



Center for  
Prevention Programs  
and Partnerships



# Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention

Prevention Resource: State TVTP Strategy Development

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# Overview

The primary mission of a state Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) strategy is to help ensure public safety and safeguard the state from potential risks and threats of targeted violence and terrorism. Developing and implementing a state-level TVTP strategy is an effective way to tailor a state's resources to the unique and dynamic threat environment and signifies a crucial step toward fostering a culture of prevention.

A TVTP strategy is a deliberate and well-structured plan of action. A robust strategy provides a clear direction for allocating resources, defines priorities, and outlines coordinated steps to be executed over the drafting and implementation periods. It should exhibit characteristics of adaptability, flexibility, and continual evaluation, enabling adjustments in response to changing circumstances, unforeseen obstacles, or insights gained.

The information in this guide is derived from the collaborative efforts between the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) and various states in formulating their own TVTP strategies. Additionally, it draws upon the National Governors Association's (NGA) comprehensive roadmap for preventing targeted violence. In 2017, NGA received a DHS TVTP grant to host state policy academies and develop technical resources to assist states in coordinating their prevention programming. The resulting [toolkit and information](#) (NGA, 2024) provides practical guidance and an initial starting place for states as they develop their strategy.

This Prevention Resource expands on the NGA guidelines to include examples of completed TVTP state strategies and additional considerations, including behavioral threat assessment and management teams, training opportunities, and information-sharing mechanisms. States can leverage this resource in conjunction with CP3 to craft, refine, and implement a TVTP strategy tailored to the distinctive needs of their state.

Disclaimer: This Prevention Resource on State Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Strategy Development provides a summary of research by the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships. Inclusion of non-federal sources does not constitute endorsement of any non-federal entities or their content by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security or the Federal Government.

# The Public Health-Informed Approach to Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) supports the Department's ability to prevent terrorism and targeted violence, consistent with privacy protections, civil rights and civil liberties, and other applicable law. Through CP3, the Department has embraced a whole-of-society approach to preventing all forms of violent extremism, targeted violence, and terrorism. This involves fostering trust, building partnerships, and promoting collaboration across all levels of government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations.

In developing its prevention model, DHS draws from principles for violence prevention outlined by the [Centers for Disease Control](#) (CDC, 2021). Chief among these principles is the effectiveness of locally-led prevention efforts, which connect community stakeholders with individuals to provide assistance before they engage in criminal or violent behavior. Guided by this principle, DHS prioritizes supporting state and local initiatives to establish and bolster prevention efforts through a public health-informed approach.

A state TVTP strategy promotes public health best practices to broaden the lens of prevention.

A state TVTP strategy grounded in a public health approach aims to mitigate risk factors before individuals perpetrate violent acts and reinforces protective factors to reduce the likelihood of adverse outcomes. This approach places emphasis on the overall health, safety, and well-being of entire populations.

By leveraging public health's emphasis on multidisciplinary, community-based efforts and partnerships, a state TVTP strategy:

- Establishes a network of prevention programs to sustain proactive, long-term efforts and diminish instances of targeted violence and terrorism.
- Advocates for public health best practices to broaden the scope of prevention initiatives.
- Safeguards the public safety and health of individuals and communities.
- Reinforces protective factors and strengthens the state's capacity to mitigate risks associated with targeted violence and terrorism.
- Provides effective guidance, governance, and structure tailored to address the distinct threat landscape and optimize state resources.
- Involves commitment, cooperation, and leadership from numerous sectors – including public health, education, justice, law enforcement, health care, social services, and government.

## Definitions

**Targeted violence:** CP3 defines targeted violence as an activity that involves acts dangerous to human life that are in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state and involve a degree of planning and a pre-identified target, including individual(s) based on actual or perceived identity traits or group affiliation.

**Terrorism:** The Department of Homeland Security defines terrorism as any activity involving a criminally unlawful act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and

- Appears intended to intimidate, coerce, or otherwise impact a broader population beyond the target(s) of the immediate act or generate publicity for the perpetrator or his or her grievances; and
- Occurs within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and excludes acts of interpersonal violence street or gang-related crimes, violent crimes perpetrated by organized crime syndicates or similar organizations, or financially motivated crimes.

