



Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships

December 26, 2023

Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress



**Homeland
Security**

Under Secretary for Management

Message from the Office of the Under Secretary for Management

December 26, 2023

I am pleased to provide the following report, “Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships,” for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, prepared by the DHS Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3).

The report was compiled pursuant to direction set forth in House Report 117-396, which accompanies the FY 2023 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328).

Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is provided to the following Members of Congress:



The Honorable David Joyce
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Henry Cuellar
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Chris Murphy
Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Katie Britt
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Sincerely,

RANDOLPH
D ALLES

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RANDOLPH D ALLES
Date: 2023.12.25
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R.D. Alles
Deputy Under Secretary for Management

Executive Summary

CP3 strengthens the Nation’s ability to prevent targeted violence and terrorism nationwide, through funding, training, and increasing public awareness across every level of government, the private sector, and local communities.

The CP3 approach, including its Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program, is consistent with the founding mission of DHS — to prevent terrorism — while adapting to the changing threat landscape. In developing its approach to targeted violence and terrorism prevention, DHS relies on principles of violence prevention developed over the past several decades by institutions like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These principles are further informed by the most up-to-date research on targeted violence and terrorism prevention.

Key among these principles are the use of risk and protective factors relevant to violence and violence prevention, and the use of behavioral indicators to trigger multidisciplinary behavioral threat assessment and management interventions. The Community Awareness Briefing (CAB) and TVTP Grant Program are the two CP3 initiatives that reference behavioral indicators and risk factors. CP3 also conducts annual evaluations of TVTP Grant Program grantees, which inform an evidence base and drive future resource allocation decisions.

CP3’s targeted violence and terrorism prevention efforts nationwide coincide with a public demand for resources and support for preventing targeted violence. In FY 2023, DHS received the highest number of qualified applications of any grant cycle to date.

CP3’s work includes equipping its partners to prevent targeted violence and terrorism in their own communities. As such, CP3 does not broadly collect information, participate in law enforcement investigations, intelligence collection, or other direct or indirect disruption of active threats. CP3 has a long-term, robust relationship with both the DHS Privacy Office and the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) to ensure privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections.

Transparent practices are incorporated into every aspect of CP3’s approach to targeted violence and terrorism prevention. For example, as part of CP3’s grantee evaluation process, it will publish results, promising practices, and lessons learned to inform the above-mentioned evidence base for terrorism and targeted violence prevention. CP3 is committed to operating in a transparent manner while leading DHS’s TVTP efforts.



Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships

Table of Contents

I. Legislative Language.....	1
II. Background.....	2
III. Evidence Base for Behavioral Indicators and Risk Factors Associated with Violence....	3
IV. Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Protections.....	8
V. Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program.....	13
VI. Conclusion.....	17
VII. Appendices.....	18
VIII. List of Abbreviations	19

I. Legislative Language

This document was compiled pursuant to the direction set forth in House Report 117-396, accompanying the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328).

House Report 117-396 states:

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, CP3 shall submit to the Committee and make publicly available online a report containing the following:

(1) For each risk factor or behavioral indicator used in CP3 trainings and programs, the evidence base supporting its inclusion, including peer-reviewed research validating its inclusion and whether the federal government has funded or supported the cited evidence;

(2) A description of all privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections applicable to CP3 programs, whether administered directly by the Department, through grant recipients, or by other third parties, and a detailed description of how CP3 monitors grant recipient compliance with federal civil rights laws pursuant to 44 C.F.R. Part 7 and any other applicable statutory or regulatory provisions; and

(3) Beginning with the fiscal year 2020 grant cycle, detailed descriptions of:

(A) the operative policies for award decisions for each cycle, including the specific criteria for awarding grants and how they were applied;

(B) the performance metrics and evaluation criteria for grant recipients for each cycle; and

(C) a summary of all ongoing evaluations of grantees, including evaluation criteria and performance metrics, as well as a list of all completed or published evaluations.

II. Background

DHS created the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) to improve the Department's ability to prevent targeted violence and terrorism, consistent with privacy protections, civil rights, and civil liberties, and other applicable laws and policies. CP3 strengthens the Nation's ability to prevent targeted violence and terrorism nationwide, through funding, training, and increasing public awareness across every level of government, the private sector, and local communities.

The Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program and the CP3 approach are consistent with the founding mission of DHS — to prevent terrorism — while adapting to the changing threat landscape. In developing its approach to targeted violence and terrorism prevention, DHS relies on principles of violence prevention developed over the past several decades by institutions like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These principles are further informed by the most up-to-date research on targeted violence and terrorism prevention. Intervention requires awareness of common behavioral indicators and an understanding of what resources are available to help prevent an individual from proceeding down a pathway to violence. Key among these principles are the use of risk and protective factors relevant to violence and violence prevention, and the use of behavioral indicators to trigger multidisciplinary behavioral threat assessment and management interventions.

