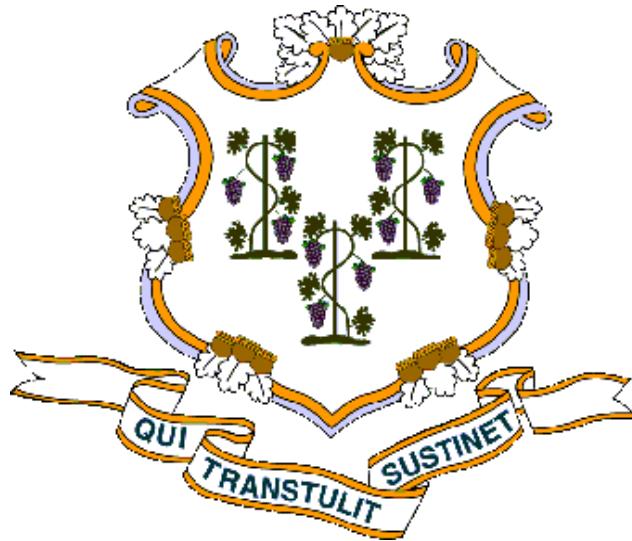


State of Connecticut



Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Strategy and Municipal TVTP Standards

October 2025

Prepared by



Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP)
Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
(DEMHS)



This state strategy and municipal standards for preventing targeted violence have been developed through the collaborative efforts of partners, both individual and organizational, too numerous to name. A partial list of the agencies and organizations currently engaged in this effort can be found in Part Three of this strategy. The overriding mission is a united one, however, to continue to work together to develop and enhance the tools and resources necessary to prevent targeted violence in Connecticut. Many thanks to all who do this critical work.

Table of Contents

Part One – Statewide TVTP Strategy	4
Introduction	5
Purpose and Scope	5
<u>Step 1:</u> Strategic goals and objectives of the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Strategy	5
<u>Step 2:</u> Identify key stakeholders and participating agencies and organizations	6
<u>Step 3:</u> Establish a coordinated program, including clear communications flow, among existing partners and programs	7
<u>Step 4:</u> Conduct a gap analysis to identify links or resources that may provide opportunities for improvement	8
<u>Step 5:</u> Develop a plan to address the deficiencies and opportunities identified in the gap analysis	8
<u>Step 6:</u> Document results by identifying methods to measure success and impacts	8
Part Two – Standards for Developing a TVTP Strategy for Local Use to Develop a TVTP Annex to the Local Emergency Operations Plan	9
Introduction	10
Standard 1	10
Standard 2	10
Standard 3	10
Standard 4	10
Standard 5	10
Standard 6	11
Standard 7	11
Standard 8	11
Standard 9	11
Standard 10	11
Standard 11	11
Part Three – TVTP Resource Guide	13
Guidance on Development and Implementation of Standards 4 & 8	14
Guidance on Standard 4	14
Guidance on Standard 8	17
Information on CT Application of SOAR Framework for Preventing Targeted Violence	19
Participating CT Partner Agencies and Organizations	20
Further Information on FBI Resources	28
Glossary of Terms	29
Additional Resources	32

Record of Changes

Revision	Date Entered	Posted by

Part One
Statewide TVTP Strategy

Introduction

Purpose and Scope

Connecticut has developed many programs and initiatives that enhance our collective capabilities in preventing terrorism and targeted violence, including domestic violent extremism, at the state, federal, Tribal, and local levels. This Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Strategy outlines Connecticut's efforts in combatting targeted violence, recognizing that most interventions occur at the local or community level, with planning and operational support provided by the State and Federal government.

The vision of this strategy is to:

- Establish a comprehensive system for information sharing, training, and coordinated response to enhance a statewide threat prevention network.
- Foster a societal mindset where preventing violence is a collective effort among the public, stakeholders and all levels of government.
- Bolster public trust and engagement by seeking input from community members to identify their goals in implementing a new or strengthening an existing threat prevention strategy.
- Reduce incidents of targeted violence through early intervention and community engagement.

This strategy has six steps to implement this vision:

1. Establish strategic goals and objectives of the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Strategy.
2. Identify key stakeholders and participating agencies and organizations.
3. Establish a coordinated and clear communications flow amongst existing partners and programs.
4. Conduct a gap analysis to identify links or resources that may provide opportunities for improvement.
5. Develop a plan to address the deficiencies and opportunities identified in the gap analysis.
6. Document results by identifying methods to measure success and impacts.

Remember the ultimate goal, as outlined by the United States Secret Service: **IDENTIFY, ASSESS, MANAGE.**

Step 1: Establish strategic goals and objectives of the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Strategy

Goal 1: Educate stakeholders and the public by sharing information on preventing targeted violence.

- **Objective 1:** Support local authorities in the creation or enhancement of existing public education programs.

- Objective 2: Identify means to access mental health, medical, or substance abuse resources.
- Objective 3: Provide behavioral threat assessment training to schools, medical professionals, law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical services, and other community members or entities.

Goal 2: Mitigate incidents and impacts of targeted violence through effective programs and initiatives, including identified and documented lines of communication and notification protocols

- Objective 1: Describe how the local, state, Tribal, and federal behavioral assessment teams will work together and develop a clear communications process.
- Objective 2: Develop policies and procedures for the implementation of a TVTP strategy.
- Objective 3: Develop standards for a multi-discipline targeted violence response and recovery plan. See the Active Shooter/Hostile Event Annex to the State Response Framework for an example.

Step 2: Identify key stakeholders and participating agencies and organizations

Goal: Identify, sustain, and enhance multi-jurisdictional, multi-disciplinary collaboration.

A multi-disciplinary approach is perhaps the single most important feature of an effective threat management team – highly effective teams facilitate collaboration, coordination, and communication across the various levels of organizations and communities to address persons of concern and threats of targeted violence.

Addressing targeted violence requires engaging a broad coalition of local, state, Tribal, federal, and non-governmental stakeholders. In addition to traditional law enforcement and public safety agencies, a variety of human service agencies like schools, social services, and mental health and medical professionals are engaged. Private sector partners and non-governmental entities such as 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 State.

- Objective 1: Addressing stakeholder needs through current initiatives in Connecticut
 - It is important to establish a comprehensive understanding of existing resources and initiatives in order to leverage current strengths and ensure alignment in targeted violence prevention efforts.
 - Conduct a statewide survey to create an inventory of existing programs, services, and initiatives in addition to those outlined in the attached Resource Guide, to leverage current strengths and ensure alignment of targeted violence prevention efforts. Targeted completion date of April 1, 2026.
 - The survey should include whether the stakeholders see targeted violence as an issue in their communities, how often does the issue arise, and under what circumstances, and what is the system or procedure currently used to address an incident.

- Please see the Resource Guide at the end of this document for a partial list of the participating CT agencies and organizations and their current roles and responsibilities in Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention statewide.
- **Objective 2:** Enhance Crisis Intervention Training (CIT)
 - The expansion of the crisis intervention program across Connecticut is a critical element of the state's overarching threat and violence prevention program. This initiative will enhance Connecticut's proactive approach to addressing behavioral and mental health crises, emphasizing the integration of law enforcement, mental health professionals, and crisis response teams. By embedding crisis intervention strategies within the TVTP, Connecticut aims to ensure that mental health emergencies are met with immediate, specialized responses that prioritize de-escalation and treatment over punitive measures. The statewide expansion of this program provides uniform and effective protocols for addressing mental health emergencies across all regions, promoting a unified approach that enhances both public safety and responder efficacy. This consistency helps improve resource allocation and ensures that communities receive appropriate and timely support. The initiative also contributes to building public trust, demonstrating a commitment to compassionate crisis management and improved outcomes for individuals in distress. Overall, expanding the crisis intervention program as part of Connecticut's TVTP underscores the state's dedication to fostering safety and resilience through comprehensive emergency response systems tailored to mental health needs.

