



GOVERNOR
KATHY HOCHUL

TARGETED VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGY 2023





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PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The following agencies served on the Targeted Violence Prevention Working Group and are responsible for the development of this Strategy:

- New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
- New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
- New York State Police/New York State Intelligence Center
- New York State Office of Mental Health
- New York State Department of Health, Office of Gun Violence Prevention
- New York State Office of Addiction Services and Supports
- New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision
- New York State Education Department
- New York State Office of Victim Services
- New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence
- New York State Division of Human Rights
- Metropolitan Transportation Authority
- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
- New York City Police Department
- New York City Fire Department
- Monroe County Sheriff's Office
- College of Emergency Preparedness, Homeland Security, and Cybersecurity, University at Albany, SUNY
- Regional Gun Violence Research Consortium, Rockefeller Institute of Government

The National Governor's Association, RAND Corporation, Kivvit, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Secret Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation also provided extensive insight and support.

In recognition of the evolving threat environment, including the growing threat of domestic terrorism, New York State participated in the National Governors Association's (NGA) Policy Academy on Preventing Targeted Violence. The Policy Academy included a multi-agency collaborative planning effort resulting in New York State's first Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy. This Strategy employs a multidisciplinary public health approach by engaging a broad group of stakeholders to better understand the relevant risk factors and work to prevent the threat of targeted violence.

This Strategy also represents a pivot from the post-9/11 mindset and focus on international terrorism, to a broader view of targeted violence that acknowledges the diversity of threats facing our state, includes further emphasis on domestic terrorism, and explicitly calls for a multidisciplinary approach that invests in not only law enforcement but also the social supports required for healthy communities. Additionally, although a tremendous amount of work has been dedicated to preparing for and responding to acts of targeted violence, this Strategy is deliberately focused on prevention.

After the Policy Academy began, New York State experienced tragic events that further reinforced the importance of our work. On April 12th, 2022, a sixty-two-year old individual injured dozens of people, including ten by gunfire, in a mass shooting on a rush-hour subway train in Brooklyn, New York. The perpetrator was arrested approximately twenty-four hours later, and federal prosecutors charged him with terror-related offenses that he later pled guilty to.¹ On May 14th, 2022, an eighteen-year-old individual shot thirteen people, killing ten, at a supermarket in Buffalo, New York. This individual radicalized online and was motivated by white supremacist ideology, deliberately targeting African Americans in a predominantly African American community. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) charged the perpetrator with multiple hate crimes and considers the incident to be an act of domestic terrorism. Although the motivations for these incidents may differ, they both represent real-world examples of targeted violence in the State.

New York State is committed to being a leader in combatting the threat of targeted violence. The State has taken significant actions to do so with the passage of the Josef Neumann Hate Crimes Domestic Terrorism Act, which was created in response to the racially motivated stabbing of Rabbi Josef Neumann on December 29th, 2019. The Neumann Act is the first state legislation to recognize mass violence motivated by race, religion, gender, or sexual orientation as terrorism and expands traditional notions of what terrorism means, to include domestic acts of terror based on targeting protected classes. The perpetrator in the Buffalo shooting was charged and convicted under the State's domestic terrorism criminal statutes as well, representing the first time the Neumann Act has been used in New York State.²

The State also created a Domestic Terrorism Task Force to examine, evaluate, and determine how to prevent mass shootings by domestic terrorists. More recently, in response to the Buffalo shooting, Governor Kathy Hochul signed

Executive Order 18, to establish a Domestic Terrorism Prevention Unit in the Office of Counter Terrorism at New York State's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES). This new Unit will assist counties with the development of domestic terrorism prevention efforts and the creation of Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (TAM) Teams. This Unit will also provide training, outreach, technical assistance, and other resources to assist law enforcement, mental health professionals, school officials, and other stakeholders to address the rise in targeted violence and domestic terrorism. Under Executive Order 18, New York State Police (NYSP) will

also establish a new Unit devoted to tracking and responding to violent threats on social media. More information on Executive Order 18 can be found in Appendix A.

Governor Hochul also signed an Executive Order requiring NYSP to file extreme risk protection orders with probable cause under the State's Red Flag Law to prohibit potentially dangerous people from purchasing and possessing guns. Since the order went into effect, there has been a dramatic increase in usage of extreme risk protection orders.³ Additionally, New York State continues to advance common-sense gun laws, to include raising the purchasing age from 18 to 21 for semiautomatic rifles.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In the two decades since the terrorist attacks on September 11th, 2001, New York State developed a series of programs and initiatives that enhance our collective capabilities in preventing terrorism and targeted violence. The State's approach to this ever-shifting threat environment has evolved from countering violent extremism and now, to a comprehensive effort in preventing all forms of targeted violence. This Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy outlines New York State's efforts in combatting targeted violence and complements the State's broader Homeland Security Strategy. Additionally, this Strategy recognizes

that most interventions occur at the local or community level, with funding, training, guidance, and other operational assistance coming from the State to best support our various partners. Although DHSES is responsible for coordinating the development and ongoing evaluation of this Strategy, many agencies and organizations support its implementation. This Strategy also supports related federal efforts, including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Targeted Violence and the National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Addressing targeted violence requires engaging a broad coalition of local, state, federal, and non-governmental stakeholders. In addition to traditional law enforcement and public safety agencies, a variety of other human service agencies like schools and mental health professionals are engaged. Private sector partners and non-governmental entities such as religious and faith-based groups, community organizations, academia, advocacy organizations, among others, also have a role in achieving our **shared vision of a safe, prepared, and resilient New York State.**

WHAT IS TARGETED VIOLENCE?

The U.S. Secret Service's (USSS) National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) defines targeted violence as a

“premeditated act of violence directed at a specific individual, group, or location, regardless of motivation and generally unrelated to other criminal activity.”

For the purposes of this Strategy, targeted violence includes all types of terrorism (both foreign and domestic), hate crimes, mass killings, and other violent acts against a specific individual, group, or organization. From a definitional standpoint, targeted violence generally excludes spontaneous acts and violence associated with other criminal activity including interpersonal violence, street or gang-related crimes, violent crimes perpetrated by organized crime syndicates or similar organizations, and financially motivated crimes. However, some forms of interpersonal violence can be considered targeted violence, to include stalking and domestic violence. Researchers have found that targeted violence is often preceded by domestic violence - a study examined 749 mass shootings between 2014-2019 and found that approximately 60% of incidents were domestic violence attacks or were committed by individuals with histories of domestic violence.⁴ The same study identified a concerning correlation, where the higher the casualty count from a mass shooting, the more likely the perpetrator has a history of domestic violence. Another study found that in nearly 70% of mass shootings, the perpetrator either killed at least one partner or family member or had a history of domestic violence.⁵

This literature proves a need to understand the dangers of domestic violence, along with the importance of community collaboration, including domestic violence victim services programs. Additionally, another study found that most public mass shootings occur in schools or the workplace, highlighting the issues of school shootings and workplace violence and the need to engage the public, private, and nonprofit sectors equally.⁶

Although terrorism and targeted violence have traditionally been viewed as law enforcement issues, data shows a broad, multidisciplinary approach must be considered. For example, community-based TAM teams that bring together law enforcement, mental health professionals, school officials, and other community partners have proved successful.⁵ These teams identify individuals who have demonstrated concerning actions or behaviors. From there, behavioral threat assessments are conducted to better understand risk factors and the potential for violence, and determinations are made regarding the need for services and social support structures, often without law enforcement intervention. While there is no definitive profile of the perpetrators that commit targeted violence, a common series of actions or behaviors are recognized on the Pathway to Violence.⁷

THE PATHWAY TO VIOLENCE

Many individuals engaging in targeted violence tend to move along an identifiable pathway before initiating an attack. The Pathway to Violence, illustrated in Figure 1, often begins with a real or perceived **grievance** based on ideological, personal, or other factors such as biases or conspiracy theories. In this phase, the individual often perceives themselves as a victim or part of a victimized group, blaming an out-group for their grievance (e.g., job loss, financial stress) and seeking a likeminded in-group, often in online spaces. The **ideation** phase is where the individual determines violence is an acceptable or even necessary means to address their grievance. From there, individuals will often begin the process of

mobilizing to violence in the **research and planning** phase, to include selecting possible targets. The **preparation** phase involves acquiring the equipment, skills, and/or resources necessary to carry out the attack. The **breach** phase often includes surveillance, “dry runs,” or other activities in advance of a formal **attack**.⁸ The Buffalo shooting previously discussed is a case study in the Pathway to Violence, as the perpetrator deliberately planned the attack and engaged in each step along the pathway. Ultimately, the Pathway to Violence represents escalating behaviors, with each step providing critical opportunities to de-escalate threats using a variety of programs to redirect or interdict and mitigate an attack.

Figure 1: Pathway to Violence



Figure adapted from the Department of Homeland Security's Threat Evaluation and Reporting Course

The Pathway to Violence is a framework to identify and understand concerning actions and behaviors potentially leading to targeted violence. However, it is important to note that not every individual who holds radical or extreme beliefs will pose a threat or commit an act of violence. Further, not every individual seeking out violence will follow this exact process – an individual's timeline may not follow this pathway in a linear fashion, may skip steps entirely, and can be prolonged or expedited depending on the individual and their situation. Early intervention and the identification of risk factors and indicators is essential in recognizing those exhibiting violent behaviors.