CP3 also conducts annual evaluation of TVTP Grant Program grantees, which informs an evidence base and drives future resource allocation decisions. CP3 will continue to prioritize the administration of impactful, transparent, and evidence-based programming. In FY 2023, DHS received the highest number of qualified applications of any grant cycle to date (99). In the aggregate, applicants requested approximately \$54 million in grant funding to accomplish this work — two and a half times the available grant funding of \$20 million. DHS appreciates the opportunity to share this information with Congress and the public at a time when there is a strong demand for violence prevention support — including grant funding — for communities across the country.

III. Evidence Base for Behavioral Indicators and Risk Factors Associated with Violence

The Community Awareness Briefing (CAB) and TVTP Grant Program are the two CP3 initiatives that reference behavioral indicators and risk factors. CP3's staff members provide the CAB to community members across the United States. This briefing incorporates information about behavioral indicators and risk factors. CP3 also administers DHS's TVTP Grant Program, which references behavioral indicators and risk factors in its annual Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO).

Behavioral Indicators

The behavioral indicators CP3 references are derived from examinations of previous attempted or completed acts of targeted violence or terrorism. They are not predictive of violence, but may serve as the impetus to refer an individual to a non-criminal justice intervention, or to notify law enforcement due to a concern for public safety. An individual may exhibit one or more behavioral indicators associated with violence without ever engaging in an act of targeted violence or terrorism, and many of these behaviors are in and of themselves common and lawful. Bystanders who are aware of behavioral indicators associated with previously attempted or completed acts of targeted violence and terrorism are better able to recognize and assess circumstances in which an intervention may help prevent an individual from proceeding down a pathway to violence.¹

The behavioral indicators associated with previously attempted or completed acts of targeted violence or terrorism referenced in the CAB include:²

- Expressing acceptance of violence.
- Online engagement with violent extremists' content and/or individuals.
- Participating in online sites/groups that promote violent extremism.
- Unprecedented violence/aggression/violent outburst.
- Preparatory behavior for committing an act of violence.
- Deepening desperation/despair that leads to the isolation of oneself from family and peers, particularly if citing violent ideology.
- Unusual acquisition of weapons or weapons expertise for the person of concern.

¹ Smith, A.G. (June 2018). *Risk Factors and Indicators Associated with Radicalization to Terrorism in the United States*. Washington, DC: The National Institutes of Justice.

² NCTC, FBI, and DHS. (2021 Edition). *U.S. Violent Extremist: Mobilization Indicators*. Washington, DC: The Director of National Intelligence; Office of Intelligence and Analysis (2023). *National Threat Evaluation & Reporting Program Behavioral Approach to Violence Prevention*. Washington, DC: The Department of Homeland Security.

- Unusual building or testing of explosives for the person of concern.
- Prior threatening/concerning communication, or directly communicated threat - threatened someone, including their target.
- Expressed or implied intent to harm.
- Preoccupation/fixation with violent ideology or past violent extremist(s).
- Unusual preoccupation with death or end of life planning.

Below are the sources used for behavioral indicators for either the CAB or the TVTP Grant Program:

The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and DHS edition of *U.S. Violent Extremist: Mobilization Indicators*, published by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), from December 2021.³ This NCTC, FBI, and DHS publication informs the CAB.

The National Threat Evaluation & Reporting Program Office (NTER), Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), DHS publication “Behavioral Approach to Violence Prevention” from 2023. NTER strengthens information sharing by bringing together experts and research from a wide variety of disciplines to provide operational awareness of emerging trends and topics in Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM), targeted violence, and violence prevention. The referenced publication outlines common threatening or concerning behaviors identified across a wide variety of completed and averted acts of targeted violence.⁴ These behaviors should be viewed within an individual’s totality of circumstances, including life stressors, personal risk factors, and threat mitigators, to assess if a person is moving along a pathway to violence. I&A is funded through Congressional appropriations. This NTER publication informs the CAB.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Department of Justice (DOJ) publication, “Risk Factors and Indicators Associated with Radicalization to Terrorism in the United States,” from June 2018.⁵ This is a meta-analysis of previous NIJ research on terrorism. Based on the findings of research funded under the NIJ's Domestic Radicalization to Terrorism program, this report identifies and discusses potential indicators associated with engaging in or attempting to engage in terrorism among both group-based and lone-actor terrorists in the United States. The NIJ is part of the DOJ and is funded through Congressional appropriations. This NIJ report is a resource for the TVTP Grant Program.