Step 3: Establish a coordinated program, including clear communications flow, among existing partners and programs.

Goal: Through the convening of two separate working groups, identify the policy/planning and operational components of the overarching state TVTP program.

- **Objective 1:** Convene a planning and policy working group to continue to identify partners, best practices, emerging issues, communications flow, and available resources. As the lead emergency management planning agency for the state, CT DEMHS can support coordination through the existing structure of convening a working group for policy and planning. Targeted date of completion: Ongoing.
- **Objective 2:** Convene a law enforcement-based working group (1) to identify the current communications flow(s) for operational and tactical purposes and (2) to develop an appropriate policy/protocol for communications including notifications. Identify lead coordinating entity(ies). Targeted date of completion: April 1, 2026.
- **Objective 3:** Disseminate the policy and protocols for the communications/notifications flow, including a reporting mechanism for community members to report concerning behaviors, by January 1, 2027.

- Objective 4: By January 1, 2027, establish and disseminate a quarterly open forum schedule to share opportunities for training and receive feedback from stakeholders.

Step 4: Conduct a gap analysis by survey and other methods to identify strategic deficiencies and opportunities.

Goal: Once this initial strategy is completed and disseminated, convene the TVTP working group and additional stakeholders, particularly at the community and school level, to help identify gaps in the strategy as the program is put into practice in order to ensure a comprehensive and effective approach to preventing targeted violence.

- Objective: The TVTP planning and policy working group will collect and analyze data on existing programs, resources, and stakeholder capabilities by October 1, 2026.

Step 5: Develop a plan to address the deficiencies and opportunities identified in the gap analysis.

Goal: As the gaps are identified, initiate discussions with relevant stakeholders on how to best address them.

Step 6: Document results by identifying methods to measure success and impacts.

Goal: Where possible, utilize record management systems, data analytics, AI, and other technological tools as appropriate to collect data that can be analyzed and provide results.

- Objective 1: Utilize pre- and post-training surveys to measure knowledge gained through TVTP training programs.
- Objective 2: Utilize after action report process to identify lessons learned and best practices post-incident.
- Objective 3: Schedule recurring touchpoints with TVTP working group members and prevention practitioners to track best practices, lessons learned, and improvement steps.
- Objective 4: Ensure all LEOPs submitted on or after January 1, 2027 include the TVTP annex.

Part Two

Standards for Developing a TVTP Strategy for Local Use to Develop a TVTP Annex to the Local Emergency Operations Plan

Introduction

Public Act 23-24 amended Connecticut General Statute Section 28-7(a) to require every Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) submitted to DEMHS on or after January 1, 2025, to include a domestic terrorism prevention plan annex, in accordance with any standards provided by DEMHS. The State's TVTP Strategy is designed to address domestic terrorism prevention, as part of the broader scope of TVTP. Part Two of this state strategy provides standards for the development of a local TVTP strategy. Since these standards are being released in October of 2025, the expectation is that every LEOP filed on or after January 1, 2027 will include a TVTP plan annex.

Remember the ultimate goal, as outlined by the Secret Service—**IDENTIFY, ASSESS, MANAGE**.

Standard 1: Review the state TVTP Strategy and align the municipal goals to the state goals, with modifications to conform to your municipality's needs.

Standard 2: Identify current municipal/state resources and initiatives currently in place that are available to your community.

- Review the Resource Guide for useful information that can be utilized for the implementation of this standard.

Standard 3: identify the agency(ies) or position(s) that will lead this program within your community.

- Consider utilizing working groups identified and convened by these entities.

Standard 4: Create a multi-disciplinary team by engaging key stakeholders and sustaining community partnerships.

- Similar to the existing multi-jurisdictional sheltering agreements, communities may want to consider whether a municipal or multi-jurisdictional team will be most effective and feasible. See the Resource Guide for more details.
- Consider establishing two groups:
 - (1) A TVTP multi-disciplinary working group to create policies and procedures through a collaborative process.
 - (2) A TVTP multi-disciplinary Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM) to address emerging or potential situations with the aim to prevent and provide appropriate assistance.

Standard 5: Establish clear communications flow between existing agencies.

- As part of their LEOPs, CT municipalities have developed communications flows integrating the various Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) into emergency response and bringing the appropriate parties together to address emerging issues. A similar communications flow can be established with the parties within the community as well as external partners to address both issues related to TVTP policy and a more time sensitive communications matrix to

address immediate threats. Municipalities might also consider using the existing DEMHS Regional Emergency Planning Teams (REPTs) to coordinate TVTP planning at a regional level.

Standard 6: Perform a gap analysis to identify what links or resources should be included.

- This process can begin immediately once you have convened your TVTP working group to identify current resources.
- The working group can then review the TVTP response and processes to determine opportunities for improvement.

Standard 7: Create a plan to address any identified gaps.

- As gaps are identified, initiate discussion with relevant stakeholders on how to address them.

Standard 8: Collect and evaluate data pertaining to targeted violence in the community and the current threat landscape.

Standard 9: Establish and follow a clear path for disseminating the information collected.

- Consider using the existing communications methods developed through the DEMHS REPT system to share information with appropriate ESFs as well as with the groups and teams engaged in TVTP.

Standard 10: Ensuring administration and organization of the LEOP TVTP Annex

- Emergency Managers play a crucial role in coordinating across diverse groups of stakeholders and should play a central role in targeted violence prevention efforts. Consider the local emergency management director as a key partner in the creation and maintenance of the TVTP Annex to the LEOP. This can improve accessibility to a range of stakeholders and better integrate targeted violence prevention with overall planning efforts.
- Ensure that stakeholders can reach the appropriate person to enable open and reliable communication pathways for each community and partner agencies even with regular personnel turnover. Identify, confirm, and regularly update primary and secondary points of contact for each working group member, and especially each BTAM team member to ensure that important threat assessment and management information is reaching those positioned to potentially stop a targeted violence event.
- Seek out constructive feedback (e.g., surveys) to encourage multidisciplinary participation as well as help with assessing community needs, determining the degree of impact, and highlighting new opportunities.

Standard 11: Provide training and exercise.