RISK FACTORS

Numerous studies identified risk factors associated with radicalizing to terrorism and targeted violence.⁹ Risk factors are underlying conditions, whether internal or external, that may make an individual more susceptible to carrying out acts of targeted violence. For example, an individual may have a history of violence, be socially isolated, have substance abuse or mental health issues, or be experiencing financial instability. The presence of these factors alone does not indicate an individual will commit violence. However, having numerous risk factors may increase an individual's susceptibility to radicalization and to being mobilized

to commit targeted violence, especially when coupled with the presence of other negative or traumatic life events. For example, a recent report from the USSS NTAC examining mass attacks in public spaces between 2016-2020 found that nearly all attackers (93%) experienced stressful events (i.e., family/romantic relationships, employment, legal issues) within five years of their attacks and over half (58%) experienced mental health symptoms prior to their attack such as psychotic symptoms and suicidal ideation.¹⁰ Additional details on risk factors can be found in Appendix C.

INDICATORS

While risk factors tend to be underlying conditions, indicators are overt behaviors suggesting an individual may be on the Pathway to Violence. These indicators may include the planning or preparation efforts noted previously, or direct and indirect communication to a third party about the intent to commit violence. This type of communication, known as "leakage," is extremely common.¹¹ The USSS conducted a study of averted targeted school violence attacks and found nearly all plotters (94%) shared their intentions about carrying out an attack in advance.¹² A different study, examining the 15 deadliest public mass shootings in the United States between 1998-2018, found that leakage of

violent thoughts and/or intent occurred 87% of the time.¹³ Another study that examined 115 mass murders in the U.S. between 1990-2014 found that the leakage of intent was present in more than half of cases (58%).¹⁴ This study also found the most common form of leakage was statements to family and friends. Although friends and family are the most likely bystander group to observe concerning behavior, data shows that they tend to be the least likely to report it.¹⁵ These findings highlight the importance of educating the public about targeted violence and on recognizing and reporting concerning behavior.



PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Whereas risk factors may increase the vulnerability to radicalization, protective factors are characteristics that decrease the likelihood of an individual perpetrating targeted violence. In essence, protective factors provide a buffer against various risk factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, having good self-esteem, strong ties to the community, positive relationships, and a diversity of non-violent outlets for addressing grievances such as family and friends, and access to support services, among others. For those engaged in behavioral threat assessments, it is important to understand the influence of both risk and protective factors. More information on protective factors can be found in Appendix C.

CIVIL RIGHTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND PRIVACY

The protection of civil rights and civil liberties is a critical component of any targeted violence prevention program. The focus must remain on the behavior, not what could constitute legally protected speech, ideology, or religion. Individuals are free to express their constitutionally protected beliefs and exercise their rights to peacefully assemble. However, such protections do not extend to threats or acts of violence.

This Strategy recognizes that a multidisciplinary public health approach involving health, mental health, and education partners must also respect privacy protections put into place by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), Family

Educational Rights, and Privacy Rights (FERPA), and other relevant privacy laws. Both HIPAA and FERPA have exemptions relating to imminent threats and public safety concerns that are consistent with the goals of this Strategy. While mental health practitioners and agencies have an important role to play in preventing targeted violence, it is equally important to avoid stigmatizing those with mental illnesses and/or behavioral health disorders. By focusing on instances of threats or acts of violence and not on any specific ideology or group, this Strategy ensures the protection of an individual's civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy and mitigates the potential for targeting constitutionally protected rights.



UNDERSTANDING THE THREATS AND TRENDS OF TARGETED VIOLENCE

TERRORISM

The threat of terrorism has drastically evolved since the September 11th, 2001, terrorist attacks, with a notable transition away from large-scale plots planned overseas by foreign terrorist organizations to more frequent, small-scale attacks carried out by lone actors or a small group of perpetrators. Individuals are increasingly likely to be radicalized or inspired by content on the internet, which is ripe with conspiracy theories and misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation (MDM). Tactics have also moved away from large improvised explosive devices to an increased use of firearms, edged weapons, vehicle ramming, and smaller, more accessible homemade explosives. These simpler tactics have led to challenges in detecting plots.

DHS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) categorize terrorism into three distinct categories: Foreign Terrorism Organizations (FTO), Homegrown Violent Extremism (HVE), and Domestic Violent Extremism (DVE). FTOs are formally designated by the U.S. Department of State and include groups such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State. The threat from these groups is referred to as international terrorism given that the threat is emanating from outside of the homeland. HVEs operate primarily within the U.S. but are inspired by FTOs and their ideologies. The 2017 vehicle ramming attack on a bike path in lower Manhattan that killed eight people, where the perpetrator was inspired by the Islamic State is an example of this type of threat. More recently, an alleged Jihadist attacked three NYPD officers in Times Square on New Year’s Eve 2022. Both events highlight the enduring nature of the threats posed by HVEs.

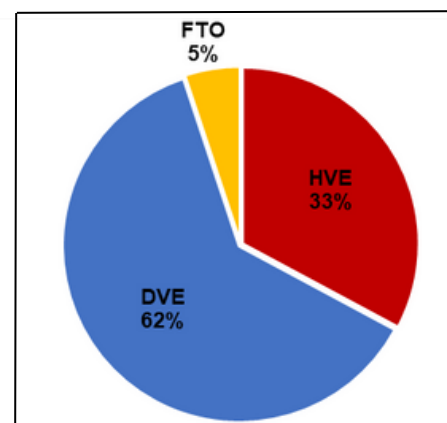
DVEs are individuals based in the U.S. who seek to further socio-political goals through unlawful acts of violence without direction or inspiration from an FTO. Domestic terrorism is divided into several sub-categories, including racially and ethnically motivated violent extremism (REMVE), which includes white

supremacists, other ethnic-based actors, and groups using the threat of force for the furtherance of ideological agendas related to anti-government, animal rights, environmental, and/or abortion-related extremism.¹⁶

The vast majority of DVE incidents have been racially or ethnically motivated in some capacity, and DHS has identified DVEs as the most persistent and lethal terrorism-related threat facing the U.S. today.¹⁷

As shown in Figure 2, since the September 11th attacks, the greatest number of attacks and plots both nationally and in New York State have

Figure 2: Terrorist Attacks and Plots in New York State by Threat Actor (2000-2020)



Data Source: JRIC *Fighting Many Foes: 20 Years of Extremist Violence in America*

been carried out by HVEs and DVEs, with a marked increase in DVE-related incidents in recent years.¹⁸ A recent report from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) highlights this trend, noting a 357% increase in domestic terrorism cases between 2013-2021. In 2013, there were 1,981 open domestic terrorism cases compared to the 9,049 open cases in 2021, according to statistics provided by the FBI.¹⁹

Amongst racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists, white supremacists represent the vast majority of plots and attacks in the U.S. since 2010. According to DHS, anti-government/anti-authority violent extremists are also a growing concern. Although trends in New York State and the U.S. are similar, in that most plots and attacks are carried out by DVEs (Figure 3), the State has not experienced the same rate of increase compared to the national level (Figure 4). This is likely due to New York State starting with a high baseline of terrorist attacks and plots due to HVE and FTO threats that disproportionately affect the State.

Figure 3: Terrorist Attacks and Plots in New York State by Threat Actor (2000-2020)

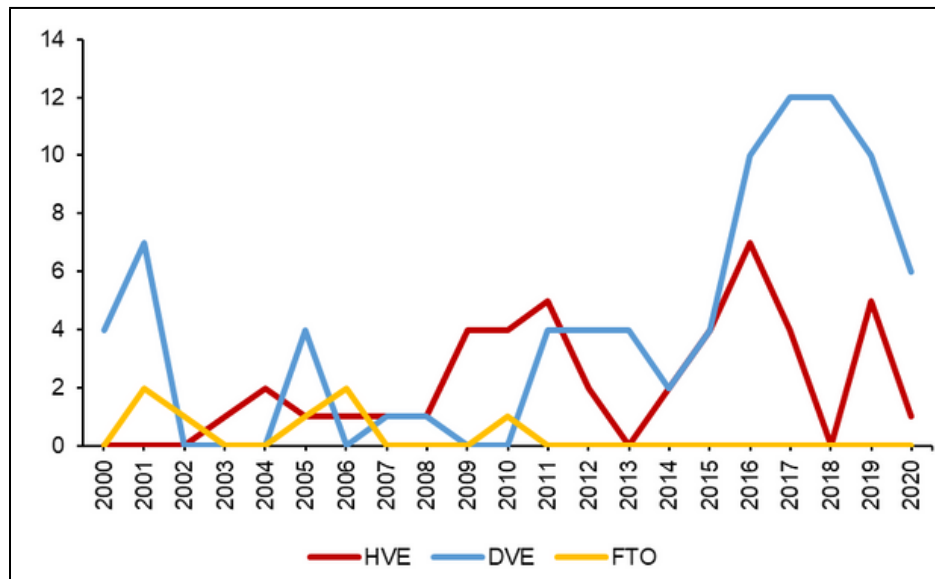
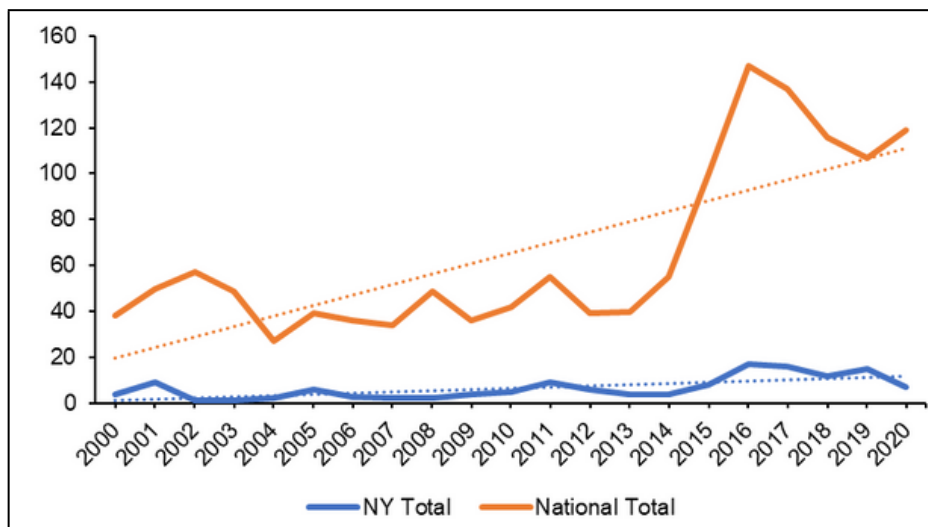