The National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC), U.S. Secret Service, DHS: NTAC provides several resources on mass attacks in public spaces and school violence they deem as instances of targeted violence. As part of the U.S. Secret Service, NTAC is funded through

³ NCTC, FBI, and DHS. (2021 Edition). *Ibid.*

⁴ Office of Intelligence and Analysis (2023). *Ibid.*

⁵ Smith, A. G. (June 2018). *Ibid.*

Congressional appropriations. These NTAC products are a resource for the TVTP Grant Program. Specific reports utilized are:

- NTAC. (July 2018). *Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model: An Operational Guide for Preventing Targeted School Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Secret Service.
- NTAC. (November 2019). *Protecting America's Schools: A U.S. Secret Service Analysis of Targeted School Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Secret Service.
- NTAC. (March 2021) *Averting Targeted School Violence: A U.S. Secret Service Analysis of Plots Against Schools*. Washington, DC: U.S. Secret Service.
- NTAC. (January 2023). *Mass Attacks in Public Spaces (2016-2020)*. Washington, DC: U.S. Secret Service.

Risk Factors

After an individual has exhibited behaviors associated with previous acts of targeted violence as referenced above, they may be referred to service providers, such as behavioral health specialists or social workers, for the purposes of a threat assessment and threat management. These professionals will evaluate whether the individual is exhibiting any relevant risk factors which could increase the likelihood of violence. Risk factors, like behavioral indicators, are not predictive of violence. The presence of relevant risk factors may inform a case management plan that decreases the likelihood of violence occurring.⁶

The risk factors for terrorism and targeted violence referenced in the CAB include:⁷

- Having a Criminal History.
- Fixation on Violence.
- Thrill/Risk Seeking Without Concern for the Consequences.
- Extent of use of Illicit Substances.
- Real or Perceived Threat from Others.
- Justification for Violence to Advance a Cause.

The CAB lists these six risk factors as examples and cites the full study for reference.

Below are the sources used for risk factors for either the CAB or the TVTP Grant Program:

The NIJ, DOJ publication “Risk Factors and Indicators Associated with Radicalization to Terrorism in the United States” from June 2018.⁸ This is a meta-analysis of previous NIJ research on terrorism. Based on the findings of research funded under NIJ's Domestic Radicalization to Terrorism program, this report identifies and discusses potential risk factors associated with engaging or attempting to engage in terrorism among both group-based and lone-actor terrorists in the United States. The NIJ is funded through Congressional appropriations. This NIJ study is a resource for the TVTP Grant Program.

The NTER, I&A, DHS publication “Behavioral Approach to Violence Prevention” from 2023. NTER strengthens information sharing by bringing together experts and research from a wide variety of disciplines to provide operational awareness of emerging trends and topics in Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM), targeted violence, and violence prevention. The referenced publication outlines common threatening or concerning behaviors

⁶ Smith, A. G. (June 2018). *Ibid.*

⁷ Office of Intelligence and Analysis (2023). *Ibid*; Wolfowicz, M., Litmanovitz, Y., Weisburd, D., & Hasisi B. (2021). *Cognitive and behavioral radicalization: A systematic review of the putative risk and protective factors*. Campbell Systematic Reviews, 17, e1174.

⁸ Smith, A. G. (June 2018). *Ibid.*

identified across a wide variety of completed and averted acts of targeted violence.⁹ These behaviors should be viewed within an individual’s totality of circumstances, including life stressors, personal risk factors, and threat mitigators, to assess if a person is moving along a pathway to violence. I&A is funded through Congressional appropriations. The NTER publication informs the CAB.

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), DHS-funded Campbell Collaboration report, “*Cognitive and Behavioral Radicalization: A Systematic Review of the Putative Risk and Protective Factors*,” from July 2021. The report provides evidence-based findings and analysis on multiple risk factors for terrorism.¹⁰ S&T entered into a contractual agreement with the Campbell Collaboration, a non-profit organization comprised of an international network of researchers that prepares and disseminates systematic reviews of high-quality research. The Campbell Collaboration is funded by multiple nations including the United States, the UK, Norway and Sweden to conduct systematic reviews on a number of topics. These funds help to support the Campbell Collaboration’s international program on countering violent extremism, relied upon by the 5RD (Research and Development) partnership between the US, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. The Campbell Collaboration report informs the CAB and is a resource for the TVTP Grant Program.

