

Proposal Title

“Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training for Ideologically Inspired Targeted Violence”

Applicant

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Targeted Violence Prevention Program

300 W. Adams Street, Suite 200

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Focus Area 2:

Training and Engagement with Community Members

Executive Summary

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Targeted Violence Prevention Program (ICJIA-TVPP) will develop and deliver a bystander-gatekeeper training program to educate a broad cross-section of communities on how to help off-ramp individuals who exhibit warning signs of radicalization to violence as well as those who exhibit behaviors signifying they may be in the early stages of planning an act of ideologically inspired targeted violence. The training curriculum will be informed by both bystander and gatekeeper research and evidence-based practices. It will be developed through a collaboration of subject matter experts, community input, and professional trainers. The training will be piloted in three distinct communities in Illinois. This project is being developed alongside, but independent of, a companion proposal by the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Department of Mental Health to provide CVE training to mental health providers within the same three pilot communities.

The total cost for the Federal Government for this proposal is \$187,877. The proposed activities and the estimated associated costs for each activity are as follows: (1) convening subject matter experts and building a curriculum - \$80,238; (2) conducting focus groups, developing tools for data collection, collecting data, and evaluating the data - \$71,097; (3) training community leaders within the three pilot communities to become trainers - \$12,181; and (4) training community members in each of the three pilot communities - \$24,361. ICJIA-TVPP expects to train 150 community leaders and members across the three pilot communities.

ICJIA-TVPP has secured the support and collaboration of a wide range of community and faith-based organizations and several local units of government across three distinct geographical regions in Illinois. They are: (1) the City of Chicago, (2) DuPage County, and (3) Springfield, IL. The community based and local organizations partnering with ICJIA-TVPP are: (1) Makki Masjid (Chicago), (2) Chicago Police Department, (3) Islamic Center of Naperville, (4) DuPage County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management – Medical Reserve Corps, (5) Islamic Society of Greater Springfield, (6) Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago, (7) Compassionate Care Network, and (8) Parliament of the World's Religions.

Technical Merit

Introduction. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority’s Targeted Violence Prevention Program (ICJIA-TVPP) will develop and deliver a bystander-gatekeeper training program to educate a broad cross-section of communities in Illinois on how to off-ramp individuals who exhibit warning signs of radicalization to violence as well as those who exhibit behaviors signifying they may be in the early stages of planning an act of ideologically inspired targeted violence. The curriculum will be developed by a team of experts, community members, and ICJIA-TVPP staff. It will address all forms of ideologically inspired targeted violence promoted by domestic groups—such as violent white supremacists, sovereign citizen extremists, violent black nationalists, and eco-terrorists--and foreign organizations—such as ISIS and Al Qaeda. The curriculum will be based on both bystander and gatekeeper evidence-based programs (see needs analysis), which are widely used in the U.S. for sexual assault and suicide prevention, but which have never been deployed for preventing targeted violence.

The “Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training for Ideologically Inspired Targeted Violence” will be divided into five sections. All five sections will be delivered consecutively in one block of training lasting no more than 3 hours. Each session will cover a distinct and integral component of evidence-based bystander training topics and integrate best practices from gatekeeper training. The sections are as follows: *Section 1 (30 minutes)*: what is the “bystander effect,” who is a “gatekeeper,” what is “violent extremism,” and what this training seeks to accomplish; *Section 2 (30 minutes)*: educate community members about warning signs of radicalization to violence and of targeted violence; *Section 3 (30 minutes)*: motivate community members to be engaged bystanders who want to step up and help those in need and provide guidance on how to ask the right questions, how to persuade a person who may be in need of help to get it; *Section 4 (15 minutes)*: inform community members about the resources within their communities and available to them to which they can turn for assistance; *Section 5 (60 minutes)*: provide community members with examples of intervention strategies, including strategies for making referrals, followed by an opportunity to brainstorm their own intervention approaches.

The training program also includes a “train the trainer” approach. Community leaders within community and faith-based organizations, schools, and local government-based volunteer service groups (such as county-based Medical Reserve Corps) will be trained to deliver the “Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training for Ideologically Inspired Targeted Violence” to other community members. The training is intended to reach a broad cross-section of society, because ideologically inspired targeted violence in Illinois cuts across the whole of society and therefore requires a whole-of-society approach to prevention. By using a “train the trainer” approach where community leaders are trained, the information in the “Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training” has a greater chance of being shared beyond the limited timeframe of the grant’s performance period.

Participants in the “train the trainer” training will first participate in the curriculum described above. The trainer training will have a 6th section, delivered immediately after the main training sections that is comprised of an additional 90 minutes of interactive training in which participants will learn strategies for effectively delivering the training. The participants will use the facilitator guide that documents all of the information provided in the trainer section as well as additional resources and aids.

