



CIAC

**Colorado Information
Analysis Center**

Department of Public Safety



Source: VISIT DENVER - Marleyar22

COLORADO STRATEGY

Preventing Targeted Violence

2023

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COLORADO
**Division of Homeland Security
 & Emergency Management**
 Department of Public Safety

FORWARD

As I write this forward, the media are discussing yet another evil act of targeted violence; three innocent people were murdered by a racially motivated violent extremist in Jacksonville, Florida. Jacksonville is another location we will remember along with Alexandria, Buffalo, Charleston, Charlottesville, Christchurch, Dallas, El Paso, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Poway, Uvalde... Unfortunately, Colorado is all too familiar with these tragedies – Aurora Theater Shooting, Colorado Springs Planned Parenthood, Arapahoe High School, Highlands Ranch STEM School, Boulder King Soopers, Colorado Springs Club Q, and, of course, Columbine.

The Colorado Preventing Targeted Violence Strategy is about preventing future tragic events, and subsequent losses and suffering.

The Colorado Preventing Targeted Violence Program, working out of the Colorado Information Analysis Center, takes an innovative whole-of-community approach to preventing targeted violence, which is reflected in this strategy. The heart of the strategy is a commitment to collaboration and equity, understanding that the fight against targeted violence requires a multidisciplinary effort that brings together diverse partners, united by a shared vision of a safe and secure Colorado. The strategy harnesses the collective strength of community members, professionals, and organizations.

The strategy incorporates a four-step public health approach to violence prevention and addresses ideological and non-ideological targeted violence. The steps include:

- Primordial (system level) - changes to social & political policies to prevent the introduction of new risk factors into society as a whole;
- Primary (whole community) - reduce exposure to risk factors & increase resilience (e.g. media literacy training);
- Secondary (specific populations) - mitigate the effects of risk factors that already exist (e.g. multidisciplinary intervention, support hotlines); and
- Tertiary (individual) - reduce the impact of ongoing risk factors & violent behavior / prevent recurrence of violent behavior (e.g. redirection programs, victim services).

Many individuals planning to carry out acts of targeted violence display threats or observable behaviors that may concern others prior to the act. Recognizing these threats or changes in behavior and knowing what to do with that information, can assist in keeping the community safe. Reporting is key, and the strategy provides various avenues of reporting.

Once an individual has been identified as being at risk of committing violence, the strategy encourages a public health-informed approach to violence prevention through co-responder and other multidisciplinary teams that perform behavioral threat assessment and management (BTAM). BTAM teams systematically focus on an individual's patterns of thinking and behavior to determine whether, and to what extent, an individual is moving toward violence. BTAM aims at interrupting an individual on the pathway to violence and results in threat management, which focuses on providing non-punitive interventions for an individual. BTAM is not profiling - there is no demographic profile of a targeted violence offender. BTAM promotes the protection of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties by focusing on the facts about an individual at a specific point in time, without making assumptions about the future.

This strategy is not merely a set of initiatives—it is a path to create a safer future and a safer Colorado.

Thank you for joining us in this crucial endeavor.



Kevin R. Klein, Director
Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our appreciation to the members of the Colorado Preventing Targeted Violence State Working Group who volunteer their time to identify and implement promising practices for targeted violence prevention in Colorado. Their selfless dedication to this work does not go unnoticed and has had a profound impact on moving targeted violence prevention efforts forward in Colorado.

Colorado Preventing Targeted Violence State Working Group

- Academy School District 20
- Aurora Police Department
- Collective Progress
- Colorado Attorney General's Office
- Colorado Department of Human Services
- Colorado Information Analysis Center
- City of Aurora, Crisis Intervention Program
- Denver Police Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, Denver Field Office
- Jefferson County School District
- McCain Institute
- Nicoletti-Flater Associates
- Psychological Insights
- University of Colorado Anschutz School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry
- University of Colorado Boulder, Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence
- US Department of Homeland Security, Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships
- US Secret Service

Colorado Preventing Targeted Violence Program

The Colorado Preventing Targeted Violence (CO-PTV) Program resides within the Office of Prevention and Security (Colorado Information Analysis Center), an office of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management within the Colorado Department of Public Safety. The CO-PTV Unit is responsible for the CO-PTV Program, including the identification and implementation of priorities and initiatives, with guidance and assistance from the CO-PTV State Working Group.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CO-PTV Program has established a whole-of-community approach to address targeted violence, by building a solutions-driven and equity-informed strategy with multidisciplinary partners, to create a safer and healthier Colorado. The priorities and activities outlined in this strategy reflect the current threat landscape and will take time and collaboration to implement. As such, this document will be reviewed annually to adapt to the evolving threat and needs of the community.

