles and responsibilities to deliver Prevention capabilities in time-sensitive
132 situations
- 133 ▪ Describing coordinating structures that enable all stakeholders to work together
- 134 ▪ Laying the foundation for further operational coordination and planning that will synchronize
135 Prevention efforts within the whole community and across the Protection, Mitigation,
136 Response, and Recovery mission areas.

137 *Intended Audience*

138 This Framework applies to all levels of government; the private and nonprofit sectors; and
139 individuals, as all play a role in preventing terrorism. It is especially useful for government leaders
140 who have an obligation for public safety in their jurisdiction, including preventing terrorist attacks.
141 Senior leaders, such as Federal department or agency heads; state and territorial governors;
142 mayors; tribal leaders; police and fire chiefs; commissioners; sheriffs; public health and health
143 system leaders; other city or county officials; and community leaders should use this Framework
144 as a comprehensive and accessible reference guide to the core capabilities and coordinating
145 structures needed to prevent imminent acts of terrorism.

146 This Framework also provides guidance to intelligence, law enforcement, and homeland security
147 professionals on how existing entities, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Joint
148 Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs); state and major urban area fusion centers; state and local
149 counterterrorism and intelligence units; and other Department of Homeland Security- and
150 Department of Justice-sponsored task forces and initiatives that have an intelligence or information
151 sharing role can collaborate and prioritize their efforts to support the delivery of Prevention core
152 capabilities.

153 This Framework is also for individuals, communities, and private sector partners.² It outlines the
154 role of the public in terrorism prevention, especially in reporting potential terrorism-related or
155 suspicious activities. This Framework explains how the general public and private sector may
156 serve as partners for law enforcement in terrorism prevention.

157 Engaging the whole community is critical to success and individual and community preparedness
158 is a key component. By providing equal access to acquire and use the necessary knowledge and
159 skills, this Framework seeks to enable the whole community to contribute to and benefit from
160 national preparedness. This includes children³; individuals with disabilities and others with access
161 and functional needs;⁴ those from religious, racial, and ethnically diverse backgrounds; and
162 people with limited English proficiency; and owners of animals including household pets and
163 service animals. Their contributions must be integrated into the Nation's efforts, and their needs
164 must be incorporated as the whole community plans and executes the core capabilities.

165 **Scope**

166

² For the purposes of this Framework, private sector includes critical infrastructure owners and operators, both of privately owned businesses and infrastructure as well as publicly owned infrastructure.

³ Children require a unique set of considerations across the core capabilities contained within this document. Their needs must be taken into consideration as part of any integrated planning effort.

⁴ Access and functional needs includes ensuring the equal access and meaningful participation of all individuals, without discrimination.

167 The United States carries out many programs and operations to prevent terrorism at home and
168 abroad by stopping terrorist development, acquisition, and the use of weapons of mass destruction,
169 including explosives, eliminating terrorist safe havens, building enduring counterterrorism
170 partnerships, and countering terrorist ideology.

171 Ideally terrorism is addressed at its root by countering radicalization to violent extremism.
172 Generally, in the global context, terrorism prevention activities should be conducted before a plot
173 becomes viable and as far from the intended target as possible. Therefore, it is preferable to
174 prevent recruitment and radicalization toward violence; to deter terrorist plots; and to detect,
175 disrupt, thwart, and interdict emerging terrorist plots at the earliest stages. However, this
176 Framework applies only to those capabilities, plans, and operations directly employed to ensure
177 the Nation is prepared to prevent an imminent act of terrorism in the United States, and does not
178 capture the full spectrum of the Nation's efforts to counter terrorism.

179 The National Prevention Framework acknowledges a host of ongoing support activities that enable
180 terrorism prevention efforts. The support activities include those programs, initiatives, and
181 information sharing efforts that directly support local communities in preventing terrorism,
182 including understanding, recognizing, and preventing crimes and other activities that are
183 precursors or indicators of terrorist activity and violent extremism. Additionally, these support
184 activities position the whole community to be prepared to execute the core capabilities necessary
185 to prevent an imminent terrorist threat. Specifically, having already established the ability to
186 quickly collect, analyze, and further disseminate intelligence becomes critical in an imminent
187 threat situation. In order to accomplish this, law enforcement, intelligence, homeland security
188 professionals, and other members of the whole community must form engaged partnerships.⁵
189 These partnerships allow for the seamless acquisition and passage of information. In addition to
190 FBI JTTFs and Field Intelligence Groups (FIGs), as well as state and major urban area fusion
191 centers, a variety of analytical and investigative efforts support the ability to identify and counter
192 terrorist threats by executing these prevention support activities. These efforts include other local,
193 state, tribal, territorial, and Federal law enforcement agencies, and various intelligence centers and
194 related efforts such as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, Regional Information Sharing
195 Systems Centers, criminal intelligence units, real-time crime analysis centers, and others.

196 A terrorist threat is considered **imminent** if intelligence or operational information warns of
a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat or ongoing attack against the United
States that is sufficiently specific and credible to recommend implementation of additional
measures to thwart an attack.

197 An imminent terrorist threat may emerge at any time and become known through one of several
198 different means:

- 199
- 200 ▪ The U.S. intelligence community.
 - 201 ▪ Federal, state, tribal, territorial or local law enforcement.
 - 202 ▪ The American public through suspicious activity reporting.

203 How and where the threat emerges has important implications for how events unfold and the
delivery of terrorism prevention capabilities. Intelligence or information concerning an imminent

⁵ These partnerships should support the development, implementation, and/or expansion of programs designed to partner with local communities to counter violent extremism in accordance with the Strategic Implementation Plan for Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States (December 2011).

204 threat may include the locations of terrorists or terrorist weapons, or other locations associated
205 with an investigation, and may occur in one or more major domains: air; maritime; borders and
206 ports of entry; and the Nation's interior. Each domain has distinct features and jurisdictional
207 factors that affect how Prevention capabilities are delivered.

208 The National Prevention Framework focuses on how the whole community will marshal
209 capabilities in a rapid, coordinated approach in two potential situations:

- 210 ▪ To avoid, prevent, or stop an imminent terrorist threat
- 211 ▪ To prevent follow-on terrorist attacks.

212 *Guiding Principles*

213 The desired end-state of the Prevention mission area is a Nation optimally prepared to prevent an
214 imminent terrorist attack within the United States. To achieve this end-state, this Framework sets
215 out three principles that guide the development and execution of the core capabilities for
216 Prevention: **(1) Engaged Partnerships; (2) Scalability, Flexibility, and Adaptability; and (3)**
217 **Readiness to Act.**

- 218 1. **Engaged Partnerships. The whole community has a role to play in preventing imminent**
219 **terrorist threats through engaged partnerships.** The prevention of terrorism is a shared
220 responsibility among the various local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, nonprofit, and private
221 sector entities; individuals; and international partners. Each partner should play a prominent
222 role in building capabilities, developing plans, and conducting exercises in preparation for
223 preventing an imminent terrorist attack.
- 224 2. **Scalability, Flexibility, and Adaptability. Core capabilities should be scalable, flexible,**
225 **and adaptable and executed as needed to address the full range of threats as they evolve.**
226 Depending on the type, scope, or location of the threat, officials from all levels of government
227 may elect to execute some or all core capabilities covered in this Framework. The
228 coordinating structures outlined in this Framework can be tailored and leveraged to marshal
229 the appropriate core capabilities to defeat the threat.
- 230 3. **Readiness to Act. Preventing a terrorist attack requires a unified effort in a time-**
231 **constrained environment.** Therefore, once a threat is identified, the whole community must
232 preemptively build and maintain the appropriate core capabilities prior to a threat and
233 proactively deliver core capabilities in a coordinated fashion.

