


Defining Violent Acts: Hate Crimes, Targeted Violence, and Terrorism

STORYBOARD 1

Microlearning Objective: Learners will be able to differentiate between the terms hate crime, targeted violence, and terrorism

Screen Type	Title Slide	Screen #	1
Screen Title	NA		
On-Screen Text	Defining Violent Acts: Hate Crimes, Targeted Violence, and Terrorism		Graphic
			Alt Text:
Audio Transcript	-No Audio-		
Programming Notes	Begin button Screen background may be partially a visual collage that depicts hate crime, terrorism, and targeted violence.		
Previous Link	NA	Next Link	Begin

Screen Type	Text with Audio	Screen #	2
Screen Title	UNDERSTANDING THE DEFINITIONS		
On-Screen Text		Graphic	
<p><u>Text box 1</u> Hate crime, targeted violence, or terrorism? There is confusion and inconsistency in how, when, and who applies these terms to various acts of violence.</p> <p><u>Text box 2</u> There is significant potential overlap between definitions of various violent acts.</p> <p><u>Text box 3</u> There are important distinctions and implications between different types of violence.</p> <p><u>Text box 4</u> On the next screen, you will have the opportunity to differentiate between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hate crimes - Targeted violence - Terrorism <p><u>Text box – Call out</u> <i>Additional terms, such as violent extremism, insurgency, or ideologically motivated violence may appear in conversations about violent acts.</i></p> <p><i>We will not be discussing these terms at this time.</i></p>		 <p>Royalty-free stock illustration ID: 1441173656</p> <p>Alt Text: Scribbled line depicting confusion and inconsistency.</p>	
Audio Transcript			
<p>Hate crime, targeted violence, or terrorism? Often, there is confusion and inconsistency in how, when and who applies these terms to various acts of violence. For instance, government officials may use terms according to their legal definitions while the media might use terms that draw more viewer interest. The average citizen or viewer is left to make sense of the conflicting language being used to describe a singular event.</p> <p>In truth, there is significant potential overlap between the definitions of various violent acts. Further, how these definitions are applied is often unclear in the immediate aftermath of an event. Yet, there are important distinctions and implications of these different types of violence.</p> <p>On the next screen, you will have the opportunity to review the definitions of hate crimes, targeted violence, and terrorism</p> <p><i>There are additional different but related terms that often appear in conversations about violent acts. For instance, “violent extremism” “insurgency” or “ideologically motivated violence” are sometimes introduced to describe violence. All of these terms carry different meanings to different people. We will not be discussing these terms at this time.</i></p>			

Programming Notes

Play audio upon entry.

Image will appear as background, towards bottom of screen.

Time on-screen text to appear with audio. *Will try to animate this – Think IIR rolling text/wordart.*


Time continue button to appear at end of audio/text.

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Continue


Screen Type	Drag and Drop	Screen #	3
Screen Title	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS		
On-Screen Text		Graphic	
<p>Select each term to view its associated definition.</p> <p>Hate Crime – “A criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity”¹</p> <p>Targeted Violence – “Any incident ... in which a known or knowable attacker selects a particular [physical] target prior to [committing] the violent attack.”¹</p> <p>Terrorism – “Any activity involving a criminally unlawful act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources, and that appears intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence government policy by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping”¹</p> <p>¹Department of Homeland Security. (2019). <i>Department of Homeland Security strategic framework for countering terrorism and targeted violence</i>. Retrieved from: https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/19_0920_plcy_strategic-framework-countering-terrorism-targeted-violence.pdf</p>		<p>Sticky notes with terms</p>  <p>stock vector ID: 304358903</p> <p>Alt Text: Yellow/Green/blue sticky note with [term] written.</p>	
Audio Transcript			
-No Audio-			
Programming Notes			
<p>Insert hover feature that will display citation.</p> <p>Terms will appear as flashcards on screen. Use multistate objects to animate flashcards.</p> <p>Program continue button to appear after all terms are selected, if possible.</p>			
Previous Link	Previous	Next Link	Continue

See full quotes below:

Targeted violence - “any incident of violence that implicates homeland security and/or U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) activities, and in which a known or knowable attacker selects a particular target prior to the violent attack.” (DHS, 2019, p. 4)

