



## Executive Summary

This grant application to develop resilience within Cook County communities has been designed to support Countering Violence Extremism (CVE) Grant Program Goals 1, 2, and 3 by enhancing the understanding of the threat within the community, bolstering community led CVE activities, and fostering formal community partner connections for CVE programs. The Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) is seeking \$500,000 to develop a behavioral threat assessment training model for CVE.

To mitigate against targeted violence and its impacts the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Executive Institute (ILETSBEI), developed a Behavioral Threat Assessment module for school and campus safety. ILETSBEI, in collaboration with Western Illinois University (WIU) School of Law Enforcement and Just Administration Professor and Director of the Homeland Security Research Program Dean Alexander, and the DHSEM will develop and implement a behavioral threat assessment model for Violence Intervention Assessment based on the existing proven model that can be implemented at the community level. Development of the *Violence Intervention Assessment* Model incorporates and will include the following:

- Research of countering violence and radicalization for development of an assessment tool;
- Development of the *Violence Intervention Assessment* tool;
- Creation of and implementation of Beginner and Advanced Violence Intervention Assessment trainings;
- Creation of and implementation of Train-the-Trainer model sessions for the *Beginner and Advanced Violence Intervention Assessment* trainings;

DHSEM will use the FY2016 CVE Grant Program to develop materials and instruct cohorts across Illinois. In addition to the collaboration with WIU and ILETSBEI, the DHSEM will collaborate with The University of Illinois – Chicago to use the analysis and models to develop Key Process Indicators (KPI) for homeland security authorities to assess the performance of developed training curricula control objectives relative to internal best practices and standards in this field. DHSEM and WIU will deliver 10 iterations of each course within Cook County, across the northeastern counties represented by the Metro Emergency Managers Association, and statewide across Illinois. To expand the target audience, a train-the-trainer course will also be offered to sustain the program after the 2016 CVE grant funds expire.



## Technical Approach

As identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, violent actions and extremist threats can come from individuals and groups on a domestic and international scale. Gaps exist in the available research and identification of appropriate intervention tools and methods to create protective resources for communities as they relate to the concept of CVE. To expand on the concept of Focus Area 1: Developing Resilience within communities, the ILETSBEI, in collaboration with WIU School of Law Enforcement and Just Administration Professor and Director of the Homeland Security Research Program Dean Alexander, and the DHSEM will develop and implement a behavioral threat assessment model for Violence Intervention Assessment based on the Behavioral Threat Assessment model for School and Campus Safety.

The ILETSBEI is the technical assistance, training, research, and executive development branch of the state agency mandated to promote and maintain a high level of professional standards for law enforcement officers, corrections officers, and other criminal justice professionals. Founded in 1992, the ILETSBEI has been dedicated to developing leaders in the criminal justice community for more than 20 years through advancement of training and professional development. Within the ILETSBEI is the Center for Homeland Security Leadership that partners with and receives homeland security funding from the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) in providing training for all-hazards first responders. The ILETSBEI is also responsible for oversight and administration of the ITTF funded Illinois School and Campus Safety Program, which provides training statewide for educators, all-hazards first responders, including law enforcement, school administrators, and other school personnel. The School and Campus Safety Program is responsible for administering the K-12 Student Behavioral Threat Assessment, K-12 Advanced Student Behavioral Threat Assessment, Forming a Campus Behavioral Threat Assessment Team, and the Advanced Campus Behavioral Threat Assessment trainings throughout Illinois.

In keeping with the foundation of the Behavioral Threat Assessment, development of the Violence Intervention Assessment Model incorporates the following:

- Research to identify existing projects for countering violence and radicalization, including variables related to development of a Violence Intervention Assessment tool;
- Development of the Violence Intervention Assessment tool and pilot research project completed within 6-9 months, including WIU Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval;





- Creation of and implementation of Beginner and Advanced Violence Intervention Assessment trainings to be held in communities throughout the state target area;
- Creation of and implementation of Train-the-Trainer model sessions for the Beginner and Advanced Violence Intervention Assessment trainings held throughout Illinois;
- Production of approximately 10 training sessions using the ILETSB regional Mobile Team Training Unit (MTU) sites and 5 Cook County sessions; and
- Production of approximately 10 Train-the-Trainer model programs in Cook County.