Goals and Outcomes. The goal of the “Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training” is to build and foster community resilience to violent extremism radicalization and recruitment. This is accomplished by making Illinois residents in the pilot communities better informed about radicalization to violence and the various ways that recruitment takes place, and also by making Illinois residents better positioned to be active promoters of public safety. The training will make the communities in which it is delivered more resilient to radicalization to violence, because community members will be more alert to warning signs and will be equipped to be more proactive when these warning signs are observed. Trained communities will be better positioned to: (1) engage effectively with individuals who exhibit warning signs of radicalization to violence and/or to targeted violence, (2) help individuals get access to assessments and services within the community, and (3) prevent community members from adopting violent extremist ideologies and also prevent those who have adopted such ideologies from pursuing

acts of targeted violence. One hundred fifty individuals across all three communities will be trained.

Project Team. The subject matter experts are Dr. Stevan Weine, Dr. Nancy Zarse, and Dr. Linda Langford. Junaid Afeef, Director of ICJIA-TVPP, will oversee and manage the project, and he is also a member of the project team. Dr. Megan Alderden, ICJIA's Director of Research, and Dr. Matthew Clarke, a curriculum design expert, are also members of the project team. Other ICJIA staff, community members, and professional trainers are a part of the project and will participate during different phases.

Description and Timeline of the Project. This proposal has two aims: **Aim 1:** develop the "Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training" curriculum in partnership with experts in the areas of violence prevention, bystander and gatekeeper training, violence risk assessments, violent extremism, and curriculum design, and **Aim 2:** implement the training in the three pilot communities with 150 community leaders. The data collection and evaluation components of this project are a part of both phases.

Aim 1: Curriculum Design (12/1/16 – 8/31/17). The subject matter experts will cross-train one another on their expertise. Mr. Afeef and Dr. Clarke will develop a draft framework for the training as well as a detailed outline of the curriculum. Dr. Weine, Dr. Zarse, Dr. Langford, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Alderden, and Mr. Afeef, along with other project staff, will convene at a retreat to develop the training model and the contents of the curriculum using the draft framework and detailed outline as the starting point. The project team will use existing bystander and gatekeeper training models as guides for developing the "Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training." Compassionate Care Network will be consulted to identify referral resources for inclusion in the curriculum. Training service providers who can receive referrals is an important element, but it is beyond the scope of this proposal. The Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Department of Mental Health are partnering with ICJIA-TVPP separately to train the identified service providers (and others) on CVE in the same three pilot communities.

Thereafter, Dr. Clarke will re-draft the curriculum and all training materials. During this process the project team and members of the community will be engaged from time to time to

seek additional feedback and insights. Once the curriculum is finalized, a website for disseminating the training materials will be developed. The website will include refresher webinars from the experts.

Aim 2: Training Roll-Out (9/1/17 – 11/30/18). First Mr. Afeef and Ms. Sadia Covert, a community leader and professional trainer, will be trained by Dr. Zarse and Dr. Weine. The training roll-out will then proceed in two phases: (1) training community leaders as trainers, and (2) the training community members.

Phase I – training the trainers – will be conducted by Mr. Afeef or Ms. Covert along with both Dr. Zarse and Dr. Weine. The “train the trainer” phase will take place during the first 6 months of the training roll out. **Phase II – training community members** – will be conducted by both the trained trainers and by Mr. Afeef and Ms. Covert. This phase of the roll-out will be conducted in the second six months of the roll-out phase.

Evaluation (12/1/16 – 11/30/18). The proposed plan does not conduct a formal evaluation of the bystander-gatekeeper training, but will collect evidence of both process and outcome that can be more completely evaluated through subsequent research work funded by follow-up grant proposals. Specifically, the evaluation activities described below will be used primarily to inform the development and implementation of the program and prepare the program for a formal evaluation conducted by an independent third-party. ICJIA research staff under the direct supervision of Dr. Megan Alderden, the ICJIA Research Director, will work with the other team members to collect and process data about the design and implementation and to collect initial impact data of the training program. During the curriculum design stage, research staff will conduct up to four focus groups with community leaders and members from the pilot communities to identify issues and topics that should be addressed in the training program. The focus group data will be used to modify the program curriculum and associated materials accordingly. During the training roll-out stage, ICJIA researchers will conduct observations of the trainings to document fidelity to the training program. Research staff will conduct up to 10 observations of trainings, being sure to observe the same trainers more than once. A standardized observation coding sheet will be used to document the trainings viewed. Researchers will employ pre/post-test surveys to record attendee characteristics, gauge

knowledge attainment and satisfaction with the training, and document participant perceptions about whether the training increased their likelihood of acting when they view concerning behaviors. These surveys will be provided to all participants prior to and after the trainings using the paper and pencil method. ICJIA researches also will develop an administrative database to track the number of trainings completed, the number of participants trained, where the trainings were held, and who conducted the trainings. These data will be maintained by the program administrator. Three months after the trainings, research staff will conduct follow-up on-line surveys with all participants to assess the extent to which they feel able to apply the skills learned since completing the training program. Research staff also will conduct up to four focus groups with a subset of attendees to learn more about their perceptions of, and attitudes toward, the training program. Research staff will document findings from the evaluation activities described above in a final report. All evaluation activities and protocols will be reviewed and preapproved by ICJIA's Institutional Review Board.