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 that appears intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence government policy by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.” (DHS, 2019, p. 4)

Hate Crime – “a criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity” (DHS, 2019, p. 5)

Screen Type	Image and text	Screen #	4
Screen Title	NA		
On-Screen Text		Graphic	
<p>The selected target, the perpetrator’s motivation, and the nature of the attack planning are important defining features which contribute to how a violent act is classified.</p> <p>How we classify a violent act has legal, academic, and programmatic implications.</p>		<p>Key Points–</p>  <p>https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/minimal-key-takeaway-yellow-checklist-concept-1428791366</p> <p>Alt Text: Icon depicting a Key and a serious of key statements.</p>	
Audio Transcript			
<p>After reviewing the definitions provided, it is apparent that these categories of violence exist on an overlapping spectrum. However, upon closer examination, selected target, perpetrator motivation, and attack planning become meaningful features which contribute to how a violent act is classified. How we classify a violent act has legal, academic, and programmatic implications. Specifically, how an act is defined will determine how a criminal case is investigated and prosecuted, how data are collected and analyzed, and how prevention and intervention programs are designed and delivered. These decisions also shape public perception about the risks posed by these forms of violence, and the effectiveness of the related governmental response.</p>			
Programming Notes			
<i>Bullet point will appear as note on image..</i>			
Previous Link	Previous	Next Link	NA


The Promises and Challenges of Countering Violent Extremism

STORYBOARD 2

Learning Objective: Learners will be able to identify promises and challenges of terrorism prevention.

Screen Type	Title slide	Screen #	1
Screen Title	NA		
On-Screen Text	The Promises and Challenges of Countering Violent Extremism		Graphic
			Empty bulletin board with title Alt Text:
Audio Transcript	-No Audio-		
Programming Notes	Begin button		
Previous Link	NA	Next Link	Begin

Screen Type	Text with Audio		Screen #	2
Screen Title	DEFINING COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM			
On-Screen Text			Graphic	
<p><i>Text Box 1</i> Countering Violent Extremism</p> <p><i>Text Box 2</i> Preventing Violent Extremism Terrorism Prevention</p> <p><i>Text Box 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses the threat of terrorism and violent extremist ideologies <p><i>Text Box 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encompasses a spectrum of community-based programs, policies, and activities intended to prevent individuals and groups from adopting the belief that illegal violence is a necessary way to advance an ideological goal, to intervene with individuals and groups who are planning to commit or facilitate violence, or who have already engaged in extremist violence, and to rehabilitate and reintegrate individuals who have engaged in violent extremism. 			<p>Bulletin board background.</p>  <p>stock vector ID: 167441477</p> <p>Alt Text: 2 notebook pages pinned to board with “Challenges” and “Promises” written on them</p>	
Audio Transcript				
<p>You may have heard or be familiar with the terms “Countering violent extremism” or (CVE), “preventing violent extremism” (or PVE), or “terrorism prevention”. These terms all describe the same set of initiatives intended to address the threat of terrorism and violent extremist ideologies. Here, CVE is used.</p> <p>Countering violent extremism encompasses a spectrum of community-based programs, policies, and activities intended to prevent individuals and groups from adopting the belief that illegal violence is a necessary and legitimate way to advance an ideological goal, to intervene with individuals and groups who are at risk of directly participating in or facilitating violence, or who have already engaged in extremist violence, and to rehabilitate and reintegrate individuals who have engaged in violent extremism.</p>				
Programming Notes				
<p>Overall view of bulletin board with white text box overlaid for slide content to appear upon/ or placed upon notebook page and zoomed in. Play audio upon entry. Time text with audio. Text box 2 appears then disappears. <i>Try to highlight key words (in bold) as definition is read.</i> Time continue button to appear at end of audio/text.</p>				
Previous Link	Home	Next Link	Continue	