Figure 4: Comparison of Terrorist Attacks and Plots in New York State and the U.S. (2000-2020)



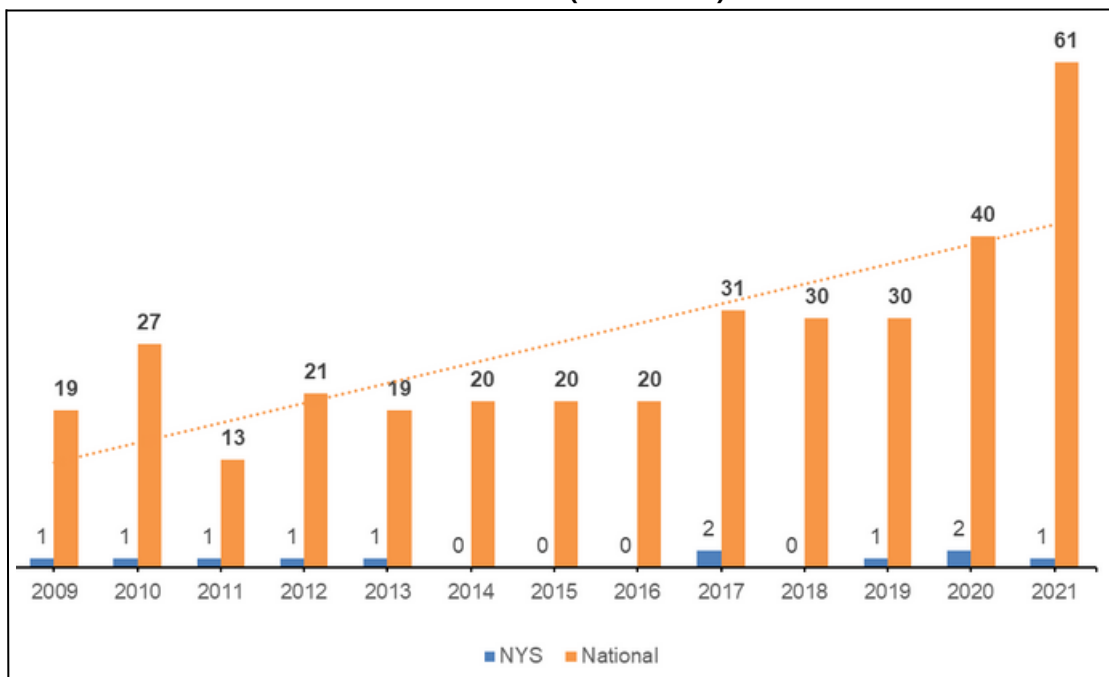
Data Sources: JRIC Fighting Many Foes: 20 Years of Extremist Violence in America

ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

Active shooter incidents, also referred to as an active attacker or active assailant, continue to be a growing concern given the increased frequency, scope, and scale of attacks. The FBI defines an active shooter as an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area. As shown in Figure 5, according to the FBI, there were 351 active shooter incidents between 2009 and 2021, with a record of 61 incidents in 2021.²⁰ Active shooter incidents have occurred throughout the country and New York State is no exception. The Buffalo shooting in 2022 was an active shooter incident, but it is not the only example of this threat in New York State - the

deadliest active shooter incident in the State occurred in Binghamton on April 3rd, 2009, when a forty-one-year-old naturalized American citizen shot and killed thirteen people and critically wounded four others at the American Civic Association immigration center. Although the exact motive in this case is unknown, officials believe the perpetrator was depressed and angry over losing a job and poor English language skills.²¹ The perpetrator reportedly made concerning statements about violence prior to the attack and the actions were not a surprise to family and peers, as is the case with many other individuals engaging in targeted violence.²²

Figure 5: Comparison of Active Shooter Incidents in New York State and the U.S. (2009-2021)

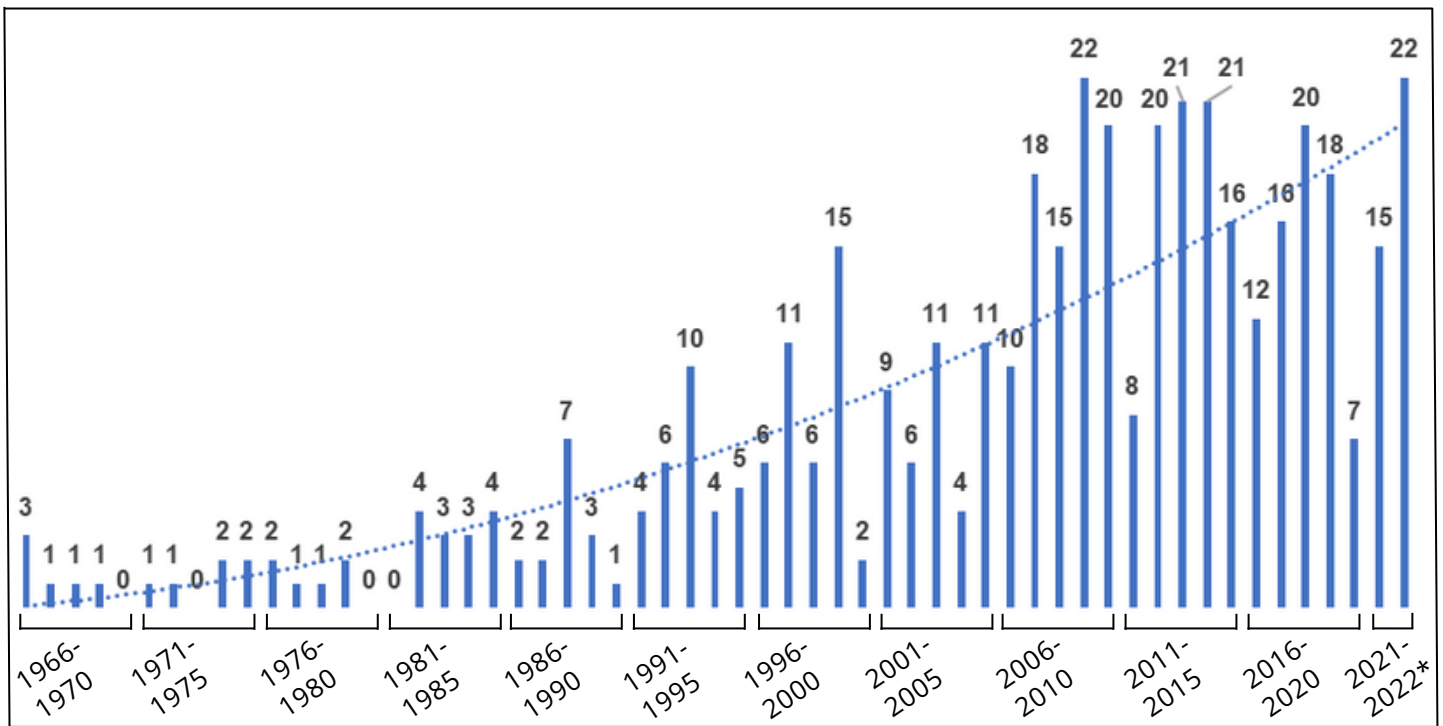


Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

MASS SHOOTINGS

Although the terms are often used interchangeably, there is an important distinction between active shooter incidents and mass shootings. Whereas active shooter incidents are focused on the act itself (i.e., actively killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area), mass shootings relate to the outcome of the event and include the actual number of casualties. There is currently no consensus on a definition of a mass shooting, but the FBI has defined mass murder as an incident where four or more people are killed. Figure 6 shows the number of public mass shootings in the U.S. since 1966, with the largest number of shootings occurring in the last fifteen years. Like active shooter incidents, studies of mass shootings have shown a marked increase in frequency with workplaces and schools as the most common locations.²³