Mission

To build safe and healthy communities in Colorado equipped and empowered to prevent targeted violence.

Vision

A safe and healthy Colorado where citizens make safe, non-violent choices.

Values

Inclusiveness. Welcoming and valuing all voices, perspectives, and people who seek to move targeted violence prevention work forward.

Awareness. Cultivating and exchanging knowledge of challenges and approaches to preventing targeted violence.

Responsiveness. Continuously examining and improving our approach based on community feedback, trends, and lessons learned.

Transparency. Working to establish trust by providing our partners and communities with the ability to understand, question, and challenge our work.

Commitment. Maintaining unwavering dedication to this work, the needs of the community, and our values.

CO-PTV Program Goals

1. Expand the capacity of Colorado to understand and address targeted violence;
2. Design a statewide collaborative ecosystem that adequately addresses targeted violence in equity-informed and culturally responsive ways; and
3. Invest in sustainability to increase safety in Colorado long term.

Theory of Change

The CO-PTV Program model places the community at the forefront of change. By establishing trusted partnerships with professionals and community members, we can identify local community needs and promising practices for addressing those needs. By increasing awareness of targeted violence, we can ensure local communities understand the threat and how to communicate concerns. By building the capacity of local communities, we can support community-led prevention and intervention prior to potential acts of targeted violence. When we establish trust, knowledge, and support, communities are equipped to address incidents of targeted violence in Colorado.