Screen Type	Text with Audio		Screen #	3
Screen Title	CHALLENGES AND PROMISES OF COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM			
On-Screen Text			Graphic	
<p>Engaging in candid conversations about challenges of CVE up-front will increase the likelihood of program success, and minimize the likelihood of repeating previous efforts' shortcomings.</p> <p>To learn more about the challenges and promises of CVE, view the notebook pages below. [Challenges Button] [Promises Button]</p>			<p>Bulletin board background.</p>  <p>stock vector ID: 167441477</p> <p>Alt Text: 2 notebook pages pinned to board with "Challenges" and "Promises" written on them</p>	
Audio Transcript				
<p>Implementation of CVE comes with real challenges, and we have to be candid about what these challenges are so that we can anticipate and mitigate them before they occur. If we don't engage in these candid conversations up front, we're less likely to succeed and more likely to repeat the shortcomings of past efforts.</p> <p>To learn more about the challenges and promises of CVE, click to view the notebook pages below.</p>				
Programming Notes				
<p>Transition to focus on different portion of bulletin board. Play audio upon entry. Time text with audio. Insert two buttons overlaid on notebook pages. One "Challenges" the other "Promises. Each will go to the associated "slide"</p>				
Previous Link	Previous	Next Link	NA	

Screen Type	Text with audio	Screen #	4
Screen Title	CHALLENGES OF CVE		
On-Screen Text	<p>Click on each of the challenges to learn more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arguments against the premise of CVE • Concern for risk of stereotyping and stigmatizing individuals and communities • Upholding civil rights and civil liberties • Political pushback • Difficulty distinguishing between counterterrorism and CVE <p>Solutions to these challenges will be community-specific and will likely require careful consideration and long-term planning.</p>		<p>Graphic</p> <p>Notebook page</p> <p>Alt Text: Notebook page</p>
Audio Transcript	<p>Implementation of CVE faces numerous challenges, with the solutions to those challenges being community-specific and likely requiring careful consideration and long-term planning.</p> <p>To learn more about potential challenges of CVE implementation, click on each of the challenges below.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Arguments against the premise of CVE</p> <p>There are many people who question the very premise of CVE. Given the relative infrequency of terrorist attacks compared with other crimes, people question whether CVE programs are really just a way for the government to get inside a community and/or convince individuals within that community to spy on one another. In reality, CVE efforts provide communities with an alternative way to mitigate the risk of a low likelihood but high consequence event, like an act of terrorism, without the need for invasive government surveillance or investigations.</p> <p>Concern for risk of stereotyping and stigmatizing individuals and communities</p> <p>Similar to the arguments against the premise of CVE, some people believe that implementing CVE programs within a community creates the perception that there is a significant threat emanating from that community. If that perception becomes widespread, it may run the risk of stereotyping and stigmatizing communities and the individuals within it. It is imperative that CVE programs empower individuals and communities, and not inadvertently stereotype or stigmatize them.</p> <p>Upholding civil rights and civil liberties</p> <p>In CVE implementation, it is necessary to distinguish between lawful speech and beliefs, no matter how “extreme” or “radical,” and the unlawful facilitation or conduct of violence. Given that violent extremism is the use of violence to advance a set of ideological beliefs, the line between beliefs and behaviors can become blurred. Furthermore, many CVE initiatives are intended to engage with individuals who may be exposed to or promote violent extremist beliefs before they have engaged in a violent extremist crime. To uphold civil rights and civil liberties, many CVE efforts must therefore be led by non-governmental organizations.</p>		

Political Pushback:

There has been pushback on the idea of CVE for a variety of reasons. First, in the case of international terrorism, some argue that CVE is an example of political correctness. They believe that the adopted CVE-related terminology reflects an unwillingness to address the religious motivations of groups like al Qa'ida. Second, some argue that CVE efforts to counter domestic terrorism are actually motivated by contrasting political views. They argue that CVE is used as a guise to tackle polarizing issues such as gun rights and gun control, or anti-abortion and pro-choice debates. CVE programs generally should address any and all forms of violent extremism, and should account for ideological motivations, but also account for non-ideological risk factors for violence.

Difficulty distinguishing between counterterrorism and CVE

Lastly, counterterrorism and CVE programs have related goals regarding reducing the risk of terrorist violence, and may occur in parallel with one another in the same locations. This can create bureaucratic challenges, legal challenges. Furthermore, the public may believe that CVE programs serve as a source of surveillance in support of counterterrorism investigations. It is imperative that CVE efforts operate on the basis of trust, transparency, and the protection of civil rights and civil liberties.

Programming Notes

Audio will play upon entry.
Have each challenge link to attached audio.
Forced navigation, may return to previous slide after clicking each challenge.

Previous Link

Close [jump to slide 3]

Next Link

NA


Screen Type	Text with audio		Screen #	5
Screen Title	PROMISES OF CVE			
On-Screen Text			Graphic	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an alternative to counterterrorism efforts • Builds on strengths on an individual, community, or society • Makes individuals, communities, or society more resilient to violent ideologies, as well as other hazards • Increases trust, increases cross-cultural dialogue, and builds a healthier society • Minimizes the number of individuals choosing a violent extremist path 			Notebook page Alt Text: Notebook page	
Audio Transcript				
<p>CVE programs hold much promise. CVE provides an alternative to what can be invasive counterterrorism disruptions. By building on the strengths of an individual, community, or society, CVE programs enhance their strengths and make them more resistant to violent ideologies, and more resilient to the polarizing impacts of extremist violence should they occur. CVE programs that build trust, increase intercommunal dialogue and understanding, and build capacity to prevent extremist violence also make these communities more robust and resilient to other hazards, such as drugs, gangs, and poverty.</p> <p>Ultimately, CVE programming minimizes the number of individuals that get to the point of choosing a violent extremist path, and minimizes the political and psychological impact of an act of violence should it occur.</p>				
Programming Notes				
Audio will play upon entry. Time text with audio. <i>May try to make this so that all words are always on screen, but they become "bold" as they are being discussed</i>				
Previous Link	Close [jump to slide 3]	Next Link	NA	

The Spectrum of Countering Violent Extremism

STORYBOARD 3

Learning Objective: Learners will be able to identify behaviors, actors, and activities present in the spectrum of countering violent extremism.

Screen Type	Title slide	Screen #	1
Screen Title	NA		
On-Screen Text	The Spectrum of Countering Violent Extremism		Graphic
			Possibly Background of spectrum without any content. Alt Text:
Audio Transcript			
-No Audio-			
Programming Notes			
Begin button			
Previous Link	NA	Next Link	Begin

Screen Type	Image with text	Screen #	2
Screen Title	COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM		
On-Screen Text		Graphic	
<p>Countering Violent Extremism</p> <p>Draws from a spectrum of community-based programs, policies, and activities focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing individuals from adopting the belief that illegal violence is necessary to advance an ideological goal • Intervening with individuals at-risk of participating in violence; and, • Rehabilitating individuals previously engaged in violence. 		 <p>GroupMeeting_525718444.png</p> <p>Alt Text: Group of individuals sitting in circle at community center.</p>	
Audio Transcript			
<p>Countering violent extremism, or terrorism prevention, draws from a spectrum of community-based programs, policies, and activities focused on preventing individuals from adopting the belief that illegal violence is a necessary and legitimate way to advance an ideological goal, conducting interventions with individuals at risk of directly participating in or facilitating violence, and rehabilitating and reintegrating individuals previously engaged in violence. A spectrum of countering violent extremism can be applied directly to scenarios involving ideologically motivated violence, or to incidents of violence more broadly.</p> <p>We will explore the spectrum of countering violent extremism in more detail, including the behaviors, actors, and activities involved.</p>			
Programming Notes			
<p>Play audio upon entry. Time text/bullet points to appear with audio. <i>Plan to make this a more animated slide. Think IIR rolling text/Word art with image background.</i> Time continue button to appear at end of audio/text.</p>			
Previous Link	Home	Next Link	Continue