⁹ Office of Intelligence and Analysis (2023). *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Wolfowicz, M., Litmanovitz, Y., Weisburd, D., & Hasisi B. (2021). *Ibid.*

IV. Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Protections

CP3 ensures there are adequate protections for individuals' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties, as required under DHS legal authorities and DHS policy, as part of its mission and operations. Preventing targeted violence and terrorism requires the trust and voluntary involvement of all elements of society to be successful, and CP3 works to ensure that its programs include fundamental constitutional and legal protections. CP3 equips its partners to prevent targeted violence or terrorism in their own communities. As such, CP3 does not broadly collect information or participate in law enforcement investigations, intelligence collection, or other direct or indirect disruption of active threats. Additionally, CP3 does not engage in censorship or encourage or facilitate any censorship by its grant recipients. Government censorship of viewpoints not only infringes on individuals' constitutional rights, but it is also an ineffective tactic to prevent targeted violence and terrorism.

Preventing violence and terrorism is not intended to be a way to develop law enforcement or intelligence tips or leads. However, a natural outcome of raising awareness of targeted violence and terrorism or of funding work to intervene with individuals on a pathway to violence is the involvement of law enforcement in certain circumstances. CP3 does not have, nor does it seek, the authority to be involved in the process of reporting imminent threats to law enforcement. Instead, CP3 is helping to create an ecosystem of practitioners that can provide non-law enforcement interventions to individuals in crisis and equip communities seeking to prevent violence. CP3 works with partners and grantees to ensure they have protocols that involve law enforcement only when there is a credible threat of harm to self or others, or if they are a state or professional mandatory reporter.

Finally, CP3 has a long-term, robust relationship with both the DHS Privacy Office and the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), which includes proactive outreach; review of new materials, programs, and other projects; review of changes to programs, detailing staff between offices, joint meetings with stakeholders, and other routine interactions to ensure privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections.

CP3 and the TVTP Grant Program are governed by the Privacy Act of 1974 (as amended) and the E-Government Act of 2002 (as amended), which both cover the collection of personally identifiable information (PII) by DHS.¹¹ CP3 and the TVTP Grant Program do not have a mission need to collect the PII of individuals participating in prevention activities. The only PII that CP3 collects and uses is from individuals who voluntarily provide their contact information for communication with CP3 (covered by the [Privacy Impact Assessment \(PIA\) and System of Records Notice \(SORN\) for DHS general contact lists](#)) and for applicants to the TVTP Grant Program to include: contact information and bank account information of recipients to facilitate communication about award decisions, recipient monitoring, and payment (Covered by the Grant Management PIA and ND Grants SORN).

¹¹ “**Personally Identifiable Information**” or PII, is any information that permits the identity of an individual to be directly or indirectly inferred, including any other information that is linked or linkable to that individual, regardless of whether the individual is a U.S. citizen, legal permanent resident, visitor to the U.S., or employee or contractor to the Department. (DHS Instruction Manual 047-01-007, “*Handbook for Safeguarding Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (PII)*”).

DHS is committed to ensuring that its recipients of DHS financial assistance, including recipients of the TVTP Grant Program, comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and DHS’s implementing regulations prohibiting discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability in DHS-assisted programs and activities, as stated in the [Memorandum from Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas on May 25, 2023, “Reaffirming the Commitment to Nondiscrimination in Department of Homeland Security Activities”](#) :

The 2023 DOJ Guidance is the policy of the Department as it applies to Federal law enforcement personnel and Federal non-law enforcement personnel engaged in or supporting Federal law enforcement activity and intelligence activity conducted by Federal law enforcement agencies, except as described in this Policy Statement. Consideration of race, ethnicity, gender, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability in the Department's covered law enforcement activities shall occur only in strict accordance with the Standard and Application sections of the 2023 DOJ Guidance.

Specifically, the requirement to comply with Title VI is incorporated via the following DHS Standard term:

VI. Civil Rights Act of 1964 – Title VI

Recipients must comply with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.), which provides that no person in the United States will, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. DHS implementing regulations for the Act are found at 6 C.F.R. Part 21 and 44 C.F.R. Part 7.

Other relevant civil rights laws and requirements are outlined in additional [DHS Standard Terms and Conditions](#). The TVTP Grant Program consistently expands protections and seeks to implement promising practices from grantees with respect to protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

The TVTP Grant Program has implemented the following measures to prevent privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties violations by TVTP grantees:

Eligibility

The TVTP Grant Program reviews all applications for eligibility. For example, proposed projects cannot infringe on privacy, civil rights, or civil liberties, and proposals that do are eliminated immediately.¹² When selecting grantees, the review panel closely considers concerns

¹² Eligibility term text: “Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties: Proposed projects shall not infringe on individual privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Applications shall describe any potential impacts to privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties and ways in which applicants will prevent or mitigate those impacts and administer their projects in a nondiscriminatory manner. Applications that describe programs, projects, or activities that do not appropriately protect privacy, civil rights, or civil liberties will be deemed ineligible for funding.”

about privacy, civil rights, or civil liberties, and requires the requisite level of monitoring and mitigation needed to ensure compliance when the projects are implemented.