234 *Risk Basis*

235 The Secretary of Homeland Security led an interagency effort to conduct a Strategic National Risk
236 Assessment (SNRA) to identify the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the Nation.
237 The SNRA is useful in identifying the core capabilities essential to address these risks in each of
238 the five preparedness mission areas—Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and
239 Recovery—in the National Preparedness Goal. The SNRA indicates that a wide range of threats
240 and hazards continue to pose a significant risk to the Nation. This Framework addresses the
241 delivery of the core capabilities required to prevent the following adversarial/human-caused
242 threats identified in the SNRA.

- 243 ▪ Aircraft as a weapon

- 244 ▪ Armed assault
- 245 ▪ Biological terrorism attack (non-food)
- 246 ▪ Chemical/biological food contamination terrorism attack
- 247 ▪ Chemical terrorism attack (non-food)
- 248 ▪ Cyber attack
- 249 ▪ Explosives terrorism attack
- 250 ▪ Nuclear terrorism attack
- 251 ▪ Physical Attack on the power grid
- 252 ▪ Radiological terrorism attack.

253 These threats may manifest as multiple, geographically dispersed, near-simultaneous attacks or as a
254 coordinated campaign over a prolonged period of time.

255 All levels of government, private and nonprofit sector organizations, communities, and households
256 should assess their particular risks to identify capability requirements, mission essential functions,
257 and prioritize their preparedness efforts.

258 **Roles and Responsibilities**

259 This section provides an overview of who has a role to play in preventing terrorism. Local, state,
260 tribal, territorial, and Federal partners have roles and responsibilities for Prevention. This
261 Framework also includes an important role for community members and the private sector.

262 *Individuals, Families, and Households*

263 Individuals, families, and households play an important role in the prevention of terrorism by
264 identifying and reporting potential terrorism-related activity to law enforcement. Individual
265 vigilance and awareness help communities remain safer and bolster prevention efforts.

266 *Communities*

267 Communities are unified groups that share goals, values, or purposes, and may operate
268 independently of geographic boundaries or jurisdictions. Communities and community
269 organizations foster the development of organizations and organizational capacity that act toward
270 a common goal, such as a local neighborhood watch. These groups may possess the knowledge
271 and understanding of the threats they face and have the capacity to alert authorities of potential
272 terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activities.

273 *Nongovernmental Organizations*

274 Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including nonprofit entities, faith-based organizations,
275 and academia, support terrorism prevention activities through information sharing by identifying
276 and reporting potential terrorism-related information to law enforcement.

277 *Private Sector Entities*

278 Private sector entities operate in all sectors of business, commerce, private universities, and

279 industry that support the operation, security, and resilience of global trade systems. Private sector
280 entities assist in the prevention of terrorism by identifying and reporting potential terrorism-
281 related activity to law enforcement.

282 *Local Governments*

283 Local governments provide leadership for services such as law enforcement, fire, public safety,
284 environmental response, public health, emergency management, emergency medical services, and
285 public works for all manner of threats, hazards, and emergencies. Local governments coordinate
286 prevention resources and capabilities with neighboring jurisdictions, the state, and the private and
287 nonprofit sectors. Local law enforcement agencies are responsible for the protection of life and
288 property, the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the arrest of violators of the law.
289 These agencies respond to incidents, conduct criminal investigations, collect criminal intelligence,
290 and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies to resolve crime. They also engage in
291 community, private industry, and interagency partnerships so as to identify and prevent criminal
292 acts to include terrorism and transnational threats.

293 *State, Tribal, and Territorial, Governments*

294 State, tribal, and territorial governments coordinate activities in support of cities, counties, and
295 intrastate regions. State law enforcement agencies are responsible for the protection of life and
296 property, the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the arrest of violators of the law.
297 These agencies respond to incidents, conduct criminal investigations, collect criminal intelligence,
298 and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies to resolve crime. They also engage in
299 community, private industry, and interagency partnerships to identify and prevent criminal acts,
300 including terrorism and transnational threats, and are responsible for overseeing their state's threat
301 prevention activities.

302 Governors are responsible for the states' or territories' response to any emergency, and serve as
303 the states' or territories' chief communicator and primary source of information on an incident.
304 Under the leadership of the governor, states and territories use their resources and capabilities and
305 often mobilize them in coordination with local and Federal efforts during an incident. Governors
306 command their states' and territories' National Guard forces and are able to call them up to assist
307 under state active duty. Except when federalized, Governors retain command over their National
308 Guard. When faced with a threat, governors also make decisions regarding the provision of
309 mutual aid and calls for Federal assistance. States and territories also administer Federal homeland
310 security grants to local governments under certain grant programs, allocating key resources to
311 bolster their prevention and preparedness capabilities.

312 Tribal governments engage in government-to-government relationships with local, state, tribal,
313 territorial, and Federal governments and have special status under Federal laws and treaties. Tribal
314 governments provide essential services to members and non-members residing within their
315 jurisdictional boundaries. Depending on the availability of resources and jurisdictional issues,
316 tribal governments may provide law enforcement services for their members in addition to fire
317 and emergency services throughout their jurisdictions. Tribal leaders are responsible for
318 overseeing their tribe's engagement with local, state, territorial, and Federal programs.

319

320 *Federal Government*

321 The President leads the Federal Government in preparing the Nation for acts of terrorism. To be
322 successful, any approach to the delivery of Prevention capabilities will require an all-of-Nation
323 approach. All Federal departments and agencies must cooperate with one another, and with local,
324 state, tribal, and territorial governments, community members, and the private sector to the
325 maximum extent possible.

326 The Federal Government carries out statutory and regulatory responsibilities for a wide array of
327 Prevention programs and provides assistance in a number of areas, including funding, research,
328 coordination, oversight, and implementation. The following departments and agencies have
329 specific roles regarding terrorism prevention:

- 330 ▪ **Department of Defense (DOD).** The Secretary of Defense conducts homeland defense and
331 civil support missions to prevent an imminent terrorist attack from occurring. DOD is
332 responsible for domestic military activities that protect U.S. sovereignty, U.S. territory, the
333 domestic population, and the critical defense infrastructure against external threats and
334 aggression or other threats as directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. DOD also
335 provides Defense Support of Civil Authorities for domestic incidents as directed by the
336 President or Secretary of Defense or when consistent with military readiness and appropriate
337 under the circumstances and the law.
- 338 ▪ **Department of Homeland Security (DHS).** By directive of the President, the Secretary of
339 Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management.
340 Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is the focal point regarding
341 natural and manmade crises and emergency planning. The primary DHS mission is to prevent
342 terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce the vulnerability of the United States to
343 terrorism; and to minimize the damage and assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks that do
344 occur within the United States. In order to protect against, mitigate, and, when appropriate,
345 prevent terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, the Secretary is responsible
346 for identifying strategic priorities and coordinating domestic all-hazards preparedness efforts
347 of all Executive Branch departments and agencies, in consultation with local, state, tribal, and
348 territorial governments, nongovernmental organizations, faith-based organizations, private
349 sector partners, and the general public.⁶

350 Specific DHS prevention activities include preventing terrorists from entering or remaining in
351 the country; preventing the introduction or importation of weapons of mass destruction
352 (WMD) and weapons-related material into the homeland through screening, search, detection,
353 and interdiction; detecting potential WMD threats that might be already within the United
354 States; preventing the use of U.S. transportation systems for terroristic purposes; interdicting
355 terrorist activity within the maritime, air, and land domains; and, as appropriate, accessing,
356 analyzing, and disseminating information about terrorism and other threats to the Nation and
357 critical infrastructure. DHS coordinates its prevention activities and shares information, as
358 appropriate, with local, state, tribal, and territorial governments and its partners in the Federal
359 Government and private sector.