### **Research and the Violence Intervention Assessment Tool**

In order to establish an appropriate training model, research will be conducted to identify available literature and creation of an appropriate, validated Violence Intervention Assessment tool that incorporates potential variables from original Behavioral Threat Assessment tools but focuses on the potential for violent extremism and radicalization within communities. Utilizing previous research on behavioral threat assessment as well as danger assessment in areas of violence and homicide as developed by Johns Hopkins<sup>1</sup>, the Violence Intervention Assessment research and tool will assist collaborative efforts in the community to identify the potential of individuals, based on behavior, to become involved in violent extremism and available prevention methods and interventions before an incident occurs. While some concern may be raised as to the difference between “threat assessment” as a behavior tool and “profiling” of individuals, profiling is an “investigative technique that utilizes observations about a crime scene to generate hypotheses about characteristics of an unknown suspect” while the threat assessment (or Violence Intervention Assessment) is a “safety management tool that is based on observations about a specific situation, it focuses on a subject’s behavior and information about the situation to determine the likelihood of escalation of behavior<sup>2</sup>”. Predicting and intervening in violent activity raises a host of legal questions. The implications of potential liability, discrimination, confidentiality, search and seizure and privacy must be carefully considered in the development of any threat assessment tool or multidisciplinary intervention process. The dynamic process of identifying potential violent extremism or radicalization can facilitate a

---

<sup>1</sup> Campbell, J.C. (1995). *Assessing Dangerousness*. Newbury Park: Sage.

<sup>2</sup> Association for Student Judicial Affairs. (2008). *Creating a college threat assessment program: An interview with Dr. Gene Deisinger*. ASJA Law and Policy Report, 277. Retrieved from [http://campusthreatassessment.org/images/uploads/part/ASJA\\_Threat\\_Assessment.pdf](http://campusthreatassessment.org/images/uploads/part/ASJA_Threat_Assessment.pdf)



prevention protocol and safe resolution<sup>3</sup>. These concerns will be taken into consideration and an extensive literature review of CVE research on assessment and interventions will be done to create the Violence Intervention Assessment tool, and pilot the tool after approval from the IRB at WIU. This, in turn, will provide a solid foundation for creation of the training components that assist communities in development of the Violence Intervention Assessment teams. Evaluation of the tool and trainings will occur throughout the grant period.

**Multidisciplinary Training: Beginner, Advanced, and Train-the-Trainer**

According to the National Behavioral Intervention Team Association (NaBITA), potential threat behaviors begin to occur even before any criminal activity may take place (2009), therefore, it is important to create a multidisciplinary approach to this type of assessment. Goals of the project include providing participants with an increased understanding of the framework and application of Violence Intervention Assessments in communities, including a training component that targets community professionals – educators, law enforcement, clergy, social service professionals, mental health and substance abuse services, and others. This multidisciplinary approach, based on the existing model, will provide an opportunity to identify individuals who may be exhibiting threatening, violent, or radical behaviors; obtain relevant information about the individual and his/her history; pose key investigative questions; determine the threat potential and evaluate risk level; and provide appropriate interventions to reduce the potential risk.

The trainings will be developed for two levels: beginner and advanced. The beginner will provide an overview framework of the Violence Intervention Assessment program, including research and best practices, increased knowledge of assessment procedures; adopting interviewing skills, and creating a multidisciplinary team dynamic in the community. The advanced level focuses on enhancing skills of multidisciplinary Violence Intervention Assessment Teams already in place, including addressing team issues and solutions, improving interview skills, and strategies for effective prevention efforts. Both levels of the program will incorporate adult learning strategies including guided case studies, facilitated discussions, and scenario-based exercises. Each session is targeted as an 8-hour session; dependent on research findings. The sessions would be open to a maximum of 40 participants. It is anticipated that 15 total sessions would be held for beginner and advanced levels at the regional MTUs and Cook

---

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 3.