Community Collaboration. This project brings together community partners in three pilot areas: (1) the City of Chicago, (2) DuPage County, and (3) the greater Springfield area in central Illinois. The partners committed to developing and delivering the "Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training" are: (1) Islamic Center of Naperville, (2) DuPage County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's Medical Reserve Corps, (3) Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago, (4) Parliament of the World's Religions, (5) Islamic Society of Greater Springfield, (6) Chicago Police Department, (7) Makki Masjid (Chicago), and (8) Compassionate Care Network. Other partners in the pilot communities will be welcomed to participate as the project moves forward. ICJIA-TVPP will coordinate with the community partners throughout the project.

Sustainability. The "Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training" will be integrated into the resources and services offered to communities throughout Illinois by ICJIA-TVPP, and the ICJIA-TVPP staff will continue to deliver this training to increase the dissemination of the "Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper" knowledge within Illinois.

Needs Analysis

Hate Groups and Hate Crime in Illinois

Illinois is home to a notable number of hate groups. According to the Southern Law Poverty Center, there are 23 unique hate groups in Illinois. Illinois ranked tenth nationally and second amongst Midwestern states in terms of the number of hate groups. Hate groups are located in every region of the state, but are clustered in more densely populated areas such as the metro-Chicago area, which includes DuPage County, Rockford, Peoria, Bloomington, East Saint Louis, and Springfield.¹

The Illinois State Police annually collects the number of hate crimes reported to police as part of the state's Uniform Crime Reports program.² According to that data, there were 96 hate crimes reported to Illinois police departments in 2015. Sixty-five percent of those incidents involved racial/ethnic bias, 19% were motivated by sexuality bias, and 14% were motivated by religious bias (Figure 1). Anti-Black crimes (69%) accounted for the largest percentage of racial bias motivated crimes while anti-Jewish crimes accounted for nearly half of all reported incidents (46%). The majority (63%) of the hate crimes involved some type of assault.

Illinois Affiliated Terrorism Incidents

In addition to hate groups and crimes, Illinois officials have also documented terrorism incidents involving persons previously residing in Illinois. To date, there have been 41 Illinois affiliated terrorism incidents since 2006, most (80%) of which have occurred since 2012. Eight incidents alone occurred in 2015. ISIS inspired or other middle-eastern inspired terrorism accounted for 44% of the documented incidents, many of which have occurred since 2012. All but one incident in 2015 was either ISIS or Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula inspired, and most of the incidents in 2015 involved individuals attempting to provide material support to or traveling to join terrorist groups.³

¹ <https://www.splcenter.org/hate-map#s=IL>

² These numbers reflect those incidents reported to police *and* there was enough evidence to determine a hate crime occurred. It is generally recognized that these numbers underestimate the total occurrence of hate crimes. Based on estimates derived from national victimization surveys, it is estimated that about one-third of hate crimes will be reported to police (see: <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/press/hcv0311pr.cfm>).

³ Data provided by the Illinois Fusion Center and analyzed by Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority researchers.

Risk for Violent Extremism

The documented presence of hate groups, hate crime, and individuals involved in acts of terrorism in Illinois indicates a need in the state for programs that help community members and practitioners intervene. Such intervention requires knowledge of the potential risk factors correlated with violent extremism. Risk factors associated with radicalization toward violent extremism include individual, family, peer, community, and societal/global influences that create opportunities for individuals to be susceptible to the ideologies that support violent responses (Weine & Ahmed, 2012). While some patterns may exist, the underlying risk factors associated with acceptance of violent extremism, the willingness to engage in violence, the pathways to violent extremism and subsequent trajectories differ by individuals, communities, contexts, and time (Borum, 2011; McCauley & Moskalenko, 2008; Simi et al., 2015; Wilner & Dubouloz, 2010; Horgan, 2014). The lack of a particular pathway creates challenges for intervention. Although there is “no single pathway to terrorism” (p. 87), researchers have noted that individuals often progress slowly toward violent extremism (Horgan, 2014). This progression typically involves leakage in which individuals communicate their violent intentions to others, whether directly to the intended target or indirectly to third parties (Meloy & O’Toole, 2011), or by engaging in concerning behaviors.

The presence of leakage or behavioral cues is an opportunity for early action to prevent crime, but frequently these communications are either ignored or not taken seriously. Studies of school shootings, for instance, have found bystanders often downgraded the seriousness of violent disclosures or were reluctant to report the information to authorities (Pollack, Modzeleski, & Rooney, 2008). A somewhat similar phenomena occurs in response to suicidal communications, where misinformation about the significance of suicidal talk can lead to individuals not accurately recognizing the need for intervention (Quinnett, 2007). Recent focus groups with community members, religious leaders, and public and private practitioners in Illinois revealed that practitioners and community members alike lack the knowledge and skills required to effectively identify and respond to concerning behaviors (ICJIA, 2016).