- Capitalize on using the resources that may be available to you through the state or non-profit organizations or consider identifying individuals who could take Train the Trainer courses

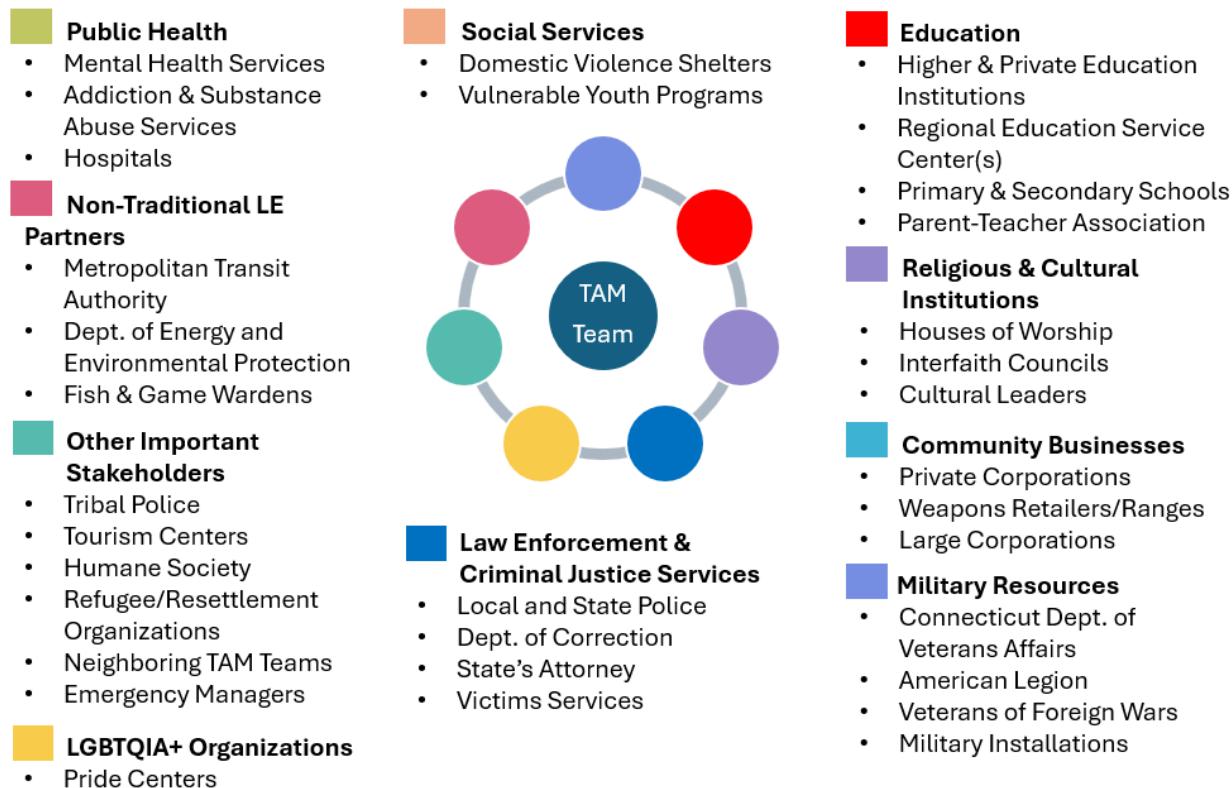
regarding TVTP. Examples include CT DEMHS, FBI, and the Center for School Safety at the Western Connecticut State University (WCSU).

Part Three
TVTP Program Resource Guide

Guidance on Development and Implementation of Standards 4 and 8

Guidance on Standard 4: Creating a multi-disciplinary working group and team.

- Identify a leadership or governance structure (e.g., TVTP) working group for policy, BTAM task force for incident review and response. Consider including a Public Information/Messaging position.
- Determine which agency or agencies/position will be responsible for administration, such as communications, records and logistics.
- Identify immediate and long-term sustainability requirements.
- Define “preventing targeted violence” for potential stakeholders in building support.
- It is imperative to convey to stakeholders the critical role they have in the team, have a general understanding of targeted violence statistics and how targeted violence affects the community.



Develop Team Rules

- Collaborate with municipal legal counsel to determine the best governance framework and identify solutions to liability concerns (e.g., privacy protections, due process, compliance with statutes).

- To establish operational efficiency, trust, and accountability, it is crucial to establish mutually agreed upon parameters for the multidisciplinary working group/team (roles and responsibilities, time commitment, etc.) These can include a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) among other things.
- These parameters will ensure long-term continuity and maturation.

Engaging Stakeholders

- Include a broad range of stakeholders.
- Identify organizations' and stakeholders' capabilities and limitations.
- Identify stakeholders who can help the community develop and implement evaluation frameworks.
- Identify stakeholders who can help government agencies and organizations provide prevention services in underserved communities.
- Identify statewide or national organizations that have local chapters and may be able to collaborate with you.
- Ask what role youth will have in developing programs.
- Identify roles and responsibilities a stakeholder may perform that are outside their traditional roles and responsibilities. Consider which stakeholders should take those roles on.
- Leverage preexisting relationships with organizations that provide services such as suicide prevention, drug prevention, and gang prevention.
- Assess shared interests and identify opportunities of collaboration between organizations.
- Collaborate with stakeholders to ensure that responsibilities are equitably distributed and their roles are clearly defined.
- Collaborate with community partners to identify their needs.
- Inform the public of the stakeholders' roles and responsibilities.

Sustaining Community Partnerships

Convene local leaders and practitioners such as teachers, coaches, mental health experts, substance use disorder (SUD) experts, religious leaders, student resource officers, community leaders, university administrators, unemployment/employment centers, and law enforcement whose feedback will inform the municipal strategy.

Guiding Principles:

- Identify existing efforts in order to avoid information fatigue and maximize engagement of underserved audiences.
- Solicit feedback from community members regarding the strategic plan.
- Educate community on indicators that will help in identifying when someone may be mobilizing toward violence and identify the means by which such concerns can be reported.

- Address concerns regarding liability for reporting (e.g., Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)).
- Identify additional opportunities to support the program.

Engage the Public

Guiding Principles:

- Identify individual(s) or groups at high risk of experiencing targeted violence and engage with them regularly. Consider interacting with the public through various methods including social media, traditional media, printed materials. Additionally, in-person presentations are invaluable for building rapport and credibility in the community, especially when conducted with appropriate sensitivity.
- Connect with and build on national, state, Tribal, and local initiatives to reduce duplication of effort, and enhance validated initiatives, such as the CT's See Something, Say Something.

Enhance Partnerships with Media Outlets: TV, radio, print, social media, college media outlets and local websites

Guiding Principles:

- Consider hosting roundtables with media organizations to discuss the terminology and definitions used in CT and in your community.
- Connect media organizations with the stakeholders identified in your strategy.
- Notify media of the state and municipal strategies as well as available services to proactively combat targeted violence.
- Provide case studies of successful prevention of targeted violence efforts (reminder to maintain anonymity of involved parties) to inform best practices.

If Applicable, Engage Kindergarten Through Grade 12 Schools and Higher Education Institutions in Your Community

Guiding Principles:

- Identify after-school programs that lack resources or are at risk of shutting down. Determine whether alternative or free services exist for students if those programs end.
- Connect universities to opportunities that encourage students to create alternative messaging techniques.
- The DEMHS School Safety and Security Supervisor may be able to assist with making connections.

Help Organizations and Government Agencies Offer Their Services to a Broader Audience

Guiding Principles:

- Promote social services in the languages that are predominant in your community.

- Identify challenges that hinder the public's ability to connect to social services.
- Inform the whole community of all services available, not just for one constituency.

Work with Ongoing Local Initiatives to Increase Access to Mental Health and SUD Services

Guiding Principles:

- Identify potential training modules that can be used to train adults who interact with children so that they can better recognize signs and symptoms of trauma or mental illness.
- Promote “Mental Health First Aid” training in workplace environments.
- Determine how to build capacity for person-centered and team-based care including identifying telehealth approaches to increase access if capacity is limited at the local level.
- Actively promote efforts to destigmatize the negative connotation associated with seeking and receiving mental health treatment.

Guidance on Standard 8: Collect and Evaluate Community Targeted Violence Data and the Threat Landscape.