County locations. The MTUs, as a component of the ILETSB, are responsible for delivering in-service training to local and state law enforcement officers as required by state statute. The ILETSBEI will work closely with the MTUs to determine appropriate locations and community areas to hold each of the trainings.

A train-the-trainer program for the Violence Intervention Assessment will also be implemented based on the research and development of the beginner and advanced training programs. The train-the-trainer sessions will provide an opportunity for capacity building in conducting the beginner and advanced level Violence Intervention Assessment trainings throughout Illinois and, eventually, to other states. The 2-day Train-the-Trainer model will provide information on team building, interview techniques, adult learning techniques, and the Violence Intervention Assessment model. Each participant will leave with the tools to train others in their communities. It is anticipated that 10 total train-the-trainer sessions will be held throughout Illinois and Cook County.

### Tentative Project Timeline

	Activity	Time Frame
<b>Year 1</b>	Research & Development of <i>Violence Intervention Assessment</i> tool and training sessions	Quarters 1 – 3
	Beginner and Advanced <i>Violence Intervention Assessment</i> Trainings (5 anticipated total)	Quarters 3 – 4
	Train-the-Trainer <i>Violence Intervention Assessment</i> Sessions (3 anticipated)	Quarters 3 – 4
	Evaluation of <i>Violence Intervention Assessment</i> tool and training activities	Quarters 3 - 4
<b>Year 2</b>	Beginner and Advanced <i>Violence Intervention Assessment</i> Trainings (10 anticipated total)	Quarters 1- 4
	Train-the-Trainer <i>Violence Intervention Assessment</i> Sessions (7 anticipated)	Quarters 1 – 4
	Evaluation of <i>Violence Intervention Assessment</i> tool and training activities	Quarters 1-4

### Analytics

The University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), serving as a non-partial academic institution, will provide analytical skills and capabilities to discern factors which have significant influence on radicalization outcomes, and will provide capabilities to develop models to characterize the relationships between these factors. UIC will employ big data analytics, predictive analytics, cloud computing, and social vulnerability analysis techniques (e.g. ArcGIS, Tableau, SAS, IBM SPSS Modeler, and Business Intelligence) to investigate possible statistical and spatial



relationships to help policy makers discern patterns, detect anomalies, understand trends, and pinpoint opportunities and risk throughout the mission set.

Leveraging UIC existing accredited programs from the School of Public Health, the College of Business Administration, and the Emergency Management and Continuity Planning Program, leading academic subject matter experts will be able to generate descriptive and predictive analytical models that will aid in the evaluation of training for and engagement with community members in order to address radicalization or recruitment to violent extremism. These models can be used to evaluate tradeoffs between possible courses of action and to prescribe potential implementation strategies and policies. The visual representation and interaction through geographical visualization of spatial data and spatial autocorrelation and associative analysis will be used to facilitate a wide array of problem-solving techniques and methods. These methods will improve decision-making and efficiency for national security researchers, governmental administrators, mental/behavioral health service providers and community-based professionals.

Additionally, UIC will use the analysis and models to develop Key Process Indicators (KPI) for homeland security authorities to assess the performance of developed training curricula control objectives relative to internal best practices and standards in this field. UIC will establish measurable control objectives based on methods recommended by best practices (e.g. BS/ISO, FEMA, DRII, INFRAGARD, ANSII, NIST, etc.). UIC's approach will be based on Six Sigma methods, which have been successfully adapted in government agencies, educational institutions and in private industry.

UIC and CCDHSEM will disseminate study findings locally and nationally, and encourage integration into regional planning strategies. An overarching strategic approach will be shared for transitioning this research and education results to end user organizations to improve processes (e.g., operations, policies, decision-making), as well as impact homeland security (e.g., protect lives, property, and economies). UIC will produce one manuscript for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

DHSEM will host a series of table top exercises to test community leader and law enforcement CVE activities associated with recognition, resource identification, notification, and ongoing coordination. DHSEM will host a TTX in each of the six Metro County Coordinators (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties) following completion of the CVE courses.





