

DEM V Task Force Draft Recommendations – September 2026

Recommendation #1: The Legislature should establish a state program focused on preventing and addressing all forms of hate-fueled and targeted violence in Washington State using a public health and community-centered approach.

- Staff proposed revision: “The Legislature should establish a state program focused on upstream prevention, using a public health and community centered approach, of forms of violence motivated by grievance, bias, and political, ideological, or religious goals.”
- Proposed addition (JG):
- The Hate-Fueled and Targeted Violence Program should be established in either the Department of Health’s Injury and Prevention Program or the Washington Attorney General Office’s Policy Division.
 - Proposed revision (RK): change “hate-fueled and” to “bias,” renaming the program “Bias Targeted Violence Program” with violence defined to include race, ethnicity, religion, gender orientation or preference, belief, etc.
 - Proposed revision (LC): change “hate-fueled and” to “hate-motivated” and define clearly what “hate-fueled violence” and “targeted violence” are.
 - Proposed revision (MS): title should reflect prevention.
 - Staff proposed revision: change title to Targeted Violence Prevention Program.
 - Proposed revision: Washington Act to Counter Hate (WATCH) Program.
 - Proposed revision: Washington Center for Violence Prevention Program.
- The Program will serve as a statewide subject-matter expert and resource hub on hate-fueled and targeted violence prevention efforts and initiatives, including but not limited to developing educational programming and campaigns, conducting training, doing outreach, developing policy and legislative recommendations, overseeing grant funding, and other duties as developed.
- Staff proposed addition: “The Program will develop explicit civil liberties guardrails to ensure that the Program focuses on the prevention of violence and pathways/mobilization towards violence. The guardrails should ensure that constitutionally protected activities, such as speech, advocacy, protest, and association, are not the lone basis for intervention.”
- The Program will lead the implementation of the primordial and primary prevention recommendations of the Domestic Extremism & Mass Violence Task Force, and work in partnership with entities tasked with implementing the Task Force’s secondary and tertiary recommendations, as appropriate.
 - The Program will use community-based participatory research (CBPR) to test and evaluate the recommendations within the public health framework to contribute data on the efficacy and success of primordial and primary prevention efforts based on protective factors, as well as secondary and tertiary prevention efforts working to mitigate risk factors and strengthen protective factors.

Commented [MS1]: Note: the motivators encompass and align the program with other state level programs (IL, NY, CO) as well as national centers & federal programs named “Terrorism and Targeted Violence Prevention”. As Cynthia noted during discussion, a broad umbrella term of “targeted violence prevention” encompasses violence enacted with a purpose (i.e. targeted violence is specifically choosing individuals or groups b/c of their identity), terrorism, political violence, and violent extremism motivated by a bias towards other races, ethnicities, gender identity, gender orientation, religions, disabilities, etc.

Commented [MS2]: Staff recommendation: keep the first second but strike the second. This directs the Program to establish widespread guardrails and protections to focus on the act of violence and upstream prevention pathways.

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- The Program will partner with government agencies implementing secondary and tertiary recommendations rooted in risk assessment and management to develop policies and procedures for reevaluation, case closure, data privacy, and records governance to ensure the balance of protecting individual privacy, avoiding indefinite risk labelling of individuals, and maintaining public safety.
 - Proposed addition (P4P): include community-based organizations in the development of risk assessment and management policies and procedures.
- The Program will develop and maintain a publicly accessible database on instances of hate-fueled and targeted violence that have occurred across Washington State, updated on an annual basis and accompanied by a publicly available report detailing trends and recommendations for violence prevention.
- The Program will develop and implement policy and legislative recommendations for hate-fueled and targeted violence prevention based on community needs and data.
- The Program will coordinate and lead collaborative efforts with other state agencies, local and Tribal agencies, and non-governmental and non-profit organizations to pursue and advance multi-disciplinary prevention activities against hate-fueled and targeted violence.
- The Program will manage the Prevention of Hate-Fueled and Targeted Violence Advisory Board, established to advise the Program on prevention efforts and initiatives, community outreach and engagement, and the development of the hate-fueled and targeted violence database.
 - Proposed addition (RK): ensure that Advisory Board is reflective of many stakeholders, including “formers” who have left and been reformed from violent extremist and targeted violence lifestyles and motivations.
 - For discussion (MS, LC): determine whether inclusion of an advisory board is necessary and rename to align with prevention work.
- Overall proposed addition (P4P): include family-based intervention and bystander support services among the resources that the Program catalogs, funds, and coordinates to ensure a full continuum from awareness through intervention.
- Proposed addition (JG): The Program will base referrals, assessments, and interventions on specific behavior indicating a pathway to violence. It will not record constitutionally protected activity or personal characteristics unless directly related to that behavior.
- The Program and its contractors will collect only the information needed to provide prevention or support. They will not ask about or record immigration or citizenship status or place of birth.
- Consent to receive services will remain separate from consent to share information and may be withdrawn. [Alternatively: A person can accept help without agreeing to have their information shared.]