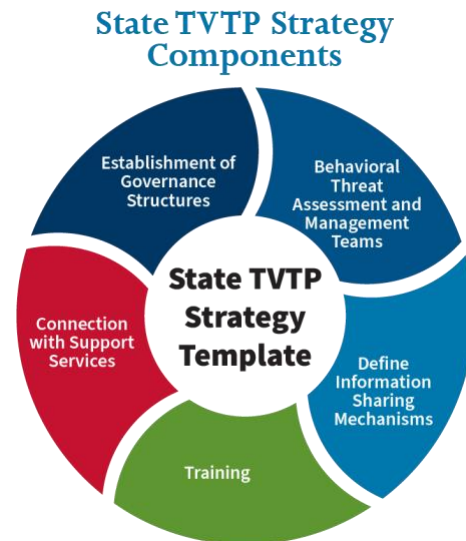
# State TVTP Strategies and Capabilities

## Background

States play a crucial role in supporting and scaling promising interventions by sharing resources, fostering relationships through local and national programs, and providing training and technical assistance to local efforts that need it. The state-led approach drives coordination with local government entities, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector. A state TVTP strategy promotes the inclusion of stakeholders across disciplines by assigning roles and responsibilities while encouraging collective action.

## Core Components

The core components of state TVTP strategy include establishing governance structures, behavioral threat assessment and management teams (BTAMs), defining information sharing mechanisms, training, and connection with support providers. Each component is described in more detail in the following sections.



## Establishment of Governance Structures

A state TVTP strategy should promote the formation of governance structures that define and sustain the strategy. An effective governance structure should comprise representatives from key stakeholders and serve as a mechanism for coordination and collaboration across agencies. These structures are crucial in clarifying roles and responsibilities for state agencies, local governments, and community organizations. By focusing collectively on TVTP efforts, governance structures can make strategic decisions regarding policy direction and resource allocation.

State officials are encouraged to implement statewide practices for accountable leadership and standardize prevention efforts when establishing governance structures. Ideally, this involves appointing a multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional group of public and private stakeholders administered by state agencies to develop the core elements of the TVTP program.

## Forming a TVTP Team

The first step in creating a state TVTP strategy is establishing a governance structure (a working group, steering committee, advisory committee, or task force). CP3 can assist with outreach to state leadership and organizing agencies to help form the governance structure. The second step is for leadership to identify and determine state agency roles and responsibilities, including which state agency or agencies will be responsible for administration, communications, records, and logistics. Once the state TVTP team is established and roles are defined, the state must determine how it will resource TVTP efforts in the short and long term.

## Identifying Mission, Goals, Objectives, and Audience

Once the governance structure is established, the state must define its mission, goals, objectives, and target audience to shape its strategy effectively. Compiling an inventory that maps existing community resilience and violence prevention resources at both state and regional levels is crucial. These resources foster the protective factors that buffer against the risk of violence, and can be enhanced through the TVTP strategy's objectives, such as through investments in improved information sharing. They also help identify the key audiences that the strategy should incorporate as partners.



The governance team should also determine how it will identify and assess specific community and individual risk factors the state strategy will aim to address. Community risk factors may include segregation, economic strain, and demographic shifts, while individual risk factors may include social isolation, lack of access to mental health resources, low economic prospects, or a sense of loss of meaning or significance. Programs that mitigate risk factors at the individual and community levels will have different objectives, require different sets of partners, and may not be uniform across the state. Collaboration with relevant agencies and experts is essential for conducting statewide assessments and developing targeted violence need assessments for different geographic areas within the state.

Once the mission, goals, and objectives are identified, the parameters and scope of the strategy should be considered. Guiding questions to establish parameters and scope include:

- Where can local and state governments offer assistance?
- Where should intervention be avoided?
- Which issues can be addressed by non-governmental entities or community leaders?
- Which issues fall beyond the scope of the strategy?
- When and how should the public seek support from local government?
- What impact did previous programs have on community relations?
- How does the new strategy differ from or complement existing strategies, such as state public health, homeland security, public safety, or state violence reduction strategies?

## Drafting the State TVTP Strategy

The final step in state TVTP strategy development is synthesizing information gathered to develop a cohesive plan. The team should coordinate the drafting process with state leadership, such as the Governor's Office. Once approved, the strategy can be distributed for implementation throughout the state. States should also publicly post their strategy to share their efforts and encourage transparency in their work.