- 360 ▪ **Department of Justice (DOJ).** Like other Executive Branch departments and agencies, the

⁶ Except for those activities that may interfere with the authority of the Attorney General or the FBI Director, as described in PPD-8.

361 Department of Justice and the FBI will endeavor to coordinate their activities with other
362 members of the law enforcement community, and with members of the Intelligence
363 Community, to achieve maximum cooperation consistent with the law and operational
364 necessity.

365 The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or
366 terrorist threats, where such acts are within the Federal criminal jurisdiction of the United
367 States, as well as for related intelligence collection activities within the United States, subject
368 to the National Security Act of 1947 (as amended) and other applicable law, Executive Order
369 12333 (as amended), and Attorney General-approved procedures to that Executive Order.
370 Generally acting through the FBI Director, the Attorney General, in cooperation with Federal
371 departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect our national security, shall also
372 coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect,
373 prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. Generally acting
374 through the FBI Director, the Attorney General has primary responsibility for finding and
375 neutralizing WMD within the United States.

376 The FBI Director exercises lead agency responsibility in investigating all crimes for which it
377 has primary or concurrent jurisdiction and that involve terrorist activities or acts in preparation
378 of terrorist activities within the statutory jurisdiction of the United States. Within the United
379 States, this responsibility includes the collection, coordination, analysis, management, and
380 dissemination of intelligence and criminal information in collaboration with other Executive
381 Branch departments as appropriate.

382 Relating to any foreign counterintelligence matter, the FBI Director is designated by
383 Presidential directives to take charge of investigative work regarding espionage, sabotage,
384 subversive activities, and other foreign counterintelligence matters.

385 Working with other departments when appropriate, the Attorney General, generally acting
386 through the FBI Director, will reduce domestic terrorist threats, thwart, and investigate attacks
387 on and/or criminal disruptions of critical infrastructure and key resources. Pursuant to the
388 National Security Act of 1947 (as amended), the Attorney General and/or acting through the
389 FBI Director, serves as the Federal lead on terrorism investigations and prosecution within the
390 statutory jurisdiction of the United States for threats, acts in furtherance of, attempts, or actual
391 terrorist attacks. The Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall use
392 applicable statutory authority and attendant mechanisms for cooperation and coordination,
393 including but not limited to those established by Presidential directive.

394 Following a terrorist threat or an actual incident that falls within the criminal jurisdiction of the
395 United States, the full capabilities of the United States shall be dedicated, consistent with U.S.
396 law and with activities of other Federal departments and agencies to protect our national
397 security, to assist the Attorney General to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

398 ■ **Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI).** The Director of National
399 Intelligence serves as the head of the Intelligence Community, acts as the principal advisor to
400 the President for intelligence matters relating to national security, and oversees and directs
401 implementation of the National Intelligence Program. The Intelligence Community,
402 comprising 17 elements across the Federal Government, functions consistent with law,
403 Executive Order, regulations, and policy to support the national security-related missions of
404 the U.S. Government. It provides a range of analytic products including those that assess

- 405 threats to the homeland and inform planning, capability development, and operational
406 activities of homeland security enterprise partners and stakeholders. In addition to intelligence
407 community elements with specific homeland security missions, ODNI maintains a number of
408 mission and support centers that provide unique capabilities for homeland security partners.
- 409 ■ **Department of State.** The Secretary of State conducts the diplomacy and foreign policy of the
410 United States and employs the Department of State’s authorities and resources pertaining to the
411 international prevention of terrorist activities. The Department of State works closely with
412 international partner nations and regional and multilateral organizations in these terrorism
413 prevention efforts to address foreign threats against the U.S. homeland.
 - 414 ■ **Other Federal departments and agencies.** Executive departments of agencies also have a
415 role in terrorism prevention. In accordance with the President’s intent as outlined in the
416 National Security Strategy, preventing a terrorist attack requires a whole of government
417 approach. To that end, under the National Prevention Framework, and consistent with existing
418 laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and policies, various other Federal departments and
419 agencies may play primary, coordinating, and/or supporting roles in the prevention of an
420 imminent act of terrorism based on their authorities and resources and the nature of the threat
421 or incident. While not called out individually, many Federal agencies and departments
422 contribute greatly to the prevention effort.

423 Core Capabilities

424
425 Building on the National Preparedness Goal, this section provides a more detailed explanation of
426 what each Prevention core capability entails and the context in which the Nation must be prepared
427 to execute it. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all capabilities and critical tasks that
428 may be required to prevent an imminent terrorist threat; rather, it is a description of the
429 capabilities and tasks the whole community will most likely need to achieve the desired end-state
430 of a Nation that is optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack on the homeland.
431 Consistent with the National Preparedness System, efforts to build and sustain core capabilities
432 should be based on a structured approach, such as the Plan, Organize, Equip, Train, Exercise
433 (POETE) model.⁷ The delivery of Prevention core capabilities is compatible with the National
434 Incident Management System.
435

⁷ POETE stands for Plan, Organize, Equip, Train, Exercise, and constitutes one model of the common variables for core capability development and investment through, for example, the Homeland Security Grant Program.

436

Table 1: Core Capabilities by Mission Area⁸

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identity Verification	Community Resilience	Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Cybersecurity	Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Health and Social Services
Interdiction and Disruption	Intelligence and Information Sharing	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Housing
Screening, Search, and Detection	Interdiction and Disruption	Threats and Hazard Identification	Fire Management and Suppression	Infrastructure Systems
	Physical Protective Measures		Infrastructure Systems	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities		Logistics and Supply Chain Management	
	Screening, Search, and Detection		Mass Care Services	
	Supply Chain Integrity and Security		Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
			On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	
			Operational Communications	
			Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	
			Situational Assessment	

437

438

439 *Intelligence and Information Sharing*

440 **Description:** Identify, develop, and provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting
 441 from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production,
 442 dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information⁹ concerning imminent terrorist

⁸ The National Preparedness Goal outlines the core capabilities for each mission area.

⁹ These steps define the Intelligence Cycle used by the intelligence community to identify threats.

443 threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or
444 use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by local, state,
445 tribal, territorial, and Federal governments and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the
446 ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among local, state, tribal,
447 territorial, and Federal governments, private sector entities, or international partners as
448 appropriate.¹⁰

449 The Intelligence and Information Sharing capability involves the effective implementation of the
450 intelligence cycle and information integration process by local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal
451 intelligence entities, the private sector, the public, and international partners, as appropriate, to
452 develop situational awareness on the actor(s), method(s), means, weapon(s), or target(s) related to
453 an imminent terrorist threat within the United States.

454 Incidents over the last decade have demonstrated that the ability to responsibly share information is
455 a prerequisite for preventing terrorist threats to our homeland. No single agency, department, or
456 level of government can independently complete a threat picture of all terrorism and national
457 security threats. With this in mind, the Intelligence and Information Sharing capability involves
458 engagement across local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, private sector, faith-based organizations,
459 and international partners to facilitate the collection, analysis, and sharing of suspicious activity
460 reports to further support the identification and prevention of terrorist threats; enhance situational
461 awareness of threats, alerts, and warnings; and develop and disseminate risk assessments and
462 analysis of national intelligence to state, local, and private sector partners, and across mission
463 areas as appropriate.

464 This capability relies on the information sharing and analysis of FBI JTTFs and FIGs; state and
465 major urban area fusion centers; and the intelligence community during times of imminent threat
466 and in accordance with existing laws, directives, and policies. It involves the reprioritization and
467 redirection of law enforcement, intelligence, and homeland security assets as necessary and
468 appropriate. Amplifying information will also be obtained via law enforcement operations.
469 Together, these efforts inform local policing and enable partners at all levels of government, the
470 private sector, and the public to implement the most effective protective and preventive measures.
471 Finally, the Intelligence and Information Sharing capability recognizes that efforts to identify and
472 counter terrorist threats will require ongoing coordination between the aforementioned efforts and
473 other analytic and investigative efforts. This will also include coordination with the International
474 Community, as necessary.