## Needs Analysis

This needs analysis was developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority<sup>4</sup> (ICJIA). ICJIA researchers conducted four community focus groups in July 2016 to gain an understanding of the risk and to determine how communities are addressing ideologically inspired targeted violence. The government group included local and state law enforcement, public health, human services, and municipal administrators. A second group included religious (Muslim, Jewish, and interfaith communities), legal, and nonprofit organizations. The final two groups involved community members from the metropolitan Chicago region and central Illinois. Each groups determined the needs, resources, and gaps that exist related to prevention and intervention programs specifically on addressing ideologically inspired targeted violence.

Collectively the groups identified the following themes:

- Need for Education, Training, and Awareness
- Lack of Engagement Opportunities
- Lack of Trust in Government
- Lack of Coordinated Effort

CVE has many obstacles as there are known and unknown risks. Illinois has a documented population of radicalized individuals. According to the Southern Law Poverty Center, Illinois is home to 23 unique hate groups. Illinois ranks tenth nationally and second amongst Midwestern states in terms of the number of hate groups. Hate groups are located statewide but tend to cluster in the densely populated areas of Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Bloomington, East Saint Louis, and Springfield. Three hate groups (National Socialist Moment, Blood and Honour Social Club, and Militant Knights Ku Klux Klan.<sup>5</sup>) are identified as having statewide membership

The Illinois State Police (ISP) annually collects the number of hate crimes reported as part of the state's Uniform Crime Reports program. The numbers reflect those incidents reported to police *and* there was enough evidence to determine a hate crime occurred. It is generally recognized these numbers underestimate the total hate crime occurrence. Based on estimates derived from national victimization surveys, it is estimated about one-third of hate crimes will be

---

<sup>4</sup> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (2016). Understanding and addressing ideologically inspired targeted violence: Preliminary findings from an analysis of administrative data and focus groups. Chicago, IL.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.splcenter.org/hate-map#s=IL>

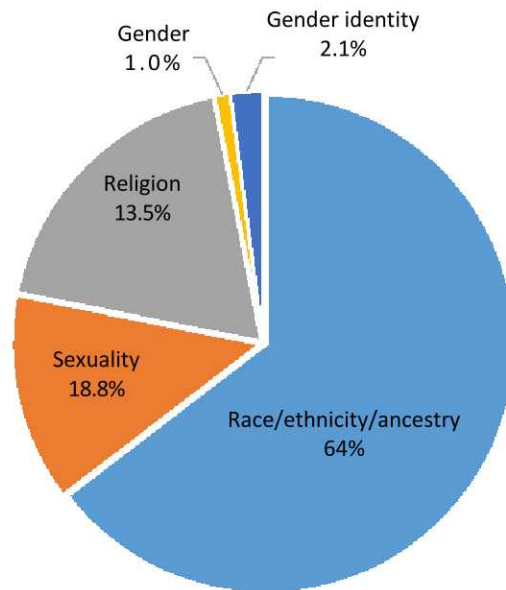




reported to police<sup>6</sup>. In 2015, there were 96 hate crimes reported to Illinois police departments; 65% of incidents involved racial/ethnic bias, 19% were motivated by sexuality bias, and 14% were motivated by religion bias (Figure 1). Anti-Black crimes (69%) accounted for the largest percentage of racial bias motivated crimes, followed by anti-White (10%), anti-Hispanic/Latino (8%) and anti-Arab (7%).

For religious bias motivated crimes, anti-Jewish accounted for nearly half of all reported incidents (46%), while anti-Islamic (15%) and anti-other religions (15%) accounted for another combined 30% of the religious bias motivated crimes. 67% of sexuality bias motivated crimes were anti-gay, while 22% were anti-lesbian. A majority (63%) of the hate crimes involved some type of assault; 43% involved simple battery or assault, 19% involved aggravated battery or assault, and 1% involved criminal sexual assault. The remaining cases involved property crimes (38%). Most occurred either in or around someone's residence (30%) or on the highway, road or alley (24%).