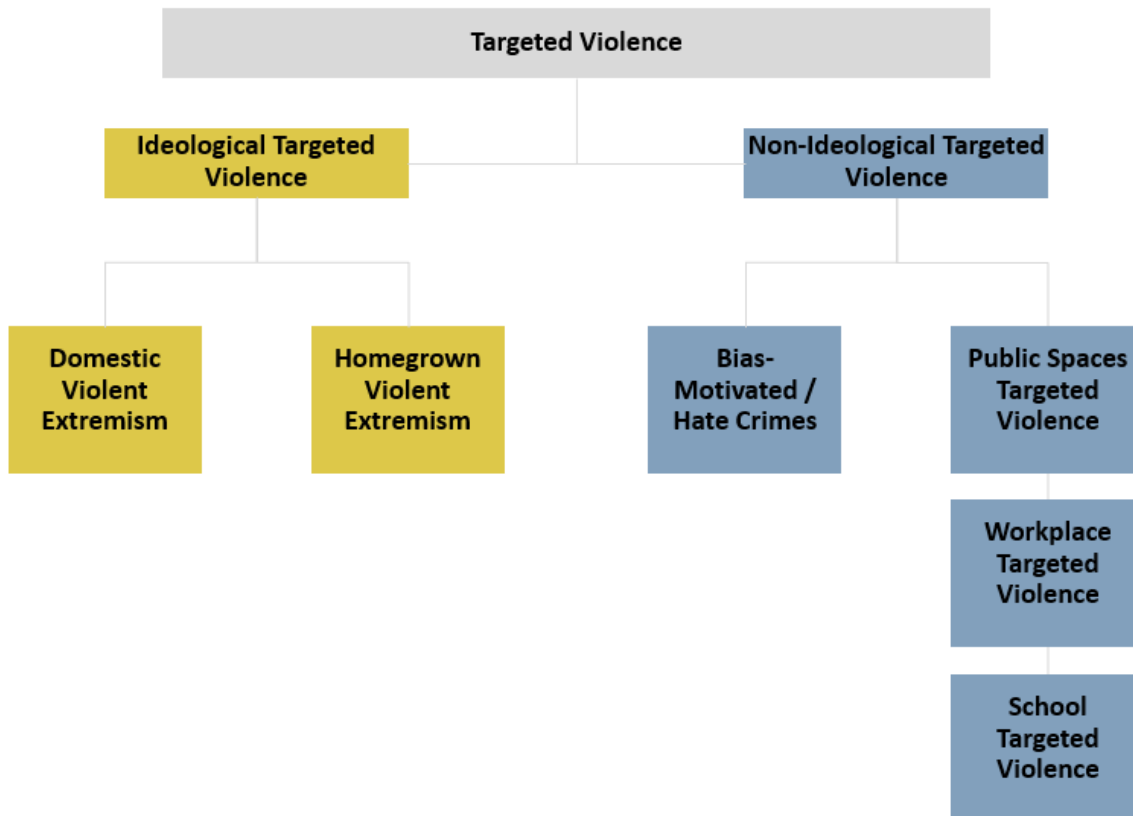
BACKGROUND

Defining Targeted Violence

Targeted violence is premeditated violence directed at specific individuals, groups, or locations. Targets are selected to achieve specific motives, such as the resolution of a grievance or to make a political or ideological statement. Individuals who are planning to engage in targeted violence often display threatening or concerning behaviors observable by others, and if identified and addressed early, can reduce the likelihood of a violent incident.

*Targeted violence is **NOT** impulsive, random, or spontaneous.*

Targeted violence encompasses several sub-categories across the ideological and non-ideological spectrum, including: domestic violent extremism, homegrown violent extremism, bias-motivated/hate crimes/identity-based violence, public spaces targeted violence, workplace targeted violence, and school targeted violence.



Ideological Targeted Violence

Ideological targeted violence encompasses two variations of terrorism, domestic violent extremism/domestic terrorism and homegrown violent extremism. Although both forms of terrorism occur within the homeland by individuals primarily living and operating within the homeland, they are differentiated by the source of their influence – foreign or domestic.

Homegrown Violent Extremism (HVE) is defined by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as violent and/or criminal acts committed by a person of any citizenship who has lived and/or operated primarily in the United States or its territories who advocates, is engaged in, or is preparing to engage in ideologically motivated terrorist activities (including providing support to terrorism) in furtherance of political or social objectives *promoted by a foreign terrorist organization*, but is acting independently of direction by a foreign terrorist organization.¹

Domestic Violent Extremism (DVE) / Domestic Terrorism (DT) is defined by the Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) as violent and/or criminal acts committed within the homeland against the civilian population, social infrastructure, or critical infrastructure, to further ideological aims stemming

from *domestic influences* (political, religious, social, racial, environmental). DVE includes three ideological groupings:²

<p>Anti-Government/Anti-Authority Violent Extremists (AGVE): DVEs with ideological agendas derived from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies; or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.</p>	<p>Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremists (RMVE): DVEs with ideological agendas derived from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held against others, often a given population group.</p>	<p>All Other Violent Extremists (OVE): DVEs with ideological agendas that are not otherwise defined under one of the other DVE categories, including a combination of personal grievances and beliefs with potential bias related to religion, gender, or sexual orientation.</p>
<p>Anarchist Violent Extremists (AVE): DVEs who oppose all forms of capitalism, corporate globalization, and governing institutions, which are perceived as harmful to society.</p> <p>Militia Violent Extremists (MVE): DVEs who violently resist or facilitate the overthrow of the US Government in support of their belief that the US Government is purposely exceeding its Constitutional authority; oppose many federal and state laws and regulations, particularly those related to firearms ownership.</p> <p>Sovereign Citizen Violent Extremists (SCVE): DVEs who believe they are immune from government authority and laws.</p>	<p>Black Supremacist Violent Extremists (BVE): DVEs who facilitate or engage threats or acts of violence as a means to oppose racial integration and/or to eliminate non-black people and Jewish people.</p> <p>White Supremacist Violent Extremists (WSE): DVEs who direct threats or violence against the US Government, ethnic minorities, or Jewish people in support of their belief that white people are intellectually and morally superior to other races and their perception that the government is controlled by Jewish people.</p>	<p>Animal/Environmental Violent Extremists: DVEs who seek to end or mitigate perceived cruelty, harm, or exploitation of animals or natural resources and the environment.</p> <p>Abortion-related Violent Extremists: DVEs with ideological agendas in support of pro-life or pro-choice beliefs.</p> <p>Conspiracy Theory Violent Extremists (CVE): DVEs who engage in threats or acts of violence against people, businesses, or government entities in support of their belief in an unfounded claim(s), typically at odds with official or prevailing explanations of the event(s).</p> <p>Involuntary Celibate Violent Extremism (Incel): DVEs with ideological agendas in support of their belief that society unjustly denies them the sexual or romantic attention to which they feel entitled.</p>