475 **Critical Tasks**

- 476 ■ Planning and Direction: Establish the intelligence and information requirements of the
477 consumer.
- 478 ■ Rapidly reprioritize law enforcement and intelligence assets as necessary and appropriate.
- 479 ■ Engage with public and private sector partners in order to determine what intelligence and
480 information assets may be available for reprioritization.
- 481 ■ Obtain additional information through avenues such as law enforcement deployment,

¹⁰ Activities under the Intelligence and Information Sharing Capability will be conducted consistent with Executive Order 13587, which directs structural reforms aimed at strengthening oversight regarding the responsible sharing and safeguarding of classified information access and use.

- 482 questioning of witnesses and suspects, increased surveillance activity, and community
483 policing and outreach.
- 484 ■ Collection: Gather the required raw data to produce the desired finished intelligence and
485 information products.
 - 486 ■ Gather/collect information via law enforcement operations, suspicious activity reporting,
487 surveillance, community engagement, and other activities and sources as necessary.
 - 488 ■ Exploitation and Processing: Convert raw data into comprehensible information.
 - 489 ■ Analysis and Production: Integrate, evaluate, analyze, and prepare the processed information
490 for inclusion in the finished product.
 - 491 ■ Dissemination: Deliver finished intelligence and information products to the consumer and
492 others as applicable.
 - 493 ■ Develop appropriately classified/unclassified products to disseminate threat information to
494 local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, international, private sector, nonprofit sector, faith-
495 based organizations, and public partners.
 - 496 ■ Feedback and Evaluation: Acquire continual feedback during the intelligence cycle that aids in
497 refining each individual stage and the cycle as a whole.
 - 498 ■ Assessment: Continually assess threat information to inform continued prevention operations
499 and ongoing response activities.

500 *Screening, Search, and Detection*

501 **Description:** Identify, discover, or locate imminent terrorist threats through active and passive
502 surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and
503 assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

504 These measures are ongoing and may be taken in response to actionable intelligence that indicates
505 potential targets, approach vectors, or type of weapon to be used. They may also be taken to verify
506 or characterize the threat of materials or weapons that have already been located. Search and
507 detection operations may be conducted with limited or no intelligence about the location of the
508 threat, which would require the Nation to prioritize its search and detection resources.

509 This capability includes action taken to detect terrorist activities in the planning, progress, or
510 execution phases. The fully developed capability means the whole community is prepared to
511 quickly and effectively identify and locate terrorists and their means, methods, and weapons to
512 prevent a terrorist act within the United States.

513 **Critical Tasks**

- 514 ■ Locate persons and networks associated with imminent terrorist threats.
- 515 ■ Develop and engage an observant Nation (i.e., individuals and families; communities; NGOs;
516 private sector entities; and local, state, tribal, and territorial partners).
- 517 ■ Screen and/or scan inbound and outbound persons, baggage, mail, cargo, and conveyances
518 using technical, non-technical, intrusive, and non-intrusive means without unduly hampering
519 commerce.

- 520 ▪ Apply additional measures for high-risk persons, conveyances, or items.
- 521 ▪ Conduct physical searches.
- 522 ▪ Conduct chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) surveillance
- 523 search and detection operations.
- 524 ▪ Conduct ambient and active detection of CBRNE.
- 525 ▪ Operate in a hazardous environment.
- 526 ▪ Conduct technical search/detection operations.
- 527 ▪ Conduct non-technical search/detection operations.
- 528 ▪ Conduct biosurveillance.¹¹
- 529 ▪ Search databases and other information and intelligence sources.
- 530 ▪ Employ wide-area search and detection assets in targeted region in concert with state and local
- 531 personnel or other Federal agencies (depending on the threat).

532 *Interdiction and Disruption*

533 **Description:** Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure imminent threats.

534 This capability includes those interdiction and disruption activities that may be undertaken in
535 response to specific, actionable intelligence of an imminent terrorist threat. Interdiction and
536 disruption may include the targeting of persons or terrorist weapons to stop or thwart their
537 movement or entry into the United States; preventing terrorist acquisition and transfer of CBRNE
538 materials, precursors, and related technologies; preventing financial or material support for
539 terrorist operations; and implementing tactical law enforcement operations to halt terrorist
540 operations. It might also include urgent activities required when a CBRNE device is encountered
541 unexpectedly. Interdiction and disruption capabilities help to thwart emerging or developing
542 terrorist plots and neutralize terrorist cells, operatives, and operations. These capabilities should
543 be conducted in a manner that preserves evidence and the Government's ability to prosecute those
544 that violate the law.

545 **Critical Tasks**

- 546 ▪ Interdict conveyances, cargo, and persons associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act.
- 547 ▪ Prevent terrorist entry into the United States and its territories.
- 548 ▪ Prevent movement and operation of terrorists within the United States.
- 549 ▪ Render safe and dispose of CBRNE hazards in multiple locations and in all environments
- 550 consistent with established protocols.
- 551 ▪ Disrupt terrorist financing or prevent other material support from reaching its target.
- 552 ▪ Prevent terrorist acquisition and transfer of CBRNE materials, precursors, and related
- 553 technology.
- 554 ▪ Conduct anti-terrorism operations in the United States.

¹¹ Biosurveillance includes medical, public health, animal health, and the environment.

- 555 ▪ Conduct tactical counterterrorism operations in the United States, potentially in multiple
556 locations and in all environments.
- 557 ▪ Strategically deploy assets to interdict, deter, or disrupt threats from reaching potential
558 target(s).

559 *Forensics and Attribution*

560 **Description:** Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and
561 methods of terrorism) to their source(s), to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an
562 attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or
563 swiftly develop options.

564 Forensics is the collection and examination of evidence associated with an act, and is a critical part
565 of the process supporting an attribution determination. Attribution involves the fusion of the
566 science-based technical forensic examination results, all-source intelligence information and other
567 law enforcement/investigative information. The forensics and attribution capability is central to
568 the identification of a terrorist actor(s), co-conspirators, and their sponsorship. They are
569 conducted, in part, to inform government leadership of the responsible actor(s) and/or
570 sponsorship and to assist in the prevention of acts or follow-on acts of terrorism. Attribution
571 assessments always include a confidence determination.

572 This capability may need to be delivered in a time-constrained, hazardous, or crisis environment.
573 Upon a terrorist act or incident, execution of this capability begins with the swift exploitation of
574 evidence for the collection of intelligence information, and subsequent analysis that contributes to
575 the attribution process. Evidence exploitation may occur at attack sites, identified support
576 locations, networks, or at the site of prior and post activities.

577 **Critical Tasks**

- 578 ▪ Preserve the crime scene and conduct site exploitation for intelligence collection.
- 579 ▪ Conduct crime scene investigation.
- 580 ▪ Conduct forensic evidence examination, including biometric and DNA analysis.
- 581 ▪ Conduct CBRNE material analysis.
- 582 ▪ Conduct digital media and network exploitation.
- 583 ▪ Assess capabilities of perpetrating terrorists with known terrorist capabilities and methods of
584 operation.
- 585 ▪ Conduct investigations to identify the perpetrator(s), conspirator(s), and sponsorship.
- 586 ▪ Interview witnesses, potential associates, and/or perpetrators.
- 587 ▪ Analyze intelligence and forensics results to refine/confirm investigative leads.
- 588 ▪ Fuse intelligence, law enforcement information, and technical forensic conclusions to develop
589 attribution assessments.
- 590 ▪ Interpret and communicate attribution results, confidence levels, and their significance to
591 national decision makers.

592 *Planning*

593 **Description:** Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the
594 development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined
595 objectives.

