

PURPOSE

To stop violent extremists from radicalizing, inspiring, or recruiting individuals towards the point of mobilizing to commit acts of violence.



REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

If someone is in imminent danger call 911 or your local police immediately. To report suspicious activity—law enforcement, Fire-EMS, private security personnel, and emergency managers should follow established protocols.

For more information on the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative visit www.dhs.gov/nsi or on eGuardian visit www.fbi.gov/resources/law-enforcement/eguardian

INTERVENE & REDIRECT

Mitigate threats from individuals already in the process of radicalizing to violence by encouraging coping strategies and prosocial alternatives that provide a sense of community cohesiveness and belonging.

MY CONTACTS

Mental Health Professionals:

Social Service Providers:

Crisis Intervention Teams (CITs):

School Resource Officers (SROs):

State Local Fusion Center:

FBI Local Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF):

Local Law Enforcement:

VA Hospitals/Violence Prevention Managers:

Local District Attorney's Office:

The DHS Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) seeks to prevent acts of targeted violence and terrorism by working with the whole of society to establish and expand local prevention frameworks. <https://www.dhs.gov/CP3>

To find your DHS CP3 Regional Prevention Coordinator, email: TerrorismPrevention@hq.dhs.gov

To request a Community Awareness Briefing for your organization or community, email: CABriefingRequests@hq.dhs.gov



JOINT COUNTERTERRORISM ASSESSMENT TEAM



TERRORISM PREVENTION

Prevention requires a whole-of-society approach and collaboration among Federal, state, local, and nongovernmental stakeholders (e.g., civil society, community, and private sector)

JOINT COUNTERTERRORISM ASSESSMENT TEAM | JCAT



ADDRESS RISK FACTORS & ENHANCE PROTECTIVE FACTORS

RISK FACTORS

May make an individual more susceptible to recruitment.

- These may include things like criminality, substance abuse, isolation, trauma, loss of identity, and psychological stress.
- These should always be evaluated in context with specific threats of violence.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Can safeguard an individual from engaging in violent extremism.

- These may include things like a healthy social support system, secure job, positive coping mechanisms, and supportive family.

For additional information, see these JCAT Toolboxes:

- Terrorism Prevention: Addressing Early Risk Factors
- Mental Health Considerations in Threat Management
- Intervention Options for Minors
- Bystanders are Key to Countering Terrorism

JCAT Website and Toolboxes



<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/nctc-how-we-work/joint-ct-assessment-team/first-responder-toolbox>

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Learn

- ✓ Learn about risk factors and ways to address vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Learn about available resources in your community to build or strengthen protective factors.

Build relationships

- ✓ Establish and maintain partnerships across a wide variety of disciplines—including public safety, mental health, social service, faith, law enforcement, technology, and others—that can identify concerning behaviors and provide resources to intervene.

Raise awareness

- ✓ Raise bystander awareness toward preventing radicalization and mobilization to violence.
- ✓ Promote local, state, regional, and national counseling and referral helplines, networks, and services, as well as suspicious activity reporting mechanisms.

Intervene

- ✓ Establish or enhance existing local multidisciplinary threat assessment and threat management (TATM)¹ teams that work collectively to activate relevant community resources to de-escalate the situation.

¹ A process for investigating and assessing suspicious or concerning behavior to identify if, and to what extent, a person poses a risk of violence at that point in time, and further guides a course of action to mitigate the threat of targeted violence

Leverage Existing Programs

Partner with violence prevention programs that provide resources to mitigate risk factors similar to those related to violent extremism. These may include:

- Gang diversion programs
- Anti-bullying initiatives
- Suicide prevention programs
- Workplace violence programs
- Active shooter programs
- School safety programs
- Violence interrupters or Street Outreach programs

Partner with local programs that provide resources to build protective factors that can inoculate individuals from engaging in violent extremism. These may include:

- After-school programs
- Mentorship programs
- Digital literacy programs
- Vocational counseling
- Youth outreach programs

Use Trusted Community Providers

Work with local providers such as nonprofits, public libraries, schools, community and recreation centers, and faith-based organizations.

Create Threat Assessment and Threat Management (TATM) Teams

FBI BEHAVIORAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER (BTAC) is the primary national resource for TATM related to FBI-led terrorism and threat investigations and is a key resource for local partners in the mitigation of threats and addressing person-of-concern cases.

DHS NATIONAL THREAT EVALUATION AND REPORTING (NTER) Office provides behavioral threat assessment and management resources through its train-the-trainer program offerings nationwide.

Requests for assistance can be made via the FBI's Threat Management Coordinator (TMC) or the Behavioral Analysis Unit coordinator in your local FBI field office <https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices> or via NTER's webpage <https://www.dhs.gov/national-threat-evaluation-and-reporting-program>