Commented [MS3]: Staff note: the group expressed a desire for the Program to keep up to date with latest threat trends to inform the development of upstream prevention efforts, which includes trainings, education, etc. That annual review is encompassed in this bullet point of the annual report.

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- Prevention records will remain confidential and outside criminal intelligence systems and fusion centers. They will not be collected or maintained for law enforcement, intelligence, or civil immigration enforcement purposes. Information may be shared outside the care team only with informed consent, to prevent imminent serious harm, when another law the Legislature keeps in place requires it, such as reporting suspected child abuse, or under a court order signed by a judge (as defined in RCW 43.17.420).
- The Program will establish clear rules for access and correction, case closure and retention, vendors and data-sharing partners, public reporting, and independent review.
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- Staff proposed addition: “The Program should leverage partnerships with philanthropic foundations and grant opportunities to help support the operations of the Program.”

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Additional Context

Statewide Subject Matter Expert

Washington currently lacks a central point of contact and subject-matter expert focusing on hate-fueled and targeted violence, which encompasses domestic violent extremism and mass violence, as well as other forms of violence driven by ideology or planned acts of violence against particular individuals, groups, or places.

Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)

CBPR is a method of conducting scientific research where researchers and community groups work together as equal partners. This ensures that data and evidence gathered through rigorous testing and evaluation standards is also culturally relevant, rooted in the needs of communities and population groups impacted, and provides a range of diverse perspectives to inform specific tailoring of policy and programmatic work to the community it serves.

When the Program engages in CBPR to test and evaluate prevention efforts, they should partner with researchers and/or research institutions who have experience with researching, testing, and evaluation violence prevention efforts based on risk and protective factors. These researchers/research institutions should then serve as training and technical assistance (TTA) providers who assist the community-based organizations engaged in testing and evaluating implementation of the Task Force's recommendations.

Risk and Assessment Policies and Procedures

The Task Force recognizes the tension between public safety and the right to privacy, particularly in cases of risk assessment and management of individuals and in the aftermath of post-9/11 counterterrorism efforts. To balance the interests of maintaining public safety and protecting an individual's right to privacy, policies and procedures developed for recommendations rooted in risk assessment and management aim to avoid indefinite labelling of individuals and focus on the evidence-backed risk factors and indicators associated with extremism and violence. Policies and procedures should align with state and federal laws on privacy, confidentiality, civil liberties, and records governance.

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Public Health Framework

Primordial Prevention

Recommendation #2: The Legislature should pass the [Youth Development Fund](#), an initiative that establishes an account to distribute grant funding to invest in equitable and positive youth development programming across Washington, giving youth the opportunity to foster friendships and peer-to-peer relationships, build active engagement and interpersonal skills, **increase social emotional awareness, wellness, and self-esteem**, and decrease **alienation** and isolation.

- Programming funded by the Youth Development Fund should ensure that program leads have access to:
 - Trauma-informed training that enhances leadership, interpersonal, and mentorship skills,
 - Service provider information to provide to youth who are seeking support for their wellbeing,
 - Knowledge about youth safety and wellbeing topics, such as online safety, fostering healthy relationships and communication skills, **social emotional connection and development, violence prevention** and other relevant topics.
- Programming funded by the Youth Development Fund should explore and develop pathways for older youth to become program leaders, providing an opportunity to practice leadership, interpersonal, and mentorship skills.
- Consistent with the Youth Development Fund, partnerships with foundations, local companies, and governments should be leveraged to ensure adequate funding, and to reduce barriers to participation, such as transportation and food costs, making programs accessible to any youth.

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Recommendation #3: The Legislature should develop and prioritize grant funding for **programs and community-based organizations that facilitate healthy and connected communities of all ages**, creating an increase in social capital, reduced isolation, peer-to-peer connections, improved social cohesion, and an overall sense of inclusion and belonging.

- Specific types of programs that fall under primordial prevention against targeted violence are:
 - Civic engagement and community-led outreach programs that focus on democratic principles, engagement with local government entities, advocacy, leadership skills, policy making, and reducing polarization.
 - Similar to youth after-school extracurricular activities, programs that support hobbies, health and wellbeing, faith-based/interfaith connections, cultural connection, family and caregiver support groups, violence prevention programs, networking, and mentorship foster peer-to-peer connections and senses of belonging and identity.

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Primary Prevention

Recommendation #4: The Hate-Fueled and Targeted Violence Program should develop and deploy **digital media literacy curricula and materials** for different age ranges and constituencies that assist the population in staying safe when navigating online spaces.

- Curricula and materials should teach and reinforce critical thinking and online safety skills that **teach users to identify, evaluate, and build resilience against manipulative, dehumanizing, exploitative, and harmful content**. Curricula and materials should have a component on data privacy and **online** safety to teach users how to keep their personal information safe. **Curricula should also provide information on how harmful content reaches users in online spaces.**
- Curricula and materials should be developed with entities who have subject-matter expertise in digital media literacy. Curricula and materials should include feedback from stakeholders and partners who may be deploying and/or receiving curricula and materials.
- Curricula and materials should be tailored to different groups of constituencies, including, at a minimum:
 - **Students:** curricula and materials should be endorsed by the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and/or higher education institutions, and available to educators to adopt for classroom learning, librarians for library resources, or student-led clubs for club resources.
 - **Adults:** curricula and materials can be based on curricula developed for students, particularly of high school or higher education age, and tailored to the lifestyles of adults, such as being able to identify scams. Curricula can be deployed at local libraries, community centers, and online portals.
 - **Workplace:** curricula and materials should be integrated into workplace training standards, including new hire onboarding training and technology safety modules.
 - **Public servants:** curricula and materials should be tailored to the unique needs and requirements of an online presence that holding a public office **or public-facing role** requires and can be integrated into annual safety training opportunities or other mandatory training courses.
- Curricula and materials should be readily accessible through multiple mediums, developed in plain language, include definitions of key and/or technical terms, translated into at least the top 20 spoken languages in Washington, and accommodate impairments and disabilities.

Commented [MS4]: P4P revision included here so this is integrated into materials for all constituencies.

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Recommendation #5: In partnership with relevant subject-matter experts, the Hate-Fueled and Targeted Violence Program should develop and deploy publicly accessible **training** specific to addressing and preventing violent extremism and targeted violence.

- Create **active bystander training** for recognizing early warning signs relating to violent extremism and targeted violence.
 - In addition to general bystander training, training specifically for intimate bystanders and bystanders in the workplace should be developed that considers the proximity, settings, and relationship dynamics one has with an individual potentially on the pathway to violence.
 - Training should be free to low-cost, accessible through multiple mediums, translated into at least the top 20 spoken languages in Washington, and accommodate impairments and disabilities.
- Create **detailed, in-depth training related to nihilistic violence, sadistic online exploitation, and other forms of violent online predation.**
 - Training should be easily accessible for individuals who encounter youth in their professional capacity or with a duty to report in Washington State under [RCW 26.44.030](#), as well as parents and caregivers.
- **The Program should update trainings and create additional trainings reflective of emerging types of violent extremism and targeted violence.**
- **Trainings developed should include making referrals to confidential, non-punitive support for individuals, such as helplines and community-based intervention services.**

Additional Context

Active Bystander Training

A [2022 journal article](#) found that bystander training specific to violent extremism and targeted violence warning signs have the opportunity to improve early reporting and interventions. Fear and lack of knowledge about violent extremism play large roles in the lack of early reporting.

Intimate bystanders are those closest to an individual (family, friends, teachers, peers) and are most likely to hear “[leakage](#)” indicating an individual’s pathway to violence and carrying out an incident of violent extremism or targeted violence. Leakage refers to a communication by the individual of an intent to commit harm by various means, such as letters, diaries, journals, blogs, videos, emails, voicemails, text messages, specific vernacular, social media platforms, etc.

Bystanders in the [workplace](#) play an important role in intervening when conflicts, bullying, harassment, microaggressions, discrimination, and power imbalances create a hostile environment. These factors, among many others, are [common causes](#) of workplace grievances, which can escalate to workplace violence.

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Violent Online Predation

Violent online predation, including nihilistic violence and sadistic online exploitation, is one of the fastest growing forms of violent extremism across the world. Victims are mainly youth, while perpetrators are both youth and adults.

The Polarization & Extremism Research & Innovation Lab (PERIL) launched one of the first online databases tracking instances of nihilistic violent extremism (NVE) in 2026. NVE has grown from a fringe ideological position rooted in militant accelerationism to a widespread framework adopted by several extremist groups and individuals. NVE is a form of targeted violence which is motivated by the belief that society cannot be redeemed, is corrupt, and must be collapsed through chaos and mass violence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) put out a Public Service Announcement in 2025 warning the public of the dangers of violent online networks and NVE.

Further Reading

- PERIL NVE Tracker: <https://nve.perilresearch.com/>
- Institute for Strategic Dialogue Digital Dispatch – The Online Landscape of Subcultures of Nihilistic Violence: <https://www.isdglobal.org/digital-dispatch/online-landscape-subcultures-nihilistic-violence/>
- FBI PSA Alert I-030625-PSA: <https://www.ic3.gov/PSA/2025/PSA250306>

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Recommendation #6: Working in partnership with subject-matter experts, the Hate-Fueled and Targeted Violence Program should develop **public awareness and educational campaigns and materials** on topics related to violent extremism and targeted violence.

- Campaigns should be based on facts to inform the reader about the topic, provide actionable prevention steps, as applicable, and resources to turn to for help. At a minimum, campaigns should cover key topics, including but not limited to:
 - Violent extremism;
 - Targeted violence, including mass violence;
 - Nihilistic violence and sadistic online exploitation;
 - Violence prevention;
 - Public health approach, and
 - The importance of seeking help when it's needed.
- Additional topics, such as recruitment and manipulation tactics, mobilization indicators, trends, tools for upstream prevention, etc. should be identified for public awareness and educational campaigns.
- Campaigns should be accessible to anyone to ensure widespread awareness and education.
 - Campaign materials should be accessible both in-person and via mass media to reach individuals in urban and rural areas.
 - Campaign materials should be developed in plain language, translated into at least the top 20 spoken languages in Washington, and accommodate impairments and disabilities.
 - Campaign materials should be in both short and long forms, providing summary, high level information and in-depth information.
- Campaigns and educational materials should include a public service announcement (PSA) message highlighting resources that can be added to an email signature, news article, radio ad, television commercial, advertisements played at public events, and other online campaigns, similar to PSA messages on suicide prevention, domestic violence, etc.

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Recommendation #7: The Legislature should **restore funding for [HearMeWA](#)**, a vital primary prevention resource addressing youth safety and well-being before tragedy occurs by connecting callers with trained crisis counselors and providing opportunity for early off-ramping from harm and strengthening protective factors.

- In addition to restoring full operational and staff funding for HearMeWA, additional funding should be granted to implement training and upskill the program’s responders to recognize, respond to, and guide callers through understanding the warning signs and indications associated with nihilistic violence, sadistic online exploitation, radicalization, extremism, and pathways to violence.
 - Training and additional policies and procedures associated with responding to nihilistic violence, sadistic online exploitation, radicalization, extremism, and pathways to violence should be developed in partnership with subject-matter experts and practitioners engaged in this work.
- [Proposed addition \(P4P\): funding for training and protocols should include warm handoff to specialized intervention and family support providers while building capacity to handle specialized intervention.](#)
- [Proposed addition \(JG\): Legislation restoring HearMeWA should establish the program in statute, make tip records confidential, limit their use and retention, bind vendors to the same rules, and prohibit use for law enforcement or civil immigration enforcement purposes unrelated to the safety concern reported, subject to the same limited exceptions](#)

Additional Context

HearMeWA

In 2021, the Legislature appropriated funding to the AGO to develop and implement a youth safety and well-being tipline program to respond to risks or potential risks to the safety and well-being of youth.

In 2026, the Legislature cut all funding to HearMeWA, cutting off a vital and accessible resource for youth looking for support and resources that meet the unique needs of individuals under the age of 25.

Trained crisis counselors with Sandy Hook Promise are available to contact 24/7 via phone, webpage, or app. HearMeWA is available in English, Spanish, and Chinese, free for all Washington youth up to the age of 25, and is the only 24/7 statewide helpline in Washington dedicated solely to youth-centered, anonymous reporting.

Helpline Guidance

The United Kingdom and Australia have national helplines that are solely dedicated to providing callers with advice and coaching in recognizing signs of violent extremism and targeted violence.

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- Action Counters Terrorism (United Kingdom): <https://actearly.uk/>
- Step Together (Australia): <https://steptoegether.gov.au/>

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Secondary Prevention

Recommendation #8: The Legislature should provide funding and support to strengthen and expand the reach of Washington’s [School-Based Threat Assessment Program](#).

- The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) should receive additional funding and support to implement changes that strengthen Washington’s School-Based Threat Assessment Program.
 - Schools required to have School-Based Threat Assessment programs and teams should be required to report the number of threat assessments made throughout the school year to OSPI to inform improvements to the school-based threat assessment program, gain a better understanding of what is triggering a threat assessment process, and identify what additional resources and support services a student may need access to.
 - Based on the reports from Washington schools about the number of threat assessments made every school year, OSPI should release a publicly available trend report every two years, with disaggregated data protected from public disclosure to ensure the safety and privacy of a minor’s identity.
 - In partnership with school districts, OSPI should develop and implement an education and awareness campaign about the School-Based Threat Assessment Program to ensure parents, caregivers, and guardians have awareness and understanding of the program, which can assist in reducing surprise or uncertainty in the event that the child under their care goes through a threat assessment.
 - To strengthen overall school safety efforts, OSPI should develop and implement a standardized threat assessment and management protocol for non-student individuals who frequently interact with the school, such as parents, guardians, caretakers, school staff, and visitors.
 - To ensure that the most effective best practices are being implemented for school safety, OSPI should conduct a regular review and evaluation of different school-based and behavioral threat assessment models available, and update or affirm the recommended policies and procedures of Washington’s School-Based Threat Assessment Program accordingly.
 - OSPI should develop interdistrict communication protocols and pathways to ensure a continuum of care for students who transfer schools in the midst of a management plan under the School-Based Threat Assessment Program. Protocols and pathways should focus on providing continued support for the student’s success and well-being, and mitigate stigma that may arise from participation in the Program by prioritizing the student’s privacy and limiting knowledge of participation to those on the student’s care team.

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- RCW 28A.320.123 should be updated to include private and charter schools operating in Washington, ensuring a minimum standard of school safety and student intervention pathways across the state.
- Schools conducting a School-Based Threat Assessment should be required to refer the student to HearMeWA to connect with additional resources for their safety and well-being.
- Proposed addition (P4P, MS): if not already part of a district's or ESD's management plan, parents and caregivers should be active partners in the management plan including open communication pathways with the administrator of the management plan, and ensure that management plans refer to community-based services in addition to HearMeWA.
- Proposed addition (JG): Data reported to OSPI should be limited to counts and de-identified categories needed for statewide trend reporting. Threat-assessment records should remain confidential, be shared only with people responsible for the student's support or immediate safety, and follow clear notice, access, transfer, and retention rules. [Alternatively: de-identified could be rephrased as, "data that cannot identify a student"].

Additional Context

Washington's School-Based Threat Assessment Program was established in 2021 and is codified at RCW 28A.320.123. The law requires Local Education Agencies (LEAs) in Washington to have School-Based Threat Assessment Programs and teams in place for school safety purposes. The Program is distinct from disciplinary procedures, focusing on the student's health and well-being by creating a support management plan after a threat assessment has been conducted.

The Program is limited to LEAs, which operate public K-12 schools. The Washington State Board of Education estimates that there are approximately 500 private schools operating in Washington statewide with over 80,000 students enrolled. Private schools and charter schools are not required by state law to have a School-Based Threat Assessment Program in place.

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Recommendation #9: The Legislature should provide funding and support to the Department of Health (DOH), community-based and nonprofit organizations, and mental health providers to increase capacity and access to **coaching and counseling services specific to off-ramping individuals on pathways to violent extremism and targeted violence.**

- Proposed revision (RK): add “programing” in addition to “coaching and counseling” (i.e. “coaching, counseling, and programming services”).
- Proposed addition (JG): Coaching and counseling should be voluntary and confidential. Service records should remain with the provider. DOH and the Program should receive only de-identified outcome data. Existing duties to prevent serious harm remain unchanged. [Alternatively: de-identified could be rephrased as, “information that cannot identify a person”].
- DOH should convene an advisory group of relevant partners to identify and develop standardized and accessible training for mental health counseling and coaching services specific to violent extremism and targeted violence, creating a baseline level of consistency in how services are provided.
 - Proposed addition (P4P): include community-based practitioners with active caseloads and peer specialists with lived experience on the advisory group.
 - Proposed addition (P4P): development and advertising of services should plainly state that services are voluntary, confidential, and available outside of law enforcement settings.
 - DOH should contract with an organization who can serve as subject-matter expert to the advisory group and provide training and technical assistance during the first two years of deployment of training to providers across the state.
 - Training should be based on evidence-supported models, such as the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Strengths, needs, and risks: Assessment & Management Tool (T-SAM).
 - Proposed addition (P4P): pair assessment training with intervention training, and include training on motivational interviewing, trauma-informed practice, and family systems.
 - Training should consider any unique counseling needs that arise among different age groups, ensuring that all individuals regardless of age will receive adequate mental health services.
 - Proposed addition (P4P): training should directly address neurodivergence and co-occurring mental health needs.
 - Training and protocols should be available to organizations and providers already offering coaching and counseling services, as well as who would like to expand their services to include coaching and counseling.
 - Service providers and helplines available to provide coaching and counseling services specific to terrorism and violence should be included in any existing publicly accessible lists of health service providers that DOH maintains.

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- Proposed addition (P4P): broaden scope of coaching and counseling services to include services for families and/or intimate bystanders (i.e. those are nearest to the individual radicalizing).

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Additional Context

T-SAM is a risk assessment and management tool specifically for targeted violence and developed for mental health professionals who work in a variety of clinical settings. It is the first tool of its kind in the United States, developed and tested by mental health practitioners at Boston Children's Hospital.

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Tertiary Prevention

Recommendation #10: In partnership with the [National Mass Violence Center](#), the Washington Emergency Management Division should develop a **Mass Violence Incident State Preparedness Plan** that is integrated into the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

- The plan should focus on response, recovery, and resiliency efforts in the aftermath of a mass violence incident (MVI). Efforts should align with the appropriate protocols and definitions required to activate state and federal assistance and resources. Recovery and resiliency partnerships, plans, and efforts should be established for the immediate aftermath as well as long-term recovery and healing of the community impacted by an MVI.
- [Proposed addition \(P4P\): ensure that recovery and resiliency planning includes support for families of perpetrators in addition to victims and wider community.](#)

Additional Context

The National Mass Violence Center was established in October 2017 in partnership with the Office for Victims of Crime to research and understand the challenges and needs of crime victims, as well as provide training and technical assistance for professionals providing support services and governments developing incident preparedness and response plans.

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Recommendation #11: The Hate-Fueled and Targeted Violence Program should work with subject-matter experts to develop **training and build capacity** specific to addressing and preventing violent extremism and targeted violence for entities who work with individuals re-entering society post-incarceration.

- Similar to training recommended in primary prevention efforts and equipping entities to recognize signs of recidivism, training should focus on understanding pathways to violence, risk and protective factors associated with violent extremism and targeted violence, de-escalation and intervention methods, and referrals to services specific to violence off-ramping.
- Build capacity through training and funding for community-based organizations providing re-entry services to expand their programming to include coaching and counseling for violence off-ramping.
 - Proposed addition (P4P): include peer-support in addition to community-based organizations to create capacity for those with lived experience of disengaging from extremism.
- Training and education should be accessible to anyone who works with and supports individuals re-entering society post-incarceration, including but not limited to community-based organizations and non-profits, Department of Corrections staff, and mental health and wellbeing service providers.

Additional Context

Re-entry services work to connect individuals leaving incarceration (i.e. jail or prison) to employment, housing, training, education, mentorship, family unification and engagement, physical and mental healthcare services, peer support, and other services that are integral to successful reintegration into society.

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Recommendation #12: The Legislature should prioritize **continued funding and support** to state and local government agencies, nonprofits, and volunteer organizations who develop and deploy programs currently available to incarcerated individuals that provide opportunities for positive personal growth, strengthening protective factors, and successful reentry.

Additional Context

The philosophy of the [Federal Bureau of Prisons \(BOP\)](#) upholds that release preparation, or reentry, begins on the first day of incarceration.

For an example of the types of programs offered to incarcerated individuals, visit <https://doc.wa.gov/corrections/programs/current-programming>.