596 Planning is a required capability that spans across all mission areas. In the context of Prevention,
597 planning includes crisis action planning and the development of options upon the discovery of
598 credible information about an imminent threat to the homeland or to prevent follow-on attacks.
599 Both activities may occur in a time-constrained environment.

600 *Critical Tasks*

- 601 ▪ Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and
602 incorporates real-time intelligence.
- 603 ▪ Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals'
604 actions to prevent imminent attacks on the homeland.
- 605 ▪ Evaluate current intelligence and coordinate the development of options as appropriate.
- 606 ▪ Identify possible terrorism targets and vulnerabilities.
- 607 ▪ Identify law enforcement, intelligence, diplomatic, private sector, economic, and/or military
608 options designed to prevent, deter, or disrupt imminent terrorist attacks in the homeland.
- 609 ▪ Present courses of action to decision makers to locate, interdict, deter, or disrupt or prevent
610 imminent attacks in the homeland.
- 611 ▪ Implement, exercise, and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.

612 *Public Information and Warning*

613 **Description:** Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable terrorism-related information to
614 the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and
615 linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any imminent threat
616 and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.

617 Public Information and Warning is a core capability that applies across all preparedness mission
618 areas. In the context of Prevention, this is the capability to both provide the public with advance
619 notice of a potential terrorist attack against the homeland and update information as an ongoing
620 threat unfolds. The process of communicating terrorism-related information to the public must be
621 timely and well coordinated through standardized procedures. These procedures will inform
622 stakeholders of pending threats, as appropriate, and provide instruction on the precautions
623 necessary to protect themselves, their families, and their property. Since certain communities
624 respond better to different types of media outreach, the method of communication with the public
625 should be tailored to best meet the specific needs of the audience.¹²

¹² For example, information and warnings must be effectively communicated to individuals with disabilities by using appropriate auxiliary aids and services, such as through the use of accessible Web sites and technologies, qualified interpreters, and the captioning of audio and video materials for people who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind, have low vision, or have speech disabilities. Similarly, information and warnings should be communicated to limited English proficient individuals through interpretation and translated documents.

626 The collection, protection, evaluation, and dissemination of critical threat information to the
627 American public; local, state, tribal, and territorial governments; and the nonprofit and private
628 sectors are central to this task. This information on credible terrorist threats is provided to the
629 public, primarily through National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts.¹³ The NTAS
630 system is designed to effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing
631 timely, detailed information to the public; government agencies; first responders; airports and
632 other transportation hubs; and the private sector. Depending on the nature of the threat,
633 information about the threat may be sent to law enforcement, distributed to affected areas of the
634 private sector, or issued more broadly to the public through both official and social media
635 channels. Alerts may be broad, local, or sector-specific. A decision may be made for less
636 specific, less imminent threats to provide information to the American public and other
637 stakeholders through other means such as press releases, DHS/FBI Joint Information Bulletins to
638 law enforcement, first responders and other key stakeholders and other options as appropriate to
639 the specific situation.

640 Should an NTAS alert be issued, fusion centers may be leveraged to disseminate time-sensitive
641 NTAS alerts and associated preventive and protective measure information to fusion center
642 partners and generate value-added analysis, information, and intelligence within a local context.

643 Critical Tasks

- 644 ■ Increase public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime; for example,
645 through the “If You See Something, Say Something”TM public awareness program.
- 646 ■ Refine and consider options to release pre-event information publicly, and take action
647 accordingly.
- 648 ■ Protect information so as not to compromise ongoing prevention operations (e.g., intelligence
649 activities and investigation).
- 650 ■ Share prompt and actionable messages, to include NTAS alerts, with the public and other
651 stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks.
- 652 ■ Use all appropriate communication means, such as the Integrated Public Alert and Warning
653 System (IPAWS)¹⁴ and social media.

¹³ Under NTAS, DHS will coordinate with other Federal entities to include the FBI in order to issue detailed alerts to the public when the Federal Government receives information about a credible terrorist threat. National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts provide a concise summary of the potential threat, including geographic region, mode of transportation, or critical infrastructure potentially affected by the threat, actions being taken to ensure public safety, and the recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses, and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate, or respond to a threat. NTAS alerts will also be displayed in places such as transit hubs, airports, and government buildings in appropriate languages where there are significant limited English proficient populations.

NTAS alerts will include a clear statement on the nature of the threat, which will be defined in one of two ways:

- Elevated Threat: warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States
- Imminent Threat: warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Depending on the nature of the threat, alerts may be sent to law enforcement, distributed to the affected areas of the private sector, or issued more broadly to the public through both official and social media channels, including a designated DHS Web site. These threat alerts will be issued for a specific time period and will automatically expire. Alerts may be extended if new information becomes available or as a specific threat evolves.

¹⁴ IPAWS, run by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, is a public alert and warning system that expands

654 *Operational Coordination*

655 **Description:** Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process
656 that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core
657 capabilities.

658 This is the capability to conduct actions and activities that enable senior decision makers to
659 determine appropriate courses of action and to provide oversight for complex operations to achieve
660 unity of effort and effective outcomes. Effective operational coordination provides for cohesive
661 command and control in order to ensure coordination of the investigative, intelligence, and other
662 activities in the face of an imminent terrorist threat or following an act of terrorism committed in
663 the homeland.

664 Operational Coordination includes efforts to coordinate activities across and among all levels of
665 government, with appropriate private and nonprofit sector entities, and across the preparedness
666 mission areas. This capability involves national- and field-level operations and intelligence centers,
667 as well as on-scene command and control centers that coordinate multi-agency efforts to prevent
668 imminent threats or conduct law enforcement investigative and response activities after an act of
669 terrorism.

670 **Critical Tasks**

- 671 ▪ Collaborate with all relevant stakeholders.
- 672 ▪ Ensure clear lines and modes of communication among participating organizations and
673 jurisdictions, both horizontally and vertically.
- 674 ▪ Facilitate effective intelligence and information sharing.
- 675 ▪ Define and communicate clear roles and responsibilities relative to courses of action.
- 676 ▪ Integrate and synchronize actions of participating organizations and jurisdictions to ensure
677 unity of effort.
- 678 ▪ Determine priorities, objectives, strategies, and resource allocations.
- 679 ▪ Coordinate activities across and among all levels of government and with critical nonprofit and
680 private sector partners to prevent imminent terrorist threats and/or conduct law enforcement
681 investigative and response activities after an act of terrorism.

682 **Coordinating Structures and Integration**

683 A coordinating structure is composed of representatives from multiple departments or agencies and
684 public and/or private sector organizations who are able to facilitate the preparedness and delivery
685 of capabilities. Coordinating structures ensure ongoing communication and coordination among
686 Federal agencies and corresponding local, state, tribal, and territorial authorities and nonprofit and
687 private sector organizations, as applicable. Coordinating structures bring together those entities

on the traditional emergency alert system to include more modern technologies to reach as many people as possible using as many pathways as possible. IPAWS ensures the President can alert and warn the public under all conditions, and will provide local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal warning authorities with the capabilities to alert and warn their respective communities of all hazards impacting public safety and well-being via multiple communications pathways.

688 involved in conducting activities and operations to address the requirements of the mission and
689 serve both a readiness and an operational role. The functions and benefits provided by these
690 coordinating structures are not necessarily limited to Prevention; many coordinating structures
691 also support the Protection, Response, and Recovery mission areas.