**Figure 1: Hate crime reported to Illinois police agencies by type, 2015**



Over one-half of the hate crimes reported (54%) occurred in Cook County. The Chicago Police Department documented 60 hate crimes in 2015, most of which were motivated by racial/ethnic (n=24) or religious (n=17) bias. Most of the racial/ethnic bias crimes were anti-black, while most of the religious bias was anti-Jewish<sup>7</sup>.

Since 2006 there have been 41 Illinois-affiliated terrorism incidents. In 2015, eight incidents were documented. ISIS inspired or other middle-eastern inspired terrorism accounted for 44% of the incidents. All but one incident in 2015 was either ISIS or Al-Qaeda (Arabian Peninsula inspired), and most of the 2015 incidents involved individuals attempting to provide

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/press/hcv0311pr.cfm>

<sup>7</sup> Data provided by the Chicago Police Department and analyzed by Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority researchers



material support to or traveling to join terrorist groups<sup>8</sup>. The remainder of this section is dedicated to each focus groups identified needs for CVE education, training, and awareness to address the known Illinois risk.

A common theme was the perception that there was an overall lack of community and practitioner understanding of what violence extremism is and the factors that increase risk for radicalization toward engaging in targeted violence. All focus groups discussed the need for education and training of community members, criminal justice practitioners, and other service providers (medical staff, social workers, teachers, university staff, park district staff, etc.) about ideologically inspired targeted violence and the associated risk factors. As one participant noted, *“...Apart from somebody being very obvious in a social gathering, they come out and say something that would be very threatening and say they want to carry out some action of violence, apart from something like that, I don’t think I would be able to recognize or know at what point do I need to call the authorities.”* Participants noted that friends and family members may only realize after the fact that the behaviors identified meant something and that different people may see different things depending on their relationships, so it was important that multiple groups are trained. There was also the belief that there was a general lack of community and practitioner knowledge of programming available to assist vulnerable individuals. Participants in three groups mentioned a lack of awareness as to what services were available should someone be identified as at-risk for or already down the path of radicalization. A few participants noted available service providers are not trained to provide services in a culturally informed manner. One participant noted many of those providing services do not reside in the communities they serve: *“If you take someone African American into counseling and they’re being radicalized towards violence and somehow in your language, in your approach, you’re discriminating, you’re going to exacerbate that problem. So the cultural competence training is very important because there is counseling that exists; but especially here in the Midwest, we’re so isolated that we don’t cross one another’s communities and we don’t understand one another’s communities well enough to provide counseling that helps or aids without hurting at the same time.”*

When asked about the availability, scope, capacity, and coverage of existing programs to assist someone identified as displaying concerning behaviors or who is moving down the path of

---

<sup>8</sup> Data provided by the Illinois Fusion Center and analyzed by Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority researchers.





radicalization toward violence, participants in the focus groups identified efforts aimed at increasing community member awareness and education on the topic. Participants indicated training programs for law enforcement and/or community members were either under development or in piloting phases. All four focus groups felt existing efforts were not sufficient, often ad hoc, uncoordinated, reactionary, and/or one-time events. One law enforcement participant noted that although they were recently successful patching together social services for an individual on the pathway toward radicalization, the process used was informal and more formalized processes would be beneficial. A few participants felt that social media represented one opportunity where community leaders and others could do a better job of engaging youth, and that a more vocal CVE counter narrative was needed.

In the three metro Chicago area focus groups, participants identified existing barriers and challenges to implementing awareness, education, and training programs. Some participants felt that the general belief within communities that this is not a problem or the problem is secondary to other more prevalent issues (e.g., general gun violence) making it difficult to engage members. Group members talked about ideologically inspired targeted violence as a low frequency, high impact event and the need to help communities understand that while it may be rare, the collateral consequences are high. Some suggested that any effort required taking a public health approach that should be based on the social-ecological model of violence prevention, whereby one considers and addresses the interaction between individual, relational, community, and societal factors<sup>9</sup>. However, one participant noted that care needed to be taken when using a public health frame to engage communities in prevention and intervention strategies. This participant felt that in some communities, talking about the need for mental health services may impede community or individual engagement because of existing attitudes and beliefs about seeking mental health services. The Central Illinois focus group participants described efforts to build awareness, education, and training programs to increase resilience among community members against hate and extremist ideologies, but expressed an eagerness to have formal training that could help identify individuals who may be at risk of radicalizing towards violence or contemplating the commission of an ideologically inspired act of targeted violence.