Gatekeeper training and bystander education are two programming models that could be used to address the lack of information or misinformation about the radicalization process,

what behaviors are worthy of intervention, and what action to take. Gatekeeper training and bystander education programs take similar approaches in that both focus on (a) increasing knowledge about risk factors and concerning behaviors and (b) encouraging active responses. Both have empirical support. Gatekeeper training has been successfully used to increase intervention with suicidal individuals; evaluations indicate that gatekeeper training is associated with increased knowledge of suicide risk factors, intention to assist and refer to mental health treatment, and wider support for suicide prevention and awareness (see Wyman, Brown, Inman, Cross, Schmeelk-Cone, Guo, and Pena, 2008 and Burnette, Ramchand, and Ayer, 2015 for reviews). Similarly, bystander education programs have been used successfully to address bullying (Barhight, Hubbard, and Hyde, 2013; Hutchinson, 2012; Pozzoli and Gini, 2012), sexual victimization (Burn, 2009; Ahrens, Rich, and Ullman, 2011; Banyard, Moynihan, and Plante, 2007; Polanin, Espelage, and Pigott, 2012; Vukotich, 2013), and intimate partner violence (Coker et al., 2011). Meta-analysis of bystander education programs indicate positive behavioral outcomes including increased bystander intervention by high school students to address bullying (Polanin et al., 2012) and by college students to address sexual victimization (Katz and Moore, 2013). Bystander education programs also produce additional benefits, such as improvements in attitudes toward and acceptance of negative behaviors. A meta-analysis of sexual assault bystander education programs, for instance, found these programs resulted in reductions in self-reported rape acceptance in college students (Katz and Moore, 2013).

Gatekeeper theory within the framework of public health interventions suggests that individuals closest to those at-risk are best positioned to intervene, recognize problematic behaviors and warning signs, and make referrals. These individuals may include professionals (e.g., health care workers, service providers, law enforcement, school officials) or community members (e.g., family members, clergy). The gatekeeper intervention model works by (1) educating individuals about at-risk behaviors and the resources available, (2) addressing beliefs and attitudes that may preclude positive intervention, (3) speaking to factors that may generate reluctance to intervening, including concerns about the stigmatizing impact of intervention, and empowering individuals to intervene or refer (Burnette et al., 2015). One common gatekeeper training program is the “Question, Persuade and Refer” (QPR) model, which trains professionals

and community members on how to recognize concerning behaviors, probe for additional information from those exhibiting concerning behaviors in a manner that is both sensitive and productive (Question), properly identify behaviors that require intervention and then encourage those needing intervention to seek treatment (Persuade), and make referrals (Refer) (Quinnett, 2007).

Bystander education theory suggests that third parties can also successfully interrupt violent incidents when they are taught how to identify potential threats of violence, take responsibility, and respond (Latané & Darley, 1970). Bystander education programs empower individuals to act by changing knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors through a multifaceted approach advocated by the Socio-Ecological Model, which suggests that successful intervention must consider factors at the individual, relationship, community, and society levels (Dahlberg and Krug, 2002). Bystander education programs address impediments to responding including “diffusion of responsibility,” in which individuals do not respond because it is believed that others present will act, “evaluation apprehension” created by fear of being unfairly judged by others should one report concerning behaviors, “pluralistic ignorance,” which occurs when bystander decisions to respond rely on behavioral cues from peers (Latané & Darley, 1970; Bennett, Banyard, & Garnhart, 2014).

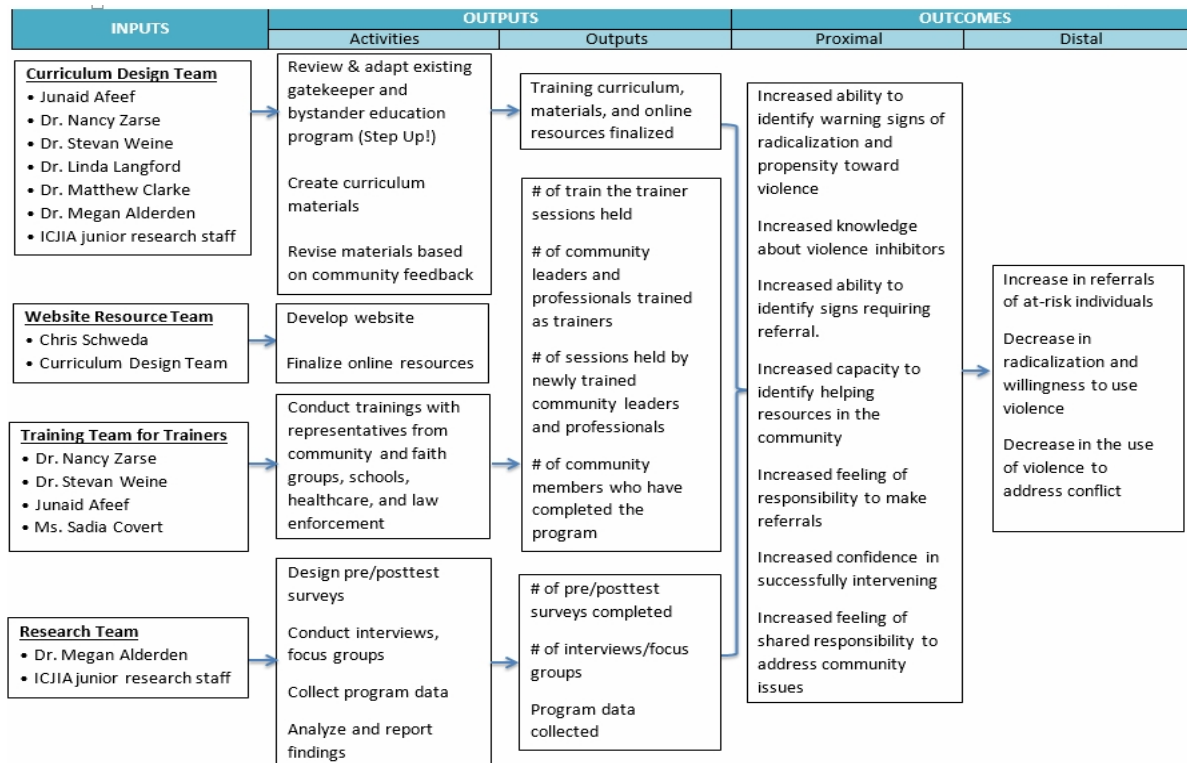
Gatekeepers and bystanders are important for creating a complete network of individuals trained on the risk factors associated with radicalization toward violent extremism, behaviors that signify the need for intervention, and the appropriate responses and referrals. This ensures that a wide range of individuals are knowledgeable and empowered to take the appropriate action; action which may vary based on their relationship to the individuals needing intervention.