692 Coordinating structures facilitate problem solving, improve access to resources, and foster
693 coordination and information sharing. Departments or agencies, as well as private and nonprofit
694 entities, with unique missions in Prevention, bring additional capabilities to bear through these
695 structures. Coordinating structures can function on multiple levels, to include national-level
696 coordinating structures, such as the DHS National Operations Center (NOC), the FBI Strategic
697 Information and Operations Center (SIOC), the ODNI National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC),
698 the DOD National Military Command Center (NMCC), the FBI National Joint Terrorism Task
699 Force (NJTTF), and others. Field coordinating structures, such as the FBI JTTFs and FIGs; state
700 and major urban area fusion centers; state and local counterterrorism and intelligence units; and
701 others also play a critical role as coordinating structures for the prevention of imminent acts of
702 terrorism. These coordinating structures are scalable, flexible, and adaptable. Staffing and location
703 can be tailored to address specific terrorist threats.
704

The National Security Council (NSC) is the principal policy body for consideration of national security policy issues requiring Presidential determination. The NSC advises and assists the President in integrating all aspects of national security policy as it affects the United States—domestic, foreign, military, intelligence, and economic (in conjunction with the National Economic Council). Along with its subordinate committees, the NSC is the President’s principal means for coordinating Executive Branch departments and agencies in the development and implementation of national security policy.

705
706 While not a complete list, the following structures play a key role in delivering the Prevention core
707 capabilities. At the end of each coordinating structure is a short list of core capabilities most
708 relevant to that coordinating structure that delivers the listed capabilities. The capabilities listed
709 are not intended to be exhaustive.

710 *Local and Regional Coordinating Structures*

711 **Joint Operations Center**

712 The Joint Operations Center (JOC) is a multijurisdictional interagency investigative, intelligence,
713 and operations center led by the FBI. The JOC operates during a crisis situation and is
714 established when coordination between multiple agencies is required. The JOC coordinates
715 and/or directs law enforcement investigations, intelligence and operational activities in response
716 to a threat or terrorist incident or other major criminal investigations. Additionally, for National
717 Special Security Events (NSSEs) the JOC is suspended in watch mode and is supported by an
718 Intelligence Operations Center (IOC). The IOC leads and coordinates the law enforcement
719 intelligence activities and analysis to deter, detect and prevent threats related to the security of an
720 NSSE.

- 721 ■ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Screening, Search, and Detection;
722 Interdiction and Disruption; Forensics and Attribution; Operational Coordination; Planning.

723 **Joint Terrorism Task Forces**

724 JTTFs are FBI-led multijurisdictional task forces established to conduct terrorism-related
725 investigations and are based in 103 cities nationwide. FBI JTTFs focus primarily on terrorism-
726 related issues, with specific regard to terrorism investigations with local, regional, national, and
727 international implications. Investigations conducted by JTTFs are focused on known threat actors
728 or identified individuals who meet the thresholds established in accordance with the Attorney
729 General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations to initiate assessments or investigations.

730 FBI JTTFs respond to WMD threats and other terrorism threats, bringing the law enforcement,
731 homeland security, and intelligence communities' counter-WMD capabilities to bear, ensuring that
732 the whole of government is ready to respond to WMD threats if/when they emerge. This involves
733 the development of comprehensive plans and policy at the strategic and operational levels that
734 inform leaders, decision makers, and counterterrorism professionals about specific responsibilities
735 and courses of action.

736 FBI JTTFs also conduct terrorism-related investigations and resolve reports of possible terrorism
737 activity submitted from the public. This occurs via the FBI's Guardian system and the FBI's e-
738 Guardian system, which is one of the reporting mechanisms for law enforcement agencies to share
739 Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) information within the Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI).

- 740 ■ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Screening, Search, and Detection;
741 Interdiction and Disruption; Forensics and Attribution; Operational Coordination.

742 *State Coordinating Structures*

743 **State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers**

744 Fusion centers serve as focal points within the state and local environment for the receipt, analysis,
745 gathering, and sharing of threat-related information between the Federal Government and local,
746 state, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners.¹⁵ Fusion centers empower front-line law
747 enforcement; public safety; fire service; emergency response; animal, environmental, and public
748 health; critical infrastructure protection; and private sector security personnel to understand local
749 implications of national intelligence, thus enabling officials to better protect their communities.
750 Fusion centers provide interdisciplinary expertise and situational awareness to inform decision
751 making at all levels of government. They conduct analysis and facilitate information sharing to
752 assist law enforcement and homeland security partners in preventing, protecting against, and
753 responding to crime and terrorism. Fusion centers are owned and operated by state and local
754 entities with support from Federal partners in the form of deployed personnel, training, technical
755 assistance, exercise support, security clearances, and connectivity to Federal systems, technology,
756 and grant funding.

757 Fusion centers contribute to the Information Sharing Environment through their role in receiving
758 threat information from the Federal Government; analyzing information in the context of their
759 local environment; disseminating that information to local agencies; and gathering tips, leads, and
760 SAR from local agencies and the public. Fusion center products assist homeland security partners
761 at all levels of government in identifying and addressing imminent and emerging threats. With
762 timely, accurate information on potential terrorist threats, fusion centers can directly contribute to
763 and inform investigations initiated and conducted by Federal entities, such as the FBI JTTFs.

¹⁵ State and local partners are encouraged to refer to the *Baseline Capabilities for State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers* (September 2008) for additional information on fusion center capabilities.

- 764 ▪ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Screening, Search, and Detection;
765 Public Information and Warning.

766 **State and Local Intelligence and Analytic Entities¹⁶**

767 State and local intelligence and analytic entities strengthen and coordinate the intelligence and
768 information sharing capabilities and operations of local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal law
769 enforcement agencies to prevent and disrupt terrorism and criminal activities while protecting
770 privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Complementing the national network of fusion centers and
771 FBI JTTFs, these entities represent and support locally-led counterterrorism, intelligence, and
772 information sharing efforts. This may include supporting Federal investigations, intelligence
773 collection and analysis activities, intelligence-led policing efforts, and community engagement for
774 the purpose of countering violent extremism. While locally-led, these efforts are designed to
775 support the prevention of terrorism threats and incidents in the homeland, as well as national and
776 transnational crime.

- 777 ▪ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Screening, Search, and Detection;
778 Interdiction and Disruption.

779 **Federal Coordinating Structures**

780 **National Counterterrorism Center**

781 The NCTC is an ODNI-led coordinating structure that leads the Nation's efforts to combat
782 terrorism by analyzing the threat and facilitating information sharing with local, state, tribal,
783 territorial, and Federal partners. The NCTC is the primary organization for the analysis and
784 integration of all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism, except with regard to
785 solely domestic threats with no foreign nexus. The NCTC also conducts strategic and operational
786 planning for integrated counterterrorism activities.¹⁷ Intelligence and information sharing is
787 accomplished via a collaborative report of finished intelligence that updates the Presidential Daily
788 Brief and daily National Terrorism Bulletin. The NCTC maintains oversight of the repository of
789 information on international terrorist identities and provides an authoritative database supporting
790 the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and the U.S. Government watchlisting system. The NCTC
791 also provides expertise and analysis of key terrorism-related issues.

- 792 ▪ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Screening, Search, and Detection;
793 Forensics and Attribution; Planning.

794 **National Operations and Coordination Centers**

795 National operations and coordination centers facilitate time-sensitive incident management
796 coordination, situational awareness, and the sharing of critical intelligence and information. These
797 centers provide valuable support in the prevention of terrorism and may be composed of
798 representatives from local, state, tribal, territorial, and/or Federal entities. Examples include the
799 FBI SIOC, DOD NMCC, NCTC Counterterrorism Watch, and DHS NOC. Pursuant to the

¹⁶ These intelligence and analytic entities include state and local intelligence units, real-time crime analysis centers, and other law enforcement or homeland security investigative and analytic centers that have not been designated as fusion centers by state governments.

¹⁷ National Security Act of 1947 Section 119 (50 USC S 404o) and Quadrennial Homeland Security Report (p. A3).