## Developing Metrics

State governments will require comprehensive performance and outcome metrics to evaluate their strategy. The state TVTP strategy team should identify stakeholders who can help develop an evaluation framework during the strategy development and implementation process. By considering program evaluation from the beginning of the planning process, the State will identify which key performance indicators it requires to evaluate implementation and effectiveness, enabling continuous improvement over time. A neutral third party, such as an institution of higher education, can provide the state with measurement and evaluation (M&E) expertise (e.g., evaluation tools, subject matter experts, time). The TVTP team should ensure third-party evaluators use scientific measures and avoid a role in implementation to prevent bias.

The NGA (2022) developed [key performance indicators](#) (NGA, 2024) to chart the progress of comprehensive programming to address targeted violence and terrorism. These resources, including sample output, outcome, and impact measures, can be adapted to fit a wide variety of programs and activities undertaken while developing a statewide TVTP strategy. The TVTP team should include these resources in the early development stages to support learning and improvement across the lifecycle of the strategy.

## Host a Statewide TVTP Strategy Workshop

A statewide TVTP workshop identifies gaps, opportunities, and programs to help leverage TVTP efforts. The workshop allows participants the opportunity to review resources and strategies. Workshop objectives include identifying a core drafting team and target dates for subsequent objectives. Participants may include:

- Homeland Security Advisor
- State departments of behavioral health, public health, and social services
- Crisis intervention programs, hotlines, etc.
- Education
- Law enforcement
- School safety centers
- Courts (judiciary, juvenile justice agencies)
- Non-governmental organizations, affinity groups, and community leaders

The TVTP team should organize a statewide TVTP strategy workshop to solicit input from communities and stakeholders to determine 1) the best approaches for TVTP in state and regional efforts and 2) how to incorporate existing prevention efforts. This strategy workshop should also consult with representatives from localities across the state, including religious and faith-based communities, along with a variety of professionals in areas such as higher education, public health, and law enforcement, as well as individuals and organizations who may oppose TVTP. The strategy workshop should support multi-lingual communication and solicit external TVTP experts for feedback. CP3 can support states hosting TVTP workshops through multidisciplinary partners.

## Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management Teams (BTAMs)



Along with establishing a governance structure, the state TVTP team should identify additional core components of the strategy. One common feature in several state TVTP strategies is the integration of trained and resourced behavioral threat assessment and management (BTAM) teams. BTAMs take proactive and protective measures to identify, assess, and manage potential threats. If an individual exhibits threatening or concerning behaviors, a threat assessment and management team gathers information to assess if an individual poses a risk of harm and then identifies appropriate interventions, resources, and support systems to manage that risk. BTAM models are used in schools, workplaces, and communities.

BTAMs are most effective as a multidisciplinary team of representatives from various professions and contexts. They may include administrators, behavioral health and social services providers, faith leaders, medical personnel, and law enforcement professionals who have received risk and threat assessment training. States, communities, workplaces, and schools have developed formal mechanisms to integrate threat assessment and management capabilities into public safety planning. The state TVTP team should identify how BTAMs can support the strategy's goals and objectives, along with resourcing for BTAM team training, management, and assessment. CP3 can help state's working to integrate BTAM teams into holistic state-wide violence prevention efforts by sharing research, training opportunities, and best practices from professional networks.

## A Multidisciplinary Approach

A core principle of BTAM is its community-centric approach. Multidisciplinary teams embody this approach, as they exemplify the collective responsibility of a community in addressing the complex issue of targeted violence. These teams recognize that violence prevention requires a collaborative effort transcending individual expertise. They bridge the gap between various sectors, bringing together the knowledge, resources, and perspectives necessary to create a safer, more resilient community. Engaging multiple stakeholders, including law enforcement, government officials, mental health professionals, substance abuse counselors, educators, employers, judges, parole officers, and community organizations, ensures that everyone fosters a secure environment. Through collaboration, alignment, and a shared commitment to safeguarding the well-being of individuals and communities, these teams represent a powerful force for change in violence prevention.

## Define Information Sharing Mechanisms

The multidisciplinary nature of TVTP requires that information be communicated between the public and private sectors, state-level bureaucracies, and professionals from different disciplines. Due to differences in professional jargon, differing cultural norms, and laws that might limit information sharing the TVTP team must create information sharing mechanisms designed to support the state TVTP strategy while also protecting privacy, civil rights and civil liberties.

For example, county-level behavioral threat assessment and management teams will need a way to receive, share and protect information in partnership with schools, social services providers, family members, clinicians, and employers or other community-based organizations. A clinician accepting a referral will need to know how and when to notify public safety professionals if they feel that an act of targeted violence may be imminent. A probation or parole officer may need to share information with service providers and employers to facilitate an individuals' rehabilitation and reintegration into a community. Prevention programs also need to be able to share best practices and lessons learned widely to ensure the widespread adoption of effective programs, consistent with privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections.

## Protecting Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties

**Civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy protection is at the forefront of any state TVTP strategy.**

Protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties (P/CRCL) should be at the forefront of any state TVTP strategy. The TVTP team must ensure the strategy actively protects and promotes P/CRCL through policies or safeguards. The team should also collaborate with the governor's legal and partner agency counsel, including consulting privacy officers and policies at local Fusion Centers, to implement universal safeguards in all agency policies and programs concerning TVTP programs. This collaboration should

identify solutions to any concerns (e.g., regarding privacy protections, due process, compliance with law, or data protection procedures).

A key component of protecting P/CRCL is increasing transparency of all TVTP activities, which can be accomplished by publicizing efforts such as recording and publishing meeting minutes, providing a methodology for coordinating prevention programs and partnerships (e.g., BTAM teams), creating a state- or organization-wide P/CRCL policy, and by maintaining a website that details state activities, resources employed, organizations and agencies involved, and current safeguards in place. Training materials, information-sharing procedures, and evaluation tools can also be made available to the public so independent experts can review them.



Additionally, the state TVTP strategy recognizes that a multidisciplinary public health approach involving health, behavioral health, and education partners must also respect privacy protections, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), Family Educational Rights and Privacy (FERPA), and other relevant federal, state, and local privacy protections. Both HIPAA and FERPA contain exemptions relating to imminent threats and public safety concerns consistent with the purpose of this TVTP strategy.

The state TVTP strategy recognizes that a multidisciplinary public health approach involving health, behavioral health, and education partners must also respect privacy protections.

## Clarifying Terminology

When creating a state TVTP strategy, it is important to define the terms that may have different meanings in other disciplinary fields. The TVTP team should consider existing laws and policies that may already provide definitions, including a review of federal and state terrorism and hate crime statutes. Having a shared understanding of the TVTP strategy through a shared vocabulary will help ensure unity of action and public messaging.

### Common Terms to Define for Multidisciplinary Teams

- Community policing
- Community resilience
- Counterterrorism
- Deradicalization
- Disengagement
- Demobilization
- Domestic violent extremism
- Hate crime
- Homegrown terrorism
- Ideology
- Interdiction
- Intervention
- Mental health
- Mental illness
- Noncriminal
- Primordial, primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention
- Procedural justice
- Threat assessment
- Violent extremism
- Violence prevention

Source: *Governor's Roadmap to Preventing Targeted Violence*, National Governor's Association

## Training

A state TVTP strategy provides an opportunity to extend training to various professions, such as law enforcement, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and 911-call staff. Given the varying degree of familiarity with TVTP across audiences, a first step in assessing what training might be relevant is to consult with CP3. Multiple options exist for supporting state and local partners through federal training on the threat landscape and specialized training for BTAMs, school safety initiatives, or active shooter prevention. Additionally, states may consider what state or local training is available to augment their work, such as outreach programs to the private sector, training on suicide or intimate partner violence prevention, or crisis intervention training for first responders. These trainings build common knowledge and understanding among members of the TVTP team. Training may also help the TVTP team identify gaps in knowledge that may require customized support. CP3 is well-positioned to support states as they outline their specific training needs.

Relevant DHS supported federal resources to explore training opportunities and additional information include:

- **Community Awareness Briefings** educate communities on how to prevent targeted violence and terrorism. To learn more, visit [www.dhs.gov/cp3](http://www.dhs.gov/cp3) or to request a briefing, email [CP3Field@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:CP3Field@hq.dhs.gov).
- **Emergency Management and Active Shooter Trainings** prepare individuals, schools, workplaces, and communities on how to plan for emergency situations and how to identify behavioral indicators, make action plans, and quickly recover from an active shooter incident. To learn more, visit [www.training.fema.gov](http://www.training.fema.gov) and [www.cisa.gov/active-shooter-preparedness](http://www.cisa.gov/active-shooter-preparedness).
- The **National Threat Assessment Center** offers training on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence to state and local law enforcement, schools, universities,

workplaces, and other organizations with public safety responsibilities. Contact your regional Domestic Security Strategist at [NTAC-DSS@usss.dhs.gov](mailto:NTAC-DSS@usss.dhs.gov).