Training

TVTP Grant Program recipients, or grantees, receive mandatory training from CRCL, which covers (a) privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties considerations when implementing TVTP programs in their communities, and (b) how to design programs that are protective of these core constitutional and statutory requirements. CRCL also provides a virtual workshop on utilizing the Civil Rights Evaluation Tool as part of TVTP grantee kick-off meetings.

Minimum Standards for Certain Project Types

The CP3 Grants and Innovation Team, which manages the grant program, collaborated with grantees, CP3 staff with professional experience in threat assessment and management, NTAC, and the DHS Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency experts in threat assessment to develop the Minimum Standards for Recipients of Projects in Threat Assessment and Management Teams, Recidivism Reduction and Reintegration, and Referral Services.¹³ These standards for TVTP grantees include minimum standards for policies and procedures, as well as training and subject-matter expertise among key personnel. These minimum standards represent the best practices for professional standards and the protection of civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy of individuals participating in or benefiting from these project types. Included in these standards are policies related to privacy and nondiscrimination.

Personally Identifiable Information

The TVTP Grant Program is jointly managed by CP3 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and is administered through the Non-Disaster Grants System. The TVTP Grant Program, like other FEMA non-disaster grants, is limited to collecting the contact information of applicants, and the contact information and bank account information of recipients to facilitate communication about award decisions, recipient monitoring, and payment. (Covered by the [Grant Management PIA](#) and [ND Grants SORN](#)).

Transparency

DHS recently launched the TVTP [Grantee Results](#) site, which shares lessons learned, promising practices, templates, training, reports and other grantee created materials to assist practitioners and the public learn more about the work of TVTP Grantees and to replicate their projects in their own communities. Since FY 2020, CP3 has published the name of the recipient, a description of the project, the project type(s) awarded, and the amount for each awarded application when the awards for each fiscal year are announced.¹⁴ Full applications of awarded projects are released approximately 90 days after the award, with minimal redactions allowed (generally the PII of project staff) for proactive disclosures under the Freedom of Information Act. CP3 proactively directs prospective applicants to previous full proposals as resources to help educate applicants on how to design successful proposals, while also providing transparency to interested parties.

¹³ Find these standards on beginning on page 9 of Appendix A of this document.

¹⁴ Please find the full proposals of awarded applications here: [FY20](#), [FY21](#), [FY22](#)

Content Review

CP3 works with many DHS offices and components to establish the annual priorities and major changes to the TVTP Grant Program and to review the materials developed by grantees and the CP3 Grants and Innovation Team to share publicly. The Privacy Office and CRCL are part of the core team that is consulted on the development of all major TVTP Grant Program documents and initiatives.

Award Terms

The TVTP Grant Program utilizes and monitors grantees' compliance with the [DHS Standard Terms and Conditions](#).

The most impactful tool for compliance with civil rights protections is CP3's partnership with CRCL. Included as a standard condition, grantees are required to complete the [DHS Civil Rights Evaluation Tool](#), which is a technical assistance tool administered by CRCL to assist recipients in understanding and being able to meet their civil rights requirements under their federal award. Grantees must complete the DHS Civil Rights Evaluation Tool within 30 days of receipt of the Notice of Award.

Additionally, all the instructions, guidance, limitations, and other conditions set forth in the NOFO for this program are incorporated into the award terms and conditions, through an explicit reference to the NOFO requirements. All recipients must comply with any such requirements set forth in the NOFO. The TVTP Grant Program prohibits the collection of PII from recipients. Beginning in FY 2020, the prohibition on providing DHS with PII in the FY 2023 NOFO includes the following Administrative Requirement (page 27):

Privacy of Project Participants and Beneficiaries:

DHS takes seriously its responsibility to protect the privacy of individuals in all activities. In addition to abiding by the "Best Practices for Use and Collection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII)" included in the DHS Standard Terms and Conditions, recipients of a grant under this program shall limit the collection of PII to only the information necessary to implement their project. Recipients shall not transmit PII of program participants to DHS. In the collection of information for the purposes of measuring performance, program evaluation, and meeting DHS reporting requirements, data should be aggregated or anonymized prior to transmittal to ensure that individuals are not identified or able to be re-identified.

This provision is highlighted in multiple trainings to grantees, as well as in briefings to prospective applicants. CP3 has strict policies of remediation and termination, in the event of intentional violations of this provision; accidental violations will result in remedial training. Regardless of the intention, unauthorized PII provided by a grantee to CP3 will be deleted and not used for any purpose, and CP3 will report a Privacy Incident to the Privacy Office in accordance with the DHS Privacy Incident Handling Guidance.¹⁵ On the first intentional offense, grantees will be provided with a written warning and remedial training for project, administrative, and other relevant grantee staff or volunteers. On a second intentional offense, CP3 will pursue termination of the award for noncompliance.

¹⁵ Available here: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/privacy-incident-handling-guidance-0>.

DHS is committed not just to ensuring compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, but also to ensuring compliance of other laws that protect civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy. The TVTP Grant Program has five full-time positions overseeing portfolios of grant awards. In addition to monitoring performance, they monitor for compliance with the award terms. The following terms included in TVTP Awards are relevant to privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties:

III. Age Discrimination Act of 1975

Recipients must comply with the requirements of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Public Law 94-135 (1975) (codified as amended at Title 42, U.S. Code, § 6101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

IV. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Recipients must comply with the requirements of Titles I, II, and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Pub. L. 101-336 (1990) (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101– 12213), which prohibits recipients from discriminating on the basis of disability in the operation of public entities, public and private transportation systems, places of public accommodation, and certain testing entities.

V. Best Practices for Collection and Use of Personally Identifiable Information

Recipients who collect personally identifiable information (PII) are required to have a publicly available privacy policy that describes standards on the usage and maintenance of the PII they collect. DHS defines PII as any information that permits the identity of an individual to be directly or indirectly inferred, including any information that is linked or linkable to that individual. Recipients may also find the DHS Privacy Impact Assessments: Privacy Guidance and Privacy Template as useful resources respectively.

VI. Civil Rights Act of 1964 – Title VI

Recipients must comply with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.), which provides that no person in the United States will, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. DHS implementing regulations for the Act are found at 6 C.F.R. Part 21 and 44 C.F.R. Part 7.

VII. Civil Rights Act of 1968

Recipients must comply with Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, Pub. L. 90-284, as amended through Pub. L. 113-4, which prohibits recipients from discriminating in the sale, rental, financing, and advertising of dwellings, or in the provision of services in connection therewith, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, disability, familial status, and sex (see 42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.), as implemented by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development at 24 C.F.R. Part 100. The prohibition on disability discrimination includes the requirement that new multifamily housing with four or more dwelling units— i.e., the public and common use areas and individual apartment units (all units in buildings with elevators and ground-floor units in buildings

without elevators)—be designed and constructed with certain accessible features. (See 24 C.F.R. Part 100, Subpart D.)

XII. Education Amendments of 1972 (Equal Opportunity in Education Act) – Title IX
Recipients must comply with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Pub. L. 92-318 (1972) (codified as amended at 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.), which provide that no person in the United States will, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. DHS implementing regulations are codified at 6 C.F.R. Part 17 and 44 C.F.R. Part 19.

XXI. Limited English Proficiency (Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI)
Recipients must comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.) prohibition against discrimination on the basis of national origin, which requires that recipients of federal financial assistance take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) to their programs and services. For additional assistance and information regarding language access obligations, please refer to the DHS Recipient Guidance: <https://www.dhs.gov/guidance-published-help-department-supported-organizations-provide-meaningful-access-people-limited> and additional resources on <http://www.lep.gov>.

XXIV. Nondiscrimination in Matters Pertaining to Faith-Based Organizations
It is DHS policy to ensure the equal treatment of faith-based organizations in social service programs administered or supported by DHS or its component agencies, enabling those organizations to participate in providing important social services to beneficiaries. Recipients must comply with the equal treatment policies and requirements contained in 6 C.F.R. Part 19 and other applicable statutes, regulations, and guidance governing the participations of faith-based organizations in individual DHS programs.

XXIX. Rehabilitation Act of 1973
Recipients must comply with the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-112 (1973), (codified as amended at 29 U.S.C. § 794,) which provides that no otherwise qualified handicapped individuals in the United States will, solely by reason of the handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

XXXIX. Whistleblower Protection Act
Recipients must comply with the statutory requirements for whistleblower protections (if applicable) at 10 U.S.C § 2409, 41 U.S.C. § 4712, and 10 U.S.C. § 2324, 41 U.S.C. §§4304 and 4310.

V. Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program

Operative Policies for Award Decisions

TVTP Grant Program Award decisions are made in accordance with the NOFO for each fiscal year. Each NOFO details the merit review process which requires applications be first reviewed for eligibility; eligible applications are then scored by teams of two subject matter experts (SME). Scores are reviewed and applications are selected for award based on score and compliance with the selection criteria and the program priorities.

From FY 2020 through FY 2023, the program has maintained the same selection criteria:

- Meeting the priorities and objectives identified in Section A and Appendix A¹⁶;
- Achieving diversity in project type while avoiding duplication of effort;
- Achieving geographic diversity (to include regions as well as type (e.g., urban, suburban, rural));
- Achieving diversity in eligible applicant type; and
- Maximizing the use of funds.

The FY 2020 TVTP Grant Program has the following priorities:

- Establishing and Enhancing Local Prevention Frameworks with an emphasis on Threat Assessment and Management Capabilities
- Preventing Domestic Terrorism
- Innovative Solutions for Preventing Targeted Violence and Terrorism

The FY 2021 TVTP Grant Program has the following priorities:

- Preventing Domestic Violent Extremism
- Enhancing Local Threat Assessment and Management Capabilities
- Implementing Innovative Solutions for Preventing Targeted Violence and Terrorism
- Challenging Online Violence Mobilization Narratives

The FY 2022 and FY 2023 TVTP Grant Programs have the following priorities:

- Implementing Prevention Capabilities in Small and Mid-Sized Communities;
- Advancing Equity in Awards and Engaging Underserved Communities in Prevention;
- Addressing Online Aspects of Terrorism and Targeted Violence;
- Preventing Domestic Violent Extremism; and
- Enhancing Local Threat Assessment and Management Capabilities.

These award criteria were applied by the panel review team of SME scorers, and a reference to the selection criteria for each award is included in the decision memo approved by the Under Secretary of Strategy, Policy, and Plans for each cycle.

¹⁶ For more information and for Appendix A of the TVTP NOFO for FY 2023 refer to: grants.gov/search-results-detail/345347. For TVTP NOFOs for the remaining fiscal years, please refer to grants.gov.

Performance Metrics and Evaluation Criteria

The TVTP Grant Program publishes the performance measures for each project type annually in the NOFO, Appendix B.¹⁷ The NOFO information for FY 2020 – FY 2023 can be located at [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov). All grantees report on their performance measures on a quarterly basis. The grantee and grants manager will assess progress toward meeting their goals on a bi-monthly basis. In FY 2020 – FY 2022 grant award cycles, seven grantees per cycle are undergoing evaluations by third-party (non-federal) evaluators through a CP3 partnership with S&T. Grantees are chosen for evaluation jointly by CP3 and S&T to fill knowledge gaps in the prevention evidence base. The remaining projects are reviewed at the conclusion of their period of performance by CP3 grants managers to assess whether the projects were implemented as designed, provided any promising practices, contributed to the development of a best practice, or provided lessons learned. Successful grantee projects will be examined for any useful models or templates that can be shared with other prevention practitioners.

The following award term is included in all TVTP Grant awards, beginning with FY 2021:

The DHS Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) will measure the recipient's performance in accordance with all required measures for each project type as identified in Appendix B of the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). The recipient's Implementation and Measurement Plan (IMP), submitted with their application package, must outline the recipient's timelines, data collection methods, outputs, and performance measurements for all proposed activities in accordance with the required measures within Appendix B, and must be approved by CP3 prior to program implementation as stated in the NOFO. Recipient shall submit performance data quarterly to be measured against their DHS-approved IMP and will meet regularly with DHS CP3 to assess ongoing progress. The recipient shall support and facilitate DHS CP3 Grants site visits to assess performance when applicable.

CP3 and S&T staff members review IMPs, approve them before grant projects begin operation, and monitor for continued compliance and results.

Grantee Evaluation Summaries

CP3 works closely with DHS S&T to evaluate a subset of TVTP Grant recipients and has been evaluating seven awards per cycle between FY 2020 – FY 2022. Additionally, S&T in partnership with a DHS Center of Excellence, University of Nebraska Omaha-based National Counterterrorism Innovation, Technology, and Education Center, is conducting a review of the overall program, to determine its effectiveness (due January 31, 2024). CP3 will publish a site profile for most awards under evaluation, as well as share other materials with practitioners, ultimately including close-out reports, evaluations reports, tools, and other resources created by grantees. The following is a listing of active TVTP Grant Program grantee evaluations. Project Types within the evaluation table are referred to by their Promising Practices Project Type