Section 802 of the USA Patriot Act expands the definition of terrorism (18 U.S. Code § 2331) to cover “domestic,” as opposed to solely international terrorism. A person engages in DT/DVE if they conduct an act primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States that is “dangerous to human life,” in

violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of a state, and intended to: (i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) influence the policy of a government through intimidation or coercion; or (iii) affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.³ Section 802 increases governmental power to investigate terrorism, both domestic and international, but does not establish a separate crime for DT/DVE. As such, DVE is often prosecuted under other criminal charges, such as weapons violations, trespass, vandalism, murder, and hate crime charges.

Non-ideological Targeted Violence

Non-ideological targeted violence includes grievance-based targeted violence that is absent of an ideological agenda.

A bias-motivated / hate crime (a.k.a. identity-based violence) is a criminal offense that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, ethnicity, ancestry, national origin, gender identity, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, and was committed against persons, property, or society. In Colorado (C.R.S. § 18-9-121), a person commits a bias-motivated crime if, with the intent to intimidate or harass another person because of the previously mentioned identities: (i) knowingly cause bodily injury to another; or (ii) by words or conduct, knowingly place another person in fear of imminent lawless action directed at the person or the person's property and such words or conduct are likely to produce bodily injury to the person or property; or (iii) knowingly cause damage to or destruction of the property of another person.⁴

Public spaces, workplace, and school targeted violence refer to the location in which the targeted violence occurs. Perpetrators who commit workplace or school targeted violence often have a personal connection to the location as a current or former employee or student, or the intended target (e.g. intimate partner) works or attends school at the location. Perpetrators who commit targeted violence in public spaces tend to select their target based on opportunity and/or impact (e.g. large crowds, minimal security, proximity to home, familiarity, etc.). However, perpetrators can and have selected targets across these three location categories for a variety of reasons, not limited to these tendencies. Of note, individuals who adhere to an ideology can and have selected these targets for violence, however, those incidents are considered DVE or HVE.

Approaches to Prevention

The four-step Public Health Approach to violence prevention was developed by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), primarily for the

healthcare and public health sector.⁵ However, the approach has been widely adopted by other violence prevention professionals outside of the healthcare space. The approach focuses on the health and safety of wide populations, and emphasizes input from diverse disciplines to collaborate and address violence comprehensively. The multidisciplinary aspect of the Public Health Approach allows for adaptability to the evolving threat of targeted violence.



Primordial Prevention (System)

Primordial prevention strategies aim to change macro-level social and political policies to prevent the introduction of new risk factors into a state, country, or society as a whole. Primordial prevention focuses on system level change.

Primary Prevention (Whole Community)

Primary prevention strategies aim to reduce exposure to risk factors for violence and increase resilience when exposed to such factors. Primary prevention focuses on change within the whole community.

Examples, include: Media literacy training, increasing access to health and mental health care, sensitivity training, job training/counseling, and community resilience programs.

Secondary Prevention (Specific Populations)

Secondary prevention strategies aim to mitigate the effects of risk factors that already exist, including detecting and addressing risk factors and risky behaviors early to stop or slow the progression toward violent behavior. Secondary prevention focuses on change within specific populations that may be more vulnerable to risk factors for violence as potential victims or offenders.

Examples, include: multidisciplinary intervention, training on warning signs, support hotlines, and online counter-messaging campaigns.

Tertiary Prevention (Individual)

Tertiary prevention strategies aim to reduce the effects of ongoing risk factors and violent behavior, as well as prevent recurrence of violent behavior. Tertiary prevention focuses on change within an individual.

Examples, include: disengagement/redirection programs, counseling, work with parole and probation services, rehabilitation therapy, and victim services aimed to prevent retaliation and break the cycle of violence.

Multidisciplinary Models

A successful public-health informed approach to targeted violence prevention requires a multidisciplinary approach to develop comprehensive and collaborative strategies and solutions. Multidisciplinary models can take different forms and have varying responsibilities depending on the agency/organization, resources and funding available, and the needs of the community. Examples of MDTs, include:

- Co-responder Teams (CRTs) combine two disciplines, usually law enforcement or emergency medical services (EMS) with mental health professionals, to respond to behavioral-health related calls for service. CRTs aim to de-escalate situations and connect individuals with behavioral health issues to appropriate services without punitive measures.⁶ Both members of a CRT are typically employed or contracted by the same agency.
- Multiagency Teams (MATs) combine three or more disciplines to review and respond to tips or leads related to behaviors concerning to others. MATs have different structures based on the needs of the community they serve, but are usually comprised of a few core members and ad hoc members that change based on the context of the case.⁷ MATs meet consistently to review referrals and determine if and what actions should be taken, including whether a formal behavioral threat assessment is required. Members of a MAT are typically employed by different agencies and collaborate utilizing information sharing agreements.

Other common names for MDTs, include: Crisis Response Teams, Care Teams, Workplace Violence Prevention Teams, and Behavioral Threat Assessment & Management Teams.

Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management

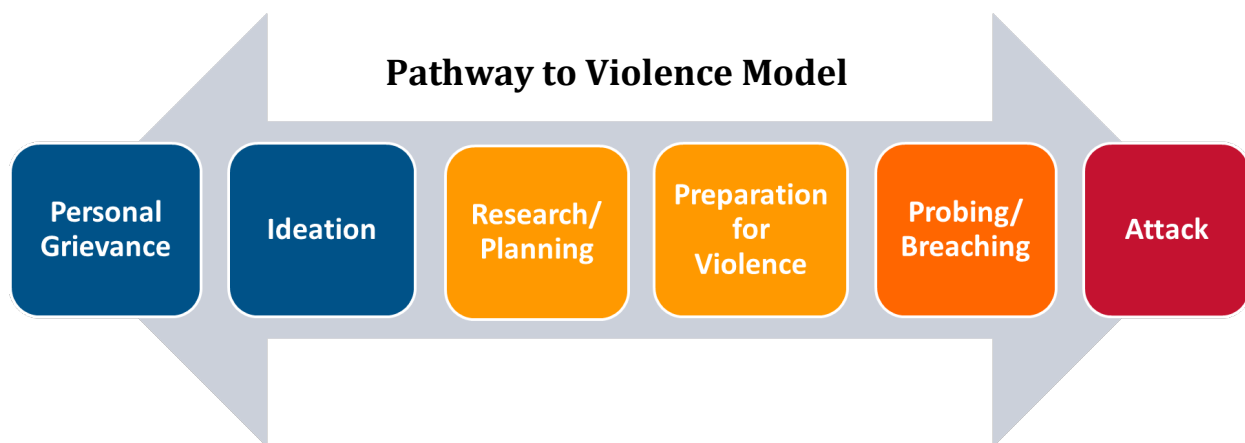
Behavioral threat assessment and management (BTAM) is a systematic, fact-based method of investigation and examination that blends the collection and analysis of multiple sources of information with published research and practitioner experience. It focuses on an individual's patterns of thinking and behavior to determine whether, and to what extent, an individual is moving toward violence. BTAM aims at interrupting an individual on the pathway to violence and results in threat management, which focuses on providing non-punitive interventions to move an individual off the pathway to violence. BTAM is not predictive of an individual's capacity to conduct violence and is not profiling – there is no demographic profile of a targeted violence offender.⁸

BTAM promotes the protection of privacy, civil rights and civil liberties by focusing on the facts about an individual and situation at a specific point in time,

without including demographic information or making assumptions about the future. Utilizing MDTs to conduct BTAM, also ensures appropriate information sharing across disciplines while adhering to specific privacy laws and regulations, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and Criminal Justice Information (CJI).

Pathway to Violence Model

When conducting BTAM, teams are working to identify if and where an individual may be on the pathway to violence. The Pathway to Violence Model is a general model to explain how and why acts of targeted violence occur. The first step in the pathway is the formation of a deeply held personal grievance or humiliation based on real or imagined injustices inflicted upon the individual. The second step in the pathway occurs when an individual is unable to resolve the grievance and begins to accept violence as an acceptable, or the only means of addressing the grievance. Once an individual decides that violence is the answer, they begin researching/planning their act of violence, preparing for such violence, and probing/breaching their target prior to conducting the act of targeted violence. An individual can move either direction on the Pathway to Violence within any timeframe, which makes it vital for early intervention by MDTs and CRTs.



Source: US Department of Homeland Security National Threat Evaluation and Reporting Office, Threat Evaluation and Reporting Course Curriculum.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The CO-PTV Program conducts various activities to further programmatic goals and address the needs of the community and professional partners. The current program activities, include:



Preventing Identity-based Violence Grant Program

The CO-PTV Unit partners with the Office of Grants Management within the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to administer the Colorado Preventing Identity-based Violence (PIBV) Grant Program, which was authorized by [HB 22-1234](#) and approved on 19 May 2022. The PIBV Grant Program appropriates approximately \$1 million annually to local eligible entities for programs that focus on building strong communities and preventing acts of violence that threaten human life or critical infrastructure, venues, or key resources, in which actors or groups intentionally target a discernible population of individuals, such as a population determined by its members' ethnicity, national origin, religion, or sexual orientation or identity, in a manner that poses a threat to homeland security (referred to as "identity-based violence"). For more information, visit the [PIBV Grant Program webpage](#).



Training and Events

The CO-PTV Program hosts training and events for professionals and community members to increase awareness and discuss prevention services, approaches, and resources. Events currently hosted through the CO-PTV Program include community forums, practitioner workshops, and an annual conference.

Threat Evaluation and Reporting Course Training

The CO-PTV Unit utilizes the Threat Evaluation and Reporting Course (TERC) training curriculum developed by the Department of Homeland Security National Threat Evaluation and Reporting (NTER) Office to train professionals in Colorado. The TERC curriculum is a national standard for targeted violence prevention training and has three iterations tailored to different audiences. The training establishes a baseline understanding of the behavioral approach to violence prevention and associated terminology, how to identify and report behaviors concerning to others, and the role professionals and community members play in targeted violence prevention. For more information, visit the [NTER TERC webpage](#). The CO-PTV Unit provides this training virtually on a quarterly basis and in person as requested.



Publications and Resources

The CO-PTV Unit publishes a quarterly Preventing Targeted Violence Newsletter designed to help inform partners of current research, resources, and trends related to targeted violence prevention. The newsletter also spotlights a different local violence prevention program each quarter to celebrate and connect other partners to their work.

The CO-PTV Program Public Resource Hub is a central repository of current research and resources for professional partners and community members to learn more about targeted violence prevention. The hub also includes links and information for services available to community members who are seeking support for themselves or others. The Public Resource Hub spans key topics in targeted violence prevention and is updated regularly to ensure the most current information is available. For more information, visit the [PTV Public Resource Hub](#).



Program Support

When requested, the CO-PTV Unit provides program support to local, national, and international agencies and organizations who are developing or progressing violence prevention efforts. Through attending forums, presenting at events, and meeting individually with partners, the CO-PTV Unit shares promising practices, lessons learned, and guidance on developing targeted violence prevention programming. The program support also includes assistance with drafting a program strategy and identifying measures for evaluation, template development, grant writing assistance, guidance on handling complex cases, and other support as requested.

NEW INITIATIVES

Goal I. Expand the Capacity of Colorado to Understand and Address Targeted Violence

Priorities Summary:

1. **Strengthening community resilience**
2. **Promoting community education and awareness**
3. **Increasing PTV program buy-in**
4. **Supporting local PTV program efforts**

Priorities and Key Activities

1. **Strengthening community resilience**
 - a. Conduct an *annual needs assessment* to identify and address community gaps.

- b. Support the development of *local action plans* that identify how to engage the community and foster community resilience to prevent cycles of violence in the aftermath of a targeted violence event.
 - c. Partner across State of Colorado Departments and Agencies to implement a *resiliency tool* statewide that allows for easy access to resources and services for community resilience.
- 2. Promoting community education and awareness**
- a. Build a stronger awareness of mis- and disinformation through *media literacy training and resources*.
 - b. Launch a *public awareness campaign* within local communities to draw attention to targeted violence prevention and how/where to report concerning behavior and find services/support.
- 3. Increasing PTV program buy-in**
- a. Conduct *outreach to key stakeholder groups* to cultivate influential community validators of targeted violence prevention programming and provide support to them accordingly.
 - b. Communicate effectively with *all levels of leadership* (city, county, state) to garner support for targeted violence prevention efforts.
- 4. Supporting local PTV programming efforts**
- a. Establish a *Prevention Practitioners Certification* and training guide with targeted violence prevention curriculum.
 - b. Support the development of *local MDTs* across the state.
 - c. Increase the amount of grant funds reaching Colorado communities, particularly rural communities, by providing *grant development and writing training*.
 - d. Pilot *mobile regional MDTs* that will directly support local threat assessment and management capabilities.
 - e. Encourage and support the implementation of disengagement programs for individuals who previously engaged in targeted violence, with or without recent justice system involvement by developing a *disengagement and reintegration protocol*.

Goal II. Design a Statewide Collaborative Ecosystem that Adequately Addresses Targeted Violence in Equity-Informed and Culturally Responsive Ways

Priorities Summary:

- 1. Fostering coalitions and networks**
- 2. Ensuring accessibility of information and resources**

Priorities and Key Activities

1. Fostering coalitions and networks

- a. Develop a robust *local targeted violence prevention network* for networking, information sharing, and program support.
- b. Create a *targeted violence prevention glossary* to ensure local partners can communicate effectively across disciplines.

- c. Provide *regional support* to connect teams in each region together for better information and resource sharing.

2. Ensuring accessibility of information and resources

- a. Establish *unified systems and technologies* that facilitate targeted violence prevention work and streamline information sharing and case management.
- b. Develop *data-related policies and procedures* that guide data collection, storage, and sharing.
- c. Conduct *audits* to ensure technologies meet state accessibility requirements defined in [HB21-1110](#) and all information is being stored and protected in accordance with applicable policies and procedures.

Goal III. Invest in Sustainability to Increase Safety in Colorado Long Term

Priorities Summary:

- 1. Identifying and implementing innovative and promising practices**
- 2. Conducting ongoing evaluation of PTV programming**
- 3. Sustaining funding for targeted violence prevention efforts**

Priorities and Key Activities

- 1. Identifying and implementing innovative and promising practices**
 - a. Participate in national and international networks, exchanges, and forums to collaborate on *innovative approaches* to targeted violence prevention.
 - b. Identify and invite *new partners* to the CO-PTV State Working Group to maintain a multidisciplinary approach and introduce new perspectives.
- 2. Conducting ongoing evaluation of the PTV programming**
 - a. Implement *measures and data collection processes* at the beginning of implementation for all future activities.
 - b. Review and *update the state strategy* annually to ensure accurate information is provided to partners and the community.
 - c. Assist with the *evaluation of local programming*.
- 3. Sustaining funding for targeted violence prevention efforts**
 - a. Work to earmark *state funds for targeted violence prevention* and ensure funds are renewed.
 - b. Identify additional *outside funding sources* for targeted violence prevention efforts.

RESOURCES & REPORTING

Additional Resources

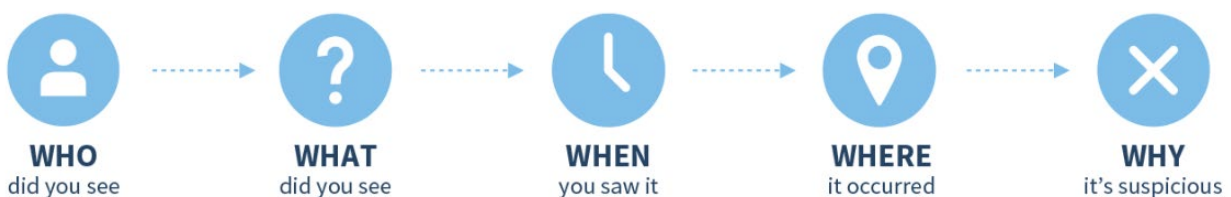
Additional resources, including program implementation guidance, grant opportunities, research and reports, and information on services and support can be located within the [CO-PTV Resource Hub](#) and [US DHS Prevention Resource Finder](#).

Reporting Concerning Behavior

Many individuals planning to carry out acts of targeted violence display threats or observable behaviors that may concern others prior to the act. Recognizing these threats or changes in behavior and knowing what to do with that information, can assist in keeping the community safe. The following are methods that can be used to report behaviors that may be concerning to others:

- Local law enforcement agencies (if imminent threat or emergency, call 911)
- The Colorado Information Analysis Center provides the opportunity to make suspicious activity reports 24/7 via phone, email, website, and smartphone application.
 - CIAC 24/7 phone line: 877-509-2422
 - CIAC email: cdps_ciac@state.co.us
 - CIAC website: ciac.colorado.gov
- Colorado Safe2Tell Anonymous School Reporting System
 - Safe2Tell 24/7 phone line: 877-542-7233
 - Safe2Tell web form: <https://www.p3campus.com/tipform.aspx?ID=789>
 - Safe2Tell Mobile App (called “Safe2Tell CO”)
 - Text S2TCO to 738477
- US DHS See Something/Send Something Mobile App (called “See Send”)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - FBI Denver Field Division: 303-629-7171
 - Tips and Leads website: <http://tips.fbi.gov>
- Anti-Defamation League (ADL) provides the opportunity to report an antisemitic, bias or discriminatory incident: <https://www.adl.org/report-incident>

The 5Ws: What to Include in Your Report



Source: US Department of Homeland Security, *If You See Something Say Something*.

For questions or comments regarding this State Strategy, please contact the CO-PTV Unit at cdps_ptv@state.co.us

CIAC Survey

(U) Please take a moment to complete this survey and help evaluate the quality, value, and relevance of our product. Your response will help us serve you more effectively and efficiently in the future. Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

[Click here to take survey](#)

This report addresses the following CIAC Standing Information Needs: CIAC SIN-01, CIAC SIN-09, and HSEC-N/A.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ (U); DHS; Instruction Manual 262-12-001-01; “DHS Lexicon Terms and Definitions”; 16 OCT 2017; https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/18_0116_MGMT_DHS-Lexicon.pdf; Accessed NOV 2022; Overall document classification is UNCLASS; US Government agency report.
- ² (U); FBI; “Strategic Intelligence Assessment and Data on Domestic Terrorism”; MAY 2021; <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/fbi-dhs-domestic-terrorism-strategic-report.pdf/view>; Accessed NOV 2022; Overall document classification is UNCLASS; US Government agency report.
- ³ (U); 107th US Congress; Public Law 107-56; “Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT ACT) Act of 2001”; 26 OCT 2001; <https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ56/PLAW-107publ56.htm>; Accessed NOV 2022; Overall document classification is UNCLASS; US PLAW.
- ⁴ (U); JUSTIA; “CO Code § 18-9-121 (2022)”; 2022; <https://law.justia.com/codes/colorado/2022/title-18/article-9/part-1/section-18-9-121/>; Accessed NOV 2022; Overall document classification is UNCLASS; State Government statute.
- ⁵ (U); Center for Disease Control and Prevention; “The Public Health Approach to Violence Prevention”; 18 JAN 2022; <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/about/publichealthapproach.html>; Accessed NOV 2022; Overall document classification is UNCLASS; US public health organization.
- ⁶ (U); Colorado Behavioral Health Administration; “Co-Responder Programs”; FEB 2023; <https://bha.colorado.gov/behavioral-health/co-responder>; Accessed MAR 2023; Overall document classification is UNCLASS; State agency.
- ⁷ (U); National Counterterrorism Center; First Responder’s Toolbox 02597-NCTC; “Threat Assessment and Threat Management (TATM) — Multidisciplinary Teams”; 13 FEB 2023; https://www.dni.gov/files/NCTC/documents/jcat/firstresponderstoolbox/138bs_-_First_Responder_Toolbox_-_Threat_Assessment_and_Threat_Management_-_TATM_-_A_Model_Critical_to_Terrorism_Prevention_2_of_3.pdf; Accessed MAR 2023; Overall document classification is UNCLASS; Federal Government agency.
- ⁸ (U); DHS National Threat Evaluation and Reporting Office; Threat Evaluation and Reporting Course Curriculum; JUL 2022; Accessed MAR 2023; Extracted information is UNCLASS; Overall document classification is U//FOUO; Federal Government agency.