Integrate Reliable Publications and Intelligence into Analysis, Which May Include:

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and FBI 2022 Strategic Intelligence and Data on Domestic Terrorism
- ODNI 2021 Assessment of the Domestic Violence Extremism Threat
- Anti-Defamation League’s Center on Extremism
- Southern Poverty Law Center
- George Washington Institute’s Program on Extremism

Engage Stakeholders and Collect Information on Community Concerns

Community members provide essential insights on jurisdictional threat environments. Focus groups and/or community forums to collect structured feedback on the threat landscape that allows for two-way communication between those responsible for threat evaluation and community members. Jurisdictions may also collect community information through other means such as structured surveys, which may reach groups less likely to participate in an in-person forum.

Identify and Develop Reporting Mechanisms

To ensure proper incident reporting, it is vital to identify the proper channel(s) by which individuals can report concerning behaviors in their municipality. Jurisdictions currently have similar mechanisms for emergency services and those engaged with call centers may serve as a great resource for mapping reporting pathways. Regardless of the reporting mechanism, the manner in which the information will be handled should be clearly mapped out and transparent.

Methods for jurisdictions to receive reports may include:

- Phone lines (dedicated or multi-use)
- Dedicated email address
- Website with webform (e.g., CT Intelligence Center (CTIC) Suspicious Activity Report (SAR))
- Mobile apps
- Social media

Municipalities may wish to engage town legal counsel regarding issues such as data privacy and confidentiality.

Data Sources and Key Partners to Evaluate the Municipal Threat Landscape

Collecting data requires connecting with various entities such as human rights groups that may have records on hate crimes or other relevant incidents that may not be reported to government.

Government sources like the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and/or CT Department of Correction, may have information that will help identify individuals convicted of targeted violence-related offenses who are set for release. Lastly, state entities like the CT Intelligence Center (CTIC) and the DESPP Hate Crimes Prevention Initiative can increase awareness of incidents and trends in the state or your community.

Additional sources for threat landscape evaluation:

- US Census
- CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index/NVDRS
- Uniform Crime Data
- CSP Hate Crime Report
- CT Department of Public Health (DPH) CTVDRS
- US Department of Justice
- FBI

Approach to Data Collection

- Work with state and local officials to identify trends or indicators of potential violent extremists or extremist groups in your area.
- Develop survey questions to assess targeted-violence-related activities. Consider sharing with town legal counsel, and civil rights and civil liberties lawyers prior to dissemination.
- In order to have a robust picture of the threat landscape, encourage local law enforcement agencies to report hate crimes to CTIC, CSP Hate Crimes Investigative Unit or the FBI.
- Consider consulting with authors of public reports on targeted violence to determine how they collect their information prior to utilizing it for municipal programs or strategy.

Cataloging Incidents of Targeted Violence

- There are various methods that can be utilized for cataloging incidents of targeted violence including:

- The University of Maryland's Study of Terrorism and Responses of Terrorism (START)'s Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States Portal, with information dating back to 1970.
- FBI Hate Crimes Statistics: This database contains hate crimes reported since 1995.
- CT Hate Crimes Statistics

Information on CT Application of SOAR Framework for Preventing Targeted Violence¹

- **Strengths: Building on Existing Capabilities**

- Multidisciplinary collaboration: Establish and enhance relationships among law enforcement, mental health professionals, existing multidisciplinary teams as defined under Part 1, Step 2, educators, and community leaders (e.g., CSP three regional BTAMs).
- Existing threat assessment models: Utilize proven methods such as BTAM protocols and the Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG) recommended by the DHS, United States Secret Service (USSS), and FBI.
- Network for information and intelligence sharing: Leverage ongoing relationships and channels of communication.

- **Opportunities: Addressing Stakeholder Needs**

- Expand training programs: Increase training for law enforcement, educators, private partners, and social services in early threat detection and intervention strategies. Expand delivery of National Threat Evaluation and Reporting (NTER) Program and the CSTAG.
- Enhance reporting mechanisms: Develop confidential and accessible ways for community members to report concerning behaviors.
- Strengthen public-private partnerships: Collaborate with businesses, schools, and religious institutions to establish localized prevention strategies.
- Technology integration: Utilize record management systems, data analytics, and AI to identify patterns of concern and enhance response capabilities.

- **Aspirations: Defining Our Vision for a Safer State**

- A unified statewide threat prevention network: Establish a comprehensive system for information sharing, training, and coordinated response.
- A culture of shared responsibility: Foster a societal mindset where preventing violence is a collective effort involving all levels of government and citizens.
- Increased public trust and engagement: Engage local stakeholders to identify their aspirations in creating an efficacious threat prevention strategy.

- **Results: Measuring Success and Impact**

¹ This information is provided by Amery Bernhardt, Director of the Connecticut Center for School Safety and Crisis Preparation at Western Connecticut State University.

- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):
 - Reduction in the number of reported targeted violence incidents.
 - Increased number of trained professionals in threat assessment.
 - Higher rates of community reporting and engagement in prevention programs.
 - Improved mental health and social service support for at-risk individuals.
- Continuous Improvement Strategies:
 - Annual evaluation and updates to the prevention plan based on new research and case studies.
 - Regular feedback sessions with stakeholders and community members to refine intervention approaches.
 - Expansion of funding and resource allocation for threat management initiatives.

Participating CT Partner Agencies and Organizations

- **Municipalities:** Encourage sharing of best practices and lessons learned through TVTP working group, CT Police Chiefs Association, and municipalities with preexisting BTAMs, etc.
- **K-12 Schools:** Every local and regional board of education must develop and submit school security and safety plans annually to their regional DEMHS/DESPP coordinator for each school under its jurisdiction. These plans must be developed in collaboration with local officials and law enforcement, including the chief executive officer of the municipality, and representatives of police, fire, public health, emergency management, and emergency medical services. See [All Hazards School Security and Safety Plan Standards](#) and [CGS 10-222m, 10-222n](#) for further information.

Building a safe and supportive environment is essential for student success. Therefore, school safety and security should also be considered in conjunction with school culture and climate. As of the 2025-26 school year, every district in Connecticut must adopt the new School Climate Policy ([CGS 10-222a – 10-222j](#)), designate a district-level School Climate Coordinator and a School Climate Specialist in each school, establish a diverse School Climate Committee, and develop a School Climate Improvement Plan grounded in school climate survey data. Schools are required to respond to “challenging behavior” using tiered interventions, and to administer a biennial climate survey of students, families, and staff. The policy also mandates a restorative practices response for non-violent, non-criminal conflict. See [Connecticut School Climate Guidance](#) for more information.

- **Colleges and Universities:** Higher education schools can share their best practices and lessons learned through campus security groups and other higher education associations. See requirements for security protocol plans and threat assessment teams for Institutions of Higher Education CGS 10a-156a.
- **Local Law Enforcement:** Engagement of local law enforcement and associated personnel such as Licensed Clinical Social Workers can help inform planning efforts. Additionally, Officers with

Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) and BTAM-trained officers can provide a unique perspective that combines their law enforcement background and their specialized training.

- **Judicial System, Court Support Services Division**

The Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division (JB-CSSD) oversees pretrial services, family services, divorce and domestic violence, probation supervision of adults and juveniles, as well as two secure juvenile residential centers located in Bridgeport & Hartford. JB-CSSD also administers a network of statewide contracted community providers that deliver treatment and other support services.

- **CT Youth Services Association (CYSA)**

- Juvenile Review Boards (JRB)/Youth Service Bureau (YSB)
- See ctyouthservices.org for more information.

- **CT Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) including:**

- CT Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) School Security Unit
 - A unit headed by the School Safety and Security Emergency Management Program Supervisor that oversees the school security grant, planning, assessments, and coordinates training and exercise (see also below).
 - Convenes multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency, multi-disciplined school security working group to review and revise as needed the school safety and security plan standards and plan templates.
 - Performs school security assessments in conjunction with the DEMHS Training and Exercise Unit and relevant partners.
- CT DEMHS Training and Exercise Unit/School Security Unit
 - Provides TVTP, behavioral threat assessment, school security, cyber security and other relevant trainings and exercises.
- CT DEMHS Regional Emergency Planning Team (REPTs)
 - Based on the five DEMHS regions, the REPTs are multi-jurisdictional, multi-discipline ESF groups organized to coordinate regional emergency preparedness, planning, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- CT Intelligence Center (CTIC)
 - The State's designated intelligence fusion center, comprised of local, state, Tribal, federal, and private sector partners working together to collect, review, assess, analyze, and disseminate critical information on topics such as cyber security, critical infrastructure, counter terrorism, and criminal intelligence. Includes Regional Intelligence Officers and Fire Intelligence Officers to communicate regularly with local public safety.
- CT State Police Behavioral Threat Assessment Unit
 - CSP Unit stood up to offer coordination and management of threats to communities, schools, and places of business, in coordination with local and FBI BTAM teams.

- CT State Police Hate Crimes Investigative Unit
 - The Hate Crimes Investigate Unit of the Connecticut State Police review statewide hate crimes, hate incidents, and crimes with bias elements, providing guidance and resources for law enforcement, communities, and public and private organizations.
- CT State Police Intelligence Operations Unit
 - The Intelligence and Operations Unit (IOU) is a division of the CT State Police composed of both sworn and civilian members of service. Their mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate actionable intelligence to support law enforcement operations, enhance situational awareness, office safety, and produce investigatory leads for members in the field.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**
 - The Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTF) of the FBI is a partnership that works to investigate and disrupt individual violent extremists and disrupt all forms of support to terrorist organizations both locally and worldwide.
 - Further information on FBI resources can be found on page 28.
- **CT Center for School Safety and Crisis Preparation at Western CT State University (WCSU)**
 - The CT Center for School Safety and Crisis Preparation is housed at WCSU. The Center supports all CT schools by enhancing their capacity to address threats and hazards through prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The Center conducts research, provides training, and offers technical assistance on student resilience, school crises, trauma-informed practices, and other safety-related topics. Regional School Safety Coordinators collaborate with state agencies and lead Regional Crisis Teams (RCTs) and other safety initiatives. The Center's goals include delivering professional development on school safety, conducting research on crisis and trauma, maintaining a statewide RCT network, and offering consultation and on-site support for emergency planning and crisis response.
- **CT State Department of Education (CSDE)** The CSDE supports districts in enhancing their school safety, climate, and overall student wellness by administering state and federal grants, issuing guidance and best practices, facilitating family and community engagement, and providing programming, professional learning and individualized support to districts. A summary of this work can be found in the document [16 Ways CSDE is Supporting Social-Emotional Learning and Behavioral & Mental Health](#). Some key initiatives include:
 - **School Climate** – The physical and emotional safety of students and educators is an essential piece of school climate. Public Act 23-167, inclusive of Connecticut General Statutes (C.G.S.) Sec. 10- 222aa–Sec. 10-222jj, outlines the required components for schools and districts to foster a positive school climate. The [Connecticut School Climate Guidance](#) (2025) summarizes the new school climate legislation for the 2025-2026 school year, provides resources for schools to assess their current efforts and implement best practices for creating safe and supportive school climates.

- **Crisis Response** – In partnership with DCF, DMHAS, the Connecticut Center for School Safety and Crisis Preparation and other partners, the CSDE provides critical support to schools following a loss or crisis including the untimely death of a student or adult in the school community by suicide or tragic event through the provision of mental health resources, coordination with state agency and community partners and on-site short and long term support.
- **Handle with Care** – Handle with Care is an alert system used by first responders to notify designated school officials when a student has been exposed to a traumatic incident outside of school, such as domestic violence, drug overdose, and other emergency situations. Without sharing details, the school receives only the student's name with the phrase "Handle with Care," enabling staff to respond with empathy and support upon the student's arrival at school, and provide additional immediate and extended services as needed.
- **School-Based Diversion Initiative (SBDI)** – [SBDI](#) is a school-level initiative that engages teachers, staff, administrators, and school resource officers through consultation, expert training, and capacity building activities to reduce school-based arrests and exclusionary discipline (e.g., out-of-school suspension, expulsion). SBDI helps keep students in school by increasing access for students and families to mental health prevention supports and treatment services in the school and in the local community, ultimately improving student social and academic success.
- **Personal Technology Use in Schools** – In August 2024, the Connecticut State Board of Education (SBE) adopted the [Position Statement and Policy Guidance: Personal Technology Use in Schools - Impact of Social Media and the Use of Cell Phones on Student Learning and Mental Health](#) in response to emerging research suggesting that social media has a significant negative impact on brain development at a time in adolescence when identities and a sense of self-worth are forming, and social rewards, pressures and acceptance are paramount. The SBE, in its policy guidance, strongly recommended that schools implement policies that restrict the use of cell phones during the school day to ensure student engagement in class and learning, support emotional well-being, build student skills in peer interaction, and encourage social communication and connectedness.
- **Commissioners' Roundtable on Family and Community Engagement, Parent Trust Fund grant, and Friday Community and Engagement (CAFÉ)** – These initiatives prioritize the importance of authentically engaging families in their child's educational experience and amplifying parent and community voice to create safe, supportive and welcoming learning environments for all students.
- **Learner Engagement and Attendance Program (LEAP)** – Launched by Governor Lamont in 2021, LEAP is an evidence-based statewide initiative to re-engage students and families in Connecticut through relationship-building home visits. Designed to

address chronic absenteeism exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, LEAP fosters strong school-family partnerships that improve student attendance and engagement.

- **CT Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) and Department of Children and Families (DCF)**

- Together, DMHAS and DCF collaborate to support a comprehensive continuum of behavioral health services in Connecticut, working jointly to promote mental health and well-being for individuals and families across all stages of life.

CT Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)

- DMHAS serves as the single state mental health authority, responsible for overseeing and coordinating behavioral health services for adults across the state.
- In addition to managing treatment and recovery programs, DMHAS provides prevention and mental health promotion initiatives across the lifespan, aiming to improve overall community well-being and reduce the incidence of mental health and substance use disorders.
- DMHAS is responsible for providing a wide range of treatment services to adults including inpatient hospitalization, outpatient clinical services, 24-hour emergency care, day treatment, psychosocial and vocational rehabilitation, restoration to competency and forensic services (including jail diversion programs), outreach services for persons with serious mental illness who are homeless, and comprehensive, community-based mental health treatment and support services.
- DMHAS funds and monitors hundreds of community-based treatment programs, and four state inpatient treatment facilities (Connecticut Valley Hospital, Greater Bridgeport Community Mental Health Center, Connecticut Mental Health Center, and Capitol Region Mental Health Center).
- DMHAS works with Local Mental Health Authorities (both state-operated and private, non-profit agencies) that provide treatment and support at the community level.
- DMHAS maintains close working relationships with the five Regional Mental Health Boards, client advocacy agencies, families, consumers, and other stakeholders throughout Connecticut as a means of promoting delivery of quality, recovery-oriented care.