¹⁷ For more information and for Appendix B of the TVTP NOFO for FY 2023 please refer to: [grants.gov/search-results-detail/345347](https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/345347). For TVTP NOFOs for the remaining fiscal years please refer to [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov).

number (1-8) or “Innovation”. The table provided below is for ease of reference:

Type #	Project Type Name
1	Raising Societal Awareness
2	Media Literacy and Online Critical Thinking Initiatives (FY 2020 Type 4)
3	Civic Engagement (FY 2020 Type 2)
4	Youth Resilience (FY 2020 Type 3)
5	Threat Assessment and Management Teams
6	Bystander Training
7	Referral Services
8	Recidivism Reduction and Reintegration
N/A	Innovation

Award Year	Organization Name	Org Type	Project Types	Site Profile Estimated Completion Date
FY 2020	Bay Area UASI	Local Government	1, 2, 5	Complete
	Counter Extremism Project	Non-profit	8	Complete
	University of Denver	Institute of Higher Education	1, 3, 5, 6	Complete
	National Governors Association	Non-profit	Innovation	Complete
	Arizona State University	Institute of Higher Education	Innovation	Complete
	Life After Hate	Non-profit	Innovation	Complete
	Citizens Crime Commission New York	Non-profit	Innovation	April 30, 2024 Project closes out March 31, 2024
	Final Evaluation Report	NA	NA	Complete
FY 2021	Boston Children's Hospital	Non-profit	Innovation	FY 2024
	Case Western Reserve University	Institute of Higher Education	1, 5, 6	FY 2025

Award Year	Organization Name	Org Type	Project Types	Site Profile Estimated Completion Date
	Columbia University	Institute of Higher Education	Innovation	FY 2024
	Middlebury College	Institute of Higher Education	1, 2, 3, 4	FY 2024
	Palm Beach County Sheriff's	Local Government	5, 6, 7, 8	FY 2024
	University of Colorado – Boulder	Institute of Higher Education	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	FY 2025
	Virginia Dept Criminal Justice Services	State Government	1, 3, 5, 6	FY 2025
	Final Evaluation Report	NA	NA	FY 2025
FY 2022	Woodrow Wilson International School for Scholars' Serious Games Initiative	Non-profit	1, 2, 3	FY 2025
	Berkeley County City Council	Local Government	1, 3, 5	FY 2025
	Cure Violence Global	Non-profit	1, 5, 7	FY 2025
	DC Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency	Local Government	3, 5, 7	FY 2025
	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville	Institute of Higher Education	1, 2, 3	FY 2025
	Global Peace Foundation	Non-profit	1, 3, 4	FY 2025

Award Year	Organization Name	Org Type	Project Types	Site Profile Estimated Completion Date
	American University	Institute of Higher Education	2, 3	FY 2025
	Final Evaluation Report	NA	NA	FY 2025

VI. Conclusion

CP3's targeted violence and terrorism prevention efforts nationwide coincide with a public demand for resources and support for preventing targeted violence. In the FY 2023 TVTP Grant cycle, American communities demonstrated this increased demand for resources to strengthen their communities as CP3 received the highest number of qualified applications of any grant cycle to date. CP3 will continue to prioritize the administration of impactful, transparent, and evidence-based programs.

CP3 is committed to operating in a transparent manner, upholding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties while leading DHS's TVTP efforts. CP3 incorporates transparent practices into every aspect of its approach to targeted violence and terrorism prevention.

As part of CP3's grantee evaluation process, CP3 will publish results, promising practices, and lessons learned, all to inform an evidence base for terrorism and targeted violence prevention. On September 6, 2023, CP3 launched the TVTP Grantee Results webpage, which is a public-facing repository including resources such as grantee-produced resources, highlights, and ultimately evaluation reports. CP3 requested, and is currently undergoing, a third-party evaluation of the full TVTP Grant Program to foster continuous improvement.

VII. Appendices

- A. Application Tracks and Project Types
(<https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/345347>)
- B. FY2020 Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Evaluations Report
(<https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/publication/dhs-fy2020-targeted-violence-and-terrorism-prevention-grantee-evaluations-final-report>)

VIII. List of Abbreviations

CP3	Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships
CAB	Community Awareness Briefing
CRCL	DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DOJ	Department of Justice
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
IMP	Implementation and Measurement Plan
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NOFO	Notice of Funding Opportunity
NTAC	National Threat Assessment Center
NTER	National Threat Evaluation & Reporting Program Office
PIA	Privacy Impact Assessment
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
S&T	Science & Technology Directorate
SME	Subject Matter Experts
SORN	System of Records Notice
TVTP	Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention