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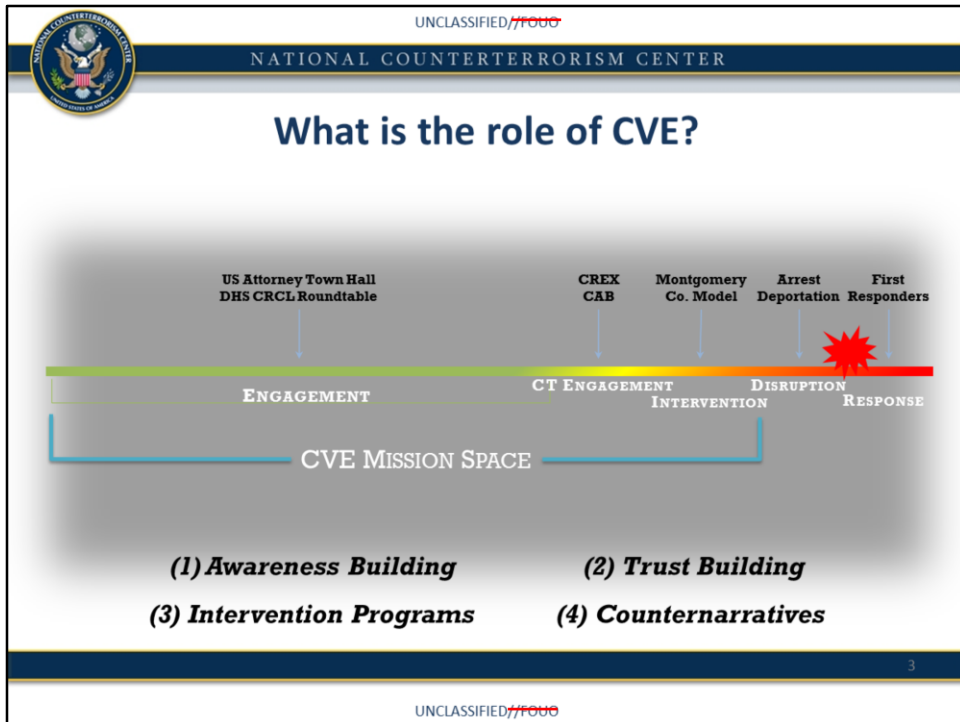
What is CVE?

- Encompasses **programs** and policies intended both **to prevent individuals and groups from radicalizing and mobilizing** to commit violence **and to disengage individuals and groups who are planning** to commit, or who have already engaged in **extremist violence**.

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Tee-up: What is CVE?



Tee-Up: CVE efforts represent a spectrum of programs with various but specific goals including (1), (2), (3), and (4)

CVE programs represent a spectrum of activity aimed at increasing community resilience (or protective factors) and decreasing vulnerabilities to violent extremism.

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- “Several recent incidences of violent extremists...have underscored the threat to the United States... posed by individuals radicalized at home. **Our best defense against this threat are well informed and equipped families, local communities, and institutions.**”
 - *National Security Strategy of the United States, 2010*
- We have emphasized **community-based efforts and local law enforcement programs to counter homegrown violent extremism** and protect vulnerable individuals from extremist ideologies that could lead them to join conflicts overseas or carry out attacks here at home.
 - *National Security Strategy of the United States, 2015*

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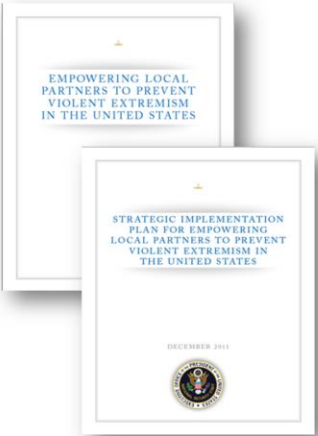
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Tee-up: CVE efforts have long been recognized as key to preventing and countering vulnerability to violent extremism recruitment

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National CVE Strategy and SIP



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Enhance engagement and support to local communities targeted by violent extremists

Build government and law enforcement expertise for preventing violent extremism

Counter violent extremist propaganda while promoting our ideals

Tee-up: Two key documents that outline our nation's CVE efforts include the national CVE strategy and the SIP

The USG Strategy was released in August 2011. A follow-up SIP was released in December 2011. The strategy is separated into three objectives.

1. *Enhancing federal engagement with and support to local communities that may be targeted by violent extremists.*

- To be successful, CVE engagement will rely on existing engagement platforms (e.g. DHS CRCL roundtables, FBI SAC briefings, etc.) and must be part of a larger engagement discussion.
- Violent extremism is a sensitive and potentially divisive subject. The USG recognizes we must do better to reach communities, inform them of the threat, and give them the tools to help empower them to counter the threat.
- For the Somali community in Minneapolis, for example, educating parents, school teachers, and other leaders about the threat is one way to empower communities.
- Through engagement, we strive to understand how the USG can support community-based solutions more effectively.


2. *Building government and law enforcement expertise for preventing violent extremism.*

- Building expertise is crucial to understanding what works best to counter the threat.
- It is vital for those engaging with communities to be trained in cultural competence and engagement techniques.
- Misinformation about the threat and poor training harms our security by sending stakeholders in the wrong direction, and creating tensions between communities and the government. Poor training can actually increase the distrust and mistrust communities feel toward the government.
- It is important for law enforcement to know the difference between normal behavior and suspicious behavior. For example, what is speech protected by the US Constitution – speech about religion or politics vice illegal behavior.

3. *Countering violent extremist propaganda while promoting our ideals.*

- We aim to increase the capacity of American communities to directly challenge violent extremist ideologies and narratives.
- We want to better communicate with the public on these issues, including dispelling myths and misperceptions.
- An important aspect of this object is addressing the challenge of online radicalization.

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Comprehensive Framework for CVE

- Focused primarily on prevention and intervention
- Led by local stakeholders but supported by federal partners
- Pilot cities
 - Boston
 - Los Angeles
 - Minneapolis

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Tee-up: How does national strategy translate to the local level?

- Focusing on prevention and intervention
 - CVE is not about reporting or prosecution
- Local Stakeholders in the lead
 - Possess the most knowledge about local needs
 - Are able to leverage existing projects
 - Able to expand local partnerships
 - NGOs, faith-based organizations, mental health providers, social services, and educational services, etc.)
- Role of federal partners:
 - Support and facilitate the strengthening of local partners,
 - Share resources and expertise
 - Improve and expand training
 - Implement assessment process
- Three cities pilot:
 - Boston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis
 - Info about these cities is in the packet that we give students



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Countering Violent Extremism in Los Angeles

- Insert LA video here

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T: Let's see how Los Angeles views CVE...

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What is CVE Community Engagement?

- A **process** of involving community members as partners to create collaborative solutions to make their community more resilient

- If done right, it builds **trust, communication, and collaboration** between all parties

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Tee-up: Community Engagement is an ongoing process that involves regular communication and follow-up rather than a specific or one time event. Key CVE tools such as the CAB and CREX may augment ongoing communication and trust building efforts.

The Community Awareness Briefing (CAB) is an unclassified presentation on radicalization and violent extremism recruitment designed to build awareness and to catalyze community efforts on prevention.

- The CAB uses a series of case studies covering the spectrum of domestic violent extremist groups to illustrate the radicalization and recruitment process, but more importantly to identify vulnerabilities and points of intervention.
 - The briefing is delivered a bit more like a *Ted Talk* than a typical analytic or academic brief.
- We usually present the CAB in conjunction with our federal and local partners and regularly update it to account for new domestic trends.

Once we have laid the ground work with the CAB, we offer our second tool, the Community Resilience Exercise (CREX), which is a half-day table-top exercise designed to build trust between law enforcement and communities.

- The CREX brings together law enforcement and community members to run through a multi-stage scenario of an individual radicalizing toward violence.
 - The CREX scenario is tailored for each community and three themes commonly arise during the exercise
 - 1) the need for increasing collaboration at the local level
 - 2) the need for increasing awareness of radicalization and recruitment and
 - 3) the need for prevention and intervention efforts.
- The exercise increases communication and trust between law enforcement and communities and culminates with an Action Plan drafted by participants to ensure long-term progress.

Similarly, Cultural Awareness / Competency Training is often key to making sure each engagement is a success

- DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties provides resources on cultural competency training and would be a helpful resource

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Why Conduct CVE Community Engagement?

- Increase our ability to protect youth
- Community members play key roles
- Mistrust decreases effective countermeasures
- Strong partnerships create resilience

Ultimately, the government's role is to empower communities and to do that we must engage *with* them.

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- **Tee-up: Why do we conduct CVE Community Engagement?**
- Communities are concerned, and we all want to partner together to protect our youth and our citizens
- Peers or family members witness activities:
 - A three-year study conducted by the FBI and NCTC revealed that in 84% of violent extremism cases, a peer or family member had witnessed or become aware of activities or behavior indicative of radicalization or mobilization to violence.
- Mistrust and misunderstanding between the public and law enforcement decreases the likelihood of effective countermeasures
- We first need to build community awareness of the threat posed by violent extremism, and partnership will follow

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Principles of Community Engagement

1. Build trust by getting to know your community
2. Engage on their concerns first vs. national security
3. Be flexible and tailor engagement to changing needs
4. Repeat engagements regularly; commit long-term

Once you have a trusting relationship, *then* you can engage on CVE

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Tee up: What are the principles of community engagement?

Give examples of positive community engagement (LAPD, St Paul PD, Lewiston, etc)

Give examples of when it's been received poorly by communities

1. Get to know leaders and members of your community,
 - Understand the roles of all stakeholders in the community in prevention/intervention

2. Also build trust by engaging them on their concerns
 - Bullying, parking issues, hate crimes, internet safety etc
 - Build trust on non-national security issues first by demonstrating commitment to finding solutions to their concerns; follow-through

Separate security work from community engagement

 - Pitfall: securitizing the relationship with the community

3. Be flexible to changing needs in the community
 - New leadership, funding constraints, time constraints, set backs, changing public opinion towards them

4. Repeat engagements regularly; commit for the long-term
 - Once you have a trusting relationship, then you can engage on CVE

Other pitfalls to be aware of:

- Government led can sometimes be useful but community led programs may also be more appropriate depending on the circumstance
- Securitizing the relationship with the community
- "Credible voices" – just because they may be viewed as credible by the USG does not mean that the local community views them in the same light
- Uniform approach – CVE needs consistency because the relationships are built over time
- Information sharing – sometimes appropriate but other times creates distrust in the community due to the perception of collecting intelligence
- Lack of evaluation criteria at program onset – metrics help to receive further CVE and community related resources

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CVE Partners and Roles

- Law Enforcement
- Parents and Family
- Teachers, Coaches, and School Administrators
- Religious leaders
- Mental health and Social services
- Local government


Building a CVE network requires all of these partners

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T: So who can be evolved with CVE?

- Different parts of the community have different roles to play in CVE
 - Law Enforcement
 - Increasing social engagement, responding to threats against groups and individuals in the community
 - Parents
 - Monitoring youth
 - Teachers, Coaches, and School Administrators
 - Educating youth and watching for any warning signs
 - Providing outlets for youthful energy
 - Religious leaders
 - Educating youth and watching for any warning signs
 - Mental health and Social services
 - Providing services as needed for any persons who may be going down a path of radicalization
 - Local government
 - Supporting services to building strong ties in the community, resources for mental health and educators as well as law enforcement
 - Engaging and working with local NGOs with outreach programs and other civic engagement organizations



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Questions?

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The image shows a slide from a presentation. At the top left is the National Counterterrorism Center logo, which features an eagle with wings spread, holding a shield, and the text 'NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER' and 'COMMITTED TO PROTECT'. To the right of the logo is a dark blue horizontal bar containing the text 'UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOUO~~' in white. Below this bar is another dark blue horizontal bar containing the text 'NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER' in white. The main body of the slide is white and contains the word 'Questions?' in a large, bold, dark blue font. At the bottom of the slide is a dark blue horizontal bar containing the number '12' in white. Below this bar is another dark blue horizontal bar containing the text 'UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOUO~~' in white.



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Pop Quiz

- Who can play a role in CVE from the community?
 - Coaches, teachers, law enforcement, mental health professionals, parents and families, etc.

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- **Who can play a role in CVE from the community?**
 - **Coaches, teachers, law enforcement, mental health professionals, parents, etc.**



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Pop Quiz

- What documents support and direct work in CVE?
 - National Security Strategy
 - Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States
 - Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) to Empower Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States

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- **What documents support and direct work in CVE?**
 - National Security Strategy
 - Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States
 - Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) to Empower Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States



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Pop Quiz

- What are some of the principles of CVE?
 - Get to know leaders in your community, engage them on their concerns
 - Form the relationship slowly over time—it’s a process
 - Build trust on non-national security issues first
 - Separate intelligence work from community engagement
 - Be flexible to changing needs in the community
 - Repeat engagements regularly; commit for the long-term
 - **TRUST IS KEY**

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- What are some of the principles of CVE?
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 - Separate intelligence work from community engagement
 - Be flexible to changing needs in the community
 - Repeat engagements regularly; commit for the long-term
 - **TRUST IS KEY**
- Have students identify different



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Pop Quiz

- What are the benefits to community engagement?
 - Heightened levels of trust in regards to law enforcement
 - Increased communication between law enforcement and communities
 - Improved local awareness of radicalization process and risk
 - Empowered communities with the tools to protect youth

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