CT Department of Children and Families (DCF)

- Complementing the efforts of DMHAS, the DCF holds the statutory mandate for children's behavioral health services. This mandate empowers DCF to develop, coordinate, and implement services specifically tailored to the development and clinical needs of children and adolescents, ensuring early intervention and specialized care within children welfare, juvenile justice, and educational systems.
- DCF is responsible for a broad array of prevention, intervention, and treatment services across multiple levels of care, including community-based, in-home, and

residential settings. Services which are contracted by DCF include Care Coordination, Outpatient Psychiatric Clinics for Children (OPCC), an array of Evidence-Based Practices such as Functional Family Therapy (FFT), and Multi-dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT), Extended Day Treatment (EDT) programs, and Family-Based Recovery (FBR) services for families affected by substance use.

- DCF also operates the Solnit Children's Centers (North and South), which include Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTFs) and an inpatient psychiatric hospital that provides intensive stabilization and therapeutic care for youth with complex behavioral health needs. In addition to its clinical services, DCF partners with community-based providers, family advocacy organizations, youth and families, and other state agencies to ensure a family-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally competent system of care.
- Crisis services are a critical component of Connecticut's behavioral health system. DMHAS Mobile Crisis provides persons in distress with immediate access to a continuum of crisis response services and/or supports of their choice, including mobile clinical services and community-based supports. These services aim to prevent crises, provide timely intervention, and support recovery through postvention efforts that help individuals develop a meaningful sense of connection and belonging in their communities.

- **Connecticut's Child Advocacy Center (CAC) and Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) System**

- Established under Public Act 17-190, codified at Connecticut General Statute 17a-106a, which mandates the creation of MDTs in each judicial district to ensure prompt, coordinated, and trauma-informed responses to child abuse and neglect. These teams bring together representatives from the state's attorney's office, the DCF, law enforcement, medical and mental health providers, youth service bureaus, victim advocates, and other relevant professionals. CACs serve as the central, child-friendly locations where these teams meet with children and families, conduct developmentally appropriate and recorded forensic interviews, provide or coordinate specialized medical and mental health services, and hold regular case review meetings to guide investigations and service delivery while minimizing re-traumatization. MDT coordinators manage referrals, scheduling, case reviews, service connections, and case tracking, ensuring consistency and accountability across all agencies.

- **Connecticut's Children's Alliance (CCA)**

- CCA supports this system as the statewide membership organization for the state's ten accredited CACs and seventeen MDTs. CCA facilitates information sharing among centers, provides technical assistance to help programs achieve and maintain national accreditation, delivers multidisciplinary training, raises public and legislative awareness about child abuse, neglect, and trafficking, and compiles annual outcome reports for the Governor's Task Force on Justice for Abused Children and the General Assembly. Through this statutory foundation, coordinated practice, and statewide support,

Connecticut delivers a uniform, high-quality, victim-centered response that protects children, supports families, and ensures investigations are thorough, collaborative, and trauma-informed. Visit www.ctchildrensalliance.org for more information.

- **New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)**
 - The New England HIDTA program supports regional coordination to disrupt drug trafficking and associated violence across six states, including Connecticut. New England HIDTA facilitates deconfliction services, strategic intelligence sharing, and multi-agency coordination through task forces and the Investigative Support Center. In Connecticut, HIDTA also supports Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) efforts and plays a crucial role in enhancing cross-jurisdictional investigations and data-driven responses to emerging drug threats.
 - The Overdose Response Strategy (ORS) is a national collaboration between the HIDTA program and the CDC, designed to reduce overdose deaths by bridging public health and public safety. In Connecticut, the ORS team connects state and local public health and safety partners to enhance overdose surveillance, coordinate situational awareness bulletins, support evidence-based efforts, and provide technical assistance to coalitions, law enforcement, and public health agencies on emerging drug threats. The Connecticut ORS team plays a critical role in strengthening overdose response infrastructure, fostering real-time information exchange, and advancing public health and safety informed interventions within multi-agency environments.
- **CT Department of Public Health**
 - The Connecticut Violent Death Reporting System (CTVDRS)
 - The DPH Office of Injury and Violence Prevention and the Injury and Violence Surveillance Unit provide statewide surveillance of and respond to trends in violent injuries and deaths. CTVDRS collects information about violent deaths and the circumstances associated with each of the deaths, including homicides, suicides, and deaths caused by law enforcement acting in the line of duty, and deaths from acts of terrorism. CTVDRS collects facts from death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports (including toxicology), and law enforcement reports into one anonymous database. Data elements collected provide valuable context about violent deaths, such as relationship problems, mental health conditions and treatment, toxicology results, and life stressors, including recent money- or work-related or physical health problems. These data are used by DPH, its partners, and stakeholders to generate reports detailing conditions and factors behind violent behaviors, to inform prevention strategies and policies to address them.
 - Provide grant support to eight (8) local health departments/districts for mental health promotion and suicide prevention and postvention initiatives, including Question, Persuade, and Refer (QPR) gatekeeper training and Mental health First Aid among other community-level interventions that target

disproportionately impacted populations including teens/young adults (10-24 y.o.), middle-aged persons (35-64 y.o.), and older adults (65+ y.o.). The grant also supports local health agency efforts to promote suicide prevention screenings in Connecticut's hospitals, and encourage elementary and secondary schools to introduce upstream interventions that build resilience and coping mechanisms in youth and young adults.

- The Office of Firearm Injury Prevention (OFIP)
 - The OFIP was established pursuant to CGS 19a-112j which created a state-wide Commission on Community Gun Violence Intervention and Prevention, chaired by the DPH Commissioner, and a new office for firearm injury and violence prevention. The OFIP is committed to preventing and reducing firearm-involved injury and death. Through community-based interventions and collective partnerships, OFIP addresses the conditions and circumstances that impact community violence.
 - Provide funding to 18 community-based organizations (CBO) across the state that implement a variety of innovative initiatives, focused on reducing and preventing firearm related community violence.
 - Support the work of the Commission on Community Gun Violence Intervention and Prevention whose mission is to develop evidence-based, evidence-informed, community-centric gun violence prevention programs and strategies to reduce community firearm violence in the state.
 - Per Public Act 24-19, DPH encourages physicians to provide education and information to their patients on safe storage of firearms and firearm safety.
 - Collaborate with community stakeholders to develop a firearm safe distribution plan to strategically distribute safes across the state; being strategic on how safes are provided to communities who need them the most.
 - Released an RFA “Implementing a Public Health Approach to Addressing Community Violence” and received proposals with a mission of addressing community violence within their municipalities through a public health lens.
 - Developing a “SaferCT” website and digital marketing campaign for community gun and violence awareness.

- **CT Division of Criminal Justice**

- The Division of Criminal Justice is an independent agency of the executive branch of the state government, established under Article XXIII of the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, responsible for the investigation and prosecution of all criminal matters in the State of Connecticut. The Division is composed of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney and the Offices of the State's Attorneys for each of the 13 Judicial Districts, as well as the Office of the Inspector General. The Division seeks to protect public safety and promote public trust and confidence in our criminal justice system

through the transparent, diligent, impartial, and ethical enforcement of Connecticut's criminal laws.

- **Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA)**

- In 1986, Public Act 86-175 established the current Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) with a mission to connect Connecticut Veterans and their eligible dependents with information and support regarding State and Federal Veterans Benefits.
- Residential Programs: Located in Rocky Hill, CT, the campus offers residential programs that give Veterans the opportunity for rehabilitation and recovery in a supportive community environment.
- Skilled Nursing Facility: The Sgt. John L. Levitow Healthcare Center cares for CT's Veterans by providing long-term skilled nursing care to Veterans with medical conditions requiring 24-hour clinical care.
- Advocacy and Assistance: Provides help navigating Veterans benefits under federal, state, and local laws. Services are available to Veterans, their eligible spouses, and eligible dependents.
- Threat Assessment Team (TAT): The DVA responds to internal and external incidents and threats through the coordination of a Threat Assessment Team (TAT). The goal of TAT is to prevent violence and harm by identifying, assessing, and managing individuals or situations that pose a risk to safety. The TAT is responsible for developing and implementing strategies to intervene, mitigate, and provide support to those involved, fostering a safe environment for Veteran patients, Veteran residents, visitors, and staff.
- The Department of Safety & Security: The DVA's Department of Safety & Security coordinates, trains, and shares information with DESPP, DMHAS, the Rocky Hill Police Department, the Middletown Police Department, Rocky Hill Emergency Management, DEMHS Region 3, and in the event of a radiological emergency, will set up a Transportation Staging Area for the DEMHS Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) team.
- The DVA regularly hosts training for all local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies operating in the State of Connecticut. This training includes Police K-9 units, SWAT teams, Search and Rescue, Police Academies, Major Crimes Division, Patrol Units, DARE, Drone Units, Bomb Squad, etc.

Further Information on FBI Resources

- **FBI Behavioral Threat Assessment Center (BTAC)**

- Founded in 2010, the FBI's BTAC leads the FBI in coordinating an enterprise-wide strategy to incorporate Threat Assessment and Threat Management (TATM) principles into the FBI's terrorism and mass-casualty violence-prevention efforts. When implemented properly, TATM principles will prevent acts of targeted violence. Developing and leveraging relationships across government, law enforcement, and

non-traditional law enforcement partners (mental health, probation/parole, and social services) are integral to TATM implementation. Highly effective, multidisciplinary TATM teams collaborate, coordinate, and communicate across various parts of organizations or communities to address threats of violence and persons of concern. TATM capabilities are tailored to individual FBI areas of responsibility, and to adequately support the unique circumstances in each Field Division throughout the United States, BTAC established a Threat Management Coordinator (TMC) in each field office.

- **Threat Management Coordinator (TMC)**

- The TMC is BTAC's primary point of contact in the Field Office for TATM-related matters. All TMCs receive advanced training, mentoring, continuing education, and support from the BAUs and the BTAC. TMCs are a Field Office asset and support BTAC at the direction and discretion of the Field Office Special Agent in Charge (SAC) or Assistant Director in Charge (ADIC). TMCs work TATM priorities across operational divisions, primarily counterterrorism and criminal matters within the FBI Field Office as well as local liaison partners and stakeholders.
- Roles and responsibilities of the TMC include:
 - Identify FBI investigations appropriate for referral to BTAC.
 - Work across operational divisions within the FBI Field Office to identify needs for assistance on long-term threat cases.
 - Identify state and local threat matters appropriate for referral to BTAC.
 - Establish and maintain relationships with state and local law enforcement working TATM matters.
 - Establish relationships with non-FBI led TATM teams.
 - Integrate with and share information in accordance with FBI policy and operational and legal guidelines.
 - Lead and coordinate Field Office efforts to establish critical relationships within the community, including relationships with non-traditional/non-law enforcement stakeholders, critical to threat management and prevention.
 - Work with Field Office Crisis Management Coordinator (CMC) to integrate TATM practices into the Field Office Crisis Response Plan and assist, when necessary, with post-attack investigative response.

- **FBI Threat Assessment and Management Strategies:** <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/making-prevention-a-reality.pdf/view>

Glossary of Terms

- **Behavioral Threat Assessment** is a systematic, fact-based method of examination and investigation that blends the collection and analysis of multiple sources of information with published research and practitioner experience, focusing on a person's patterns of thinking

and behavior to determine whether, and to what extent, a person of concern is moving towards an attack.

- **Directly Communicated Threat** is an unambiguously stated or written threat communicated directly to either a target or to law enforcement expressing intent to commit violence.
- **Domestic Violent Extremist (DVE)** is an individual based and operating primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States who seeks to further their ideological goals wholly or in part through unlawful acts of force or violence. It is important to remember that the mere advocacy of ideological positions and/or the use of strong rhetoric does not constitute violent extremism, and in some cases direct or specific threats of violence must be present to constitute a violation of federal law.
- **Duty to Warn/Protect** is a legal duty of a mental health professional with knowledge of a potential act of violence by someone in their care, directed at a third party. This knowledge requires a mental health professional to act reasonably to protect the potential victim from the threat.
- **Fixation** is an extreme preoccupation with another person, an activity, or an idea. In threat assessment and management cases, it is often to involve a grievance, personal cause, or a public figure.
- **Impulsive/Reactive Violence** is emotional and impromptu; it can be defensive behavior or response to a perceived imminent threat.
- **Homegrown Violent Extremist (HVE)** is a person of any citizenship who lives or operates primarily in the United States or its territories, and who advocates, engages in, or is preparing to engage in or support terrorist activities in furtherance of a foreign terrorist organization's objectives, but who is acting independently of foreign terrorist direction. Because HVEs are acting to further the goals of a foreign terrorist organization, they are considered foreign intelligence threats under the authorities of the Intelligence Community and domestic public safety entities.
- **Howlers** are individuals who, though they may have engaged in inappropriate, bizarre, or threatening contact with the target, do not currently intend to commit violence. It is often difficult to discern a howler from someone who is planning violence, based on available case facts.
- **Identification Behavior** is actual or virtual behavior demonstrating a psychological desire to be a pseudo-commando, adopt a warrior mentality, identify with military or law enforcement paraphernalia, identify with past attackers, or to associate with advancing a particular cause or belief.
- **Intimacy Effect** pertains to the fact that the closer the interpersonal relationship between a person of concern and a target, the greater the likelihood is of violence. This intimacy can be based upon the person of concern's perception of the relationship, including delusional perceptions.

- **Last Resort Behavior** pertains to communications or actions indicating increasing desperation or distress, or that the person of concern perceives no alternatives to violence.
- **Leakage** pertains to communications, expressions, or memorializations which do not directly threaten but otherwise reveal clues related to a person's feelings, aspirations, intentions, or plans, about committing violence.
- **Novel Aggression** is an act of violence which appears unrelated to any "pathway" behavior, and which is committed for the first time. A person of concern may be engaging in this behavior in order to test his ability to actually engage in a violent act and it could be thought of as experimental aggression.
- **Pathway to Violence** is one of several models to describe a progression from grievance to attack. Steps along the pathway include a highly personalized grievance, violent ideation, research and planning, specific preparations for violence, breaches of security or other boundaries, and attack. It is possible that an individual's personal pathway may differ or not exist at all. Please see the specific steps below:
 - Grievance is a cause of distress or reason for complaint/resentment; in threat assessment and management cases, it includes a highly personal significance for the person of concern, often fueling a feeling of being wronged and generating behaviors related to a sense of mission, destiny, loss, or desire for revenge.
 - Ideation pertains to ideas specific to the utility and acceptability of violence as a means to address a person of concern's particular grievance.
 - Research and planning begins once a person of concern decides that violence should or must be used to seek justice for real or perceived wrongs, under most circumstances he must then begin to think and plan. The person of concern then considers when, how, and where to offend. He can craft and refine his plan by researching methods, the planned target, past offenders, and previous targeted violence incidents. The person of concern may consider both practical and symbolic reasons when selecting potential targets. As with other steps along the pathway, research and planning need not cease when the next step begins; it can and may comingle with other steps.
 - Preparation is the part of the pathway to violence model that takes place after the person of concern has decided on a course of action and conducting the necessary background work, a would-be offender may then begin to prepare for an actual attack. This step can overlap with research and planning. Behaviors associated with this can include acquiring weapons, assembling equipment, confirming transportation routes, rehearsing attack behaviors, and more.
 - Breach is the step that involves circumvention of security measures or boundaries at the target location. Breach activities can include conducting dry runs, engaging in approach behaviors to include stalking, and testing security at the target location. In practice, the BAU has expanded this definition to include cyber intrusion behaviors where these breaches may be intended to identify security plans and weaknesses, gain

protected information about a target, or otherwise further an attack plan via unauthorized access to systems. Breach behavior may occur immediately prior to an attack, or earlier.

- **Attack** is an offense that may involve violence against both preplanned and opportunistically chosen targets. Both practical and symbolic acts may occur. The violent offense is the culmination of a highly personalized quest for justice which may, ultimately, only be fully understandable to the offender.
- **Predatory/Planned Violence** is premeditated and serves some purpose for those who plan and conduct violent attacks. The offender is not reacting to an imminent threat.
- **Targeted Violence** is a premeditated act of violence directed at a specific individual, group, event, or location, regardless of motivation and generally unrelated to other criminal activity. Targeted violence may include **terrorism**, which is defined as violence to achieve a political goal.
- **Threat Management Strategy** is a coordinated plan of direct and/or indirect interventions with a person of concern which, based on current information regarding level of concern posed, is designed to reduce the likelihood of a violence concern in a given situation at a particular point in time.

Municipalities can refer to a number of additional resources to assist in the creation of the LEOP TVTP Annex and/or municipal TVTP program, including:

- **The CT Sample Template for Resources for School Administrators (See Attachment A)**
- **Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG)**
 - <https://education.virginia.edu/research-initiatives/research-centers-labs/research-labs/youth-violence-project/school-threat-assessment/comprehensive-school-threat-assessment-guidelines>
- **CT DEMHS Training Bulletin**
 - Updated quarterly with new and upcoming training opportunities.
 - https://portal.ct.gov/demhs/emergency-management/resources-for-officials/training-and-exercise?language=en_US
- **CT Department of Public Health (DPH) Violent Deaths Reporting System (CTDVRS)**
 - <https://portal.ct.gov/dph/health-education-management--surveillance/the-office-of-injury-prevention/connecticut-violent-deaths-reporting-system-ctdvrs>
- **CT State Department of Education “16 Ways”**
 - CSDE Support of Social-Emotional Learning and Behavioral and Mental Health
 - https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/AccelerateCT/16Ways_SEL_BMH.pdf
- **National Association for Behavioral Intervention and Threat Assessment (NBITA)**
 - Provides a large amount of research and models for higher education and K-12 schools.
 - <https://www.nabita.org>

- **Strong Cities Network**
 - <https://strongcitiesnetwork.org/resources/>
- **U.S. Department of Justice Hate Crimes and Prevention**
 - <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes>
- **United States Secret Service—A Guide for State and Local Law Enforcement to Prevent Targeted Violence**
 - <https://www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2024-10/Behavioral-Threat-Assessment-Units-A-Guide-for-State-and-Local-Law-Enforcement-to-Prevent-Targeted-Violence.pdf>
- **Workplace Assessment of Violence Risk**
 - A 21-item coded instrument for the structured assessment of workplace and campus targeted violence risk.
 - <https://wavr21.com>

Attachment A

Sample Template for Resources for School Administrators for the CT North Central Region

CT Center for School Safety & Crisis Preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free Consultation• Professional Development◦ Comprehensive School Threat Assessment Guidelines (CSTAG)◦ National Association of School Psychologist PREPaRE Curriculum• Regional Crisis Team Support• School Safety Research <p>Contact: Regional School Safety Coordinator XXXXXX<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phone: 203-----• Email: XXXXX</p>	Department of Emergency Management & Homeland Security DEMHS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide free school safety assessments• Regulations and statutory mandated requirements surrounding School Security• School Safety and Security Plan Standards• All Hazards required plan questions and updates• Incident Command Training ICS for schools <p>Josh Cingranelli Region 3 Coordinator <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phone: 860-----• Email: demhs.region3@ct.gov</p> <p>DEMHS School Safety Program Lead Email: terron.jones@ct.gov</p>
Connecticut Intelligence Center CTIC <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designated fusion center for the State of CT. They facilitate the receipt, analysis, and dissemination of criminal, terrorism, and cybersecurity information and intelligence through For Official Use Only Notifications• Clearing house for threat information• Report Swatting/Hoax Threats from Education <p>https://arcg.is/0yCq1W</p> <p>Visit the CT Center website for the application to sign up for the Intelligence ListServ. https://www.wcsu.edu/schoolsafetycenter/resources/</p>	DESPP Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection CT State Police Regional Threat Coordinators Central <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detective. XXXXX<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phone: 860-• Email: XXXXXX• XXXXXX leads the Threat Management Program which consists of State Police Detectives assigned to this unit with the primary role to prevent targeted violence.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phone: 860-XXXXXX• Email: XXXXX
CT State Police DARE Coordinator	CT State Department of Education

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media / Internet Safety awareness presentations statewide for students and parents • Discussion on vaping <p>Trooper First Class XXXXXXX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone 860- XXXXX • Email: XXXXXXX 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XXXX Associate Education Consultant School Mental Health, School Social Work and Title IV Part A grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone: 860-XXX • Email: XXX • XXXX Education Consultant for the Office of Student Supports and Organizational Effectiveness (Bullying and Harassment Complaints) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone: 860- XXX • Email: XXXX
--	--

<p>Regional Behavioral Health Organization (RBHAO) Amplify in Glastonbury, 860-XXX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XXXXXX Executive Director <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email: XXXX • XXXX Program Manager Suicide Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email: XXXX <p>QPR Training, NARCAN training and more</p>	<p>Urgent Crisis Care Center UCC Children and Teen Mental Health & Wellness 1680 Albany Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105 860- 297-0520 - thevillage.org/UCC</p>
<p>DCF Youth Mobile Crisis Wheeler Clinic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone: 860-XXX <p>CHR Community Health Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone: 860-XXX 	<p>DMHAS Adult Mobile Crisis Call 211 and when queued press 1 and then 2; Call 1-800-HOPE-135</p>

Tails of Joy Animal Assistance Crisis Response Team

- TOJ Crisis Response Phone Line 860-258-4100
- **XXX** is the Crisis Response Coordinator
- **XXX** is the Visits Coordinator (he is the point of contact if a school wants to have a dog visit as part of a program or monthly visits.

request@tailsofjoy.org

Include the following information:

Name and location of your facility or program (Note: We service primarily the Hartford, Tolland and Windham counties of Connecticut.)

Type of visits (group, individual) desired

Type of participants expected (Adults, children, special considerations)

Time(s) of day and week that you would like visits.