Figure 6: Public Mass Shootings in the U.S. since 1966



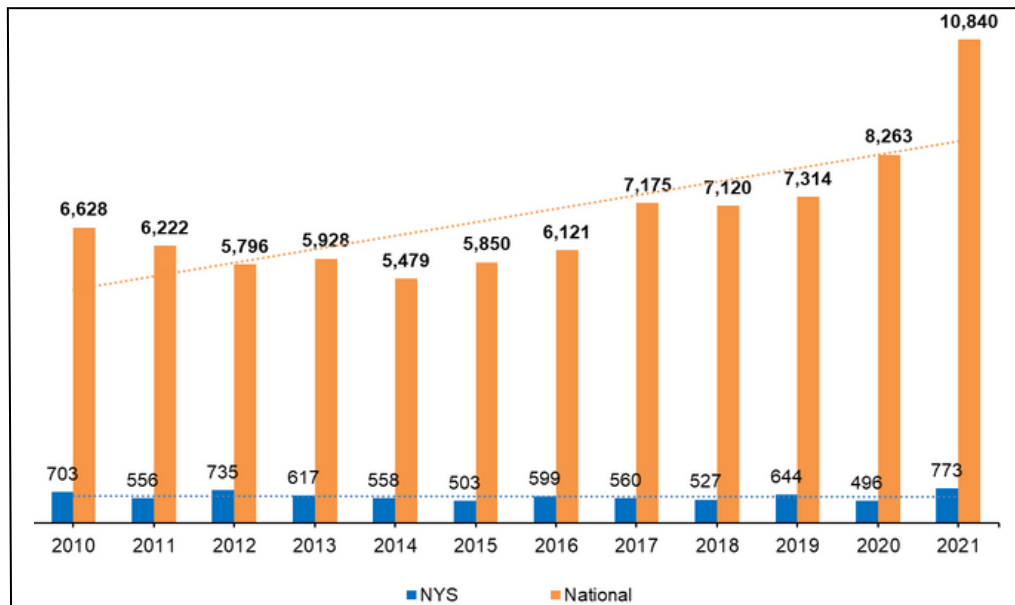
**2021-2022 data is preliminary and pending final verification.*

Data Source: Schildkraut and Elsass for the Regional Gun Violence Research Consortium, Rockefeller Institute of Government

HATE CRIMES

Hate crimes are crimes motivated by bias based on race, ethnicity, gender and gender identity, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, making these types of attacks key in understanding targeted violence. Hate crimes have been on the rise both nationally and in New York State (Figure 7). According to the FBI, nationally, hate crimes increased significantly in 2021, with 10,840 incidents reported. This represents a 31% increase from 2020 and the highest number recorded since reporting began.²⁴

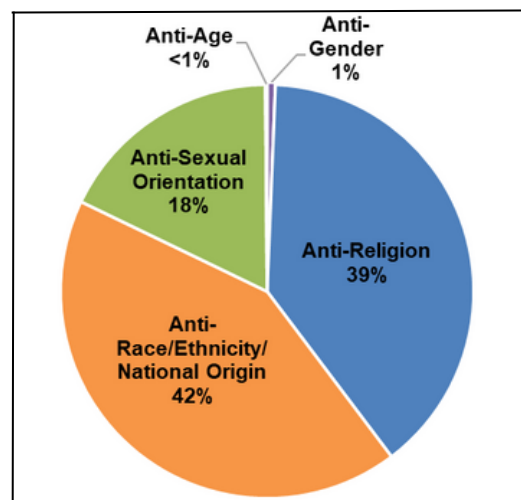
Figure 7: Comparison of Hate Crimes in New York State and the U.S. (2010-2020)



Data Sources: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services and Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York State followed a similar trajectory - in 2021, 773 hate crimes were reported, which is an increase of 56% from the prior year's total and the highest ever recorded since 2010. Like the national trend, most of the hate crimes committed in New York State are motivated by Religion or Race/Ethnicity/National Origin (Figure 8). Specifically, in 2021, the most frequently reported bias motivations were Anti-Jewish at 226 incidents, representing 34% of the year's total, and Anti-Asian at 140 incidents or 18%, the highest since reporting began. Anti-Black (118 incidents, or 15%) and Anti-Gay Male (92 incidents, or 12%) followed as the other top biases.²⁵

Figure 8: Hate Crimes in New York State in 2021

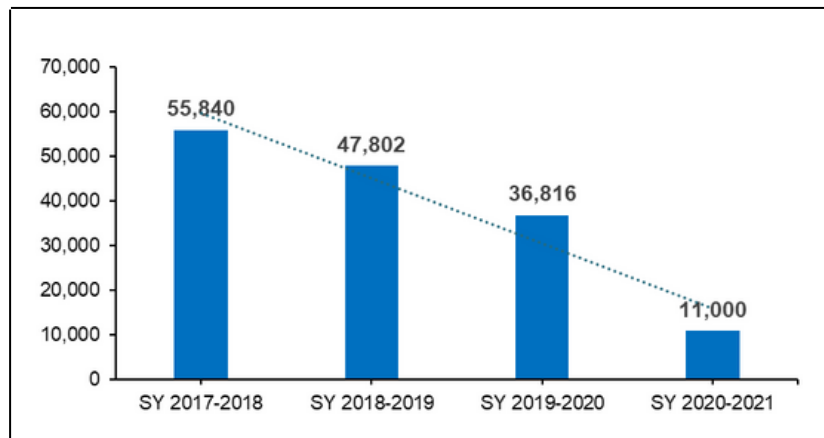


Data Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services and Federal Bureau of Investigation

SCHOOL VIOLENCE

According to New York State's Education Department, school violence encompasses physical violence such as fighting or sexual assault, psychological violence like bullying, and incidents such as bomb threats or the possession of weapons on school grounds. In New York State, school violence is currently trending downward, with 11,000 incidents reported statewide in the 2020-2021 school year compared with over 36,000 incidents reported in the 2019-2020 school year, as shown in Figure 9. The most common type of incident is bullying followed by assault (Figure 10). School closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic likely had a major impact on the large decline in school violence during the 2020-2021 school year. Although data for the 2021-2022 school year was not available at the time of publishing this Strategy, increases in school violence are expected to occur now that schools have reopened, and the State must monitor trends and any associated uptick in violence among students and against teachers and school officials.

Figure 9: School Violence in New York State (2017-2021)*

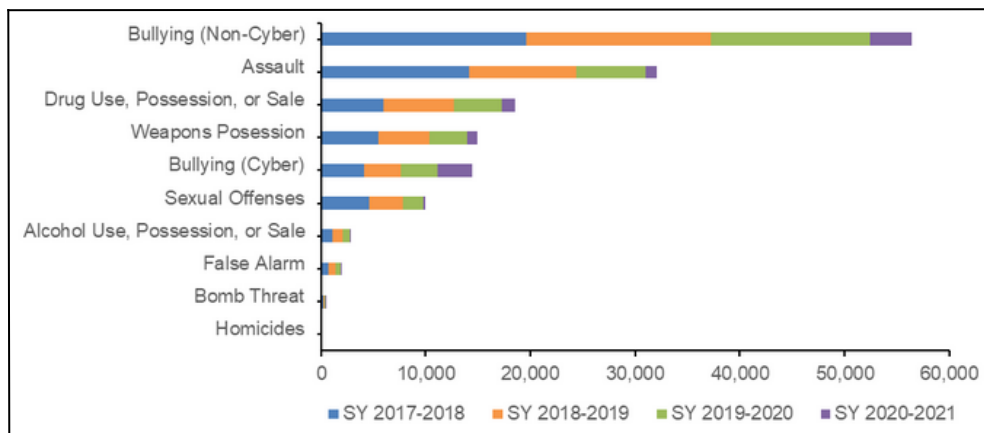


*The sharp decline in the 2020-2021 school year is likely due to school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data Source: NYS Education Department

Although the likelihood of a school shooting is statistically very low, any violence in schools is a cause for concern. Targeted school violence, including school shootings, demands a particular focus because such violence presents a risk of mass fatalities for students and school staff. Research from the USSS has indicated that most students who committed acts of targeted violence against schools had a history of being bullied, making bullying a key risk factor.²⁶

Figure 10: School Violence in New York State by Incident Type



Data Source: NYS Education Department



THE PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH

The public health approach to targeted violence involves purposely engaging a broad and diverse set of stakeholders to ensure the well-being of the entire population. More specifically, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the public health approach emphasizes input from diverse sectors including health, education, social services, justice, policy, and the private sector.²⁷ This approach also leverages primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention efforts, as illustrated in Figure 11. **Primary** prevention activities are for the population at large and include outreach and education, such as programs for community wellness and social cohesion. **Secondary** prevention programs focus on individuals at an increased risk

for violent extremist behaviors. These efforts include TAM teams and other prevention services associated with underlying risk factors, to include mental health, domestic violence, and substance abuse programs. **Tertiary** prevention programs are specifically focused on individuals who have demonstrated a serious risk of engaging in violent behaviors and include rehabilitation programs to prevent recidivism and other measures to mitigate the impact or likelihood of targeted violence. Prior criminal history is a key risk factor in assessing future acts of violence as well, making correctional and post-incarceration violence prevention programs a critical component.

