



National Prevention Framework

Preventing terrorism cannot be done by police and intelligence officers alone. Individual citizens and businesses, for example, play important roles such as contacting law enforcement when they see suspicious activity that could threaten our national security.

These roles and other examples of prevention-related activities are covered in the **National Prevention Framework**. The document provides context for how the whole community is involved in preventing terrorism, and how prevention efforts relate to all other parts of national preparedness.

It is one of the five documents in the suite of National Planning Frameworks. Each covers one preparedness mission area: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response or Recovery.

Focus on Imminent Terrorist Threats and Attacks

While “prevention” may be a common term, it has specific meaning in the context of the Framework and the National Preparedness Goal. The Prevention Framework covers the capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism.

Though the other Frameworks focus on all hazards, including natural disasters, the Prevention Framework focuses solely on terrorist activities—and specifically on imminent threats or acts of terrorism on U.S. soil. Imminent means we have intelligence or information that warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat or an ongoing attack on the United States.

Terrorism-related national preparedness efforts, such as installing concrete barriers or other physical security around a building to shield

Prevention Core Capabilities

Core capabilities are the distinct elements needed to achieve the National Preparedness Goal. The Prevention Framework describes each of its seven core capabilities and lists critical tasks for each one. The capabilities, followed by a critical task example, are listed below.

To see all critical tasks, download the Framework at <http://www.fema.gov/national-planning-frameworks>.

- **Intelligence and Information Sharing.** Planning and Direction: Establish the intelligence and information requirements of the consumer.
- **Screening, Search and Detection.** Locate persons and networks associated with imminent terrorist threats.
- **Interdiction and Disruption.** Disrupt terrorist financing or prevent other material support from reaching its target.
- **Forensics and Attribution.** Preserve the crime scene and conduct site exploitation for intelligence collection.
- **Planning.** Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time intelligence.
- **Public Information and Warning.** Refine and consider options to release pre-event information publicly, and take action accordingly.
- **Operational Coordination.** Define and communicate clear roles and responsibilities relative to courses of action.

it from a road-side bomb, would be covered in the other Frameworks.

The Prevention Framework can help every U.S. citizen and resident, but it may be particularly useful for government leaders and people who have a responsibility to prevent terrorist attacks on the homeland.

Visit us at <http://www.fema.gov/nationalpreparedness>

About the Frameworks

The National Planning Frameworks, one for each preparedness mission area, describe how the whole community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal. The Goal is: “A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.”

The Frameworks foster a shared understanding of our roles and responsibilities from the police station to the White House. They help us understand how we, as a nation, coordinate, share information and work together—which ultimately results in a more secure and resilient nation.

The National Disaster Recovery Framework was released in September 2011. The National Prevention Framework, National Mitigation Framework and a second edition of the National Response Framework were released in May 2013. The National Protection Framework was released in July 2014.

Each of the Frameworks:

- Explains the purpose of the document, including the guiding principles, scope of mission area and application of risk
- Summarizes the roles and responsibilities of each part of the whole community
- Defines the mission area’s core capabilities, along with examples of critical tasks for each capability
- Lists a sampling of coordinating structures—either new or existing—that enable the effective delivery of the core capabilities
- Describes the relationships between the Frameworks and mission areas

- Identifies relevant planning assumptions required to inform the development of interagency operational plans and department level plans
- Provides information that state, local, tribal and territorial governments and private sector partners can use to develop or revise their plans
- Applies concepts from existing national doctrine, such as the National Incident Management System, whenever possible

Whole Community Approach

The Frameworks follow the whole community approach to preparedness, which recognizes that everyone can contribute to and benefit from national preparedness efforts. This includes individuals and families (including those with disabilities and others with access and functional needs), businesses, community and faith-based groups, nonprofit organizations and all levels of government.

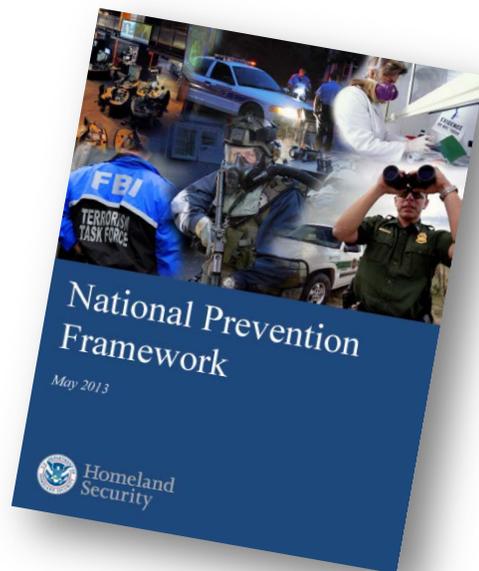


Exhibit 1: Cover of the National Prevention Framework

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