Confidence in one’s ability to intervene is critical to eliciting action (McMahon et al., 2015; Thornberg & Jungert, 2013). Deciding to respond requires individuals to feel comfortable speaking up. Community distrust of law enforcement and non-community entities is a significant barrier to engaging communities in violent extremism prevention and intervention activities, and for that reason, previous CVE efforts have experienced significant community resistance (Choudhury and Fenwick, 2011). Community buy-in and ownership is therefore

critical to the program’s viability, making it essential that community leaders help refine the curriculum and assist in training efforts. But communities also bring additional value. The theory of collective efficacy indicates that communities play an essential role in crime prevention through shared norms, values, and actions (Sampson, Raudenbush, and Earls, 1997); communities are effective at delaying, stopping, and lessening unhealthy outcomes, including violence. Thus, programs implemented at the community level can build community resilience by developing shared norms around non-violent alternatives to conflict and communal support for addressing concerning behaviors.

In summary, crime and intelligence data as well as information collected on the presence of hate groups in Illinois indicate that the state is in need of programs that can assist communities in intervening successfully with individuals at risk for involvement in ideologically inspired violence. Research from both the public health and criminal justice sectors suggest that a program that incorporates aspects of gatekeeper training and bystander education programs and that is community-informed has the potential to increase knowledge about risk factors associated with radicalization toward violent extremism and empower community members to take the appropriate responses. Figure 1 provides the logic model for such a program.

Figure 1. Logic Model



Expertise

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is a state agency mandated to pursue, among other things, a public health approach to violence prevention. ICJIA has extensive relationships with community and faith-based organizations, local law enforcement agencies, and local units of government. ICJIA's Targeted Violence Prevention Program (ICJIA-TVPP) was established, in part, as a response to the White House's Countering Violent Extremism Strategic Implementation Plan to promote, build, and sustain community-level programs aimed at preventing ideologically inspired targeted violence/violent extremism.

ICJIA-TVPP is led by **Junaid M. Afeef**. He is a criminal defense and civil rights attorney. Earlier in his career Mr. Afeef served as the executive director of the Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago, an umbrella organization representing over 50 mosques, Islamic schools, and Muslim service organizations in the metropolitan Chicago region. Mr. Afeef has written and spoken extensively on the need for community-led efforts to counter violent extremism prior to his appointment to lead ICJIA-TVPP. Mr. Afeef has extensive relationships with interfaith communities throughout Illinois. **Dr. Megan Alderden**, ICJIA's Director of Research, has 16 years of research experience in the field of criminal justice working as an academic and practitioner. Dr. Alderden leads ICJIA's staff researchers on a wide range of program evaluations, and she will be supervising ICJIA staff researchers in the data collection and evaluation components of this project.

ICJIA-TVPP has brought together a distinguished team of subject matter experts to develop the "Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training" program. **Dr. Stevan Weine** is an internationally recognized expert in preventing violent extremism. He is a professor of psychiatry at the University of Illinois and a researcher at the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. **Dr. Laura Langford** is a bystander and gatekeeper training expert, and she currently serves as an Evaluation and Communications Scientist at the Suicide Prevention Resource Center in Newton, MA. **Dr. Nancy Zarse** is a psychologist and professor at The Chicago School of Professional Psychology. Dr. Zarse is an expert in violence risk assessments and provides violence risk assessment training to law enforcement and laypersons throughout the United States.