800 Homeland Security Act of 2002, Section 515, the NOC is the principal operations center for DHS
801 and shall: (1) provide situational awareness and a common operating picture for the entire Federal
802 Government, and for local, state, and tribal governments as appropriate, in the event of a natural
803 disaster, act of terrorism, or other manmade disaster; and (2) ensure that critical terrorism and
804 disaster-related information reaches government decision makers. The SIOC acts as the FBI's
805 worldwide emergency operations center (EOC) by: maintaining situational awareness of criminal
806 or terrorist threats, critical incidents, and crises; providing command, control, communications
807 connectivity, and the FBI's common operating picture for managing operational responses;
808 establishing the headquarters command post and developing connectivity to JOCs; and sharing
809 information and intelligence with other EOCs at all levels of government, to include the DHS
810 NOC.

- 811 ■ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Public Information and Warning;
812 Operational Coordination.

813 **National Joint Terrorism Task Force**

814 The FBI NJTTF provides program oversight and support to the FBI JTTFs throughout the United
815 States; coordinates the efforts of all FBI JTTFs; and facilitates the coordination of local, state,
816 tribal, territorial, and Federal agencies acting as an integrated force to combat terrorism on a
817 national and international scale. The FBI NJTTF exchanges information, analyzes data, and plans
818 counterterrorism strategies. The FBI NJTTF conducts its mission in close coordination with the
819 NCTC.

- 820 ■ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Operational Coordination.

821 **Terrorist Screening Center**

822 The TSC supports local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal law enforcement agencies and some
823 foreign governments that conduct terrorist screening by making the Terrorist Screening Database
824 (TSDB) information available to them for screening purposes. The TSC 24-hour call center also
825 supports agencies' terrorist screening processes by determining whether the person being screened
826 is an identity match to the TSDB. The TSC supports terrorism screening at a variety of Federal
827 agencies and has also made terrorist identities information accessible through the National Crime
828 Information Center system to law enforcement officers—including 870,000 local, state, tribal, and
829 territorial officers nationwide—adding those resources to the fight against terrorism. The TSC's
830 primary responsibility is to ensure that the identity data that is already known to the U.S.
831 Government is held in one location where it can be queried by those who need it, including local,
832 state, tribal, territorial, and Federal law enforcement and border control officers in certain foreign
833 countries. While doing so, the TSC is dedicated to ensuring that data is maintained in a manner
834 consistent with protecting privacy and civil liberties.

- 835 ■ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Screening, Search, and Detection.

836 **Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative**

837 The NSI is a collaborative effort led jointly by DHS and the FBI, in partnership with federal,
838 state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement and homeland security partners. The NSI
839 provides these partners with another tool to help prevent terrorism and other related criminal
840 activity by establishing a national capacity for identifying, gathering, documenting, processing,

841 analyzing, and sharing SAR information. The NSI establishes a standardized process—which
 842 includes stakeholder outreach, privacy and civil liberties protections, training, and enabling
 843 technology—to identify and report suspicious activity in jurisdictions across the country, and
 844 serves as the unified focal point for sharing SAR information. SAR data, shared via the SAR
 845 Data Repository (SDR), allows FBI JTTFs and fusion centers to seamlessly access and share
 846 SAR information. The NSI also includes comprehensive training for chief executives, analysts,
 847 front line officers, and public safety partners on SAR awareness, as well as how to identify and
 848 report pre-incident terrorism indicators, while ensuring protection of privacy, civil rights, and
 849 civil liberties.

850 ■ Core Capabilities: Intelligence and Information Sharing; Public Information and Warning.

851 *Integration*

852 Figure 1 depicts how the coordinating structures identified in the National Prevention Framework
 853 contribute at all levels to preventing an imminent terrorist attack upon the United States. This
 854 Framework stresses the importance of contributions made by individuals; community
 855 organizations; private and nonprofit sector partners; and local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal
 856 entities that ultimately may result in thwarting the next attack.
 857



858
859

Figure 1: Prevention Coordinating Structures

860 *Relationship to Other Mission Areas*

861 The National Planning System is an essential part of the National Preparedness System, which
 862 guides, organizes, and unifies the Nation's homeland security efforts to support the achievement
 863 of the National Preparedness Goal.

864 Many Prevention coordinating structures and organizations contribute directly to activities and
865 inform efforts within the other mission areas. The Prevention mission area is focused exclusively
866 on terrorist threats. The other four mission areas—Protection, Mitigation, Response, and
867 Recovery—are “all-hazards.” In addition to the terrorist threats identified above, the SNRA
868 identifies a range of hazards (e.g., natural disasters, pandemics, technological accidents, and cyber
869 attacks) that pose a risk to the safety and security of the Nation. These hazards, and the core
870 capabilities required to address them, are addressed in the other four preparedness mission areas,
871 as appropriate.

872 Recognizing that Prevention efforts may interact with other efforts, especially those of Protection
873 and Response, the core capabilities¹⁸ and coordinating structures of this Framework should be
874 integrated with those of the other national planning frameworks. This integration will require the
875 establishment of joint priorities.

876 *Protection Mission Area*

877 Prevention and Protection are closely aligned. The Prevention mission area focuses on those
878 intelligence, law enforcement, and homeland security activities that prevent an adversary from
879 carrying out a terrorist attack within the United States. Protection activities include a focus on
880 decreasing the likelihood of an attack within the homeland. Protection and Prevention share a
881 number of common elements and rely on many of the same core capabilities. Many Protection
882 and Prevention processes described in these frameworks are designed to operate simultaneously
883 and to complement each other.

884 *Mitigation Mission Area*

885 The law enforcement, intelligence, and homeland security communities play a significant role in
886 the Mitigation mission area. Outreach and community involvement help to establish and maintain
887 strong partnerships to increase awareness of potential threats. Intelligence-focused relationships
888 among local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal law enforcement; intelligence and homeland
889 security entities; and with the public and private sector, academia, and other community
890 organizations and NGOs facilitate information sharing. In turn, this creates more opportunities to
891 thwart acts of terrorism and to lessen the effects of large-scale, manmade catastrophes should they
892 occur. Through these dialogues, communities may better deter and detect specific threats and
893 mitigate vulnerabilities. They may also develop new ways of reducing risks and reporting
894 successful practices. Finally, through integrated and risk-informed planning efforts, law
895 enforcement and homeland security partners can help improve the whole community’s ability to
896 avoid future loss of life and property.

897 *Response and Recovery Mission Areas*

898 In the post-attack environment, terrorism prevention activities continue in order to prevent
899 potential follow-on attacks. These activities require the coordination of efforts with Response and
900 Recovery, likely to occur in a JOC in conjunction with the Joint Field Office. Similarly,
901 Prevention- and Response-related authorities must be in communication during times of an
902 imminent threat so that Response assets, to the extent practical and appropriate, may be pre-
903 positioned. Prevention may involve processing the scene of a terror attack for evidence while

¹⁸ See Table 1.

904 Response will likely be working at the same time in the same space to save lives and minimize
905 loss. Actions to be taken involve prioritizing activities across the Prevention and Response
906 mission areas. Furthermore, Prevention assets may provide Response and Recovery personnel
907 data concerning contamination in the impacted area, which will assist Response and Recovery
908 activities.

909 **Operational Planning**

910 The national planning frameworks explain the role of each mission area in national preparedness
911 and provide the overarching strategy and doctrine for how the whole community builds, sustains,
912 and delivers the core capabilities. The concepts in the frameworks are used to guide operational
913 planning, which provides further information regarding roles and responsibilities, identifies the
914 critical tasks an entity will take in executing core capabilities, and identifies resourcing,
915 personnel, and sourcing requirements. Operational planning is conducted across the whole
916 community, including the private and nonprofit sectors and all levels of government. At the
917 Federal level, each framework is supported by a mission area-specific Federal Interagency
918 Operational Plan (FIOP). Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides further
919 information on the various types of plans and guidance on the fundamentals of planning.

920 The following sections outline how operational planning is applied within the Prevention mission
921 area.

922 *Prevention Operational Planning*

923 This section supports the planning core capability by providing guidance on the development of
924 local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal operational plans that support the National Prevention
925 Framework. A plan is an explanation of anticipated actions that provides a starting point for
926 operations. It provides three main benefits: (1) it allows jurisdictions to influence the course of
927 events during an imminent threat by determining in advance the actions, policies, and processes
928 that will be followed; (2) it contributes to unity of effort by providing a common blueprint for
929 activity in the event of a crisis; and (3) it guides preparedness activities and resourcing.

930 Local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and private sector planning efforts supporting the National
931 Prevention Framework should address the following:

- 932 ▪ Collaboration with all relevant stakeholders
- 933 ▪ Understanding the situation expected during the intended operation
- 934 ▪ A detailed concept of operations that explains how Prevention operations during an imminent
935 threat will be executed in a coordinated fashion
- 936 ▪ A description of critical tasks
- 937 ▪ A description of roles and responsibilities
- 938 ▪ Resource and personnel requirements
- 939 ▪ Specific provisions for the rapid integration of resources and personnel
- 940 ▪ Integration of provisions regarding the rights of individuals protected by civil rights laws,
941 including individuals with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities, and individuals who have
942 limited English proficiency

- 943 ▪ Account for multiple, geographically dispersed attacks of an extended nature
- 944 ▪ Explain how Prevention plans may be executed simultaneously with other plans.

945 It is important to recognize that planning is an iterative process. Plans will need to be revised on a
946 regular basis, including after exercises and real-world incidents.

947 *Planning Assumptions*

948 A Prevention FIOP supports the implementation of this National Prevention Framework. The
949 FIOP leverages current and past planning efforts to cover threats that exceed the capabilities of
950 local, state, tribal, and territorial governments, such as CBRNE threats that involve multiple
951 jurisdictions, states, regions, or the entire Nation.

952 The Prevention FIOP assumes:

- 953 ▪ The capabilities of individuals and households, communities and community organizations, the
954 private and nonprofit sectors, and local, state, tribal, and territorial entities will play a critical
955 role in preventing an imminent terrorist attack
- 956 ▪ A terrorist attack will occur with little or no warning and involve multiple geographic areas
- 957 ▪ Multiple, near simultaneous terrorist attacks will exceed the capabilities of any one department
958 or agency.

959 The Prevention FIOP will address unique planning considerations for terrorist threats identified in
960 the SNRA:

- 961 ▪ Chemical
- 962 ▪ Biological
- 963 ▪ Radiological/nuclear
- 964 ▪ Explosives
- 965 ▪ Armed assault.

966 The Prevention FIOP will serve as the foundation for department- and agency-level operational
967 plans. Department- and agency-level operational plans will detail how a specific department or
968 agency will fulfill their responsibilities, critical tasks, and resource requirements identified in the
969 operational plan. Existing plans, protocols, or standard operating procedures can be used and will
970 be updated as needed.

971 *Framework Application*

972 CPG 101 provides guidance for developing emergency operations plans at the local, state, tribal,
973 and territorial levels. It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of risk-informed
974 planning and decision making to help planners produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized
975 plans. Even though CPG 101 was designed for emergency management planners, certain elements
976 of CPG 101— such as the basics of planning, format and function of planning, and planning
977 processes—also apply to prevention planning at the local, state, tribal, and territorial levels.¹⁹ The

¹⁹ CPG 502 also provides state and major urban area fusion center and EOC officials with guidance for the coordination among fusion centers and EOCs. It outlines the roles of fusion centers and EOCs and provides steps by

978 Federal Government can also use this guidance, as appropriate.

979 Local, state, tribal, and territorial officials are strongly encouraged to develop a prevention plan in
980 support of the National Prevention Framework. Prevention plans should explain how stakeholders
981 will deliver the Prevention core capabilities, as appropriate, and execute the critical tasks outlined
982 in the Core Capabilities section. Additionally, all plans should identify the type of tasks, scope of
983 capabilities, and time frame of support that each jurisdiction may need from the Federal
984 Government, including any incident-specific considerations.

985 **Supporting Resources**

986 U. S. Government departments and agencies and local, state, tribal, and territorial governments
987 possess policies and/or plans to prevent imminent acts of terrorism. The Federal Government uses
988 plans and strategic guidance documents, such as the Maritime Operational Threat Response Plan,
989 the Aviation Operational Threat Response Plan, the National Strategy for Counterterrorism, and
990 the National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats.

991 **Conclusion**

992 The responsibility for prevention builds from the individual and the community to local
993 jurisdictions; state, tribal, and territorial governments; and the Federal Government. This
994 Framework assists the whole community in thwarting initial or follow-on terrorist attacks.

995 This Framework provides individuals, communities, and governmental, private sector, and
996 nongovernmental decision makers with an understanding of the full spectrum of Prevention
997 activities and what they can do to ensure the Nation is prepared to prevent imminent acts of
998 terrorism. Initiatives based on Prevention mission activities and core capabilities help guide
999 communities to create conditions for a safer, more secure, and more resilient Nation by enhancing
1000 prevention through operational coordination and information sharing.

1001 The environment in which the Nation operates grows ever more complex and unpredictable. In
1002 implementing the National Prevention Framework to build national preparedness, partners are
1003 encouraged to develop a shared understanding of broad-level strategic implications as they make
1004 critical decisions in building future capacity and capability. The whole community should be
1005 engaged in examining and implementing the strategy and doctrine contained in this Framework,
1006 considering both current and future requirements in the process. This means that this Framework is
1007 a living document, and it will be regularly reviewed to evaluate consistency with existing and new
1008 policies, evolving conditions, and the experience gained from its use. Reviews will be conducted
1009 in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Framework on a quadrennial basis.

1010 DHS, DOJ/FBI, and ODNI will coordinate and oversee the review and maintenance process for
1011 the National Prevention Framework. The revision process includes developing or updating any
1012 documents necessary to carry out capabilities. Significant updates to the Framework will be vetted
1013 through a Federal senior-level interagency review process. This Framework will be reviewed in
1014 order to accomplish the following:

- 1015 ▪ Assess and update information on the core capabilities in support of Prevention goals and
1016 objectives

which these entities can work together to share information and intelligence on an ongoing basis.

- 1017 ▪ Ensure that it adequately reflects the organization of responsible entities
- 1018 ▪ Ensure that it is consistent with the other four mission areas
- 1019 ▪ Update processes based on changes in the national threat/hazard environment
- 1020 ▪ Incorporate lessons learned and effective practices from day-to-day operations, exercises, and
1021 actual incidents and alerts
- 1022 ▪ Reflect progress in the Nation’s Prevention mission activities, the need to execute new law,
1023 executive orders, and Presidential directives, as well as strategic changes to national priorities
1024 and guidance, critical tasks, or national capabilities.

1025 The implementation and review of this Framework will consider effective practices and lessons
1026 learned from exercises and operations, as well as pertinent new processes and technologies.

1027 Effective practices include continuity planning, which ensures that the capabilities contained in
1028 this Framework can continue to be executed regardless of the threat or hazard. Pertinent new
1029 processes and technologies should enable the Nation to adapt efficiently to the evolving risk
1030 environment and use data relating to location, context, and interdependencies that allow for
1031 effective integration across all missions using a standards-based approach.

1032 America’s security and resilience work is never finished. While the Nation is safer, stronger, and
1033 better prepared than a decade ago, the commitment to remain secure against the greatest risks it
1034 faces remains resolute. By bringing the whole community together now to support the collective
1035 and integrated action needed to address our shared future needs, the Nation will continue to ensure
1036 preparedness for whatever challenges unfold.