Figure 11: Public Health Prevention Model

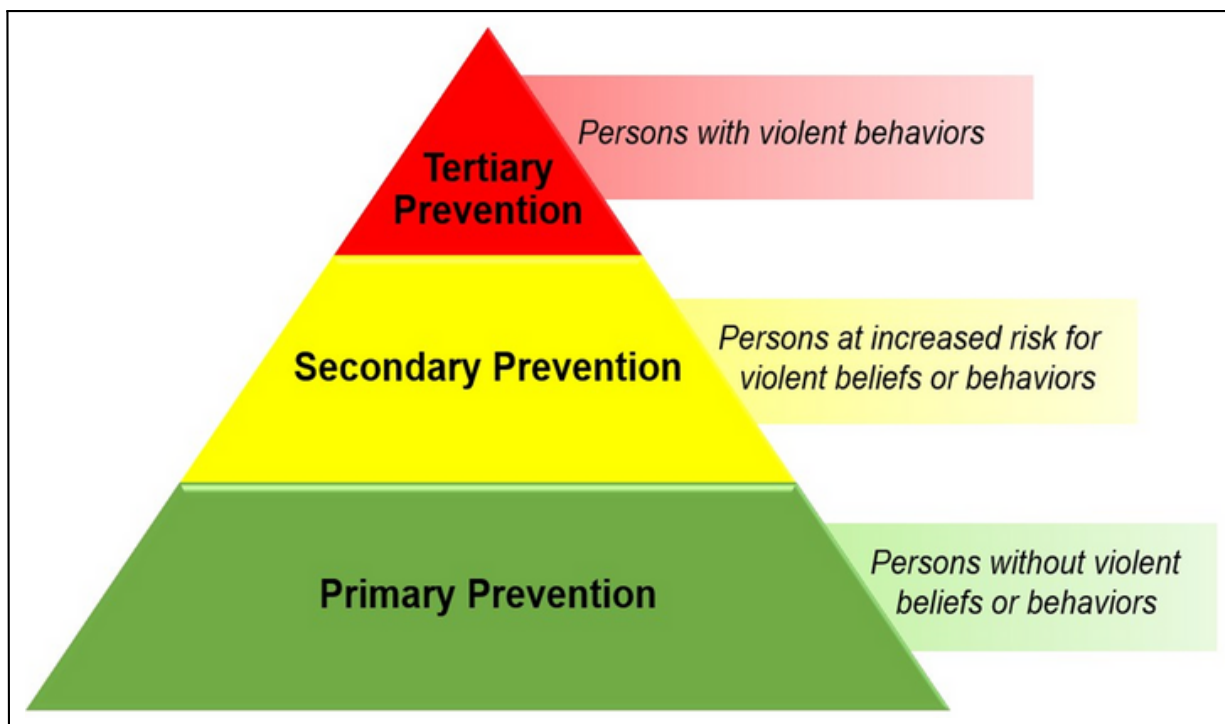


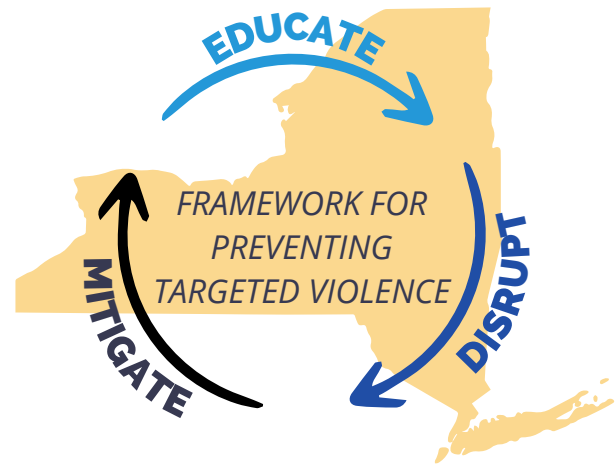
Figure adapted from Weine, S., Eisenman, D., Glik, D., Kinsler, J., & Polutnik, C. (2018). Leveraging a Targeted Violence Prevention Program to Prevent Violent Extremism: A Formative Evaluation in Los Angeles.



STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

New York State has identified a series of strategic goals and objectives designed to prevent targeted violence. For each strategic goal, there are key objectives that outline the programs, initiatives, and solutions. While the goals and objectives outlined below may not account for every activity, they provide an overarching framework to guide our collective efforts.

For more information on the programs discussed here, see Appendix B.



1 **EDUCATE STAKEHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC, AND SHARE INFORMATION ON PREVENTING TARGETED VIOLENCE**

- Promote awareness of targeted violence prevention, mobilization indicators, and proper suspicious activity reporting tools available to the public.
- Gather, analyze, and share relevant data and information related to targeted violence and associated trends.
- Partner with the academic community, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders on targeted violence research and related efforts, to include gun violence research.
- Leverage New York State's Intelligence Center (NYSIC), Crime Analysis Centers (CACs), Field Intelligence Officers (FIO), Intelligence Liaison Officers (ILO), Counterterrorism Intelligence Units (CTIUs), and Jail Intelligence Officers (JIO) to share timely intelligence and relevant information with agencies engaged in targeted violence prevention.
- Ensure a standardized reporting process exists to elevate potential threats to the NYSIC and/or CACs.
- Provide threat assessment training and other technical assistance to key stakeholders, including members of TAM teams.
- Conduct Operation Safeguard outreach followed by the evaluation of suspicious activity reporting and security measures using red teams, critical infrastructure assessments, and related exercises, to strengthen the current security posture.
- Increase officer knowledge and awareness about lethality indicators in domestic violence cases and action steps pertaining to these lethality indicators.
- Develop guidance and best practices to support local targeted violence prevention planning efforts.

2**DISRUPT TARGETED VIOLENCE THROUGH EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES**

- Address underlying factors contributing to an increased risk of violence by investing in violence intervention programs for at-risk populations, including but not limited to, supporting more New Yorkers with stronger addiction, suicide, mental health, domestic violence, and post-incarceration services.
- Continue to invest in the mental health system, to include targeted violence-related training for mental health professionals.
- Establish a new Domestic Terrorism Prevention Unit within DHSES's Office of Counter Terrorism with a focus on preventing radicalization and supporting TAM teams.
- Support the development of community-based TAM teams across New York State.
- Establish a NYSP Unit devoted to tracking and responding to violent threats on social media.
- Advance anti-gun violence initiatives and support common-sense gun laws.
- Integrate the 988 mental health crisis hotline, crisis centers, and associated providers into the threat identification network.
- Promote school safety and anti-bullying efforts to encourage a positive school climate.
- Investigate hate crimes and other acts of targeted violence using the Hate Crimes Task Force and other law enforcement resources.
- Provide training on the State's Red Flag Law to protect New Yorkers.
- Identify and develop strategic partnerships with private sector and non-profit organizations involved in targeted violence prevention efforts.
- Utilize the Domestic Terrorism Task Force to examine, evaluate, and determine how to prevent mass shootings by domestic terrorists.

3**MITIGATE THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF TARGETED VIOLENCE TO THE DEGREE POSSIBLE**

- Provide grants to faith-based institutions and other non-profit entities for target hardening and other security measures.
- Provide active shooter (and/or active attacker or active assailant) and other relevant training to first responders and other stakeholders, to include the public.
- Bolster Anti-Discrimination Laws and establish a Hate and Bias Prevention Unit within the Division of Human Rights (DHR) to improve incident response and invest in preventative measures.
- Conduct training for senior officials on crisis leadership, crisis decision making, and crisis communications.
- Coordinate preparedness efforts ahead of planned events/mass gatherings and culturally or religiously significant occasions.
- Conduct security and vulnerability assessments for potential targets.
- Expand benefits for victims of hate crimes and other acts of targeted violence.
- Ensure plans are in place for active shooters and other mass casualty situations, including plans to address crisis mental health issues for both the community and first responders.
- Deploy law enforcement personnel and other security measures at critical infrastructure locations to deter or mitigate potential attacks.
- Support rehabilitating former perpetrators of targeted violence for re-entry into the community with programs administered by New York State's Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) and explore new correctional and post-incarceration violence prevention programs.

The shootings in Brooklyn in April 2022 and the City of Buffalo in May 2022 are tragic reminders that more must be done to confront the risks of targeted violence and domestic terrorism within our State. The individuals and their families whose lives were forever changed by these incidents give meaning and purpose to the work done to keep our communities safe. To that end, the successful implementation of this Strategy can only be achieved through the ongoing focus, commitment, and collaboration among the many stakeholders involved. While it remains difficult to measure the incidents that did not happen, New York State is focused on driving towards meaningful outputs, measuring outcomes and, ultimately, our desired impact of preventing targeted violence.

DHSES is responsible for coordinating many of the State-level efforts, but meaningful outcomes can only be achieved through coordinated implementation with our local partners. The work on the ground requires the support of organizations and leaders across the public, private, and non-profit sectors. That is why New York State is so committed to providing the resources, training, and technical assistance needed

to address the rise in targeted violence of all kinds, including the rise in domestic terrorism. As the threats change, New York State must evolve and adapt. This Strategy represents a deliberate shift in the way communities address the threat of terrorism and targeted violence. This evolution will require effort, time, and resources, but there is no more important mission than protecting New Yorkers.





APPENDICES

Appendix A: Executive Order 18

This Appendix contains a copy of Executive Order 18, issued by Governor Kathy Hochul as well as a status update on the implementation of this Executive Order as of April 2023.

Appendix B: Programs and Initiatives

The various programs and initiatives outlined in this Appendix are those that New York State has developed and/or supported that strengthen and promote our collective efforts in preventing domestic terrorism and targeted violence.

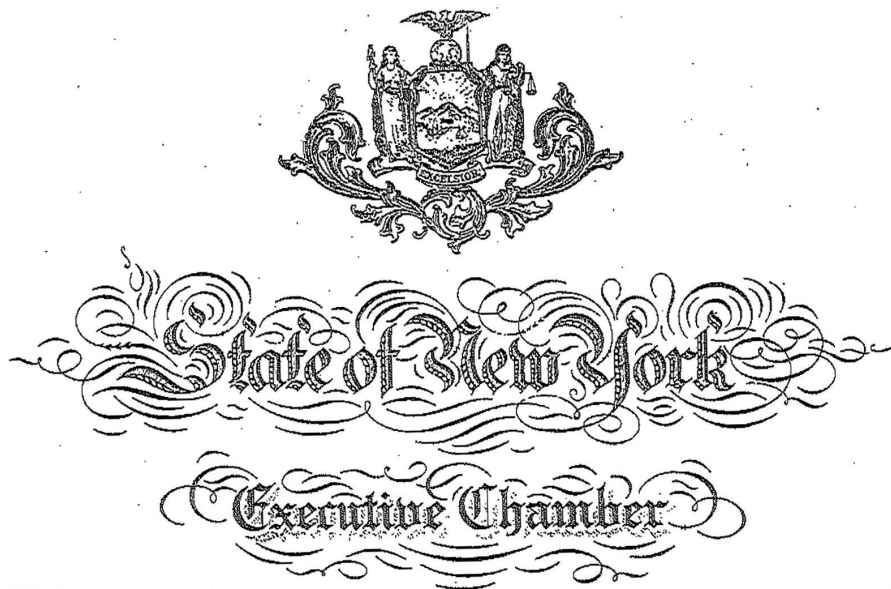
Appendix C: Risk and Protective Factors

This Appendix discusses some key characteristics that may make an individual more or less susceptible to radicalizing to terrorism and targeted violence.