---

<sup>9</sup> The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/social-ecologicalmodel.html>



Several participants felt communities may not engage in prevention or intervention programs for fear of being further labeled as a community that supports terrorism. Community members fear the over-identification of at-risk individuals could ruin lives. Many participants felt that addressing ideologically inspired targeted violence would be taxing given existing resources both at the community and government levels. Involved stakeholders have limited resources and these resources are often devoted to more high profile issues and concerns. Access to quality content prompted DHSEM to seek funding support to provide 4-hour workshops focused on Countering Targeted Violence Against our Communities for community leaders, law enforcement executives, and law enforcement officers.





## **Expertise/Capabilities**

DHSEM oversees the second largest jurisdiction of its kind in the nation, encompassing 945 square miles, a major urban center (including the City of Chicago) and a large suburban area (including 133 municipalities of varying size). Our high-threat, high-density Urban Area, as defined by the Department of Homeland Security, requires a comprehensive yet scalable countywide strategy to engage both our diverse population and law enforcement agencies in the issues of countering violent extremism. Statistics from the FBI indicate that 56% of active threat incidents within the US occur in locations with a population of less than 100,000 residents. As terrorist tactics have changed from highly organized attacks with multiple attackers to lone wolves, and as organized sleeper cells are being replaced by individuals radicalized via social media, the threat has become more pervasive and more difficult to prevent.

Toward that end, the DHSEM excels in research and collaboration in the area of CVE. Our community-based program and training initiative first took shape at the Countering Targeted Violence Against Our Communities (CTVAC) Summit. This think tank of academics, healthcare professionals, law enforcement and community leaders created an after action report that paved the way for a new curriculum designed to train first responders, executives and residents. The CTVAC program engages law enforcement and community leaders in a collaborative and cooperative approach to countering the messages, and messengers, of violent extremist ideologies and seeks to prevent and protect against the recruitment of vulnerable or susceptible individuals.

The DHSEM has expanded its CVE scope with local-level priorities such as If You See Something, Say Something, a suspicious behavior campaign that educates the public on the types of behaviors they should be observing and reporting, and those that will avoid racial, social or cultural profiling. Partnering with local institutions of higher learning like the UIC and WIU as well as meeting with our state and federal partners, we are also developing a CVE training model based on behavioral threat assessments for school and campus safety. Based upon these initiatives, we believe the DHSEM team of 60 personnel with combined law enforcement experience totally more than 200 years possesses the requisite background and expertise to expand CVE strategies within our expansive community.



## Budget Detail

### Budget Detail and Narrative

Budget Category	Federal Request	Non-Federal Amounts	Total
A. Personnel	\$ 133,117.20	\$ -	\$ 133,117.20
B. Fringe Benefits	\$ 24,125.96	\$ -	\$ 24,125.96
C. Travel	\$ 51,070.00	\$ -	\$ 51,070.00
D. Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E. Supplies	\$ 300.00	\$ -	\$ 300.00
F. Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
F. Consultants/Contracts	\$ 143,119.30	\$ -	\$ 143,119.30
H. Other	\$ 43,126.00	\$ -	\$ 43,126.00
Total Direct Cost	\$ 394,858.46	\$ -	\$ 394,858.46
I. Indirect Cost	\$ 95,979.83	\$ -	\$ 95,979.83

#### Labor Costs:

Project administration encompasses an initial meeting CCDHSEM, developing final work plans, submitting progress reports and ensuring all work remains coordinated, effective, and compliant with all contracting requirements.

Employee	Role	Annual Salary	Percentage for Program	Time Frame (Years)/Level of Effort AY=Academic Yr. SM=Summer	Total Cost
Professor Dean Alexander	Principle Investigator, WIU	\$93,000.00	11%	2	\$ 20,460.00
Joanne Kurt-Hilditch, PhD	Co-Investigator, ILETSBEI	\$64,000.00	10%	2	\$ 12,800.00
Rebecca Hickey	Research Assistant, ILETSBEI	\$25,344.00	10%	2	\$ 5,068.80
Eric Arnold	School and Campus Safety Program Manager	\$62,000.00	10%	2	\$ 12,400.00
Laura Black	School and Campus Safety Program Coordinator	\$23,220.00	10%	2	\$ 4,644.00
Cindi Bricker	Fiscal Officer	\$31,272.00	5%	2	\$ 3,127.20
Emilie Payne	Registrar	\$26,472.00	5%	2	\$ 2,647.20
TBD	Graduate Assistant	\$11,316.00	100%	2	\$ 22,632.00
David Ibrahim	Consortium Principal Investigator	\$156,045/year 1	5%	5%	\$ 7,802.00
Matthew Liotine	Co-Investigator	\$87,981/year 1	5%	5% AY/5% SM	\$ 5,377.00
Kristin Osiecki	Co-Investigator	\$59,500/year 1	3%	3%AY/3% SM	\$ 2,182.00
To be named	Research Assistant -Doctoral	\$35,423/year 1	25%	25%AY/25% AY	\$ 8,856.00
David Ibrahim	Consortium Principal Investigator	\$156,045/year 2	5%	5%	\$ 8,036.00
Matthew Liotine	Co-Investigator	\$87,981/year 2	5%	5% AY/5% SM	\$ 5,538.00
Kristin Osiecki	Co-Investigator	\$59,500/year 2	3%	3%AY/3% SM	\$ 2,248.00
To be named	Research Assistant -Doctoral	\$35,423/year 2	25%	25%AY/25% AY	\$ 9,299.00
					<b>\$133,117.20</b>
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Base</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Professor Dean Alexander	Principle Investigator, WIU	\$ 20,460.00	14%	NA	\$ 2,864.40
Joanne Kurt-Hilditch, PhD	Co-Investigator, ILETSBEI	\$ 12,800.00	14%	NA	\$ 1,792.00
Rebecca Hickey	Research Assistant, ILETSBEI	\$ 5,068.80	14%	NA	\$ 709.63
Eric Arnold	School and Campus Safety Program Manager	\$ 12,400.00	14%	NA	\$ 1,736.00
Laura Black	School and Campus Safety Program Coordinator	\$ 4,644.00	14%	NA	\$ 650.16
Cindi Bricker	Fiscal Officer	\$ 3,127.20	55%	NA	\$ 1,719.96
Emilie Payne	Registrar	\$ 2,647.20	55%	NA	\$ 1,455.96
TBD	Graduate Assistant	NA	NA	NA	
Faculty & Staff	Consortium Principal Investigator	\$ 7,802.00	40%	NA	\$ 3,095.05
Faculty & Staff	Co-Investigator	\$ 5,377.00	40%	NA	\$ 2,133.06
Faculty & Staff	Co-Investigator	\$ 2,182.00	40%	NA	\$ 865.60
Research Assistant	Research Assistant -Doctoral	\$ 8,856.00	3%	NA	\$ 307.30
Faculty & Staff	Consortium Principal Investigator	\$ 8,036.00	40.86%	NA	\$ 3,283.51
Faculty & Staff	Co-Investigator	\$ 5,538.00	40.86%	NA	\$ 2,262.83
Faculty & Staff	Co-Investigator	\$ 2,248.00	40.9%	NA	\$ 918.53
Research Assistant	Research Assistant -Doctoral	\$ 9,299.00	4%	NA	\$ 331.97
					<b>\$ 24,125.97</b>





**Travel:**

Travel to support this project is a significant expense. Throughout the 1-Day Community Cohort Trainings and the 2-Day Train-the-Trainer, we anticipate supporting a total of 25 sessions (It is anticipated that 15 of the 1-Day Community Cohort Models would be scheduled throughout the state – 10 at the Mobile Team Unit (MTU) and 5 in Cook County locations and 10 sessions of the Train-the-Trainer will be held with 5 in Cook County and 5 held in regional areas of Illinois). Estimating the costs of these trips is based on the State of Illinois Travel Regulations Cost Rate. CCDHSEM estimated travel to not exceed the following: The estimates assume federal limits on hotel and per diem costs are observed, although we have added taxes to the hotel estimates since these are substantial. The current budget does not assume any increases in travel costs over the life of the project, so managing costs for travel will be exceptionally important for us. Trip expenses are itemized below.

Travel	Cost	Days	Total Sessions Target	Total
<b>1-Day Beginner &amp; Advanced Violence Intervention Assessment Trainings</b>				
Travel - 2 Trainers per Training	\$ 550.00		15	\$ 16,500.00
Per Diem - 2 Trainers	\$ 28.00	2	15	\$ 1,680.00
Lodging - Cook County Area; 2 Trainers for 5 Trainings	\$ 187.00	1	5	\$ 1,870.00
Lodging - Other Illinois Areas; 2 Trainers for 10 Trainings	\$ 90.00		10	\$ 1,800.00
<b>2-Day Train-the-Trainer:</b>				
Travel - 2 Trainers per Training	\$ 550.00		10	\$ 22,000.00
Per Diem - 2 Trainers	\$ 28.00	3	10	\$ 1,680.00
Lodging - Cook County Area; 2 Trainers for 5 Trainings	\$ 187.00	2	10	\$ 3,740.00
Lodging - Other Illinois Areas; 2 Trainers for 15 Trainings	\$ 90.00	2	5	\$ 1,800.00
				\$ 51,070.00

**Supplies**

Cost for office supplies including paper, envelopes, labels, binders, file folders, pens, pencils, computer supplies and other materials is based on \$12.50 per month for the duration of the study.

**Consultant:**

One key to the spread of this initiative is the delivery of courses will include a community cohort approach in two different models: *1-Day Community Cohort Model* which will be a total of 13 sessions throughout the project and the *2-Day Train-the-Trainer Cohort Model* which will be a



total of 10 session throughout the project.

Consultants	Cost	Days	Total Sessions Target	Total
1-Day Beginner & Advanced Violence Intervention Assessment Trainings				
Trainers - 2 Trainers per Training (\$68.72 per hour x 8 hours)	\$ 550.00		15	\$ 16,500.00
2-Day Train-the-Trainer:				
Trainers - 2 Trainers per Training (\$68.72 per hour x 8 hours)	\$ 550.00	2	10	\$ 22,000.00
Tetra Tech - Table Top Exercise				\$104,619.30
				\$143,119.30

Other

The other cost category includes an estimated cost for onsite meeting rooms at various locations and online course development for various topics. Printing and photocopying will be required for preparation of documents/handouts and for designing, reference, information, and presentation. Tuition remission is a direct cost of grants. The rate of 42% has been applied and is calculated based on a research assistant's salary and wages. This is a negotiated rate with the Office of Naval Research (ONR). No facilities and administrative costs are requested for tuition remission.

Other	Cost	Days	Total Sessions Target	Total
1-Day Beginner & Advanced Violence Intervention Assessment Trainings				
Meeting Rooms - 1 General Session Room/3 Breakout Rooms	\$1000 each		15	\$ 15,000.00
2-Day Train-the-Trainer:				
Meeting Rooms - 1 General Session Room/3 Breakout Rooms	\$1000 each	2	10	\$20,000.00
Printing and Photocopying				\$ 500.00
Tuition Remission	42% of Research Assistant Salaries			\$ 7,626.00
				\$43,126.00

Indirect costs

The negotiated facilities and administration costs for the University of Illinois at Chicago are 36.0% of modified total direct costs for on-campus research activities as agreed with the Office of Naval Research dated June 6, 2014.