Screen Type	Image with Audio	Screen #	3
Screen Title	BEHAVIORS AND ACTORS		
On-Screen Text		Graphic	
[CVE Spectrum Graphic]		<p>CVE Spectrum, Including layers: Behaviors and Actors.</p> <p>Alt Text: Behaviors segment of spectrum including lawful, unlawful, and lawful. Actors segment of spectrum including community/NGOs, law enforcement, and community/NGOs.</p>	
Audio Transcript			
<p>CVE involves two main types of actors. The first group of actors are community members or non-governmental organizations. Non-governmental organization include community-based organizations, educational institutions, and businesses. The second group of actors include law enforcement officers and government officials. Community members and law enforcement have distinct roles to play in addressing violence.</p> <p>Community efforts focus on supporting community members who are not yet engaged in unlawful activity, while law enforcement efforts primarily take place when unlawful activity occurs. Because extremist beliefs and speech are generally constitutionally-protected and not unlawful, law enforcement officers have limited powers to engage in criminal justice interdictions. Community members take the lead in CVE when no unlawful activity is involved, with the possibility for collaboration with law enforcement in order to enhance prevention efforts.</p> <p>The activities that these actors are involved will be discussed next.</p>			
Programming Notes			
<p>have the actors phase in with the audio. Start with only the background of the graphic and have the sections populate in with audio timing to keep the visual interest.</p> <p>Terms “community members”, “law enforcement”, “unlawful” and “lawful”</p> <p>Time continue button to appear at end of audio/text.</p>			
Previous Link	Previous	Next Link	Continue

Screen Type	Image with Audio	Screen #	4
Screen Title	CVE ACTIVITIES		
On-Screen Text	Graphic		
<p>Select each of the activities to learn more about what is involved in CVE.</p> <p>[Engagement/Prevention] Engagement programming is intended to build trust and open lines of communication within and among communities, and between communities and their government (included but not limited to law enforcement).¹ It is also intended to raise awareness of the threat of violence and the indicators associated with it so that community members are equipped to take action when they have specific concerns about violent crimes.</p> <p>Prevention programming increases protective factors and minimizes vulnerabilities associated with violent extremism. These programs may provide empowering alternatives to participation in violent extremism, such as civic engagement programs, or reduce enabling factors such as a feeling of victimhood.</p> <p>[Intervention] Interventions are efforts to stop specific individuals from crossing the threshold from lawful beliefs and activities into unlawful violence or facilitation of violence.</p> <p>[Interdiction] When a community-based intervention fails, is not appropriate or is not feasible, law enforcement-led interdiction or disruption through arrest, prosecution, and incarceration may be necessary. Interdiction is intended as an option of last resort.</p> <p>[Rehabilitation and Reintegration] Rehabilitation and reintegration programs help individuals who have participated in violent extremist movements disengage from those movements, desist from criminal behavior, and surrender the belief that violence is a necessary and legitimate means to advance an ideological goal. Without rehabilitation and reintegration programs, individuals are much more likely to return to violence and continue to pose a risk to public safety.</p> <p>At the individual level, psychotherapy or counseling is often an important part of rehabilitation and reintegration programming. Remedial education or professional training can also play a role in helping former violent extremists develop the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in mainstream society. At the family and community levels, support is needed in order to help create an environment in which the former extremist can successfully reintegrate. This may be particularly challenging given that families and communities may also need to heal from the damaging effects of ideologically motivated violence. Not attending to the needs of the family and community may create a barrier to successful reintegration for the individual.</p>	<p>CVE Spectrum, Including layers: Behaviors, Actors, and Activities.</p> <p>Alt Text: Behaviors segment of spectrum including lawful, unlawful, and lawful. Actors segment of spectrum including community/NGOs, law enforcement, and community/NGOs. Activities segment of Spectrum including: Engagement/Prevention, Intervention, Interdiction, and Rehabilitation/Reintegration.</p>		

¹ Centers for Disease Control. (1997). Principles of community engagement (first edition). Atlanta, GA: CDC/ATSDR Committee on Community Engagement		
Audio Transcript		
<p>As part of violence prevention, community members can and should take the lead in engagement, prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation and reintegration programming. When community-based intervention fails or is not possible, law enforcement-led interdiction may be necessary because a crime is occurring or is imminent.</p> <p>Select each of the activities on the spectrum to learn more about what is involved in each activity on the spectrum of countering violent extremism.</p>		
Programming Notes		
<p>Play audio upon entry. Insert multi-state object with activity text. Buttons overlaid on spectrum will link to change state view of object. Insert hoverbox feature with citation.</p> <p><i>Use forced navigation if any slides added after this point.</i></p>		
Previous Link	Previous	Next Link
		NA