Appendix D: Additional Resources

The list contained in this Appendix provides additional information on understanding and addressing domestic terrorism and targeted violence, including guidance, research, and training.

Appendix A: Executive Order 18



No. 18

Preventing and Responding to Domestic Terrorism

WHEREAS, on March 14, 2022, a shooting at a Buffalo, NY, supermarket killing 10 people by an individual motivated by racist conspiracy theories discovered on internet message boards highlights the urgent and significant threat the State faces from domestic extremists;

WHEREAS, the number of domestic extremist attacks, arrests, and plots have more than tripled from 2011 to 2021, according to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, with more than "38 white supremacist and other like-minded terrorist attacks and plots" in 2021;

WHEREAS, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence continues to determine that domestic extremism poses a heightened threat to the United States;

WHEREAS, domestic extremists use social media and other online platforms to distribute propaganda to inspire violence, recruit, plan, and conspire with one another;

WHEREAS, domestic extremists continue to call for violence directed at critical infrastructure; soft targets and mass gatherings; faith-based institutions, such as churches, synagogues, and mosques; institutions of higher education; people of different races and religions; government facilities and personnel; the media; and perceived ideological opponents;

WHEREAS, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has determined that the United States remains in a heightened threat environment fueled by several factors, including an online environment filled with false or misleading narratives and conspiracy theories, and other forms of mis-, dis-, and mal-information introduced and/or amplified by foreign and domestic threat actors;

WHEREAS, misleading narratives and conspiracy theories, and other forms of mis- dis- and mal-information are introduced and/or amplified by foreign and domestic threat actors;

WHEREAS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DHS assess that white supremacist violent extremists remain the most persistent threat for mass casualty attacks amongst domestic extremists;

WHEREAS, a collaborative effort involving State and local governments and law enforcement, school officials, health care providers and private entities is required to comprehensively respond to this urgent threat;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, KATHY HOCHUL, Governor of the State of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of New York, do hereby order as follows:

- I. Every county and the City of New York must perform a comprehensive review of current strategies, policies, procedures, practices. Every county and the City of New York must develop and maintain a plan to identify and confront threats of domestic terrorism that includes racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists. This plan must include input from law enforcement, mental health professionals, school officials, and other key stakeholders within their jurisdiction and be submitted to the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services' Office of Counterterrorism on or before December 31, 2022. These plans will be used to inform funding distributions in forthcoming grant opportunities.

- II. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services shall establish a unit within the Office of Counterterrorism dedicated to preventing domestic terrorism. This unit will be responsible for: (1) developing best practices for law enforcement, mental health professionals, and school officials to address the rise in targeted violence, domestic violence extremism, and homegrown violent extremism; (2) developing training for law enforcement, mental health professionals, and school officials to increase awareness of domestic violent extremism and radicalization; and (3) implementing a program to use social media and other mediums to intervene in the radicalization process. There is hereby established the Threat Assessment Management Program (“Program”), to be administered by the Office of Counterterrorism. The Program shall disburse funding to counties to assist in creating and operating threat assessment management teams. Such teams shall be comprised of law enforcement, mental health professionals, school officials, and other key stakeholders tasked with identifying, assessing, and mitigating the threat of targeted violence. Funding shall be made available in the form of grants, which shall be awarded to counties consistent with all applicable procurement laws and rules.
- III. The State Police shall establish a dedicated unit within the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to track domestic extremism and increase social media monitoring at the Intelligence Center. The unit will be responsible for developing investigative leads based on social media analyses focused on radical extremist activities motivated threats by identifying online locations and activities that facilitate radicalization and promote violent extremism.



BY THE GOVERNOR


Secretary to the Governor

G I V E N under my hand and the Privy Seal of the
State in the City of Albany this
eighteenth day of May in the year two
thousand twenty-two



DHSES STATUS UPDATE ON EXECUTIVE ORDER 18

In the wake of the tragic mass shooting and act of domestic terrorism in Buffalo on May 14, 2022, Governor Kathy Hochul issued Executive Order 18, Preventing and Responding to Acts of Domestic Terrorism. Issued on May 18th, 2022, the Executive Order called for every county and the City of New York to perform a comprehensive review of their domestic terrorism prevention efforts and submit a domestic terrorism prevention plan to DHSES by December 31st, 2022. The plans required input and collaboration from law enforcement, mental health professionals, school officials and other local stakeholders.

The Executive Order also called for the creation of a Domestic Terrorism Prevention Unit within the DHSES Office of Counter Terrorism dedicated to preventing domestic terrorism and the establishment of the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Grant Program to disburse funding to counties to assist in executing the activities within their new Domestic Terrorism Prevention Plans and specifically creating and operating behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (TAM) teams. Additionally, the State Police were tasked with creating a dedicated Unit within the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to track domestic extremism and increase social media monitoring.

Since the implementation of Executive Order 18 the DHSES has:

- Created the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Unit within the Office of Counter Terrorism; the Unit currently includes 14 full-time employees.
- Developed and distributed guidance for jurisdictions on creating Domestic Terrorism Prevention Plans and guidance on creating TAM teams.
- Received Domestic Terrorism Prevention Plans from every county and NYC; 57 of 58 jurisdictions have expressed interest in creating or continuing a TAM team.
- Launched the state Domestic Terrorism Prevention Grant Program; disbursed \$10 million in grant funding to assist local jurisdictions with their domestic terrorism prevention efforts.
- Hosted a TAM Summit in August 2022, rolled out a series of TAM-related trainings, and held technical assistance webinars to assist jurisdictions with the creation of their plans and TAM teams.

Appendix B: Programs and Initiatives

New York State has developed and/or supported the development of a variety of programs and initiatives to enhance our collective capabilities in preventing domestic terrorism and targeted violence. These efforts are highlighted below.

New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES)

- The **Red Team Program** conducts pre-planned, unannounced exercises in each of New York's 16 Counter Terrorism Zones (CTZs) with law enforcement and homeland security personnel. The exercises engage in suspicious activity to "test" whether the State's "See Something, Say Something" campaign is reaching owners and operators of critical infrastructure and certain business sectors.
- **Operation Safeguard** is an outreach initiative and includes the messaging and distribution of terrorism prevention information or announcements, such as the "See Something, Say Something" campaign, as well as awareness training to New York State citizens and the private sector.
- The **Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO)** program is coordinated in conjunction with DHSES's Office of Counter Terrorism (OCT) and Office of Fire Prevention and Control (OFPC) and the NYS Intelligence Center (NYSIC). The programs provide Fire and EMS first responders across the State with counterterrorism and responder safety information as well as an annual conference.
- **Critical Infrastructure Assessments** are conducted on the State's infrastructure (e.g., utility providers, mass gathering locations) and include on-site assessments of an infrastructure site's overall risk, key vulnerabilities, and suggested mitigation measures to protect against acts of terrorism.
- In accordance with Executive Order 18, DHSES OCT has established a **Domestic Terrorism Prevention Unit** focused on assisting counties with the development of domestic terrorism-related plans and the creation of TAM teams across the State. The Unit also provides training and conducts research and analysis on domestic terrorism and other forms of targeted violence.
- **Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (TAM) Teams** are multidisciplinary groups that identify, assess, and manage threats in the community and include representatives from various agencies (e.g., schools, mental health, police, private sector). Monroe County's TAM Team, the Rochester Threat Advisory Committee or ROCTAC, was the State's first TAM team and now nearly every county in New York State will be developing their own team.
- There are several federal and state funded **grant programs** that DHSES manages, providing support to governments, organizations, and communities in preventing and protecting against targeted violence and domestic terrorism. Some grants include, but are not limited to, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Grant Program (DTPGP), State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program (TVTP), and the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP):
 - The DTPGP provides \$10 million of state funding to counties to build capabilities in preventing targeted violence and domestic terrorism through TAM Teams and the development of comprehensive domestic terrorisms plans.

- The SHSP supports risk driven, capabilities-based approaches according to the federal Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process and also funds Targeted Grants like the Critical Infrastructure Grant Program for target-hardening and risk/vulnerability mitigation and the Tactical Team Grant Program for strengthening of tactical team response related to high-risk active shooter/counter-terrorism incidents.
- The TVTP provides funding to establish or enhance local prevention capabilities, such as building TAM Teams.
- The NSGP provides funding for target-hardening activities to protect nonprofit organizations at high risk of a terrorist attack.
- Various **training and exercises** are delivered by DHSES for local and state government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and elected officials. The State Preparedness Training Center (SPTC) is the State’s premier first responder training facility in the nation, offering classroom lectures, skill development lanes, and high- performance scenario-based training on topics such as Initial Response to Active Shooters, Close Quarter Tactics, Rescue Task Force for EMS, and School Violence: Incident Prevention and Response Workshops.
- The **Citizen Preparedness Corps** is an education and training program led by the New York National Guard and DHSES, designed to ensure New York State residents have the tools and resources necessary to prepare for any type of disaster or emergency. Participants are advised on how to respond to natural or human-caused disasters, develop family emergency plans, and stock up on emergency supplies.
- The **County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA)** is an initiative to better understand local emergency preparedness in a more systematic way in New York State and support the federal THIRA process. Key components of the assessments include a discussion between state and local officials to analyze a county’s risk, capabilities, and potential response limitations using a standardized methodology.
- DHSES engages in statewide **strategic planning** efforts, many of which support preventing and protecting against targeted violence and domestic terrorism. The Homeland Security Strategy outlines the State’s collective work in advancing its homeland security-related policies, priorities, and programs, and this Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy details how the State seeks to educate, disrupt, and mitigate the impacts of targeted violence and domestic terrorism. Additionally, DHSES developed various planning resource guides, to include School Violence/Active Shooter, Mass Gathering, and Mass Fatality Management.
- The **Managing Chaos** workshop is designed for senior officials like political leaders and first responder agency executives. The workshop involves facilitated discussions around the concepts of crisis leadership, crisis decision-making, and crisis communication and uses real-world incidents as practitioner examples.

New York State Police (NYSP)

- **New York State’s Intelligence Center (NYSIC)** is a multi-agency, all-crimes fusion center, that identifies, prevents, and protects the State against emerging domestic and international terrorist and criminal threats through information collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence. The NYSIC provides investigative and analytic resources, subject matter expertise, and information in an effort to detect, prevent and respond to both criminal and terrorist activity. The NYSIC supports the **Field Intelligence Officer (FIO)** and **Jail Intelligence Officer (JIO)** programs as well, in which officers serve as intelligence liaisons within the local community and jail system.
- New York State established 16 **Counter Terrorism Zones (CTZs)**, which emphasize the critical role that local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies play in combatting terrorism regionally. NYSP has also established **Counter Terrorism Intelligence Units (CTIU)** in each of the State Police Troops to coordinate efforts.
- **Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs)** are tips submitted to the New York State’s “See Something, Say Something” Terrorism Tips Line. SARs are shared to the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) as a tool to prevent terrorism and other related criminal activity by establishing a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing SAR information. The NYSIC also receives, analyzes, and coordinates SARs with appropriate local, state, and federal law enforcement.
- The NYSP **School and Community Outreach Unit** conducts specialized training to New York schools on school safety and security, crime prevention and deterrence, and effective crisis response.
- In accordance with Executive Order 18, NYSP established a **Social Media Monitoring Unit** within the NYSIC to track domestic extremism online. The Unit will be responsible for developing investigative leads based on social media analyses focused on radical extremist motivated threats by identifying online locations and activities that facilitate radicalization and promote violent extremism.
- The State’s **Red Flag Gun Protection Law** was in effect on August 24th, 2019 and requires NYSP to file an Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) whenever there is probable cause to believe that an individual is a threat to themselves or others and prevent them from purchasing or possessing a firearm.
- The **Hate Crimes Task Force** was created in 2018 with the NYSP, Division of Human Rights (DHR), and Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to address bias-motivated threats, harassment, and violence in the State. The team works together to prevent, investigate, and monitor Hate Crimes and violations of the Human Rights Law.

New York State Department of Health (DOH)

- DOH’s **Office of Gun Violence Prevention** aims to address the root causes of gun violence by bringing together community partners, law enforcement, and agencies like DCJS to coordinate and direct resources to existing and emerging hot spots.

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

- DCJS operates the **Crime Analysis Center (CAC) Network**, a national model and the backbone of State and local efforts to deter, investigate, and solve crimes. Currently, there are 10 centers located across the State who serve more than 350 law enforcement agencies and handle more than 60,000 requests each year. A new center will open in New York City, which will help expand coverage and support city partners across the the five boroughs, in the New York City Police Department, and among the New York-New Jersey High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA).
- Various gun violence mitigation programs operate within the State, to include the **Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative** and **SNUG Street Outreach Program (SNUG)**. GIVE provides funding to local law enforcement agencies for equipment, overtime, personnel, focused training, and technical assistance in 17 counties with high rates of violence. SNUG employs a public health approach to identify the root cause of gun violence in 12 communities, by employing individuals seen as credible messengers in a community to interrupt the transmission and offer services and support to those who wish to change their behavior.
- DCJS maintains, analyzes, and publishes comprehensive statewide **Criminal Justice Statistics** compiled from local law enforcement agencies and the State's Office of Court Administration. Datasets compiled include, but are not limited to, Index Crimes, which include violent and property crimes, Hate Crimes, Domestic Violence, Gun Violence, Adult and Juvenile Arrests, Police Use of Force, among others.
- There are over 30 local **grant programs** that DCJS offers and manages that provide support to governments, organizations, and communities in preventing and protecting against gun violence, targeted violence, and domestic terrorism. Some grants include, but are not limited to, the GIVE, SNUG, Jail Based Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (Jail Based CBI), and the Securing Communities Against Hate Crimes Grant Program (SCAHC):
 - GIVE provides funding and support for coordinated crime reduction and prevention initiatives at the county level in order to reduce gun violence and firearm-related offenses.
 - SNUG engages high-risk individuals who are causing violence in communities with high rates of violent crime by funding and engaging community residents, businesses, and community-based organizations to implement coordinated strategies to reduce and prevent shootings and killings.
 - Jail Based CBI provides funding for targeted interventions and transition planning using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for individuals deemed to be at moderate to high risk of reoffending.
 - New York State also launched the SCAHC, designed to boost safety and security at New York's nonpublic nonprofit schools, day care centers, community centers, cultural museums, residential camps, and day camps at risk of hate crimes or attacks.
- The **Josef Neumann Hate Crimes Domestic Terrorism Act**, New York Penal Law § 485, was passed in 2020 and recognizes mass killings motivated by hate as acts of terrorism by creating two terrorism offenses: domestic acts of terrorism motivated by hate in the first and second degrees. The Act also amends the hate crimes statute to

to include terrorism crimes and establishes a Domestic Terrorism Task Force.

- The **Domestic Terrorism Task Force** was established in 2020 with the passing of the Josef Neumann Hate Crimes Domestic Terrorism Act. The Task Force is comprised of members of New York government, including DCJS and NYSP, with the mission of studying, assessing, and advising on the prevention of senseless acts of violence.

New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH)

- OMH operates or supports six different **Crisis Prevention Hotlines**, each targeted to specific audiences to provide specialized services for any individual as well as supporting crisis centers. Hotlines include, but are not limited to, addiction support and domestic violence hotlines operated in partnership with the State's Office of Addiction Services and Support (OASAS) and Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV), and the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, a new line designed to provide mental health support to those experiencing thoughts of suicide or other emotional distress.

New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS)

- DOCCS and DCJS partner together on the **County Re-Entry Task Force Initiative**, designed to reduce recidivism and promote public safety. Task Forces are located in 20 counties across the State, who coordinate services (i.e., housing, provision of cognitive behavioral interventions, employment readiness programs) to released individuals deemed to be at moderate or high risk of reoffending.
- DOCCS administers numerous **Violence Prevention Programs** intended to prevent future violence and recidivism. These programs exist throughout the State on a county-by-county basis. Programs include, but are not limited to, Aggression Replacement Training (ART), designed to assist individuals in controlling aggressive behaviors using self-directed cognitive behavioral therapy; Living Safely and Without Violence, a program specifically for women charged with violent crimes and a history of aggression; and Alternatives to Violence (AVP), a volunteer-based workshop series that teaches incarcerated individuals the methods and skills to manage and resolve conflicts in a non-violent way.

New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV)

- OPDV actively supports practitioners providing assistance to survivors of domestic violence and to individuals experiencing it themselves. OPDV administers a variety of **Domestic Violence Initiatives**, including but not limited to: the Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline for 24/7 confidential access to a trained professional; administers the Enough is Enough law and funding program for all universities and colleges in the State to create safe environment free from violence; a Professional Education and Training series for practitioners; and funding for housing and access to shelters.

New York State Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS)

- OASAS conducts a **Substance Abuse Prevention Training Program** for entry-level prevention practitioners and related health professionals. The trainings, developed alongside the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), provide the knowledge and skills needed to implement prevention programs that reduce behavioral health disparities and improve individual and community wellness. Courses include but are not limited to: Substance Abuse Prevention Skills Training (SAPST), Environmental Strategies, and Teen Intervene.
- OASAS conducts extensive **Public Awareness Initiatives** to raise awareness on the State's prevention, treatment, and recovery services available. Outreach campaigns, documentaries, and educational programming are used to share essential information, such as the SAMHSA Commission Institute's 30 in 30 Project, to share firsthand experiences of those in recovery, and the Back to You, Again addiction support campaign promoted on broadcast/cable television and digital.

New York State Education Department (NYSED)

- NYSED actively promotes **School Safety** and creating a positive school climate where students and teachers work collaboratively towards academic excellence and social and emotional growth. NYSED requires statewide implementation of programs designed to prevent violence, bullying, and discrimination, such as the Dignity for All Students Act, the Safe Schools Against Violence in Education (SAVE), and annual School Safety and Educational Climate (SSEC) reporting. To support implementation:
 - The Center for School Safety is a contracted technical assistance center that provides professional development, resources, guidance, and direct support to parents, students, and school and district personnel to strengthen school safety.
 - NYSED oversees implementation of the SAVE Act, which requires districts to adopt district-wide school safety plan, and for schools to develop a Code of Conduct and building-level emergency response plans.
 - SSEC reporting is NYSED's approach to collecting data on incidents by requiring schools to compile and report incidents of violence, discrimination, harassment, bullying, and cyberbullying each school year.

New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR)

- DHR seeks to eliminate discrimination and promote equal opportunity, access, and dignity by enforcing the Human Rights Law. The **Hate and Bias Prevention Unit** works to provide a community-focused response to hate and bias incidents across the State, through public education and outreach efforts and mobilizing Regional Councils and Rapid Response Teams to communities where incident(s) of bias have occurred.

New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS)

- OVS, one of the first independent state agencies established for victim compensation, has a three-tiered mission which includes providing compensation to victims of crime, their family members, and other eligible individuals; funding direct services to victims of crime and their families; and advocating for victim rights and benefits.

College of Emergency Preparedness, Homeland Security, and Cyber Security (CEHC) at the University at Albany, SUNY

- CEHC is a first-in-the-nation academic program geared towards strengthening fields of public safety with cutting edge research and fostering innovation and awareness of emerging technologies. Eleven research institutes operate in or partner with CEHC, such as the Center for Advanced Red Teaming (CART), Emergency and Risk Communication Message Testing (ERC) Lab, and Project on Violent Conflict with the University at Albany's Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy.

Regional Gun Violence Research Consortium, Rockefeller Institute of Government

- The Regional Gun Violence Research Consortium is a coalition of gun violence researchers and practitioners from eight states and territories (New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island) that aims to inform policymakers and the public by providing evidence-based, data-driven policy recommendations to disrupt the cycle of firearm-involved homicides, suicides, and injuries.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)

- The MTA Police work to secure the State's critical transportation infrastructure and provide safe travel for commuters of the MTAs subway lines that traverse New York and Connecticut. In particular, the Emergency Services Unit and Interagency Counterterrorism Task Force work to address safety and security, develop response plans, exercises, and drills, and act as the primary law enforcement agency for the entire subway system.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ)

- The PANYNJ's Police Department work to safeguard some of the U.S.'s most critical air, land, rail, and sea transportation infrastructure spread across New York and New Jersey. These duties include the specialty Counter Terrorism/THREAT Unit, designed to deter, detect, and respond to acts of terrorism and disorder using extensive threat assessment capabilities and mapping of vulnerabilities.

New York City Police Department (NYPD)

- The NYPD is considered one of the largest and oldest police forces in the U.S. Of note are the Counterterrorism Bureau (CT), Intelligence Bureau, Hate Crimes Task Force, Real Time Crime Center, and Gun Violence Suppression Division, each of which lend expertise, resources, and intelligence to advance the State's ability in preventing targeted violence and domestic terrorism.
 - CT is the city's primary resource to guard against the threat of international and domestic terrorism and plays an integral role in the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF).
 - The Intelligence Bureau works to detect and disrupt criminal and terrorist activity through intelligence-led policing and investigations.
 - The Hate Crimes Task Force investigates crimes motivated by hate.
 - The Real Time Crime Center acts as a centralized technology hub, using state-of-the-art equipment like facial recognition software and real-time social media monitoring to support investigations.
 - The Gun Violence Suppression Division works to remove the number of guns on streets through undercover officers and identification of individuals and organizations responsible for the trafficking and sale of illegal firearms.

New York City Fire Department (FDNY)

- The FDNY's overarching goal is to protect life and property. To advance this goal, the FDNY created numerous programs and teams post-9/11 to reflect the changing threat environment and move closer to threat and risk analysis and intelligence support. Of note are the new Center for Terrorism and Domestic Preparedness to develop response plans, drills, and exercises; expansion of specialized units and advanced rescue teams, such as the Counterterrorism Rescue Task Force for EMS and NYPD officers; and significantly strengthened training facilities like adding a new Subway Simulator.

Appendix C: Risk and Protective Factors*

Risk Factors	Protective Factors
Characteristics that may make an individual <i>more</i> susceptible to radicalizing to targeted violence.	Characteristics that may make an individual <i>less</i> susceptible to radicalizing to targeted violence.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent job loss • Substance use/abuse • Criminal history • History of violence or domestic violence • Fixation on violence or past attackers • Deeply held grievances • Psychological issues • Social isolation • Trouble with family or romantic relationships • Work or school issues • Social problems • Negative or traumatic personal events (e.g., eviction, being assaulted) • Financial instability • History of negative home life factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-esteem • Strong ties to the community • Positive interpersonal relationships (i.e., friends, family) • Nuanced understanding of religion and ideology • Parental involvement in an individual's life • Exposure to nonviolent belief systems and narratives • Diversity of nonviolent outlets for addressing grievances • Societal inclusion and integration • Resources to address trauma and mental health issues

Note: This is not an exhaustive list of potential risk or protective factors. Further, having one or more risk factor does not guarantee an individual will engage in domestic terrorism or targeted violence, just as having one or more protective factor does not mean an individual won't engage in domestic terrorism or targeted violence.

**The list is largely related to terrorism, and the risk factors may differ slightly for other forms of targeted violence.*

Appendix D: Additional Resources and Guidance

The following list provides additional resources and guidance for understanding and addressing targeted violence and domestic terrorism.

FEDERAL RESOURCES

The White House's National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism was released in June 2021 to guide nationwide efforts in addressing targeted violence and domestic terrorism, and the factors that lead to violent acts.

United States Secret Service (USSS) National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) provides research and guidance to empower law enforcement, schools, government, and other public and private sector organizations in their public safety responsibilities.

- [Averting Targeted School Violence](#)
- [Protecting America's Schools](#)
- [Mass Attacks in Public Spaces: 2016-2020](#)
- [Enhancing School Safety Using a Threat Assessment Model](#)

Office of the Director of National Intelligence's (ODNI) National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) coordinates terrorist threat intelligence with the entirety of the U.S. intelligence community, to share, analyze, and advance the U.S.'s counterterrorism efforts.

- [U.S. Violent Extremism Mobilization Indicators Booklet: 2021 Edition](#)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) seeks to create resilient communities across the nation and end targeted violence and terrorism by building local prevention frameworks, providing grant opportunities, delivering training, and supporting policy and program development.

- [Prevention Resource Finder](#)
- [Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Targeted Violence](#)
- [Risk Factors and Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention](#)
- [Local Prevention Framework](#)
- [Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program](#)
- [Media Literacy and Critical Thinking Online](#)
- [Threat Assessment and Management Teams](#)
- [Preventing Terrorism Publication Library](#)
- Digital Forum on Prevention Series (requests and information via DigitalForum@hq.dhs.gov)
- Community Awareness Briefing (CAB) Training (requests and information via CABBriefingRequests@hq.dhs.gov)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) works to protect the homeland by building more secure and resilient infrastructure through information sharing and delivering of training and resources, such as threat and vulnerability assessment guides and the Power of Hello training.

- [Hometown Security Initiative](#)
- [Faith-Based Community Resources](#)
- [Securing Public Gatherings](#)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) National Threat Evaluation and Reporting Office (NTER) equips homeland security partners with the tools and resources needed to identify and mitigate threats of targeted violence and terrorism using the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI) and Behavioral Threat Assessment Integration (BTAI).

Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Behavioral Analysis Unit's (BAU) Behavioral Threat Assessment Center (BTAC) is the only multi-agency behavioral threat assessment team in the U.S. Government. The Center provides behaviorally based investigative and operational support including threat case consultations and law enforcement support to threat assessment and management teams.

- [Making Prevention a Reality: Identifying, Assessing, and Managing the Threat of Targeted Attacks](#)

Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Justice Program's (OJP) Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative seeks to prevent and reduce crime in communities by providing expertise, grant funding, and evidence-based intervention programs to community partnerships that include law enforcement, victim service providers, hospitals, community organizations, among others.

U.S. Department of Education's (ED) Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance Center provides training and guidance to K-12, postsecondary and higher education institutions, first responders, nonprofits, and education agencies on preparedness planning, training, and resources.

- [School Behavioral Threat Assessments: An Introduction, Train-the-Educator Training](#)
- [Publication Center](#)

SchoolSafety.Gov is a joint program by the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security (DHS), Justice (DOJ), Education (ED), and Health and Human Services (HHS) with the goals of empowering school districts to improve safety and security with curated guidance and assessment support.

- [Targeted Violence](#)
- [Emergency Planning](#)
- [Threat Assessment and Reporting](#)

NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

Colorado's Information Analysis Center's Preventing Targeted Violence Hub provides resources and guides that are useful in understanding, developing, and implementing targeted violence prevention programs on topics like Approaches to Prevention, Community Organizations, Hate Crimes, Targeted Workplace Violence, among others.

National Governors Association's Preventing Targeted Violence Program received grants from DHS to help states develop, implement, and maintain strategies in preventing targeted violence.

McCain Institute at Arizona State University administers a Preventing Targeted Violence program that seeks to prevent targeted violence and foster innovative solutions like the Invent2Prevent Student Lab, connect practitioners, and facilitate information sharing.

Anti-Defamation League (ADL) is a national anti-hate organization combatting antisemitism and countering extremism and seeks to promote justice and fair treatment to all. The NY/NJ Region has two primary offices, in Albany, NY and in New York City, that work closely with state, local, and federal partners across the State.

- [H.E.A.T Map](#) (Hate, Extremism, Antisemitism, Terrorism)
- [Hate Crime Map](#)
- [Center on Extremism](#)
- [Hate in the Empire State: Extremism and Antisemitism in New York, 2020-2021](#)

Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) is a national legal advocacy organization specializing in civil rights and public interest litigation. The SPLC advocates for, shares key data and reports on, and provides training and education for various human right issues, to include racial justice, immigrant rights, LGBTQ+ rights, voting rights, among others.

- [Hate Map](#)
- [Extremist Files](#)
- [Hatewatch Blog](#)
- [Learning for Justice](#)

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