Budget Detail & Narrative

| Budget Category | CVE Grant Funds | Non-CVE Grant Funds | Total |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| A. Personnel | \$43,499 | \$116,913 | \$160,412 |
| B. Fringe Benefits | \$40,236 | \$91,293 | \$131,529 |
| C. Consultants | \$90,800 | NA | \$90,800 |
| D. Travel | \$4,282 | NA | \$4,282 |
| E. Supplies | \$3,660 | NA | \$3,660 |
| F. Other | \$5,400 | NA | \$5,400 |
| <i>Total Direct Costs</i> | \$187,877 | \$208,206 | \$396,083 |
| G. Indirect Costs | NA | NA | NA |
| TOTAL PROJECT COSTS | \$187,877 | \$208,206 | \$396,083 |

A. PERSONNEL & B. FRINGE BENEFITS

[FICA: 7.65% | Retirement; 44.57% | Health Insurance: \$24,000/year]

Junaid M. Afeef, Director, ICJIA-TVPP: Mr. Afeef will contribute 0.33 FTE per year during the grant performance period. He will be directly responsible for managing the “Engaged Bystander-Gatekeeper Training” project. He will also serve on the project team during the curriculum design phase and as a trainer during the training roll-out phase. Mr. Afeef’s contribution to the project [\$63,542 in salary and \$49,022 in fringe benefits] will be paid for outside of the CVE grant as a non-mandatory match.

Megan Alderden, Research Director, ICJIA: Dr. Alderden will contribute 0.20 FTE per year during the grant performance period. She will supervise ICJIA research staff during the data collection and evaluation components of the project. Dr. Alderden’s contribution to the project [\$39,000 in salary and \$29,966 in fringe benefits] will be paid for outside of the CVE grant as a non-mandatory match.

Lajuana Murphy, Grant Specialist, ICJIA: Ms. Murphy is an experienced grant specialist with extensive experience overseeing federal and state grants. Ms. Murphy will contribute 0.10 FTE per year during the grant performance period. She will manage all grant reporting requirements as well as managing all monthly timesheets for all personnel and consultants paid

by the CVE grant. Ms. Murphy's contribution to the project [\$14,371 in salary and \$12,305 in fringe benefits] will be paid outside of the CVE grant as a non-mandatory match.

Christopher Schweda, Web Developer, ICJIA: Mr. Schweda is an experienced web developer in ICJIA's Information Technology Unit. Mr. Schweda will contribute 150 hours (0.07 FTE/year for 1 year) during the first year of the performance period to develop the "Engaged Bystander Training" website where all of the curriculum materials as well as additional training and education resources on bystander and gatekeeper training will be located. Mr. Schweda's annual salary is \$102,840. His time on the project [\$7,199 in salary and \$5,439 in fringe benefits] will be paid for with CVE grant funds.

Criminal Justice Specialist I/Researcher, ICJIA: A current staff researcher with a PhD on staff will contribute 0.33 FTE per year to this grant to assist Dr. Alderden in conducting research, focus group note-taking, transcriptions, data entry, basic analyses, and assisting in the write-up of the evaluation finds. The researcher's annual salary is \$55,000. His/her time on the project [\$36,300 in salary and \$34,797 in fringe benefits] will be paid for with CVE grant funds.

C. CONSULTANTS

Dr. Stevan Weine: Dr. Weine will contribute approximately 123 hours during the curriculum design phase of the project. He will contribute approximately 50 hours during the training roll-out phase and for his time on evaluation related efforts. Dr. Weine's total time on the grant will not exceed 175 hours over the 24-month performance period. His time will be compensated at an hourly rate of \$150. Dr. Weine will be paid a maximum of \$26,250 for his expertise on this project. This does not include travel expenses which are discussed below.

Dr. Nancy Zarse: Dr. Zarse will contribute approximately 123 hours during the curriculum design phase of the project. She will contribute approximately 50 hours during the training roll-out phase. Dr. Zarse's total time on the grant will not exceed 175 hours over the 24-month performance period. Her time will be compensated at an hourly rate of \$150. Dr. Zarse will be paid a maximum of \$26,250 for her expertise on this project. This does not include travel expenses which are discussed below.

Dr. Linda Langford: Dr. Langford will contribute approximately 140 hours during the curriculum design phase of the project. Dr. Langford is based in Newton, MA and will be paid \$150/hour

for 124 hours spent consulting remotely and for preparation/travel time. She will be compensated at an hourly rate of \$250/hour for the 16 hours spent onsite for the curriculum design retreat. Dr. Langford will be paid a maximum of \$22,600 for her expertise on this project. This does not include travel expenses which are discussed below.

Dr. Matthew Clarke: Dr. Clarke is an experience editor, writer, and curriculum designer. He has designed and taught courses at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the Loyola University Chicago. He has participated in curriculum design and review projects at these universities as well as several others. Dr. Clarke will contribute approximately 230 hours during the curriculum design phase of the project. Dr. Clarke will be compensated at an hourly rate of \$20. Dr. Clarke will be paid a maximum of \$4,600 for his expertise on this project.