- The **National Threat Evaluation Reporting Office's** Master Training Program certifies Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (F/SLTT) partners in the instruction of Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM) techniques and best practices. More information can be found at [Master Trainer Program | Homeland Security \(dhs.gov\)](#).
- The **Department of Homeland Security** has partnered with the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction to release an eLearning module for the public titled, "Foundations of Targeted Violence Prevention." Please visit [Foundations of Targeted Violence Prevention | Homeland Security \(dhs.gov\)](#) to access the training materials.

## Connection with Support Services

States should establish a network of intervention service providers for individuals who threaten violence.

State government officials should inform relevant violence prevention support providers about their role in TVTP. States should also establish a network of violence prevention service providers for individuals who threaten violence—to support both those who need to disengage from targeted violence activity and those headed down the same path. States can work with CP3 to identify ways to leverage existing support services, to enhance the professional development of those service providers, and develop new channels to provide services to individuals in need.

States should establish systems for service providers to access those in need of services and consider using technology to track support service data to ensure requests for assistance are addressed. Intervention services should be accessible to individuals who speak English as a second or foreign language. Additionally, states should consider training caseworkers to determine when and how to involve other professionals, including law enforcement, in a support plan to ensure sufficient attention to every individual.

Examples of support programs include:

- No/low-cost mental health
- Anti-gang
- Anti-hate/anti-bias
- Online safety
- Recidivism/Reintegration
- Gun-violence prevention
- Intimate-partner violence prevention
- Substance-abuse prevention
- Suicide prevention
- Online critical thinking/media literacy

## Engaging Stakeholders

The TVTP team should review current violence prevention efforts conducted by organizations, private companies, and state and local government agencies to determine if efforts are complementary and identify opportunities for collaboration. This should include pre-existing prevention programs or local prevention practitioners' networks (e.g., suicide prevention, anti-bullying, drug abuse prevention, gang prevention) for possible overlap with a targeted violence prevention strategy. The TVTP team should also identify stakeholders who can help government agencies and organizations provide prevention services in underserved communities.

The TVTP team should identify the capabilities and limitations of organizations and stakeholders they plan to collaborate with and the TVTP roles and responsibilities a stakeholder may perform outside their traditional role and responsibility to determine how they can best support the prevention mission. The TVTP team should ensure that responsibility does not shift to a single group or profession.

During engagements with potential stakeholders, the TVTP team must define targeted violence and terrorism prevention terminology to enhance public awareness of the issue, recognizing that some stakeholders outside of law enforcement may be unfamiliar with the topic. Potential stakeholders need to understand targeted violence statistics, how targeted violence affects their state, and why they should become involved. The TVTP team should collaborate with local communities across the state to identify needs and inform the public of stakeholder roles and responsibilities in a TVTP strategy. It should also be prepared to answer questions and concerns from stakeholders.

Instead of operating solely through law enforcement, effective implementation of statewide strategy requires engagement from multiple agencies, levels of government, and public-private partnerships. This strategy calls for multidisciplinary collaboration, streamlining efforts, and sharing resources and services.

Potential TVTP Partners		
Federal	State	Local/NGOs
Department of Homeland Security	Health and Human Services	Community Organizations
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Public health agencies	Faith-based Organizations
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Law enforcement	Nonprofits
National Counterterrorism Center	Attorney General's office	Schools and Universities
Department of Health and Human Services	Legislators	Behavioral Health Providers

*Source: Governor's Roadmap to Preventing Targeted Violence, National Governor's Association (NGA)*

## State TVTP Strategy Examples

In 2020, the NGA's Center for Best Practices received a two-year grant from CP3 to help states develop and implement strategies to prevent targeted violence. Several states participated in NGA's Policy Academy on Preventing Targeted Violence, leading to the development and implementation of several state TVTP strategies. The following serve as examples of statewide TVTP strategies in the United States.

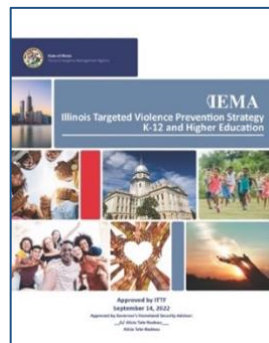
### New York State Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy 2023



This [strategy](#) employs a multidisciplinary public health approach to engage a broad group of stakeholders to understand relevant risk factors better and prevent the threat of all forms of targeted violence. New York State's approach to the ever-shifting threat environment evolved into a comprehensive effort. This Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy outlines the state's efforts to combat targeted violence and complements the State's broader Homeland Security strategy. The strategy identifies that most interventions occur at the local or community level with state funding, training, guidance, and operational assistance to best support partners. Strategic goals and objectives with this approach include a) targeted violence prevention

education, b) sharing information with stakeholders and the public, and c) using effective programs and initiatives to disrupt targeted violence and reduce the potential impact of targeted violence.

### Illinois Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy, K-12 and Higher Education



The [State of Illinois Targeted Violence Prevention strategy](#) coordinates targeted violence prevention activities for all state agencies and stakeholders, including local government, private sector, community, and grassroots partners. Illinois provides a methodology for coordinating prevention programs and forming partnerships where communities can share prevention resources that address community needs before an act of targeted violence. This effort brought together a diverse workgroup of subject matter experts across the state of Illinois—in the areas of mental health, education, and other community programs—to collaborate with public safety and state and federal agencies. The strategy aims to strengthen community-based targeted violence prevention resources for primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention; higher education and K-12-based BTAMs; and establish and maintain the capabilities of regional community-based

BTAM teams. The Illinois strategy aligns with established Homeland Security goals and objectives for the 2024-2028 period to remain dynamic and responsive to evolving security challenges, providing a comprehensive and forward-thinking framework.

### Hawai'i Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy 2022



The State of Hawai'i recognized an urgent need to commit additional state resources to address the persistent threat of targeted violence, especially mass targeted violence, to Hawai'i's public safety. The state government envisions the need for a [statewide, whole-of-community strategy](#) that effectively counters all forms of targeted violence across all social domains. The Hawai'i Office of Homeland Security leads this effort to develop and implement a comprehensive, community-based targeted violence prevention strategy grounded in modern, operational methodologies and best practices. The pillars of this statewide TVTP strategy are rooted in communication, collaboration, and behavioral intervention/threat assessment management teams.

## Conclusion

A state TVTP strategy is a comprehensive framework for safeguarding communities and individuals from the risks of targeted violence and terrorism. Rooted in a public health-informed approach, state TVTP strategies emphasize multidisciplinary collaboration while protecting civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy. By implementing the core components of BTAMs, information-sharing mechanisms, training, connection with support systems, and governance structures, states can effectively prevent and address the complex issue of targeted violence and terrorism while fostering a culture of non-violence and violence prevention.

This prevention resource is designed to provide guidance and structure for state officials, law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and other stakeholders involved in TVTP efforts. By working together and embracing this comprehensive approach, states can enhance their capacity to prevent targeted violence and terrorism and promote the well-being and safety of their communities.

## Additional Resources

The Department of Homeland Security Center for Prevention Program and Partnerships (CP3) provides resources to prevent and mitigate acts of targeted violence and terrorism. Resources include technical assistance from field staff, grant funding, and training and educational materials to help keep your state safe.

**Regional Prevention Coordinators** support targeted violence and terrorism prevention efforts at the state and local levels. They share information, provide training, and help build networks for community partners who can engage in prevention. To learn more, visit [www.dhs.gov/cp3](http://www.dhs.gov/cp3) or to connect with a CP3 Regional Prevention Coordinator, email [cp3field@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:cp3field@hq.dhs.gov).

The **Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program** provides funding for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, nonprofits, and institutions of higher education to establish or enhance capabilities to prevent targeted violence and terrorism. Learn more and apply at [www.dhs.gov/tvtpgrants](http://www.dhs.gov/tvtpgrants) or contact the grants team at [terrorismprevention@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:terrorismprevention@hq.dhs.gov).

The **Prevention Resource Finder** is a clearinghouse of federal resources intended to help partners prepare for and prevent targeted violence and terrorism across our country. Resources on the website include community support resources, grant funding opportunities, information sharing platforms, evidence-based research, and training opportunities to reduce the risk of targeted violence, including hate-based targeted violence. Find out more at: [Prevention Resource Finder | Homeland Security \(dhs.gov\)](https://www.dhs.gov/prevention-resource-finder).

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