Ms. Sadia Covert: Ms. Covert is an attorney and a certified instructor for North East Multi-Regional Training where she trainings police officers on hate crimes and Islamic cultural awareness. Ms. Covert will contribute 35 hours during the curriculum design phase of the project. Ms. Covert will contribute approximately 76 hours during the training roll-out phase of the project. Ms. Covert will be compensated at an hourly rate of \$100. Ms. Covert will be paid a maximum of \$11,100 for a maximum of 111 hours for her expertise on this project.

D. TRAVEL

To/From Springfield, IL: Travel by trainers and research staff for focus groups and trainings in Springfield, IL. (1) Focus group – 2 individuals for 2 overnight trip = \$844 for hotel, travel, and per diem; (2) Train the Trainer – 3 individuals for 2 overnight trips = \$1,100 for hotel, travel, and per diem; (3) Community Member Training – 2 individuals for 2 overnight trips = \$844 for hotel, travel, and per diem.

Dr. Langford Travel Boston, MA to Chicago, IL (roundtrip): \$600 round trip airfare; \$600 for 3 night hotel stay in Chicago; \$84 for 3 days per diem; \$210 local travel/cabs; Total: \$1494.00

E. SUPPLIES

Printing expenses to produce training handbooks, facilitator guides, etc. - \$3660

F. OTHER

Website related expenses (URL, content management software, online video recording expenses): \$4000; Meeting space rental in Springfield, IL: \$1400

**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Targeted Violence Prevention Program:
Ongoing Community Resilience and Prevention Planning Framework**

The Targeted Violence Prevention Program at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA-TVPP) represents the State of Illinois' ongoing community resilience and prevention planning framework. The program was developed through extensive consultations between public and private stakeholders in Illinois and throughout the country (i.e., Muslim Public Affairs Council, Muflehun, Life After Hate, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, individual community leaders throughout Illinois, CVE and terrorism experts throughout the United States and various state and local agencies in Illinois).

On September 23, 2015, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) unanimously passed a resolution recommending that "the State engage and collaborate in efforts to prevent violent extremism by creating the Illinois Targeted Violence Prevention Program." ITTF is an advisory body to the Governor and the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor and is charged with developing and recommending to them Illinois' domestic terrorism preparedness strategy and recommendations to combat terrorism in Illinois. ITTF is comprised of over 60 institutions ranging from state agencies and local units of government to private corporations and not-for-profit community organizations. A copy of the ITTF resolution in its entirety appended to this narrative as part of the "framework". On February 1, 2016, the Illinois Targeted Violence Prevention Program was established at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Building Awareness in the Community. ICJIA-TVPP serves as a resource to inform Illinois residents about the threat of ideologically inspired targeted violence from the various forms that it takes within Illinois, through community presentations, the program website (www.illinoistvpp.org), ICJIA-TVPP's Facebook page, participation at conferences, and publications. ICJIA-TVPP also helps community-based and faith-based organizations in building and sustaining community-led programs to prevent ideologically inspired targeted violence/violent extremism. ICJIA-TVPP speaks to communities and individuals about resilience and prevention planning. A topic that is frequently covered in presentations relates to concerns about civil liberties and the perception that CVE programs encroach upon the civil liberties of Muslims and Arabs. ICJIA-TVPP is clear about its commitment to addressing

ideologically inspired targeted violence in all of its forms in Illinois. The program points to its materials, its past presentations, its outreach to a broad cross-section of communities within Illinois, and its partnership with organizations like Life After Hate to convey very clearly that building resilience and preventing ideologically inspired targeted violence is not inherently at odds with individual civil liberties.

Providing Expertise and Technical Assistance. Most recently ICJIA-TVPP provided support to a wide range of institutions and organizations interested working on resilience and prevention efforts through the Homeland Security CVE Grant Program. Specifically, ICJIA-TVPP met with other state agencies, county government agencies, and a wide range of not-for-profit organizations to discuss the specifics of the notice of funding opportunity and to brainstorm different efforts that could be pursued that were complimentary to one another and provided a more comprehensive set of programming for building resilience and prevention against ideologically inspired targeted violence in Illinois' communities. As a result of this collaborative thinking ICJIA-TVPP, Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), and the Illinois Department of Human Services/Department of Mental Health (DHS/DMH) are submitting proposals that are complimentary and collaborative while still being individually sustainable and significant proposals. ICJIA-TVPP is developing a bystander-gatekeeper training that seeks to educate community members on how to identify warning signs of radicalization to violence and warning signs that someone may be in the early stages of planning an act of targeted violence. Informing community members about referral resources within the community to which one can turn for assessment and services is an integral part of the ICJIA-TVPP training program. While the proposal incorporates efforts to identify services, it is beyond ICJIA-TVPP's proposal to do thorough training of prospective service providers. The IDPH proposal for CVE grant funding is a collaboration with DHS/DMH to develop CVE training for service providers to raise their understanding of clients who may present with issues relating to violent extremism, and to then deliver this training in the same pilot communities in which ICJIA-TVPP's proposal is focused.

ICJIA-TVPP conducted a series of focus groups in the metropolitan Chicagoland region as well as in central Illinois to gain insights into attitudes on countering violent extremism. The

focus groups brought together state and local units of government. Another focus group brought together interfaith community service organization leaders from a wide range of groups that represent Muslims, Jews, Christians, and other faith communities. Two other focus groups were made up of community members.

The findings of the focus group coupled with a review of data on domestic terrorism and violent hate crimes were compiled into a CVE needs assessment which was made available to: (1) Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, (2) Life After Hate, (3) Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago, (4) Illinois Department of Public Health, (5) Illinois Department of Human Services/Dept. of Mental Health, (6) Illinois State Police, (7) Chicago Police Department, (8) Leadership Development Institute, (9) Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago, (10) Parliament of the World's Religions, and (11) Council of Religious Leaders of Metropolitan Chicago. The objective of conducting the focus groups and writing the needs assessment was to help organizations develop more persuasive and better informed CVE grant proposals for Illinois.

Furthermore, ICJIA-TVPP is helping other organizations who seek its expertise by reviewing their grant proposals, and providing insights on a variety of issues. One area where ICJIA-TVPP has been particularly helpful is in advising prospective applicants on developing measurable outcomes and then planning to collect data on those outcomes for further study.

Making Research and Innovations in CVE Accessible. A significant amount of research is being done and innovations based on evidence from this research are being developed across the country and around the world. ICJIA-TVPP has relationships with individual experts and administrators working on preventing terrorism through the public health approach, and is continuously growing that network every day. ICJIA-TVPP is making that research and those innovations more accessible to those who can use it to further resilience and prevention efforts.

Recently, ICJIA-TVPP developed a panel presentation at the annual conference of the National Criminal Justice Association where an expert panel including Professor David Schanzer from the Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security, Alejandro Beutel from the Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, and Rashad Hussain from

the Federal CVE Task Force were brought together to present on building resilience and prevention programs to criminal justice policy experts from across the United States. Locally, ICJIA-TVPP was able to bring together Professor Schanzer and his recent research on Community-Oriented Policing and CVE with the Illinois State Police directly as well as distributing the resources that resulted from Professor Schanzer's research to a wide range of local law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois.

Building a Network of Resource Providers for Interventions. ICJIA-TVPP is leveraging the networks of local and state service providers as well as reaching out to service providers in the private sector to make resources available for individuals who need interventions to help off-ramp them from a path towards ideologically inspired targeted violence. ICJIA-TVPP networks with mental health professionals, mentoring organizations, medical service providers, and professional associations to raise awareness of community-led resilience and prevention programs that are being developed and which will need the assistance of service providers in the communities locally. On June 1, 2016 ICJIA-TVPP held its first forum for mental health professionals. Dr. Stevan Weine presented to a group of psychiatrists, psychologists, and licensed clinical social workers on violent extremism and the public health approach to prevention. ICJIA-TVPP regularly engages with the Interfaith Mental Health Coalition, and is building bridges with refugee mental health networks that focus on assisting refugee communities. These are all ongoing endeavors.

ICJIA-TVPP is a recent development. It has done important work in laying the groundwork for building statewide resilience and prevention programs in Illinois, but there is still much more work to be done. ICJIA-TVPP is engaged in this work of educating, providing technical assistance, leveraging resources, and building a network for resources every day. Accordingly, it serves as an integral component of Illinois' ongoing resilience and prevention planning framework.

Resolution of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois has long recognized the threat of terrorist attacks in the United States, and permanently established the Illinois Terrorism Task Force in 2003 through Executive Order 2003-17; and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force was established as a working partnership among public and private stakeholders from all disciplines and regions of the State, to facilitate the coordination of resources and the communication of information essential to combat terrorist threats; and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force serves as an advisory body to the Governor and the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor, and is charged with developing and recommending to said persons the State's domestic terrorism preparedness strategy, as well as recommendations to combat terrorism in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, given the bold attacks and attempted attacks on American soil since September 11, 2001, and ongoing attempts by persons and groups, both foreign and domestic, it is necessary to engage in programs designed to counter violent extremism; and

WHEREAS, in 2011 the White House released guidance titled "Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States" and directed federal agencies to partner with local governments and law enforcement agencies to continue to build relationships within their communities; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent that the State of Illinois formally engage in such partnerships to assist in creating and implementing strategies to counter violent extremism, working with federal, state and local partners; and

WHEREAS, the State should work closely with federal partners including the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as well as state and local partners, non-profit organizations, social service agencies, and religious institutions, to formulate and implement statewide policies and procedures for the administration and implementation of a targeted violence prevention program to further examine and advise community-led organizations of recruitment techniques intended to lure Illinoisans toward targeted violence.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Illinois Terrorism Task Force, that said Task Force recommends by its authority in 2003-17 paragraph II (G), that the State engage and collaborate in efforts to prevent violent extremism by creating the Illinois Targeted Violence Prevention

Program, and that such a program should reside within an agency designated by the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor.