
CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

* APPLICANT'S ORGANIZATION	
<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Sammy Rangel"/>	
* PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE	
Prefix: <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/>	* First Name: <input style="width: 250px;" type="text" value="Sammy"/> Middle Name: <input style="width: 180px;" type="text"/>
* Last Name: <input style="width: 420px;" type="text" value="Rangel"/>	Suffix: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>
* Title: <input style="width: 320px;" type="text" value="Executive Director"/>	
* SIGNATURE: <input style="width: 350px;" type="text" value="Sammy Rangel"/>	* DATE: <input style="width: 160px;" type="text" value="05/24/2021"/>

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: <input type="text" value="05/24/2021"/>	4. Applicant Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: <input type="text" value="Sammy Rangel"/>		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): <input type="text" value="(b)(6)"/>	* c. Organizational DUNS: <input type="text" value="0794672870000"/>	
d. Address:		
* Street1: <input type="text" value="116 W. Jackson Blvd. Suite"/>	Street2: <input type="text" value="109/MB 349"/>	
* City: <input type="text" value="Chicago"/>	County/Parish: <input type="text" value="Cook"/>	
* State: <input type="text" value="IL: Illinois"/>	Province: <input type="text"/>	
* Country: <input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>	* Zip / Postal Code: <input type="text" value="60604-0001"/>	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: <input type="text" value="Admin"/>	Division Name: <input type="text"/>	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mr."/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Sammy"/>	
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Rangel"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	Title: <input type="text" value="Executive Director"/>	
Organizational Affiliation: <input type="text"/>		
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="(b)(6)"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>	
* Email: <input type="text" value="(b)(6)"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

M: Nonprofit with 501C3 IRS Status (Other than Institution of Higher Education)

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Homeland Security - FEMA

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

97.132

CFDA Title:

Financial Assistance for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

DHS-21-TTP-132-00-01

* Title:

Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP)

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

1234-Life After Hate_Areas Affected By Proj

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Innovative Approaches to Domestic Terrorism: Life After Hate's ExitUSA Reentry and Inmate Correspondence Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="684,781.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="684,781.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed:



LIFEAFTERHATE

COVER PAGE

Applicant:	Life After Hate, Inc. (LAH)
Primary Location:	Chicago, Illinois
Activity Location:	Illinois
Application Track:	Innovation
Project Type:	New theory of change that has not been previously implemented
Funds Requested:	\$684,781

Project Abstract:

The U.S. is currently experiencing a resurgence in violent white supremacist extremism (WSE) and this requires new solutions to effectively protect the American people. When the path for a violent WSE leads to prison, ideologies are often strengthened and violence increases. White supremacist prison gangs are the fastest-growing segment of the white supremacist movement in the U.S. and directly threaten the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS') goal to prevent targeted violence and terrorism. Using lessons learned and best practices from Life After Hate's decade of experience supporting far-right extremists in disengaging and de-radicalizing, we provide an innovative solution that will help define foundational elements of a successful local prevention framework that currently lacks tailored and comprehensive support for these individuals.

Our proposed project includes: enhanced outreach to build awareness of available pre- and post-release support available in correctional facilities; implementing risk assessments to create tailored release plans for individuals with risk factors for violent WSE targeted violence and terrorism; providing direct pre- and post-release support to these individuals looking to disengage and/or de-radicalize; and conducting a pioneering local prevention framework training to enhance local capacity to identify and respond to individuals at risk of mobilizing to violence.

PROPOSAL BODY

1 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Far-right extremist led targeted violence and domestic terrorism has reached the highest levels seen in nearly three decades. The rise showed clear spikes in 2020 amid government shutdowns in the spring, widespread racial demonstrations in the summer and confrontations over the presidential results in the late fall,¹ culminating in the Jan. 6, 2021 Capitol riot. The uncertainty and restrictions that the pandemic posed to livelihoods across the country exacerbated issues and ideologies that may have otherwise pacified. Further, as of 2015, right-wing extremists have been responsible for over 260 domestic terrorist plots or attacks and 91 fatalities, with half of the deaths in these incidents attributed specifically to those who showed support for white supremacy or claimed to belong to groups espousing that ideology.² According to Anti Defamation League's (ADL's) H.E.A.T. Map, over 7,500 incidents of extremism and antisemitism have occurred throughout the United States (U.S.) from 2020-2021, ranging from white supremacist propaganda, events, terrorist plots & attacks and extremist murders.³

Given this background, it is unsurprising that the path for a violent WSE often leads to prison, where ideologies are often strengthened and violence increases. White supremacist prison gangs are the fastest-growing segment of the white supremacist movement in the U.S., accompanying a related rise in crime and violence. With nearly 100 white supremacist gangs in one or more states, these groups are not only impacting the lives of other inmates, but also local communities across the United States, from California to New Hampshire, Washington to Florida.⁴ By using race and white supremacist ideology to bond members together, with the added layer of protection from other prisoners or neighboring gangs⁵, white supremacist prison gang members have committed prison and street-based hate crimes, murders, domestic violence, and drug-and gang related violence - while also targeting members of their own organizations for suspect of informants or breaking gang rules⁶. Though some members of white supremacist prison gangs are serving life terms, the average felony prison sentence in most states is only 2-3 years, which results in gang members returning to the streets relatively quickly to recruit on the streets and households, and the likelihood of another act of violence.

Incarcerated violent WSEs and prison gangs pose many threats to society and to DHS' goal to combat and prevent targeted violence and terrorism, as demonstrated below:

- In 2013, a member of the white supremacist 211 Crew assassinated Tom Clements, the head of the Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC).
- In 2012, Timothy Lee York, a member of the United Aryan Brotherhood and an inmate in a federal prison in Texas, tried to kill his cellmate. York later admitted that the only reason for the attack was because his cellmate was Jewish.
- In 2014, two inmates in a federal prison in Georgia, one a member of the Aryan Resistance Militia and the other a member of Soldiers of Aryan Culture, were convicted of second-

¹ O'Harrow Jr., R., Tran, A.B., & Hawkins, D. 2021. The rise of domestic extremism in America. *Washington Post*.

² O'Harrow Jr., R., Tran, A.B., & Hawkins, D. 2021.

³ ADL Hate, Extremism, Antisemitism, Terrorism (HEAT) Map.

⁴ ADL. 2016. *White Supremacist Prison Gangs in the United States*.

⁵ ADL. 2016. *White Supremacist Prison Gangs in the United States*.

⁶ ADL. *Murder and Extremism in the United States in 2020*. <https://www.adl.org/murder-and-extremism-2020>

degree murder for beating to death a fellow white inmate who had refused to protest against having an African American cellmate.

- A 2016 report from the ADL states that, “between 2000 and 2015, one single white supremacist prison gang, the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas, was responsible for at least 33 murders in communities across Texas.”⁷ Notably, these are not murders that took place in correctional facilities, they were committed across the state of Texas, “in the streets, homes and businesses of cities and towns across the Lone Star State.”
- A Congressional Research Services report highlighted prison is an arena that can foster terrorist radicalization and white supremacy has long played a role in the activities of several U.S. prison gangs.⁸

To address this threat, Life After Hate, Inc. proposes to create a program that uses insights from our work combatting violent WSE over the past decade. **For this program, LAH will pioneer a pilot effort to address the needs of incarcerated violent WSEs seeking to disengage and de-radicalize, while also building the capacity of their support ecosystem both at home and in the corrections facilities, thereby reducing targeted violence and terrorism in the U.S.**

LAH will initially focus our pilot efforts in Illinois. Since 2020, Illinois has had over 200 white supremacist incidents⁹, predominantly in a rise of white supremacist propaganda.¹⁰ In Illinois, the recidivism rate is currently 17% within one year of release and 43% within three years of release.¹¹ The Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council estimated that the recidivism rate would cost taxpayers \$13 billion over five years if nothing was done to decrease it. As violent WSEs are released, emphasis must be placed on the strategy for reintegrating back into the community to prevent violent extremism and targeted violence from occurring for those at-risk, or reoccurring for those who have already been convicted of a hate crime.¹² Yet, as detailed in **Section 1.2**, there is currently a gap in the current local prevention framework and activities for violent WSEs re-entering society after prison. LAH seeks to move from the current to our goal state by increasing programming available to violent WSEs re-entering society, focusing specifically on those who have been convicted for a targeted violence or terrorism related offense, who are at-risk to commit targeted violence or terrorism, or those who are violent WSEs who have potentially not been prosecuted for a hate crime, as detailed in **Section 1.1.1**.

1.1 Target Population for Services

LAH’s target population for services includes:

- Incarcerated individuals who self-identify as WSE and who were radicalized before or during their sentence. For one track of our program, we will target those with a maximum 9 months or less remaining on their sentence prior to release and who qualify as medium or high on our risk assessment. For the other track of our program, there will be no specifications around their remaining sentence time.
- Local multi-disciplinary providers, specifically DOC staff, security, social workers, and counselors, who interact with violent WSE prisoners and who will leave the program better

⁷ ADL. 2016. White Supremacist Prison Gangs in the United States.

⁸ Congressional Research Service. 2014. The Domestic Terrorist Threat: Background and Issues for Congress.

⁹ ADL Hate, Extremism, Antisemitism, Terrorism (HEAT) Map.

¹⁰ ADL. White Supremacist Propaganda Spikes in 2020.

¹¹ World Population Review. Illinois Recidivism Rates.

¹² Lyon, E. 2019. Illinois Calculates the High Costs of Recidivism.

placed to identify, assess, and respond to the risk of targeted WSE violence or terrorism in their communities.

1.1.1 Estimated Number of People in Target Population

Identifying the number of violent WSEs in prison is a challenge for several reasons. First, there is not a simple filter that can be applied to assess ideological beliefs associated with those who are incarcerated because not all WSEs in prison were convicted of a hate crime. In April 2021, the Marshall Project reported that it is still easier to prosecute traditional crimes, often involving weapons or narcotics, than to successfully prosecute a hate crime.¹³ These challenges were also highlighted in the recent passage of the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, which included the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act as an amendment, and seeks to streamline the national reporting system used by law enforcement to improve the accuracy of hate crime reporting, train law enforcement on investigating hate crimes and provide a standard understanding of what constitutes a hate crime across jurisdictions.

What we do know is that regardless of the conviction, there has been an increase in violent WSEs committing domestic terrorism incidents in the U.S., reaching a peak in 2020 according to a Washington Post analysis of data compiled by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).¹⁴ As such, there is a likelihood that with more radicalization to violence in the country overall, there will be more violent WSEs sent to prison.¹⁵

In addition to the lack of a guaranteed way to associate a prisoner's conviction to violent WSE, many prisoners will become radicalized to violence in prison, as they may join a white supremacist gang for protection and once a member of the gang, be indoctrinated into the WSE ideology and radicalized violence.¹⁶

To address the challenges associated with a lack of reliable statistics on incarcerated violent WSEs, our team will interact with those who self-identify as violent WSEs or individuals referred to us by those with a comprehensive understanding of violent WSE. Our program will directly serve approximately 105 incarcerated individuals. We will also interact with our target audience's support system, to the extent that our beneficiaries are comfortable. This collateral contact may include family members of our beneficiaries, potential employers, their agent, and anyone from their network who may support them upon their release. Our team will provide preparatory and continued support to this network to enhance their understanding of the needs of the re-entering individuals. These indirect beneficiaries are challenging to quantify because it depends on the network that the individual has to support them, which oftentimes may be limited, and their level of comfort and trust with us interacting with their support system.

Finally, our target population will also include approximately 50 multi-disciplinary providers associated with local and state corrections that will attend our training to expand their understanding of violent WSE and how to support the needs of those re-entering society.

1.2 Inventory of Other Programs / Services Currently Serving Target Population

As noted by DHS in its Security Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Targeted Violence, significant gaps exist in our knowledge of recidivism among currently or formerly

¹³ Weichselbaum, S. & Neff, J. 2021. Why Is It So Hard to Prosecute White Extremists? The Marshall Project.

¹⁴ O'Harrow Jr., R., Tran, A.B., & Hawkins, D. 2021.

¹⁵ Jacobs, S. 2021. Evidence in Trump supporter's trial suggests he espoused Nazi ideals. Washington Post.

¹⁶ Office of the Attorney General, Washington D.C. March. 30, 2021. Memorandum for Department of Justice Employees: Hate-Based Violence and Incidents.

incarcerated individuals convicted of terrorism or targeted violence-related offenses. And yet, these people pose a unique risk during and after incarceration due to their vulnerability to further radicalize to violence in prison, or to radicalize others.¹⁷

While there are various resources in Illinois from a broad range of stakeholders for recently released individuals from prisons, few specifically target and offer population-specific services for violent WSEs re-entering society after prison¹⁸. Additionally, certain programs have barriers specified, such as having sexual violence as part of their criminal record, that can prevent the full spectrum of individuals from accessing services. Our target population would benefit from fully collaborative support services that partner standard re-entry services with the services of LAH, which focus on disengaging and de-radicalizing from violent WSE and the unique challenges that violent WSE inmates have in re-entering society ranging from a need to be in a low-risk environment for violent WSE to needing white supremacist tattoo removal. Our programming is unparalleled in offering a tailored re-entry plan specific to the needs of our target population. Our theory of change is based on similar successful programs that we have refined over the past decade but has not been previously implemented.

In our efforts to prepare for this grant, we have already formed relationships with local partners who focus on other services needed by our target population that are not specific to their being violent WSEs but still needed to support their re-entry. To this end, we are already working with the (b)(6) to understand what current programming there is to reduce recidivism that would complement our services to the target population. His team received approval from the (b)(6) and oversees the state programming for these efforts and will ensure that our services are well integrated. We also are connected to the (b)(6) in Illinois and would work with the (b)(6) if our project is selected to support local prevention efforts.

Additionally, we have formed a collaborative partnership with Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC), who advocates for individuals and families affected by substance abuse and mental health conditions. By engaging individuals in jails, courts, and prisons, they provide communities the tools they need to achieve positive and lasting change for a safer and healthier society. Services include screening, assessments, client advocacy, outpatient and intensive outpatient treatment for substance use disorders, care coordination and management, and sustained recovery to help individuals achieve health and recovery. TASC services are fully complementary to LAH's objectives to supporting and engaging with violent WSEs in prisons.

2 PROGRAM DESIGN

2.1 Problem Statement

Our Needs Assessment in **Section 1** focuses on the large scale issues of violent WSE, how they relate to those who are incarcerated and targeted violence and terrorism, and the needs of this target population. Below, we detail the problem and need as it relates to and has informed the design of our program.

Incarcerated individuals who want to leave the ideology behind have few options tailored to support the process of disengagement and deradicalization from violent white supremacist ideology. Many individuals who have been involved in LAH's Inmate Correspondence (IC)

¹⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2016. Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons.

¹⁸ Illinois Re-Entry Resources.

program, to date, have not followed through and remained in contact after release. Out of the 39 inmates that LAH has been in touch with since 2015, more than 50% fell out of touch with LAH in the absence of a formal program to keep them engaged.¹⁹ Upon exploring this, we know that the IC program is a successful first step to further programming, but it cannot be the only step.

Additionally, incarcerated persons are unaware of LAH’s existence, and/or unaware of the ExitUSA™ program as shown in the quote box. We have also learned from experience as well as from the personal accounts of individuals who have successfully disengaged and deradicalized that the opportunity to receive non-judgmental support, and to articulate and work through divergent beliefs allows for change.

Finally, LAH has not had the required resources to track individuals long-term in the IC program, or to offer a formalized support system during or after incarceration. It is imperative that we have the ability to track incarcerated individuals through the change process during incarceration as well as upon release; this is how we gauge what risks, needs, barriers, and responsibility contribute to and/or prevent recidivism.

2.2 Program Goals and Objectives

LAH’s proposed program is designed around its goal and objectives for our target population, shown in

Figure 1. Our completed Implementation and Measurement Plan (IMP) is presented in **Appendix A** and will assure efforts are continually driving to prevent WSE domestic terrorism and targeted violence.

Quotes from LAH’s Target Population Regarding the Need for this Program

When asked what type of support from LAH would be most helpful, one inmate responded: “...getting the word out about LAH is paramount. If it wasn’t for a newspaper article, I never would’ve heard of LAH. Has it ever been considered, or tried by LAH to reach out to the Security Threat Group/Gang Intel officers who have contact with those most in need, or receptive, the brother or sister sittin’ in a cell struggling for change, but afraid to reach out to the system for help - that independent option can/will tip the scales in some instances.”

One inmate with whom LAH has corresponded for the past three years voiced this sentiment: “I appreciate everything [LAH does], though by far the most beneficial for me is the correspondence. To be able to write back and forth with other Formers, hear the stories of their experiences, and just relate one-on-one about the things we have in common and even the things we don’t...And being able to get feedback directly from someone who can relate is helpful, as well.”

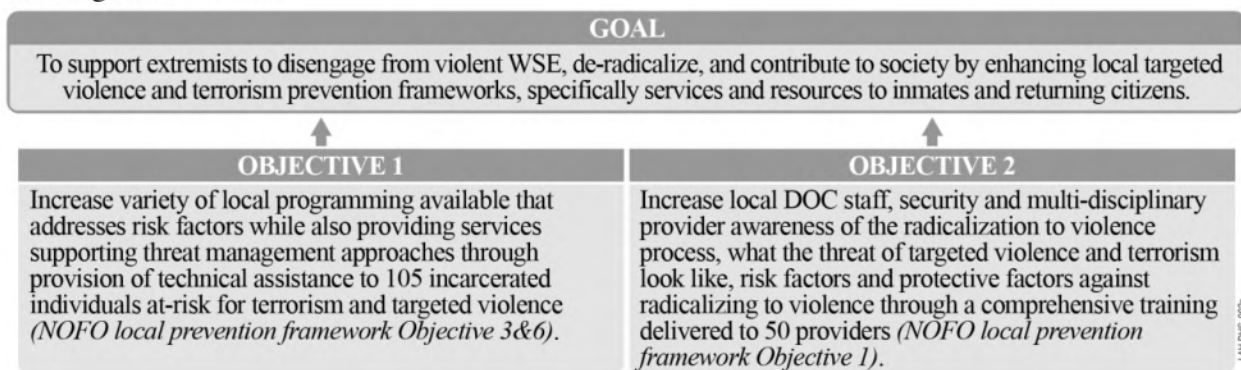


Figure 1. LAH Program Goals and Objectives.

2.3 Logic Model

Figure 2 shows our comprehensive logic model that provides the framework through which all proposed program activities are conducted and monitored, highlighting program investments,

¹⁹ Angell, B., Matthes, E., Barrenger, S., Watson, A.C., & Draine, J. 2018. Engagement Process in Model Programs for Community Reentry from Prison for People with Serious Mental Illness. *International Journal of Psychiatry*.

activities, desired results, and the relationship between them, with objectives and activities further detailed below and in **Appendix A**.

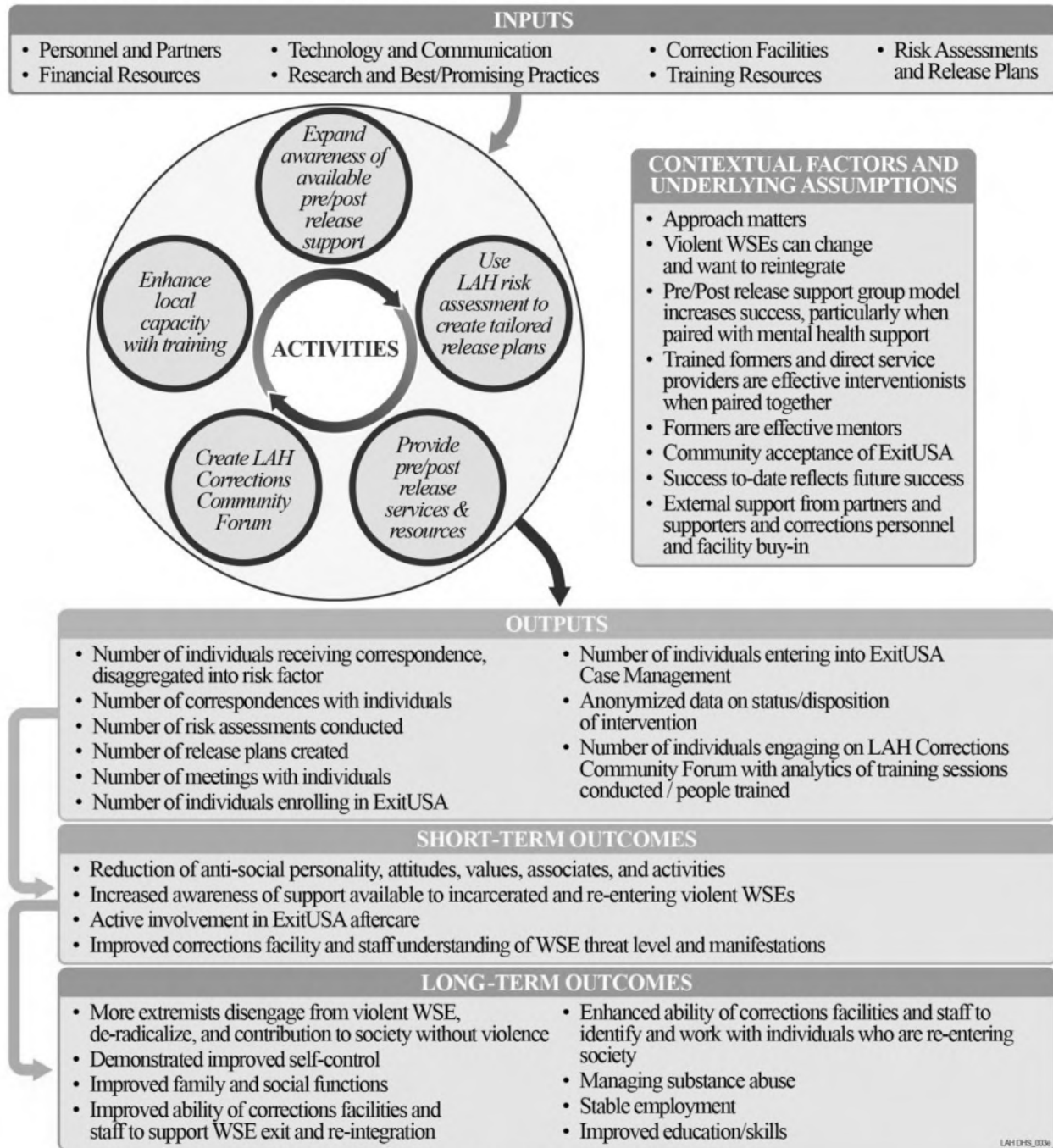


Figure 2. LAH Logic Model.

OBJECTIVE 1 - Increase variety of local programming available that addresses risk factors while also providing services supporting threat management approaches through provision of technical assistance to 105 incarcerated individuals at-risk for terrorism and targeted violence, or with a conviction for a targeted violence or terrorism related offense (NOFO Objective 3&6).

Activity 1.1 Enhance outreach to build awareness of available pre-release and post-release (i.e., ExitUSA) services and support

In prison, where communications outlets are restricted, violent WSEs that might be considering alternative ideologies are limited in identifying such resources for their consideration. As has been previously discussed, for a number of reasons these ideologies are often exacerbated within the walls of the correctional facility without awareness of any alternative narratives. Raising awareness of LAH's services, specifically of ExitUSA, would allow those that might be open to such narratives to engage with our team. For this program, we have already received a commitment from Stateville Correctional Center in Joliet, Illinois to allow us to conduct this work in their facility, with an effort to reduce recidivism. Additional information about this facility and their commitment can be found in **Appendix C**. We would raise awareness at Stateville through the following:

- Producing hard-copy outreach materials such as pamphlets and packets to be circulated throughout the facility by correctional facility staff who are authorized to distribute such material to inmates who are at-risk, or are currently radicalized to violent WSE. These materials would market services available pre-release, such as our IC program, as well as those available post-release such as the comprehensive ExitUSA services.
- Connection with correctional facility staff to provide awareness of our services, successes and general buy-in for the program. This program should be listed with any other prison programming that is currently offered.
- Further development of our IC program that is aligned with ExitUSA, in the spirit of Motivational Interviewing (MI)/Trauma Informed Care (TIC). This will be conducted via written correspondence, virtually and, where possible, in person in state jails, starting with Stateville. Any inmate that is considering disengaging / de-radicalizing at one of these facilities should be aware that there is an IC program to correspond with a Former Violent Extremist (Former). Previously, LAH has received correspondence from current incarcerated men who identify as white supremacists. With these individuals, we have organically corresponded and then introduced them to further ExitUSA support initiatives, but we need additional resources to ensure that they are able to engage in following programming and provide them with true support and structure that they need.
- ExitUSA team of Formers will mentor and correspond with inmates that have requested engagement, providing direct support, and also further informing on ExitUSA services and LAH's disengagement and de-radicalization successes.

Activity 1.2 Use existing LAH mechanism to assess risk of recidivism and needs of pre-release inmates in state-level corrections; create a tailored release plan to support

Once we have initiated any engagement with an inmate, and if they are interested in exploring additional services, we gain consent to screen an inmate to enter the re-entry program. This includes a comprehensive risk assessment that evaluates risk of further antisocial engagement of criminal and/or violent WSE associations, thoughts, and behaviors, and can inform further threat assessment, as needed. This is done using both the original and LAH's tailored version of the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS). While ORAS can be used at a number of points during an inmate's timeline, it supports preparation for re-entry just prior to release from prison and we have adapted this to focus specifically on those also seeking dis-engagement from violent WSE ideals. Our tool identifies:

- Risk to re-offend - anti-social relationships, activities, thoughts and ideas
- Needs – basic, mental health, educational, employment
- Barriers – things in place that will challenge realizing needs
- Responsivity – a response plan that captures and prioritizes risks, addresses barriers and needs, and creates a response

This screening uses the Responsivity component to tailor an inmate’s release which addresses the ecosystem of the re-entering individual to include support of family and friends, employment, education and understanding of mandated DOC programming expectations. Overall, we seek to reduce anti-social risk factors and increase pro-social response, which will decrease the likelihood that the re-entering individual re-offends.

Activity 1.3 Provide pre- and post- release services and resources to approximately 40 violent WSE inmates

Following from Activity 1.1 and 1.2, we will support disengagement and de-radicalization of inmates who come to LAH looking for more structured direct support. Activity 1.3 will focus on those that are re-entering society, with 9 months or less in their prison sentence.

LAH’s ExitUSA program exit interventions are guided by core standards of care outlined in the National Social Work Code of Ethics, evidenced-based approaches (i.e., Motivational Interviewing), and promising care models like TIC. Participation in ExitUSA is voluntary and predicated by the client’s risk, needs, and goals as well as their desire to change, as identified in Activity 1.2. Cases are categorized as response (i.e., short-term) or support (i.e., long-term), with the latter often requiring 70+ interactions. Once the primary intervention concludes, clients may (and most do) continue engagement with ExitUSA aftercare services and support. (b)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(4)

While ExitUSA

programming is well-established, we will tailor this program to provide additional support services for those re-entering society, such as life skills coaching and additional mentoring. ExitUSA clients that require in-person intervention (~10% per annum) will be served virtually until travel is deemed safe by LAH leadership and public health and other government officials. Interventions are conducted by a two-person Intervention Team led by the ExitUSA Program Supervisor, with support from the Coordinator, who is paired with the ExitUSA Case Manager, as shown in **Figure 3**; an attempt is always made to include at least one Former who is also normally a part of staffing of cases. This novel approach - pairing Formers with other culturally competent direct service professionals - allows our team to conduct interventions in spaces that are often off-limits and inaccessible to others given client issues of trust, privacy, and related concerns. ExitUSA saw 230 new cases in 2020 and 200 new cases in the year prior; these data are exclusive of ongoing cases which can span months or even years.

As shown in the research and our logic model (**Figure 2**), the path to and through exit is not linear. However, all begin with a primary intervention defined by five components:

(b)(4)

- *Intake* to obtain required forms and share necessary disclosures, such as mandated reporting requirements, client privacy, and data security;
- *Screening* for client risk, needs, and barriers;

- *Transition service planning*, a collaborative process between Intervention Team and client to outline goals and steps to address concurrent themes, such as mental health, substance abuse, domestic abuse, housing, employment, etc.;
- *Monitoring & evaluation* occurs throughout (and after) the primary intervention to ensure transition service plan progress, client and provider safety, and client satisfaction.

Pre-dating ExitUSA is LAH's online peer community. What began as a secret Facebook group in 2012 has evolved into a robust community of formers mentoring other formers and those exiting violent WSE. (b)(4)

by (b)(6) and (b)(4)

(b)(4)

We will work with Stateville to see if there are additional support services that we can provide to re-entering individuals. In previous similar programs with other organizations, our staff were able to request transfer for prisoners to a local prison closer to their home upon discharge or closer to a facility to provide a stronger support network.

OBJECTIVE 2 - Increase local DOC staff, security and multi-disciplinary provider awareness of the radicalization to violence process, what the threat of targeted violence and terrorism look like, risk factors and protective factors against radicalizing to violence through a comprehensive training delivered to 50 providers (NOFO Objective 1).

Activity 2.1 Adapt and deliver existing ExitUSA MI+TIC & Violent Far Right Extremist (VFRE) 101 training and refresher training

From years of research in the exit field and lessons learned from ExitUSA implementation, LAH recognizes our unique approach must be scaled nationally to more effectively meet the growing need. ExitUSA cannot assist every person who wants to leave violent WSE, every family concerned about a loved one, or every professional struggling to work effectively with someone in violent WSE. In response to this acute need, and the needs of incarcerated individuals, LAH developed a new initiative within ExitUSA to build local capacity and cultural competency to effectively identify and address violent WSE at corrections facilities and in the local community.

The initiative complements existing DHS briefings and training and builds on LAH's training. Trainees receive 9-hours of MI+TIC training and the 4+ hour VFRE 101 training with post-training technical assistance over 3-12+ months to deepen learning and the application of new knowledge through case consultation (i.e., shared staffing or advising), receiving or making referrals, crisis intervention support, and access to other violent WSE resources. Due to current and foreseeable COVID-19 travel and other restrictions LAH has adapted this training fully to an online modality and the technical assistance virtually, which addresses the immediate operating environment and further builds program sustainability while also delivering significant cost-savings to the U.S. government by eliminating travel costs.

The full suite of training includes self-directed modules with interactive components, such as video, image, text, and audio, and live modules with our lead trainer (b)(6)

and (b)(6) Where possible, we will seek to engage special guests to enhance existing curricula. We are already in discussion with leadership at Stateville to assess and identify 25 training participants in Year 1 and 25 participants in Year 2 receive this comprehensive training, with a refresher also provided in Year 2. This training will support this facility in developing mechanisms to assess risk of targeted violence and terrorism in its locality and address drivers of radicalization at their facility.

Activity 2.2 Build out Life After Hate online Corrections Community Forum

To deepen learning and application of new knowledge post-training, (b)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(4) (b)(6) Five new resources will be developed.

2.3.1 Theory of Change

The logic model is rooted in a new theory of change which is supported by research detailed in **Section 1**, along with evidence from our previous programming:

“If LAH increases awareness of our services, provides technical assistance, and enhances local capacity to support incarcerated violent WSEs, we will create a supportive ecosystem in which those who are currently violent WSE, or at risk, can change how they think and act, which prevents targeted violence and domestic terrorism through helping facilitate their exit process, influencing successful community re-integration, and maintaining their commitment to nonviolence.”

2.3.2 Short- and Long-Term Outcomes

Figure 2 shows our short and long-term outcomes. More specifically, our short-term outcomes also include those identified within the NOFO:

- Increase societal awareness amongst multi-disciplinary providers within the local community of targeted violence, terrorism and the process of radicalization to violence (Objective 1).
- Increase skills of and support available to incarcerated individuals seeking to leave violent WSE in identifying and avoiding narratives related to recruitment and mobilization to violence (Objective 1).

Our long-term outcomes specific to the NOFO are also:

- State and local correctional facilities develop mechanisms to assess risk of targeted violence or terrorism in their populations. (Objective 6)
- State and local correctional facilities address drivers of radicalization in their facilities (Objective 6).
- State and local probation and parole authorities establish programs to provide resources with individuals with a suspected, self- or DOC-identified conviction for a targeted violence or terrorism related offense or who are at-risk to commit targeted violence or terrorism (Objective 6).

- More communities have programming to enhance resilience to targeted violence and terrorism narratives. (Objective 3)
- Increase access to threat assessment and management services (Objective 3)

2.3.3 Outputs, Activities, Inputs, Contextual Factors and Underlying Assumptions

The outputs and inputs of our program can be found in **Figure 2** and in our IMP in **Appendix A**. The activities of our program are detailed in **Section 2.3**.

2.4 Likelihood of Success

Operated by Formers, ExitUSA is able to work in spaces that cannot be reached by law-enforcement or policy makers since we have credible voices to those with whom we are engaging. Through this program we also manage two support groups and social networks: a private social network with more than 45 Formers at different stages of disengagement and de-radicalization and a private group for individuals who are freshly out of violent WSE and may need a more involved approach. Through this program, as of 2020, we helped more than 100 men and women leave extremist hate groups.

LAH has also participated in successful pilot programs delivering direct services to prevent or intervene in violent extremism. For instance, in partnership with the Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD), LAH participated in a pilot study carried out in 2015 among a target group of 160 individuals, half at risk of falling into the orbit of the violent WSE (based in the U.S.), and half at risk of falling into the orbit of Jihadist groups (based in the UK). LAH provided interventions to those based in the U.S. and saw 59% of those contacted responding directly or demonstrating a shift in behavior.

Additionally, for the trainings that we have conducted to date, 100% of multi-disciplinary participants have said that they would recommend our ExitUSA MI+TIC & VFRE 101 training to a colleague based on its effectiveness.

We are able to provide effective direct services because we understand the experience and evidence-based theory behind the radicalization, disengagement and de-radicalization of a violent WSE. This knowledge and the success of our previous programs makes this a low-risk program for DHS with a high likelihood of success to lead to our anticipated outcomes.

2.5 Performance Measurement

We believe that by substantively and specifically measuring the impact of this program, we will be able to prove the success and reach of our project and convey the sustainability and replicability of this approach for a variety of extremists movements. LAH will work with DHS to ensure that our measurement of progress and success is in line with the goals and objectives of the TVTP Program. As per the requirements of the Innovation track, our performance measures, as shown in **Appendix A** will be sufficient to ensure the project is being implemented as designed and as determined by DHS following award.

3 ORGANIZATION AND KEY PERSONNEL

3.1 Organization

LAH was initiated in 2011 by early pioneers and former influential leaders of the radicalized American neo-Nazi and skinhead movements. Today, LAH is dedicated to helping individuals who wish to disengage from the white power movement and build a more positive life. The LAH Team combines firsthand experience with professional training and academic scholarship in social work, psychology, and related fields. Our credibility is unparalleled, making us the

unequivocal leader of U.S. violent WSE disengagement, de-radicalization, and re-integration. Under the supervision of the Board of Directors, the Executive Director leads 8 team members and 5 active consultants. With DHS support we intend to add 3 additional Full Time Employees (FTEs) to meet the anticipated caseload increase, as detailed below. We are based in Chicago, Illinois, but are a virtual organization which also allows us to more efficiently address needs as they arise across the country. Key personnel have the breadth of technical skills and experience needed to ensure expert program oversight and delivery to achieve desired impact. Resumes are presented in **Appendix B** with oversight and lines of reporting captured in **Figure 3**.

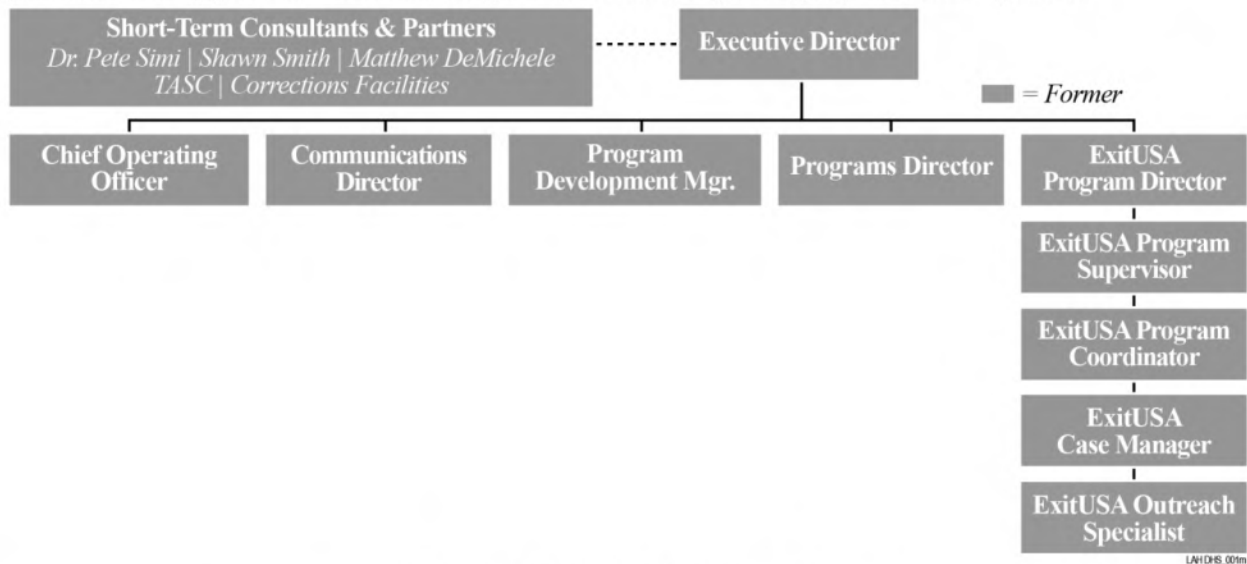


Figure 3. Program Organizational Chart.

3.1.1 Past Successes in Prevention or Related Work

Some of our key past successes in this type of work, that have delivered our intended outcomes, are highlighted in **Section 2.4**.

3.2 Key Personnel and Sufficient Subject Matter Expertise

Our Team holds vast experience in providing direct services to prevent violent WSE and training on familiarization with violent WSE and ways to support those seeking to leave the movement, as detailed below and in **Appendix B**.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Chief Operating Officer, Program Development Manager, and ExitUSA Program Director, Program Coordinator, Case Manager and Outreach Specialist. These position descriptions are included in **Appendix B**. They will support activities under Objective 1 and Objective 2.

(b)(6)

3.3 Partner Experience

Section 1.2 details the experience and capability of our partners for this program and their letters of support, along with additional information on their experience are shown in **Appendix C**.

4 SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Feasible Plan to Sustain All Capabilities

Key approaches to sustainability are woven throughout LAH's proposed project and within the organization. We are confident that our program will continue organically well beyond the life of this grant in the engagement of activities that address our stated goals and objectives.

As discussed in **Section 2.3**, certain members of our target population will receive an interactive, evidence-based training program focused on familiarization with and understanding of the culture of violent WSE. An important aspect of this training program is that it is designed to be

highly accessible to individuals across the spectrum of violent WSE expertise and involvement, and also provides a platform for honest and open dialogue amongst the group, especially when paired with the Corrections Community Forum. As we have seen on past, programs, we expect that the reciprocal learning and dialogue will result in an organic knowledge sharing amongst additional peers, with participants able to return to their local contexts to share their knowledge.

Through evaluating the effectiveness of our program, and looking at ways in which to scale it to other prisons, we will create a sustainable, cost-efficient model that can be diffused to other parts of the state and the country. By evaluating the effectiveness of training local service providers working in corrections facilities to support violent, in preventing and intervening in targeted violence, we believe we will be able to establish a model that is ready to be implemented by engaged communities across Illinois and beyond. Collectively, we know that the lasting impacts of this multi-layered, innovative investment will be significant.

4.2 How Proposed Project Fits into Larger Organizational Mission

Combating violent WSE is the mission of LAH so this project aligns directly with that our organizational mission by applying it to a subset of the population we serve on a daily basis. Since we already have conducted some work with prisoners in our ExitUSA programming organically, as awareness grows of our services, we know that the likelihood of prisoners reaching out for support is high – and our ExitUSA Program will remain to support them, beyond the period of performance of this grant. More specifically, this fits into the larger organizational mission through:

- **Strategic partnerships to bolster LAH, ExitUSA, and the field.** We will continue to maintain working relationships with Federal partners in the FBI and local law enforcement for advisement and case referral, in particular for instances of duty to warn and mandated reporting. We serve in advisory capacity for locally-based prevention frameworks and programs, such as in California. We maintain membership and active participation in the Christchurch Call Advisory Network, a multi-sector collaboration to eliminate terrorist and violent extremist content online, and have applied to be a civil society member of the Global Internet Forum for Counter Terrorism (GIFCT) Independent Advisory Committee.
- **Integration of ExitUSA into local community infrastructure.** LAH serves as a referral source for various local, State, and Federal agencies as well as community and other organizations. For example, we are a referral agency for 2-1-1 Arizona and Crisis Intervention of Houston’s ACTNow Hotline, and in late 2019 the Executive Director traveled to Pennsylvania to meet with an ExitUSA client and to liaise with local FBI.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).** Program performance and impact is assessed through M&E efforts that then informs planning, including organizational strategic planning. M&E is led by a third-party consultant. (b)(4)
(b)(4)
- **Organizational capacity.** LAH possesses the internal support and capability to effectively manage and scale up ExitUSA as caseloads increase. Staff and volunteers receive regular training, and when possible, we seek to promote from within. We also receive ongoing operational and programmatic advisement from our eminent Board of Directors, (b)(6)
(b)(6)

4.3 How Proposed Project Complements Past Award

DHS has previously invested in LAH’s innovative programming under the TVTP grant program and this proposed project would multiply that investment. With current support from DHS, we have refined ExitUSA and expanded our reach. This funding would allow us to take the best practices and lessons learned to a completely new target population within the DOC. This is the first time specialized, culturally competent resources specifically designed for this target population have been offered. This funding is necessary to build an appropriate local prevention framework for this community and target population specifically to support preventing recidivism and corresponding targeted violence.

5 BUDGET DETAIL AND NARRATIVE

5.1 DHS Appendix E Budget Worksheet

Budget Category	Federal Request
Personnel	\$489,546
Fringe Benefits	\$83,114
Travel	\$0
Supplies	\$0
Contractual	\$75,200
Other	\$36,922
<i>Total Direct Costs</i>	\$684,782
Indirect Costs	\$0
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$684,782

5.2 Budget Narrative

(b)(4)

PROPOSAL APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: COMPLETED IMPLEMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT PLAN (IMP) TEMPLATE

OTVTP Implementation & Measurement Plan

You should modify the Implementation & Measurement Plan (IMP) template to the number of goals your specific project requires. For *each* goal in the IMP, create an Implementation Plan table *and* a Measurement Plan table. Please use the definitions provided in the IMP guidance document when crafting your plan. Draft, in the box below, the overarching goal statement for the project. Following completion of the IMP, each grantee is expected to complete the Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan in Appendix A.

In the Implementation Plan table:

- Type each activity in a separate row; add as many rows as needed.
- Arrange activity rows chronologically by the start date of the activity.
- This IMP should span both years of performance under this grant program.

In the Measurement Plan table:

- Type each performance measure/indicator in a separate row.
- Map each performance measure to the relevant activity
- Include indicators that will help measure the results of the project; it is not necessary to have more than one indicator if that indicator sufficiently measures results.
- Identify and/or design data collection methods to be used to obtain the data that will be reported on quarterly.
- Ensure attention to collection of data that can be broken down by sex and age of project participants or beneficiaries.
- The information in the “Performance Measures” column of the Measurement Plan should align with the information in the “Anticipated Outputs” column of your Implementation Plan

NOTE: Data collection methods should be specific and timebound. Any expenses incurred from the collection of data must come from the grant already awarded. No additional funds will be made available by DHS for this purpose.

Organization Name	Life After Hate, Inc.
Project Title	Innovative Approaches to Domestic Terrorism: Life After Hate’s ExitUSA Reentry and Inmate Correspondence Program
Grant Number	DHS-21-TTP-132-00-01

Grant Implementation Period	10/01/2021-09/30/2023
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Project Goal Statement

To support extremists to disengage from violent WSE, de-radicalize, and contribute to society by enhancing local targeted violence and terrorism prevention frameworks, specifically services and resources to inmates and returning citizens

Target Population

LAH's target population for services includes:

- Incarcerated individuals who self-identify as WSE and who were radicalized before or during their sentence. For one track of our program, we will target those with a maximum 9 months or less remaining on their sentence prior to release and who qualify as medium or high on our risk assessment. For the other track of our program, there will be no specifications around their remaining sentence time.
- Local multi-disciplinary providers, specifically Department of Corrections (DOC) staff, security, social workers, and counselors, who interact with violent WSE prisoners and who will leave the program better placed to identify, assess, and respond to the risk of targeted WSE violence or terrorism in their communities.

Identifying the number of violent WSEs in prison is a challenge for several reasons. First, there is not a simple filter that can be applied to assess ideological beliefs associated with those who are incarcerated because not all WSEs in prison were convicted of a hate crime. In April 2021, the Marshall Project reported that it is still easier to prosecute traditional crimes, often involving weapons or narcotics, than to successfully prosecute a hate crime.²⁰ These challenges were also highlighted in the recent passage of the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, which included the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act as an amendment, and seeks to streamline the national reporting system used by law enforcement to improve the accuracy of hate crime reporting, train law enforcement on investigating hate crimes and provide a standard understanding of what constitutes a hate crime across jurisdictions.

What we do know is that regardless of the conviction, there has been an increase in violent WSEs committing domestic terrorism incidents in the U.S., reaching a peak in 2020 according to a Washington Post analysis of data compiled by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).²¹ As such, there is a likelihood that with more radicalization to violence in the country overall, there will be more violent WSEs sent to prison.²²

In addition to the lack of a guaranteed way to associate a prisoner's conviction to violent WSE, many prisoners will become radicalized to violence in prison, as they may join a white supremacist gang for protection and once a member of the gang, be indoctrinated into the WSE ideology and radicalized violence.²³

To address the challenges associated with a lack of reliable statistics on incarcerated violent WSEs, our team will interact with those who self-identify as violent WSEs or individuals referred to us by those with a comprehensive understanding of violent WSE. Our program will directly serve approximately 105 incarcerated individuals. We will also interact with our target audience's support system, to the extent that our beneficiaries are comfortable. This collateral contact may include family members of our beneficiaries, potential employers, their agent, and anyone from their network who may support them upon their release. Our team will provide preparatory and continued support to this network to enhance their understanding of the needs of the re-entering individuals. These indirect beneficiaries are challenging to quantify because it depends on the network that the individual has to support them, which oftentimes may be limited, and their level of comfort and trust with us interacting with their support system.

Finally, our target population will also include approximately 50 DOC staff, security and multi-disciplinary providers associated with local and state corrections that will attend our training to expand their understanding of violent WSE and how to support the needs of those re-entering society.

**Citations can be found in Section 1.1

Goal: To support extremists to disengage from violent WSE, de-radicalize, and contribute to society by enhancing local targeted violence and terrorism prevention frameworks, specifically services and resources to inmates and returning citizens.

Objective 1: Increase variety of local programming available that addresses risk factors while also providing services supporting threat management approaches through provision of technical assistance to 105 incarcerated individuals at-risk for terrorism and targeted violence or with a conviction for a targeted violence or terrorism related offense (NOFO local prevention framework Objective 3&6). The 105 individuals will be comprised of at least 65 individuals engaging in correspondence and an additional 40 engaged in more comprehensive services across Y1 and Y2.

Objective 2: Increase local DOC staff, security and multi-disciplinary provider awareness of the radicalization to violence process, what the threat of targeted violence and terrorism look like, risk factors and protective factors against radicalizing to violence through a comprehensive training delivered to 50 providers (NOFO local prevention framework Objective 1). The 50 training participants will be comprised of 25 participants in Y1 and 25 participants in Y2.

Goal IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Please note that for this project, we will not interact with prisoners for research purposes. We will provide support and direct services to this population and interactions and information gathered will be to inform the best tailored services to be provided to that individual. As such, at this stage, we understand that we do not need a IRB determination. Should this change throughout the life of the project, we will work with DHS to ensure that we are compliant with the requirements in Federal Award Administration Part 2. Administrative and National Policy Requirements, Protection of Human Subjects in Research and 45 CFR 46, Subpart C.

Objectives	Activity	Inputs/Resources	Time Frame	Anticipated Outputs
Objective 1:	Activity 1.1 Enhance outreach to build awareness of available pre-release and post-release (i.e., ExitUSA) services and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrections facilities’ staff and relationships • Staff, volunteers and external SMEs/consultants • LAH Referral network • Communication tools and ExitUSA marketing materials: brochures, phone minutes, SimplePractice case management software, VPN, Slack, Supportbee, Zoom • Grant funding / financial resources 	Life of project (10/1/2021-9/30/2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence with 65 violent WSEs (Estimate 25 individuals Y1 and 40 individuals Y2 with no specification on sentence timeline)

	<p>Activity 1.2 Use existing LAH mechanism to assess risk of recidivism and needs of pre-release inmates in state-level corrections; create a tailored release plan to support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrections facilities’ staff and relationships • Staff, volunteers and external SMEs/consultants • LAH Referral network • Communication tools and ExitUSA marketing materials: brochures, phone minutes, SimplePractice case management software, VPN, Slack, Supportbee, Zoom • ORAS and supplemental risk assessment 	<p>Life of project (10/1/2021-9/30/2023)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 ORAS and supplemental risk assessments conducted for those who are pre-release, with 9 months or less left in their sentence (Estimate 15 Y1 and 25 Y2)
	<p>Activity 1.3 Provide pre- and post-release services and resources to approximately 40 violent WSE inmates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrections facilities’ staff and relationships • Staff, volunteers and external SMEs/consultants • LAH Referral network • Communication tools and ExitUSA marketing materials: brochures, phone minutes, SimplePractice case management software, VPN, Slack, Supportbee, Zoom • ORAS and supplemental risk assessment • ExitUSA materials and staff • Release Plans • Fund for tattoo removal • Grant funding / financial resources 	<p>Life of project (10/1/2021-9/30/2023)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 tailored release plans created from risk assessment results (Estimate 15 Y1 and 25 Y2) • Monthly meetings with individuals • ExitUSA enrollment • ExitUSA increased case management (approximately 85% of individuals) • Anonymized data on status/disposition/intervention • Increased post-release programming available to individuals re-entering society

Objective 2:	Activity 2.1 Adapt and deliver existing ExitUSA MI+TIC & VFRE 101 training and refresher training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidisciplinary service providers / participants to receive training • Staff, volunteers and external SMEs/consultants/trainers • Training venue • Exit USA MI+TIC & VFRE 101 training • OTVTP review of training and any requested amendments • Video production & editing • Online teaching platform • Grant funding / financial resources • Training conducted through an integrated learning modality - online or onsite 	Life of project (10/1/2022-9/30/2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X training sessions conducted • 25 multi-disciplinary providers trained in Y1, 25 trained in Y2 with refresher training provided to those trained in Y1 – described by aggregated demographic information
	Activity 2.2 Build out Life After Hate online Corrections Community Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, volunteers and external SMEs/consultants • LAH Referral network • Communication tools and ExitUSA marketing materials: brochures, phone minutes, SimplePractice case management software, VPN, Slack, Supportbee, Zoom • Vanilla Forum software • Grant funding / financial resources 	Life of project (10/1/2021-9/30/2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of LAH Corrections Community Forum • 50 corrections multi-disciplinary providers engaged in Forum (Estimate 25 Y1 and 25 Y2) • Engagement analytics from Community Forum (# of clicks on and downloads of resources; # of comments and shares, etc.)

Goal MEASUREMENT PLAN

As per the requirements of the Innovation track, our performance measures will be sufficient to ensure the project is being implemented as designed and as determined by DHS following award.

Activity #	Performance Measures	Data Collection Method and Timeframe
1.1	Number of individuals receiving correspondence, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Document review T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.1	Number of correspondences with individuals, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Document review T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.1	% positive change in participants attitudes and behaviors, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Risk screening; interview (throughout and as part of continued case management follow up, as possible due to incarceration) T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.1	% increase amongst participants in awareness of support available to incarcerated and re-entering violent WSEs, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Risk screening; interview (throughout and as part of continued case management follow up, as possible due to incarceration) T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.2	Number of risk assessments conducted, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Document review T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.2	% increase amongst participants in awareness of LAH and ExitUSA pre-and post-release services, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Risk screening; interview (throughout and as part of continued case management follow up, as possible due to incarceration) T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.2	% increase amongst participants with belief that there is an increase in access to threat assessment and management services, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information (NOFO Objective 3)	M: Survey T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.3	Number of release plans created, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Document review T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.3	Number of meetings with individuals, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Survey T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.3	Number of individuals enrolling in ExitUSA, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Document review T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation

1.3	Number of individuals entering into ExitUSA Case Management, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable	M: Document review T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.3	% increase in individual pro-social involvement, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Risk screening; interview (throughout and as part of continued case management follow up) T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.3	% individuals disengaged from WSE ^{gmp} 1 year post-release plan completion, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information	M: Survey; interview (throughout and as part of continued case management follow up) T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
1.3	% individuals with belief that community has more programming available to them to enhance resilience to targeted violence and terrorism narratives, disaggregated by sex, age, and other factors that are not identifiable private information (NOFO Objective 3)	M: Survey T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
2.1	Number of training sessions conducted / people trained, disaggregated by role / position	M: Survey T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation
2.1	% increase among participants in their knowledge and understanding of the radicalization to violence process, what the threat of targeted violence and terrorism look like, risk factors, MI + TIC knowledge, protective factors against radicalizing to violence, skills, and abilities, disaggregated by role / position	M: Online survey; interview T: Pre-& post training; Annual
2.1	% increase among participants reporting improved ability to articulate and apply best practices in violent WSE adapted MI + TIC approach, and address drivers of radicalization in their facility, disaggregated by role / position (NOFO Objective 6)	M: Online survey; interview T: Pre-& post training; Annual
2.1	% increase in awareness of WSE threat level in U.S. as compared to other types of domestic terrorism, disaggregated by role / position	M: Online survey; interview T: Pre-& post training; Annual
2.1	% change in attitudes toward those undergoing exit process & Formers, disaggregated by role / position	M: Online survey; interview T: Pre-& post training; Annual
2.1	% increase in training participants who believe their facility has mechanisms to assess risk of targeted violence or terrorism in their populations, disaggregated by role / position (NOFO Objective 6)	M: Online survey; interview T: Pre-& post training; Annual

2.1	% increase in training participants with increased skills and abilities to establish programs to provide resources to individuals with a conviction of targeted violence or terrorism related offense or who are at-risk to commit targeted violence or terrorism, disaggregated by role / position (NOFO Objective 6)	M: Online survey; interview T: Pre-& post training; Annual
2.2	Number of individuals engaging on LAH Corrections Community Forum with analytics, disaggregated by role / position	M: Document review T: At intake (baseline), quarterly and final evaluation

IMP APPENDIX A: RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following risk assessment chart is designed to assist in the identification of potential occurrences that would impact achieving project objectives, primarily those originating externally and that are outside of the organization’s control. Risks could include, but are not limited to: economic, social, or political changes; changes to planned partnerships; legal or compliance changes; or other risks unique to this project. Use the chart below to identify these risks; add additional rows if necessary.

Risk Identified	Risk Analysis (brief assessment of the impact the identified risk could/would have on the project)	Risk Management Plan (plan to minimize the impact that the risk presents to the project and adjustments to be made if the risk transpires)
Affiliation with LAH highlights risk to facility re: individual that did not previously exist Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to compromise client safety and security and adherence to intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ExitUSA staff and volunteers engage clients in conversation to discuss safety planning while navigating intervention services.
Buy-in from inmates and corrections personnel Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without buy-in, will be difficult to build awareness within the facility and get materials to those who need it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have already garnered buy-in from Stateville Corrections Facility and Illinois Department of Corrections and are in discussions with other facilities
Staff turnover Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential disruption in the delivery of services while open position is being filled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively mitigate effects of employee burnout and compassion fatigue Building cadres of volunteer mental health providers and Formers to support ExitUSA interventions

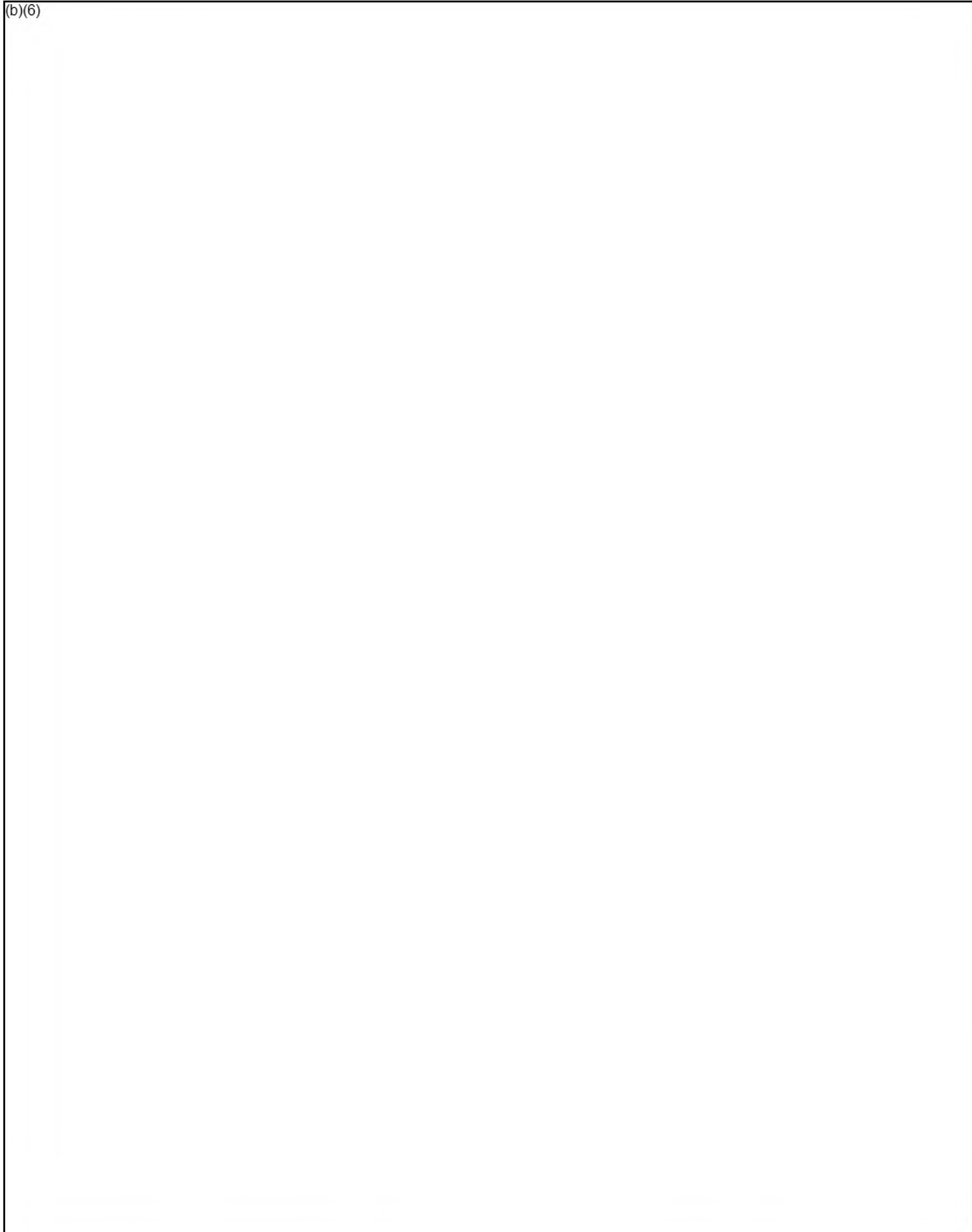
<p>Changes in government legislation or public policy / decrease in funding Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for project need to be minimized or deemed unnecessary • Potential of significant loss of funding to impact short-and-long term capacity and maintenance of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal government acknowledges violent WSE is one of the most potent forces driving domestic terrorism in NOFO • Annual audit from a third-party provider (Wipfli) to provide an independent examination of financial statements and practices to assure proper internal controls for the prevention of fraud and other accounting irregularities • Contract with a third-party accounting firm (O’Leary & Anick) to conduct day-to-day accounting which provides an extra level of accountability and security • Diversification of funding mitigates any decreases in any one stream of funding • Robust development strategy in place, with oversight and support from the Board of Directors
<p>Use of Formers in case management and intervention work, relapse Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severely undermine ExitUSA intervention work • Potential to compromise client safety and security and adherence to intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous vetting process for Formers with additional checks for those hired as Outreach Specialists or other staff • Interventions are conducted by an Intervention Team, composed of a Case Manager and Program Coordinator under direct supervision of the Program Director and Supervisor • Weekly ExitUSA team staffing as well as one-on-one staffing with Program Coordinator to further ensure supervision and evaluation • Established protocols for reporting potentially problematic situations documented in ExitUSA Policy
<p>During intervention services, client may engage in either self-harm or violence directed toward others Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk to program credibility • Loss of life • Harm to self and/or others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ExitUSA clients undergo intake and assessment, which includes needs and risk, the latter including suicidality and homicidality screening • ExitUSA mandated reporting protocol in place to alert the proper authorities in instances of imminent or ongoing self-harm and or implicit/ explicit threats to harm others

<p>ExitUSA staff identify either communicated or implicit threat to harm self or others Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk to program credibility • Loss of life • Harm to self and/or others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ExitUSA clients undergo intake and assessment, which includes needs and risk, the latter including suicidality and homicidality screening • Mandated reporting protocol in place to alert the proper authorities in instances of imminent or ongoing self-harm and or implicit/ explicit threats to harm others
<p>Life After Hate's data is compromised Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relating to the project is compromised, lost and/or obtained by hackers or third parties. This may happen if physical assets such as laptops containing relevant data are stolen/misplaced and the data is accessed/shared, or accounts are hacked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of VPN mandatory on all work related devices to minimize the risk of personnel location and incursion on private information which may become exposed (i.e. doxxing). • Protocols in place for ExitUSA staff and volunteers engaging with unknown individuals • Regular review and update of internet safety and security guide
<p>Doxxing, personal retaliation, threats of violence and online defamation of character for ExitUSA staff and volunteers High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal risks such as doxxing, personal retaliation, threats of violence and online defamation of character for ExitUSA staff and volunteers have potential to disrupt project workflows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of VPN mandatory on all work related devices to minimize the risk of personnel location and incursion on private information which may become exposed (i.e. doxxing). • Protocols in place for ExitUSA and all staff engagement with unknown individuals • Regular review and update of internet safety and security guide • Client communications conducted via in-person capacity in prison, where possible and secure

APPENDIX B: RESUMES / CVS OF KEY PERSONNEL

Position	Name
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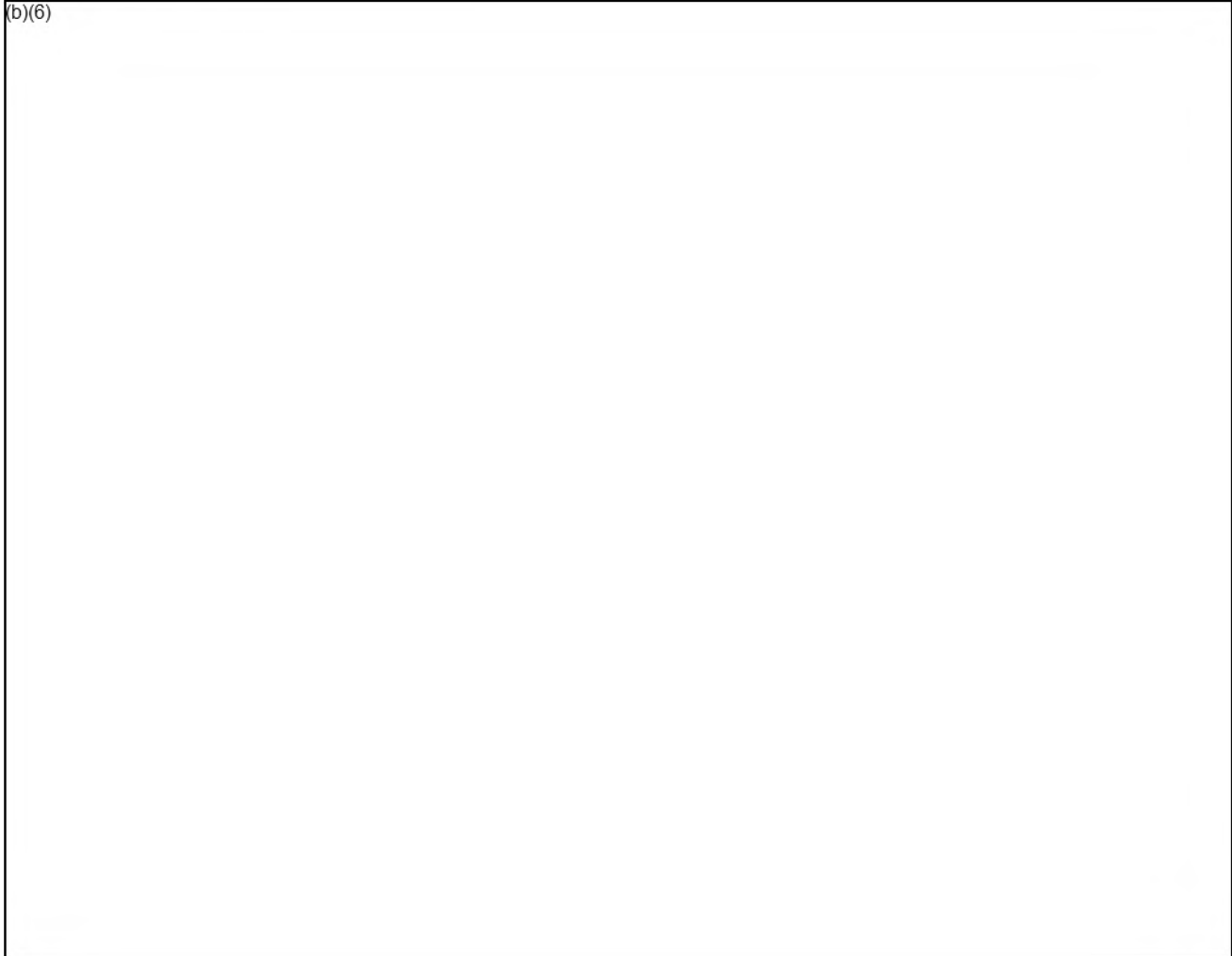


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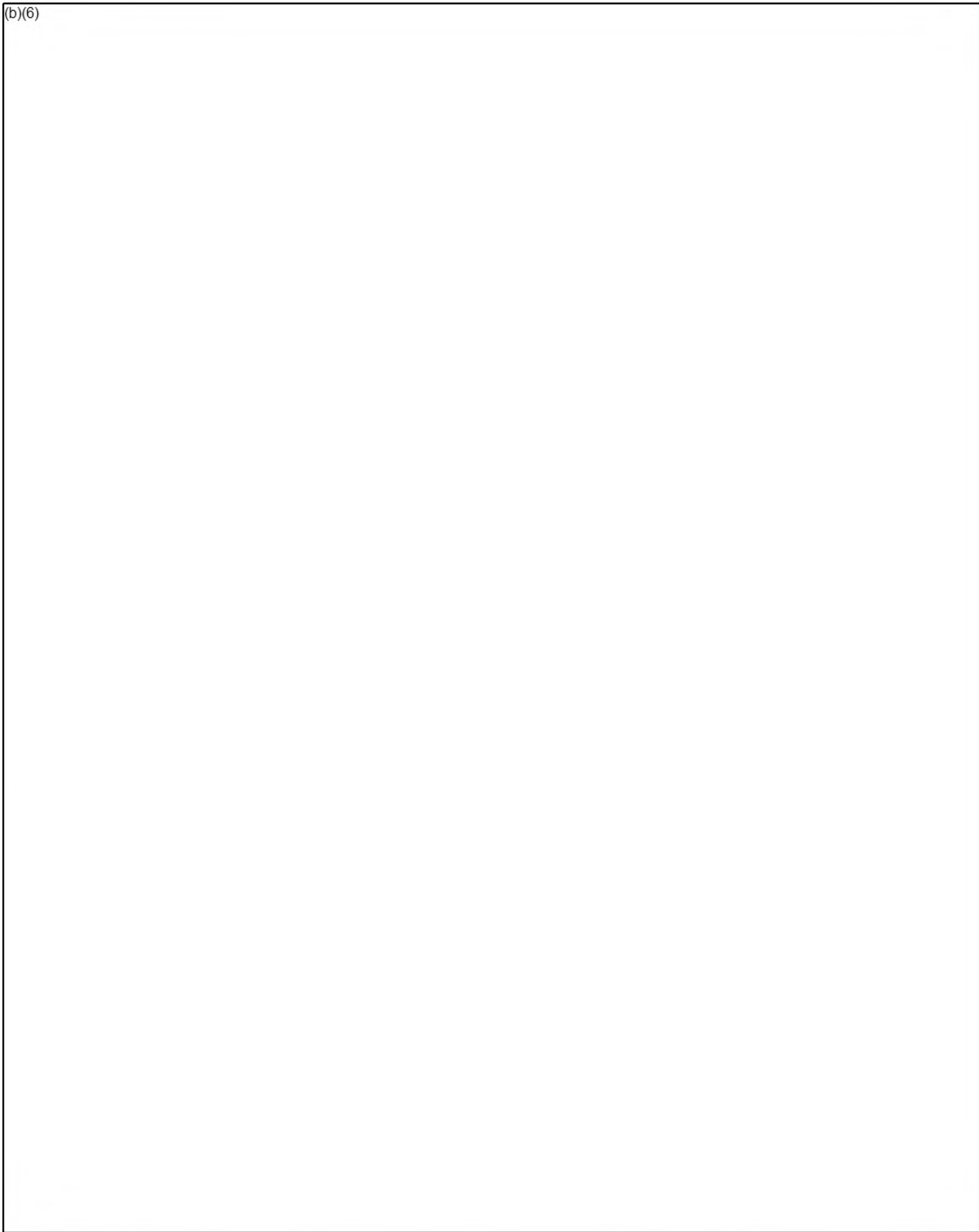
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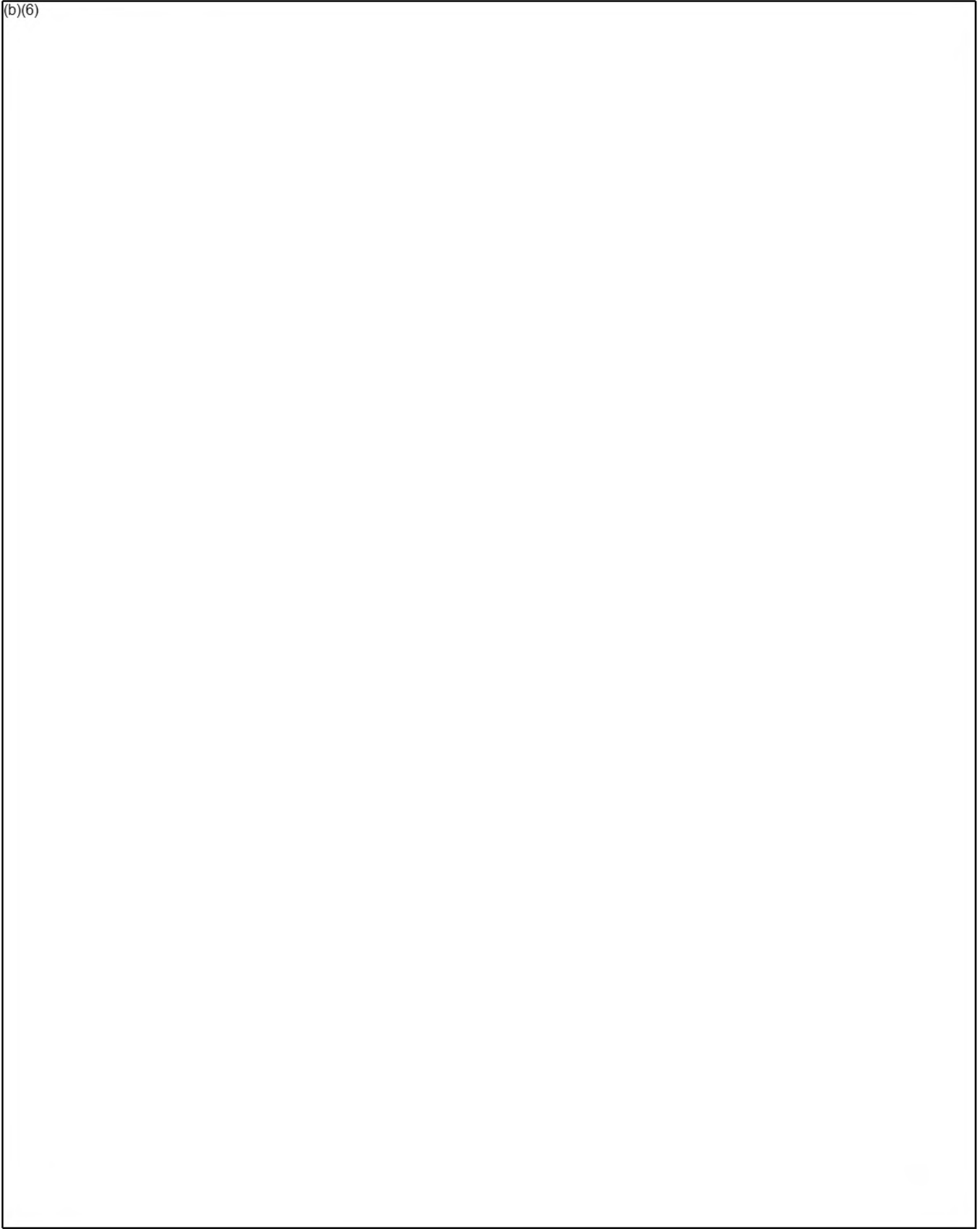
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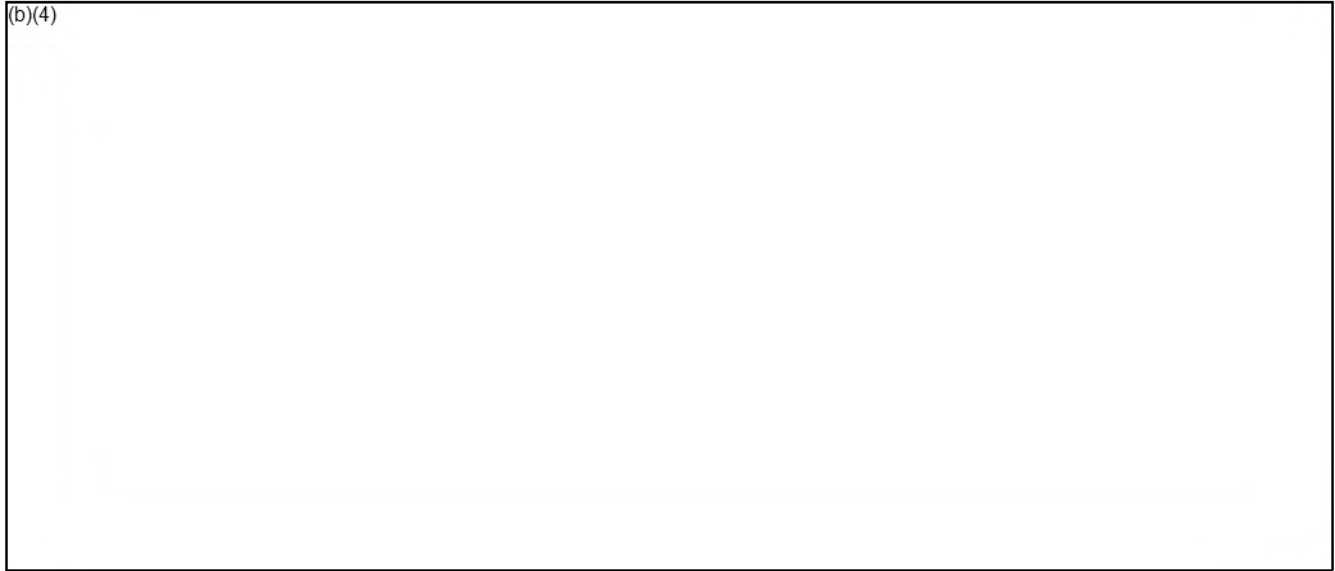


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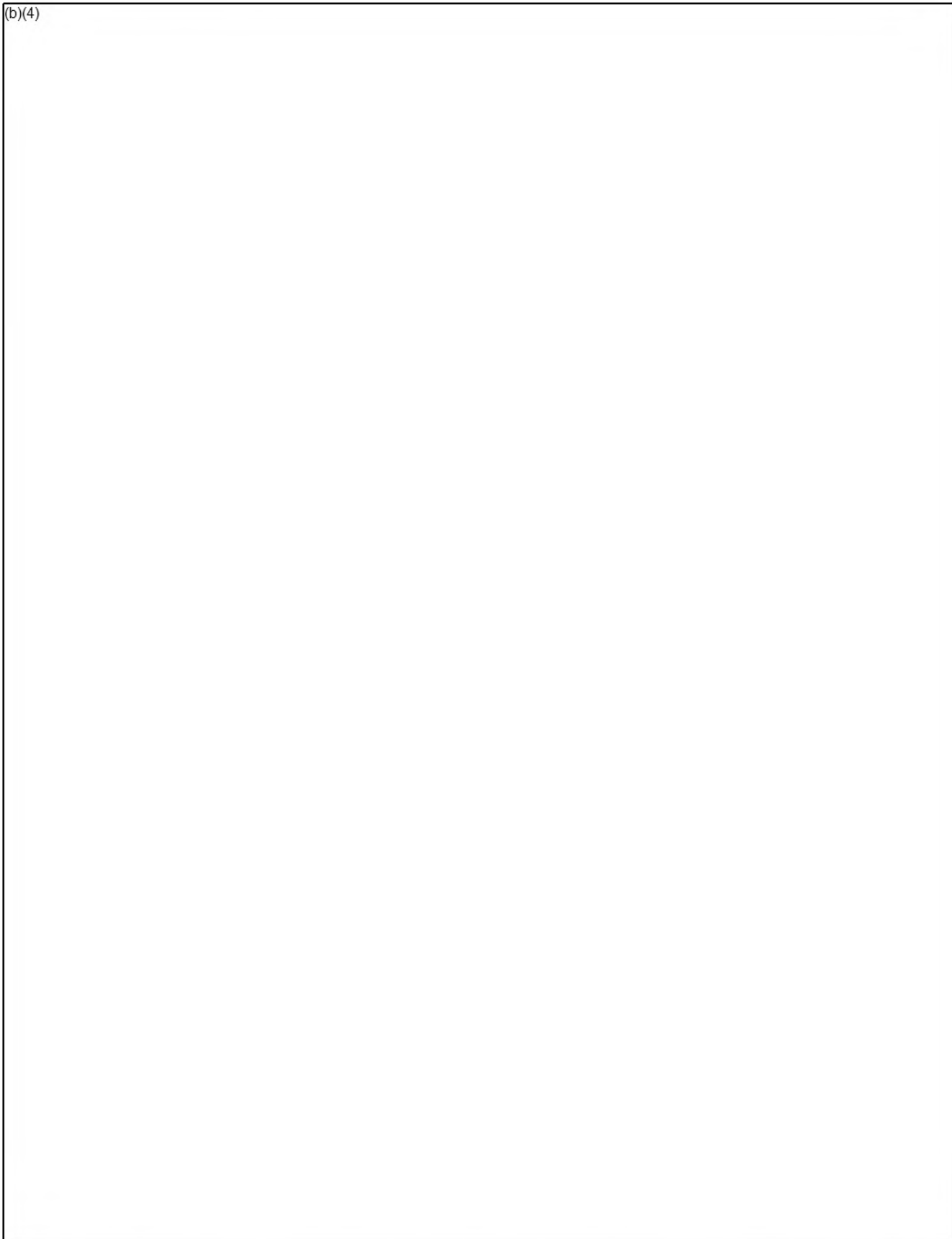
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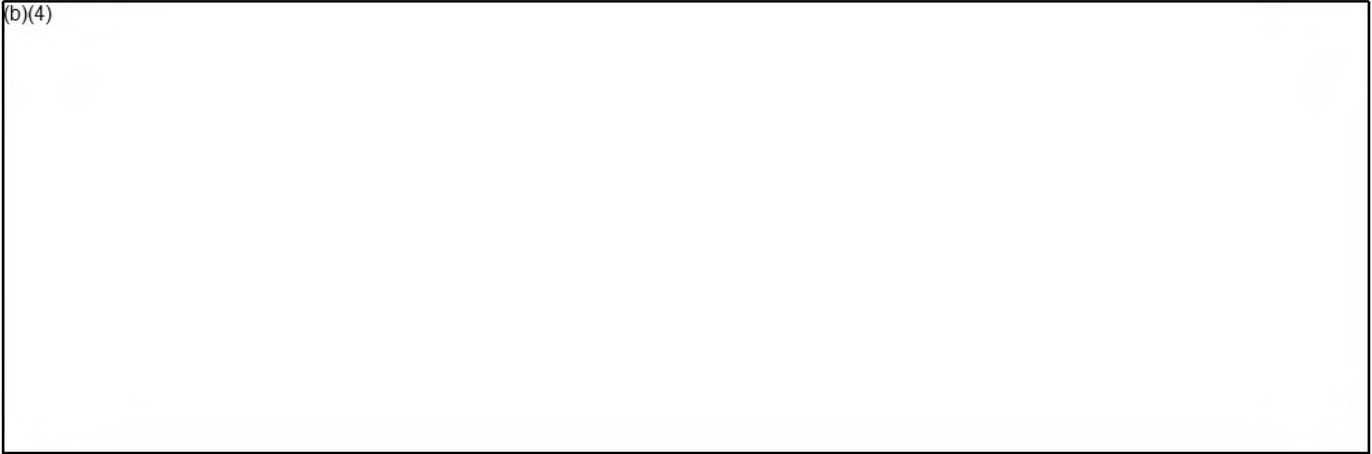
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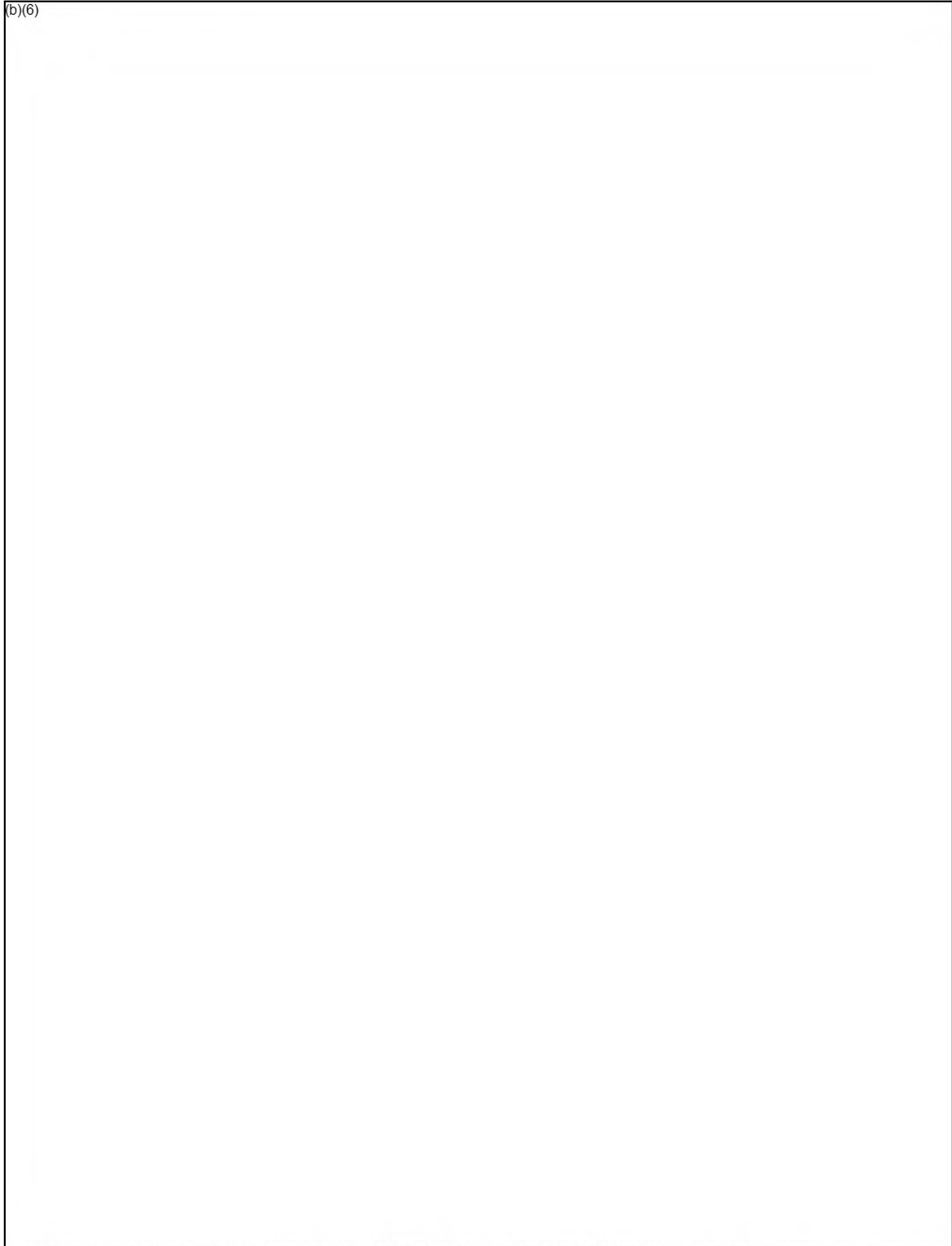


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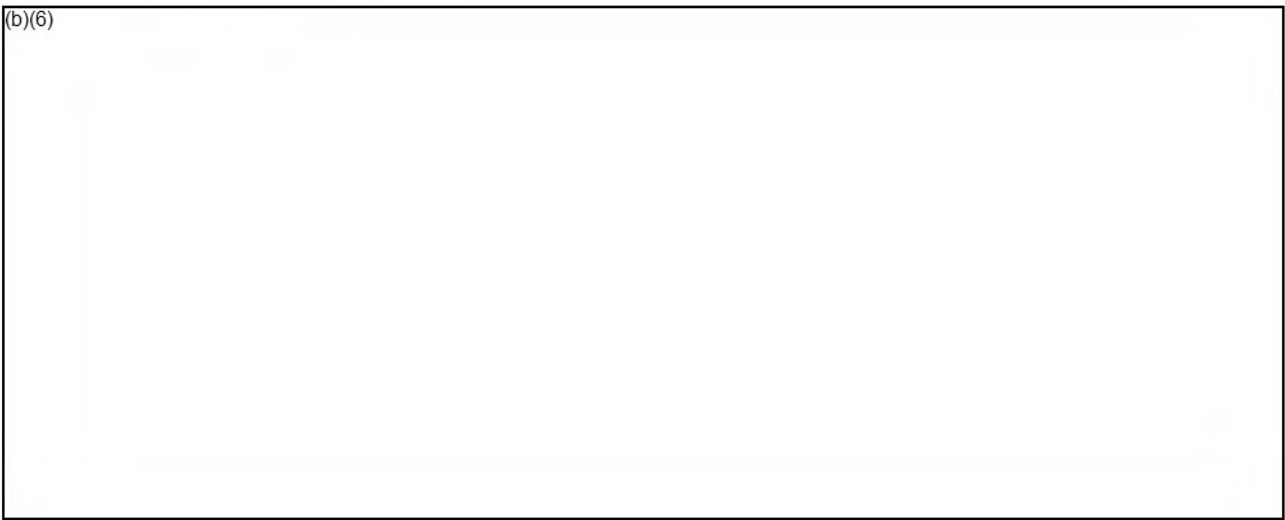
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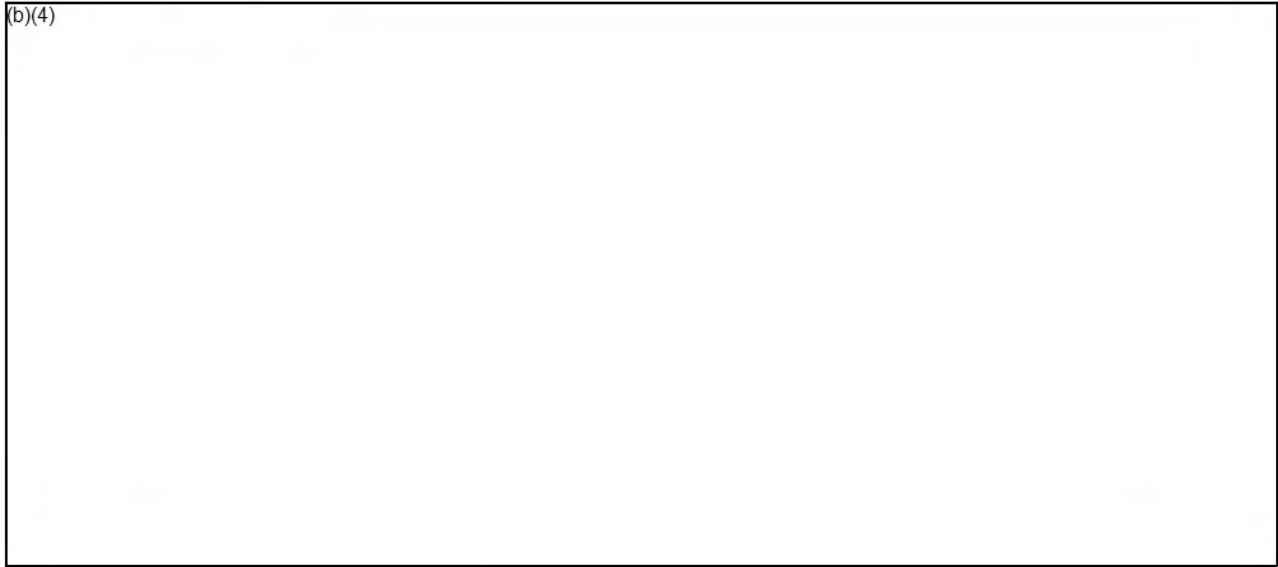
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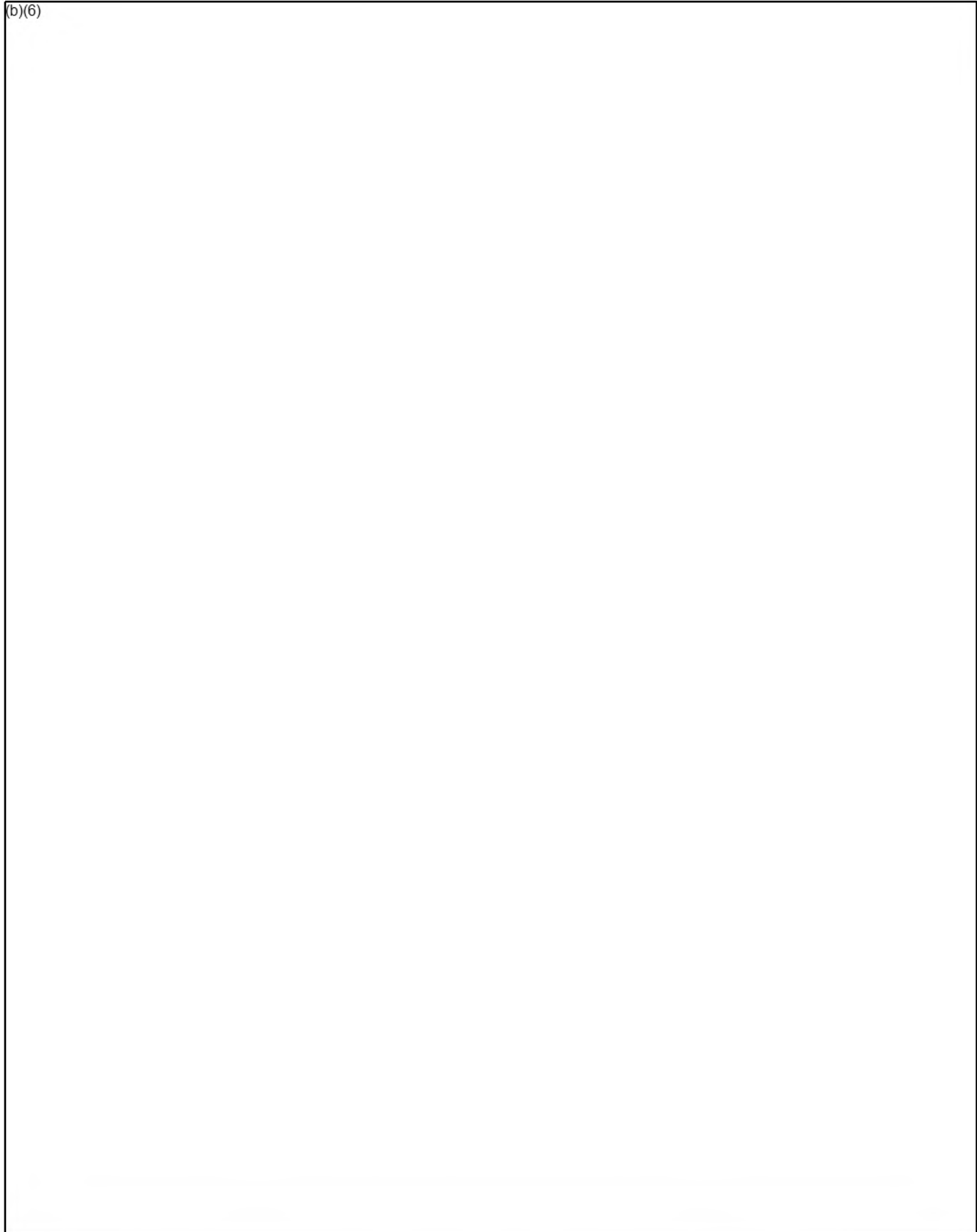
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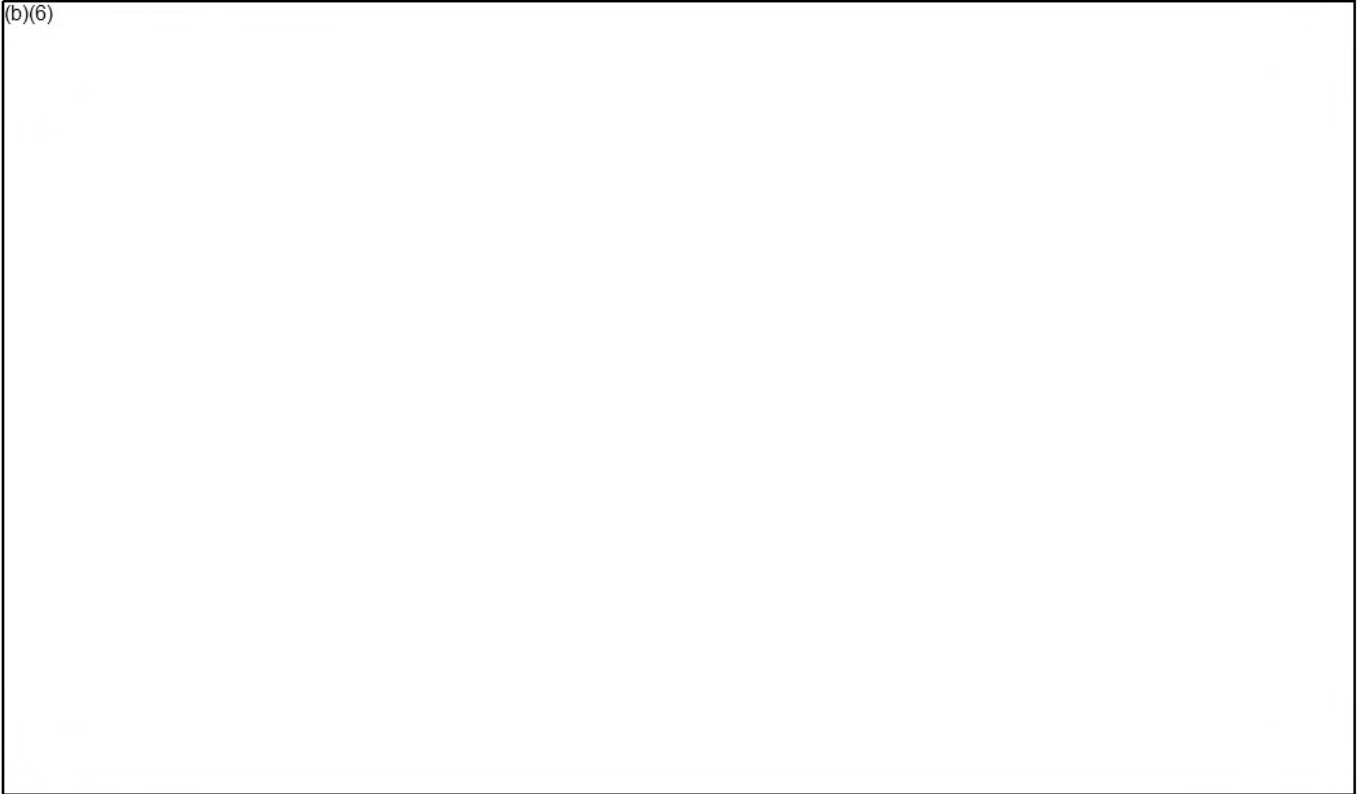
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APPENDIX C: DOCUMENTATION OF COMMITMENT / SUPPORT

C.1 Letter from Illinois Department of Corrections – Stateville Correctional Center Warden, David J. Gomez

JB Pritzker
Governor



Rob Jeffreys
Acting Director

The Illinois Department of Corrections

Stateville Correctional Center
Route 53, P.O. Box 112 • Joliet, IL 60434 • (815) 727-3607 TDD: (800) 526-0844

May 14, 2021

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention

Reference: Notice of Funding Opportunity: DHS-21-TTP-132-00-01

Dear Selection Committee,

Please accept this letter of support for Life After Hate's grant application submitted for the fiscal Year 2021 Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program on behalf of the Stateville Correctional Center in Joliet, Illinois. We recognize the value of Life After Hate's innovative ExitUSA intervention and aftercare services program to helping people leave the violent far-right to connect with humanity and lead compassionate lives. Should this proposal be funded we look forward to collaborating with Life After Hate on the proposed activity to implement recidivism reduction programming in the Stateville facility.

Stateville Correctional Center's mission is to encourage and promote a climate of safe and secure conditions in which offenders and staff can develop positive attitudes and encourage work and program opportunities and experiences that guide offenders toward reintegration into the community. At the present time, the facility is an adult male maximum-security facility consists of a 32-bed infirmary in the health care unit and three living units that house general population, segregation, protective custody, and temporary writ inmates. However, Stateville shall be transitioning to a Multi-level (Max/Med/Min) facility that is re-purposed as a re-entry facility with a focus on education (including college/university courses), vocational training & job development with re-entry linkages to the community. The Northern Reception and Classification Center (NRC) functions as the major adult male intake and processing unit for the entire state. The NRC contains 1,800 beds in 24 housing units. Within the NRC is also the minimum-security unit, which can house up to 384 offenders in two units.

We have been in ongoing discussions with Life After Hate about piloting the proposed program in the Stateville Correctional Center, and hope to share what we learn with other facilities in Illinois and across the United States.

Thank you for your consideration of Life After Hate's innovative approach to prevent targeted violence and terrorism.

Sincerely,

(b)(6)

David J. Gomez
Warden - Stateville CC
Illinois Department of Corrections

(b)(6)

Mission: To serve justice in Illinois and increase public safety by promoting positive change in offender behavior, operating successful reentry programs, and reducing victimization.

www.illinois.gov/idoc

C.2 Letter from Partner, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC)

TASC

Administrative Offices • 700 S. Clinton St. • Chicago, IL 60607
312.787.0208 • 312.787.9663 fax • www.tasc.org

May 20, 2021

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention

Dear Selection Committee:

Please accept this letter of support for Life After Hate's grant application submitted for the Fiscal Year 2021 *Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program (Funding Opportunity Number DHS-21-TTP-132-00-01)*. We recognize the value of Life After Hate's innovative ExitUSA intervention and aftercare services program to helping people leave the violent far-right to connect with humanity and lead compassionate lives. Should this proposal be funded, TASC looks forward to collaborating with Life After Hate to implement innovative solutions for preventing targeted violence and terrorism with men leaving the Illinois Department of Corrections.

TASC, Inc. (Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities) is a not-for-profit organization with extensive experience in providing behavioral health recovery management services for individuals with complex health and social needs, and delivering and/or facilitating access to community-based treatment and recovery for persons involved in Illinois' criminal justice, corrections, juvenile justice, child welfare, and other public systems. Since 1976, our organization has collaborated closely with healthcare providers, policymakers, academic institutions, and family and community stakeholders to see that underserved populations are linked to the services they need while achieving the most efficient use of clinical and financial resources. TASC works with jails, prisons, service providers, community partners—and most importantly, our clients—to create pathways from incarceration to well-being in the community. The organization's care coordinators and case managers provide assessments and connections to substance use treatment, mental health, housing support, emergency food and shelter, education, job training, state identification, primary healthcare, and transportation services. Overall, TASC's goal is to help men and women rebuild their lives and reduce their likelihood of recidivism and reincarceration. Working with individuals in prisons, our organization offers pre-release services to help people prepare for life on the outside, and also provides post-release services for men and women as they are released from incarceration. TASC strives for its clients to become full citizens and participants in their communities—be that for the first time or via the restoration of previously held citizenship.

TASC is in discussions with Life After Hate about the impact of piloting the proposed program in the Illinois Department of Corrections. We look forward to working with Life After Hate, and the utilization of their innovative approach to prevent targeted violence and terrorism in Illinois communities.

In service,

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Rebuilding lives. Strengthening communities. Restoring hope.

C.3 Letter from Subject Matter Expert, Shawn Smith



May 17, 2021

Sammy Rangel
Executive Director
Life After Hate
116 W. Jackson Blvd, Suite 109
Chicago, IL 60604

Reference: Notice of Funding Opportunity - DHS-21-TTP-132-00-01

Dear Mr. Rangel,

Please accept this letter of support for Life After Hate's grant application submitted for the fiscal Year 2021 Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program: Innovation Track. It confirms my commitment to participating on the Life After Hate program as a Motivational Interviewing expert consultant trainer, should the project be funded.

I have a long history working in the technical areas relevant to the proposed project, specifically in Motivational Interviewing training delivery and consultation. I am a MINT Certified MI Trainer and member of the Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT). The MINT is an international organization of trainers of MI, whose mission is to promote good practice in the use, research, and training of MI and represents 35 countries and more than 20 different languages. I have served on the MINT Trainer Certification and Inclusivity + Diversity Committees. I have personally trained thousands of professionals since 2009 including those in education, health care, behavioral health, workforce development, and the criminal justice system.

I look forward to continuing to work with the Life After Hate team on the delivery of its Mental Health Professional Co-Responder Development training, should the project be funded. Prior training cohorts have had high levels of engagement and completion, which has translated into a number of new volunteers for ExitUSA.

Thank you for your consideration of Life After Hate's innovative proposal to address white supremacist violent extremism in the U.S.

Sincerely,

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(b)(6)
Founder, Share Collaborative

Shawn Smith * (b)(6) * sharetraining.org (b)(6)

C.4 Letter from Subject Matter Expert, Pete Simi

PGS Criminal Justice Consulting, Inc.

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May 14, 2021

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention

Reference: Notice of Funding Opportunity: DHS-21-TTP-132-00-01

Dear Selection Committee,

Please accept this letter of support for Life After Hate's grant application submitted for the fiscal Year 2021 Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program. As a longstanding professional working in the field of terrorism prevention, I recognize the value of Life After Hate's innovative ExitUSA intervention and aftercare services program to helping people leave the violent far-right to connect with humanity and lead compassionate lives. Should this proposal be funded, I look forward to collaborating with Life After Hate on the proposed activity to implement recidivism reduction programming in Illinois Department of Corrections.

For the past 25 years, I have conducted intensive research on the violent far right in the United States including their presence in correctional settings across the country. Part of that work has directly involved working with incarcerated individuals currently and actively involved in violent far right extremism as well as consulting on legal cases at the state and federal levels. Another dimension of our work has involved examining how different types of environmental adversities and trauma influence the onset of violent far right extremism and how interventions can be designed to address these issues and increase the likelihood of disengagement and deradicalization. I am excited by the prospect of partnering with Life After Hate on this important work that would help the Department of Homeland Security continue to develop and strengthen the national strategy to prevent targeted violence and terrorism.

Thank you for your consideration of Life After Hate's innovative approach.

Sincerely,

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President, PGS Criminal Justice Consulting, Inc

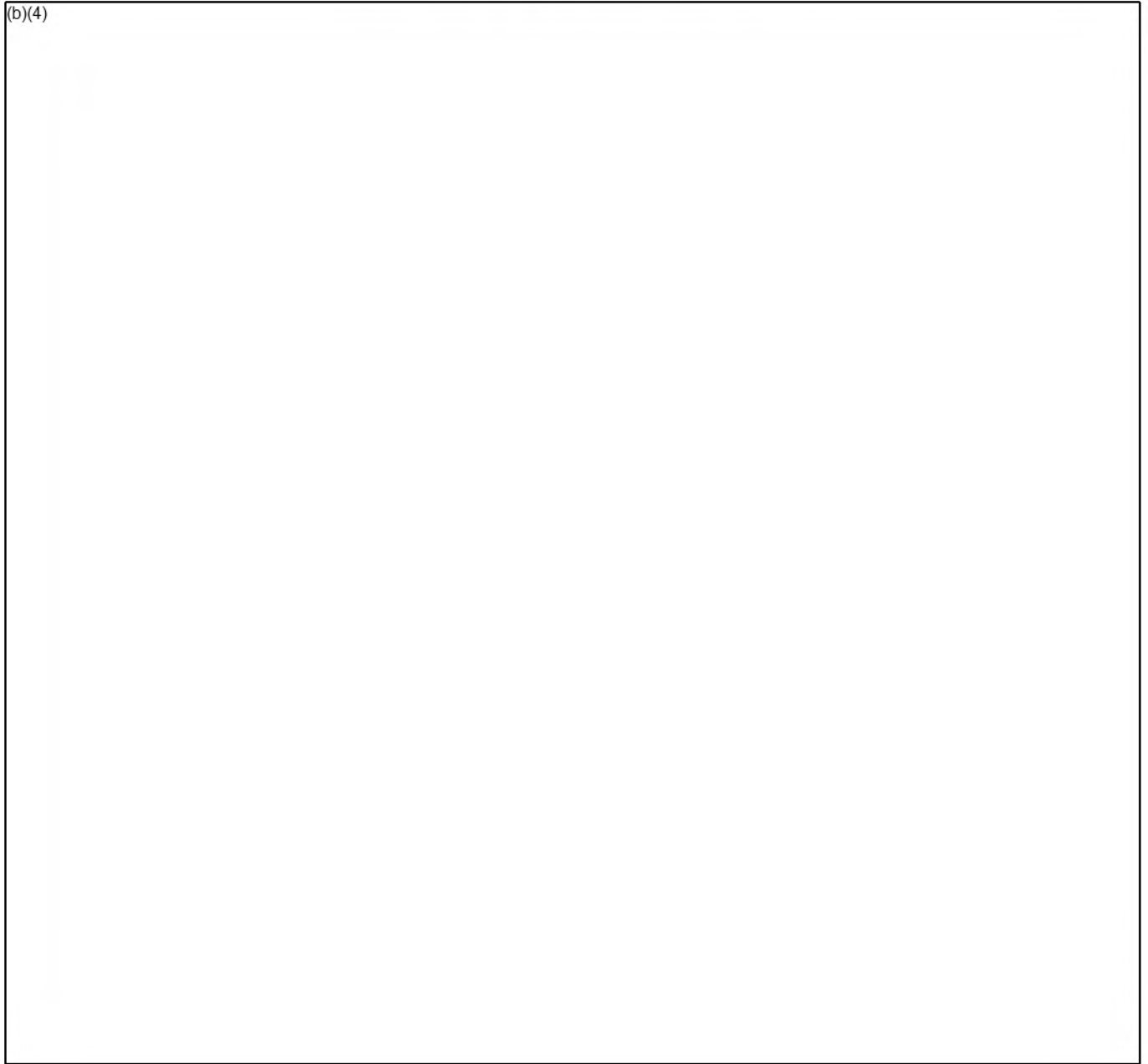
**Life After Hate
FY2021 DHS OTVTP Application**

SF-424, Question 14. Areas Affected By Project: US-Illinois, including Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas

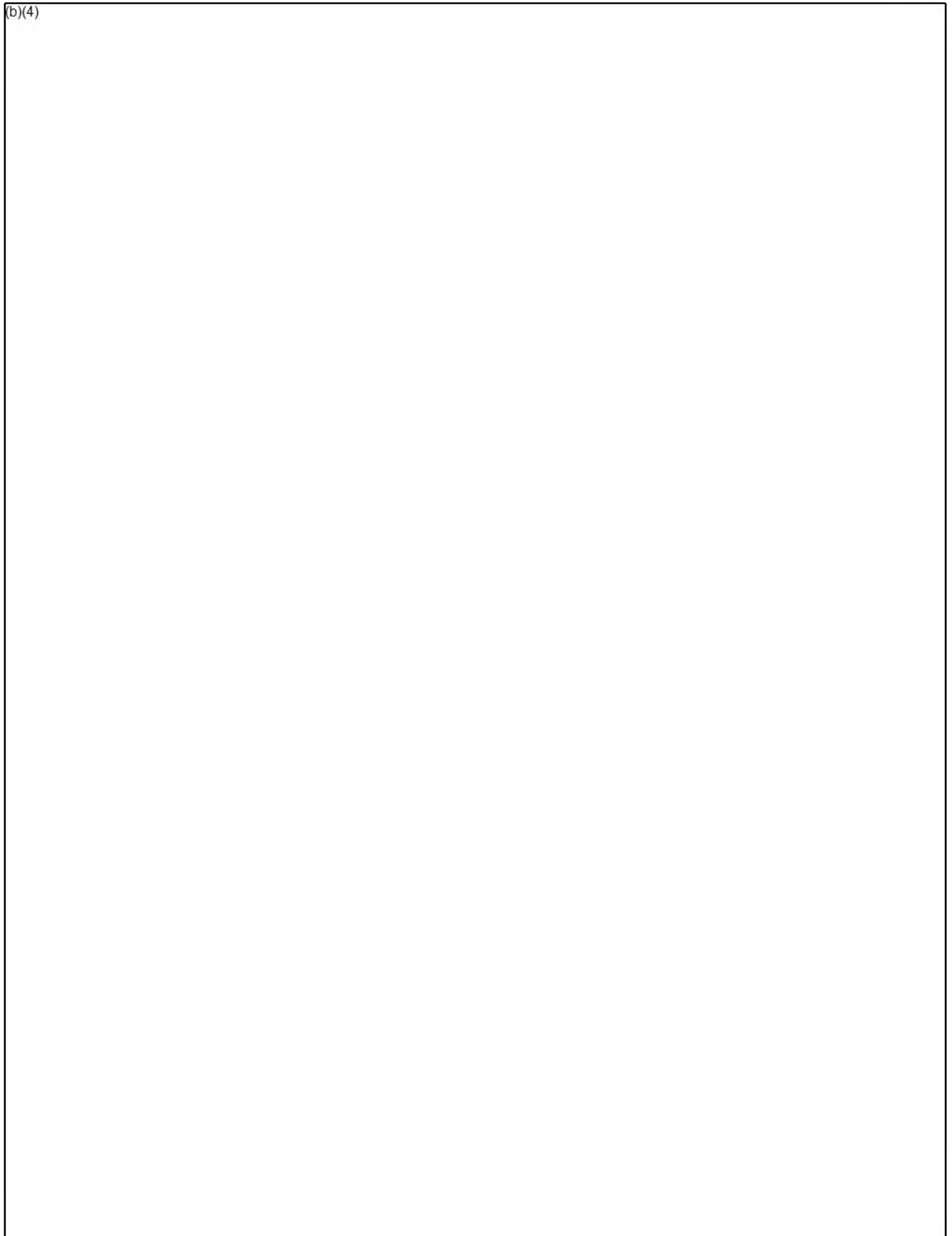


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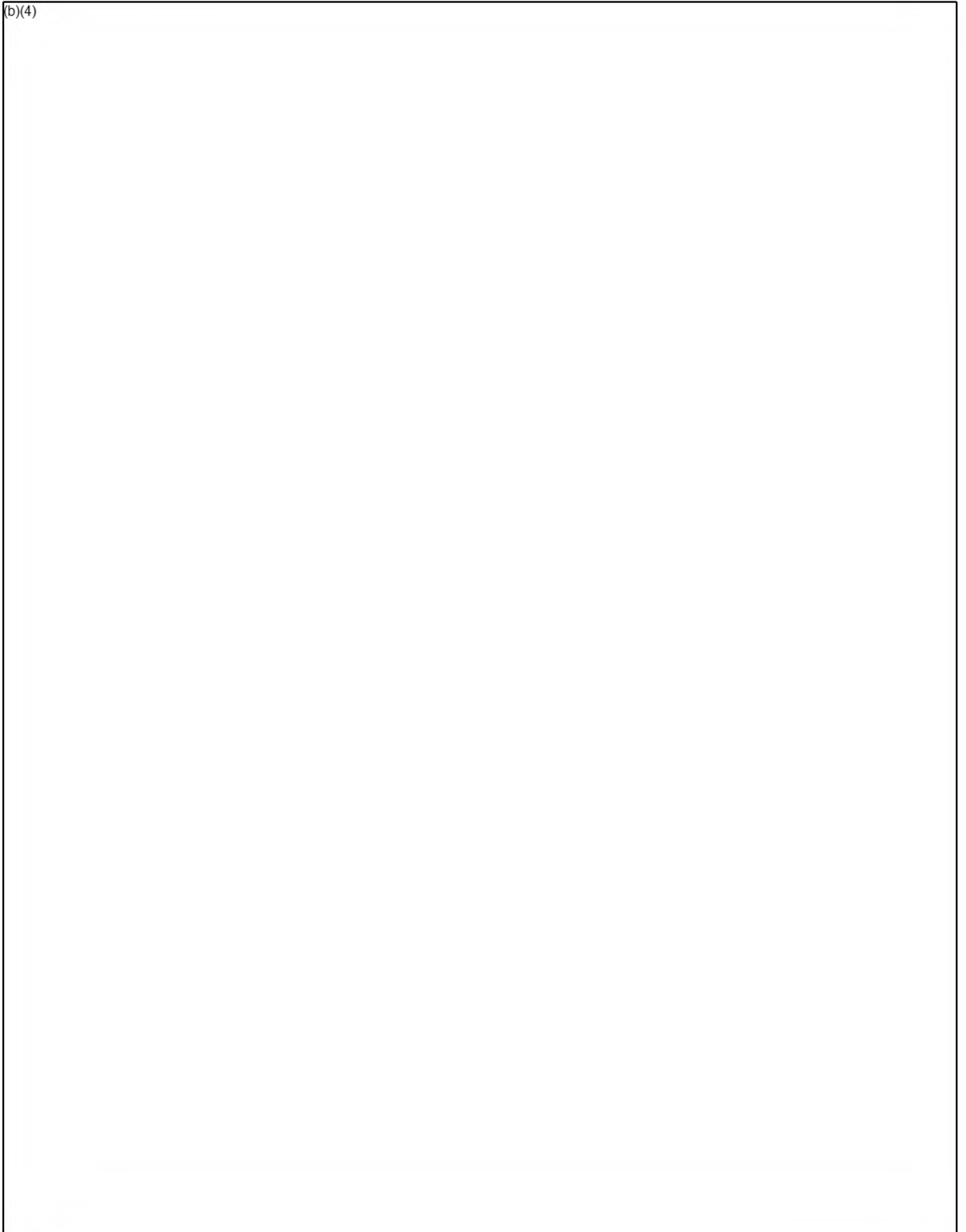
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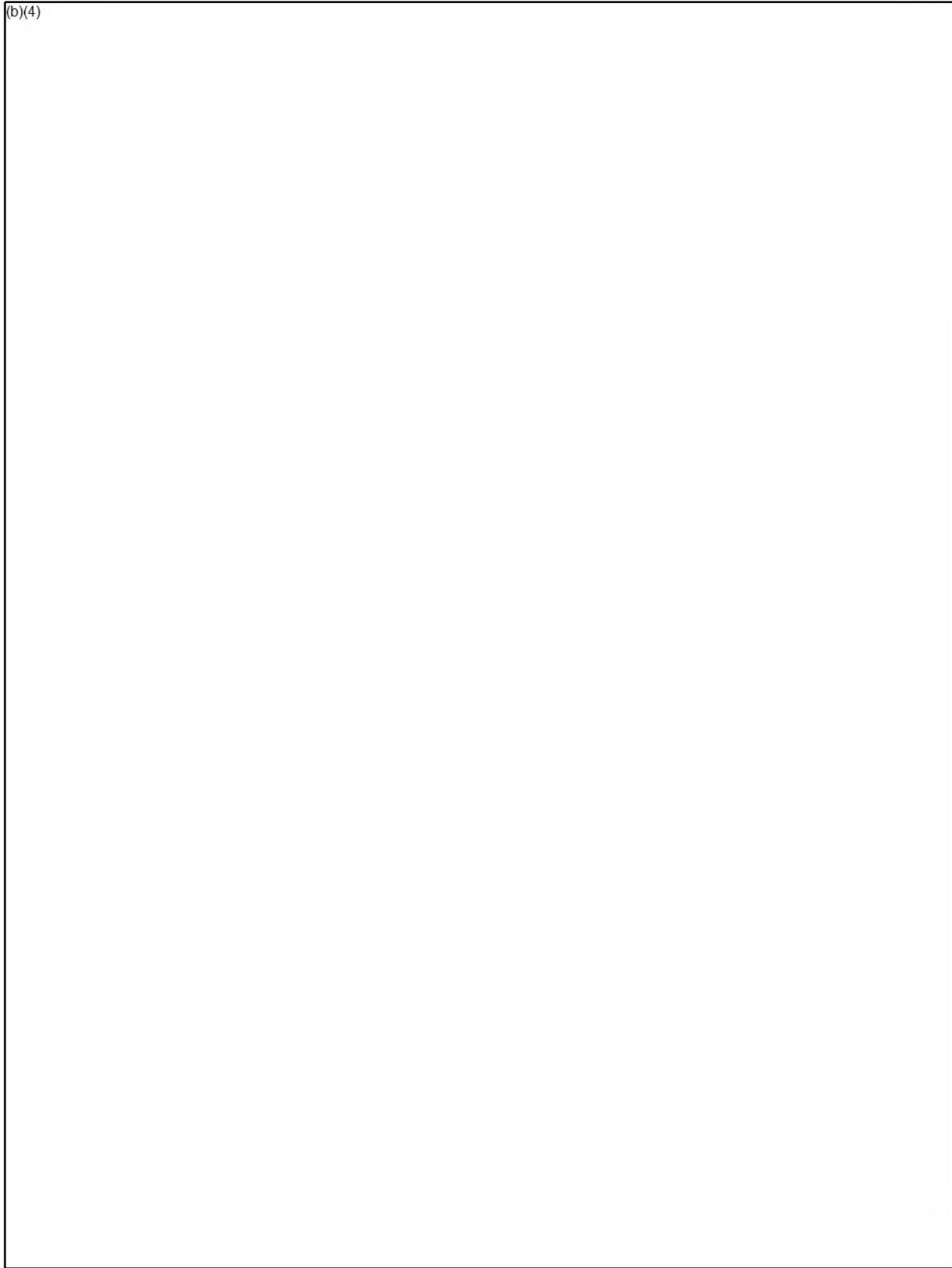
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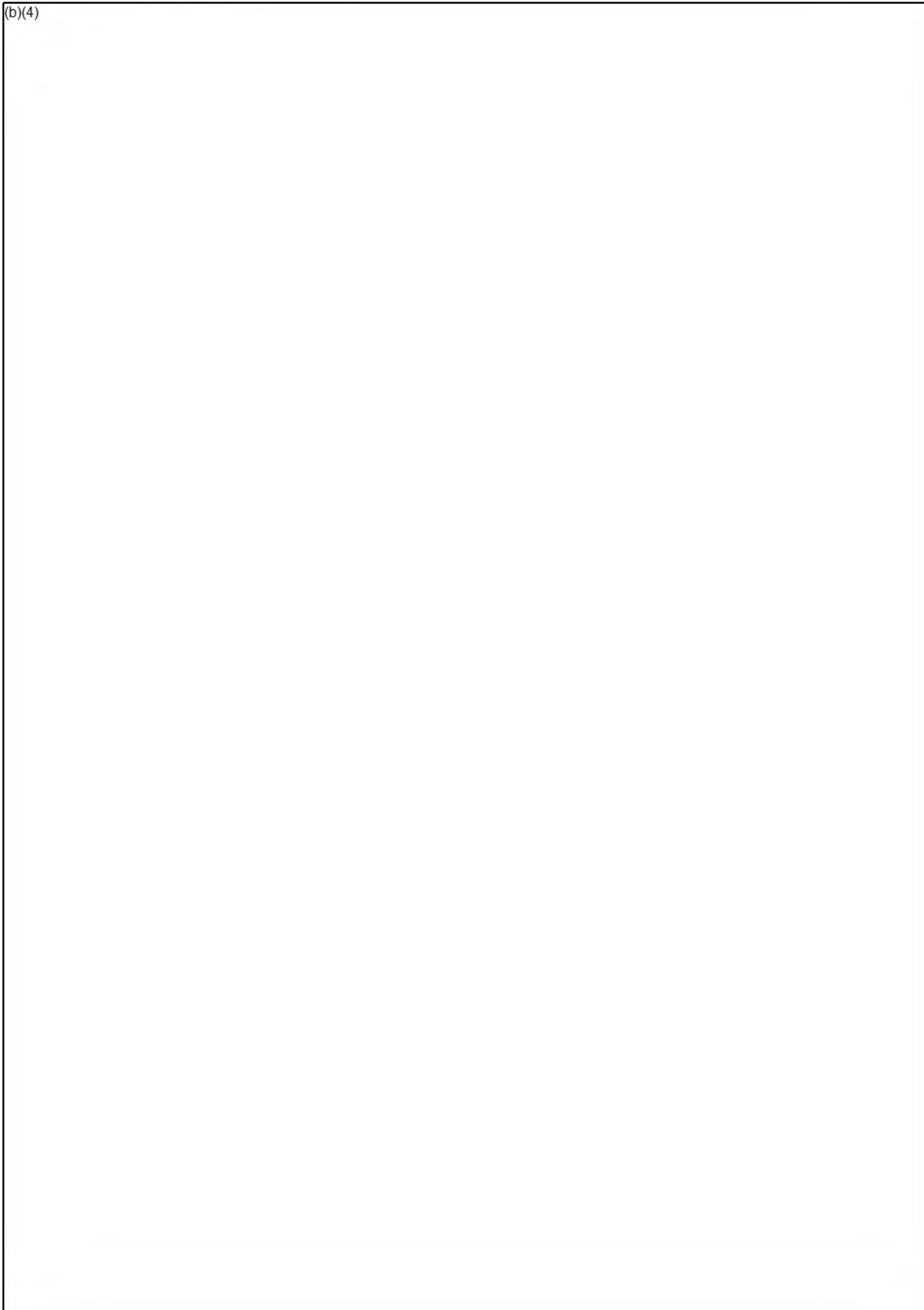


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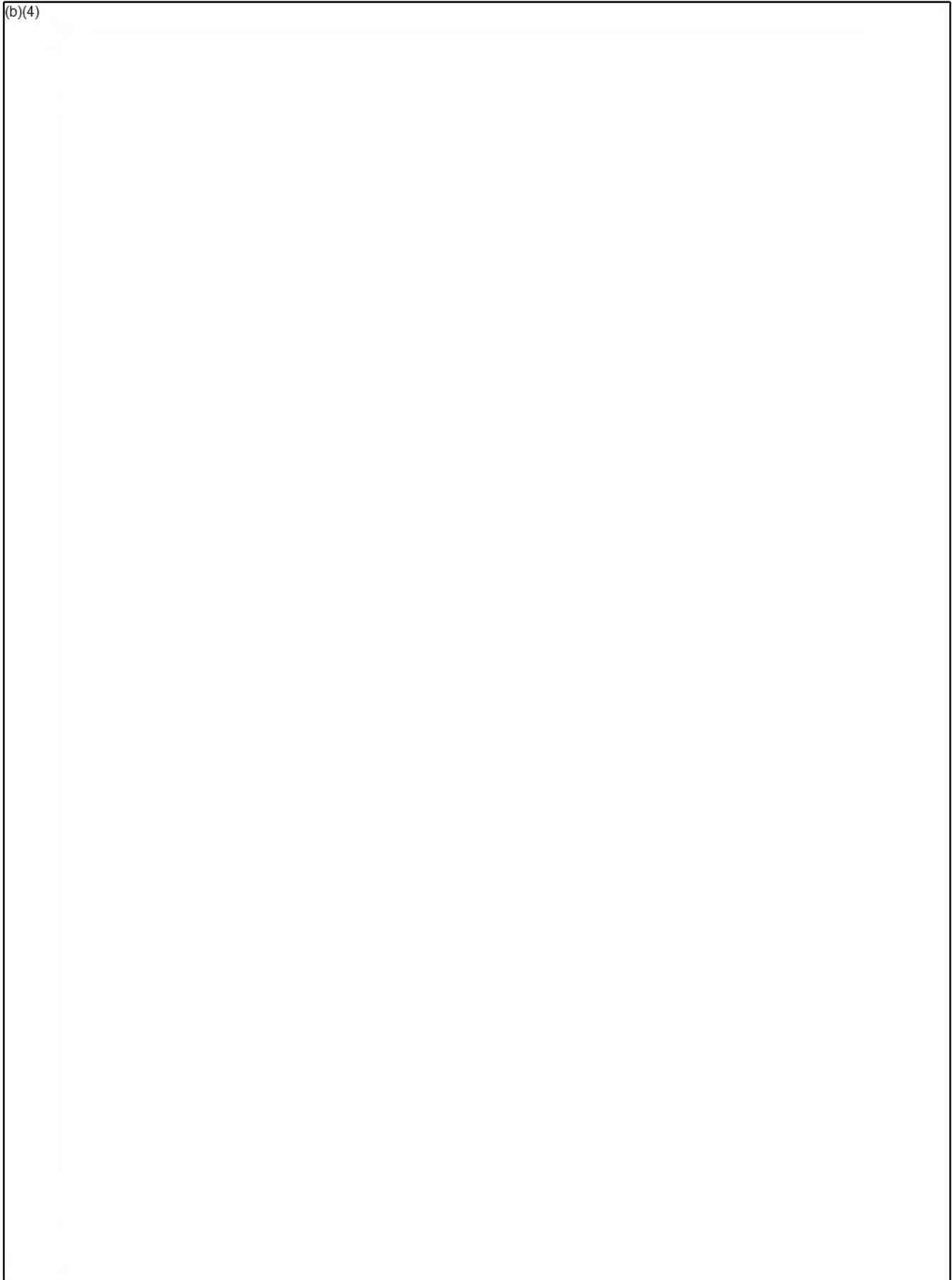


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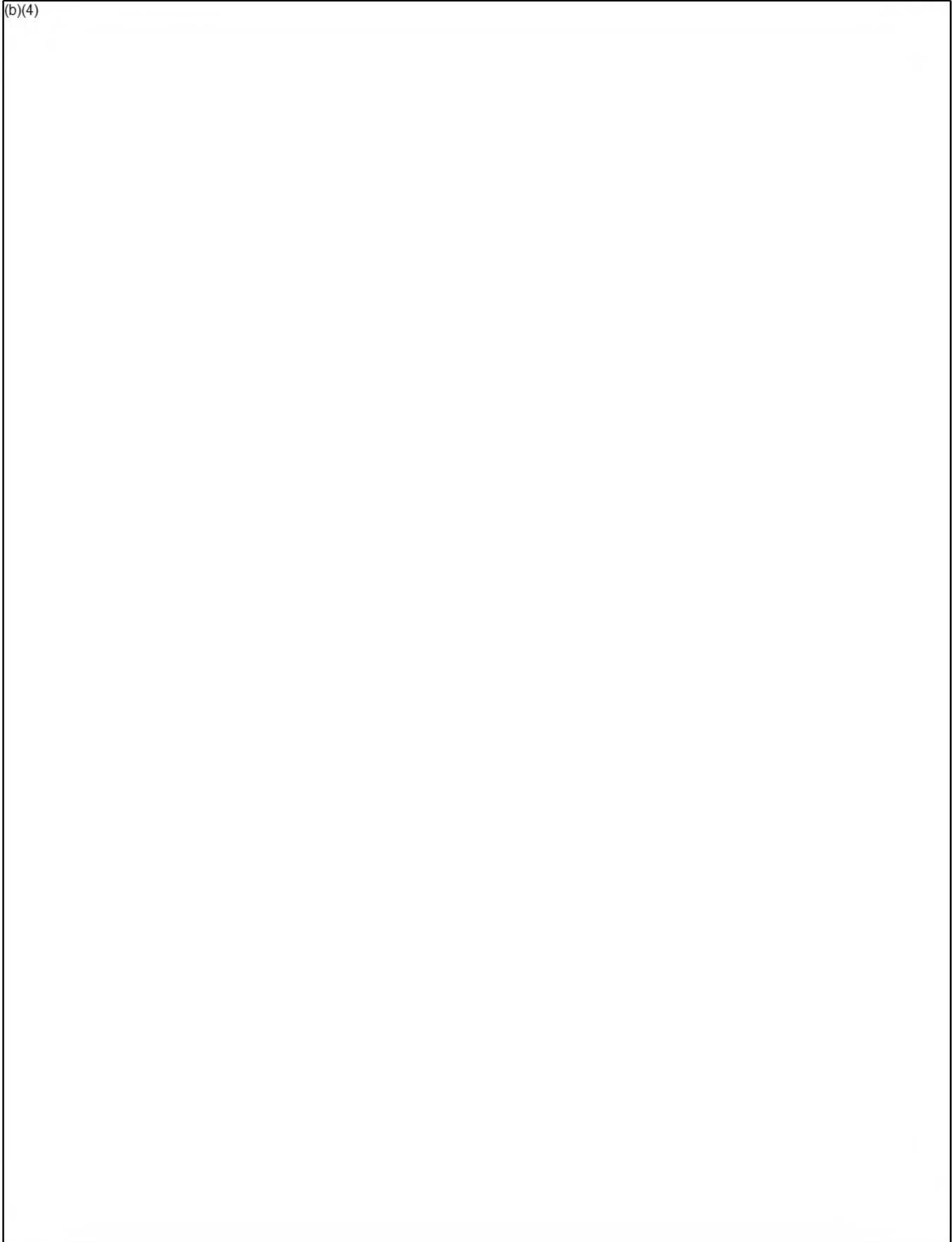
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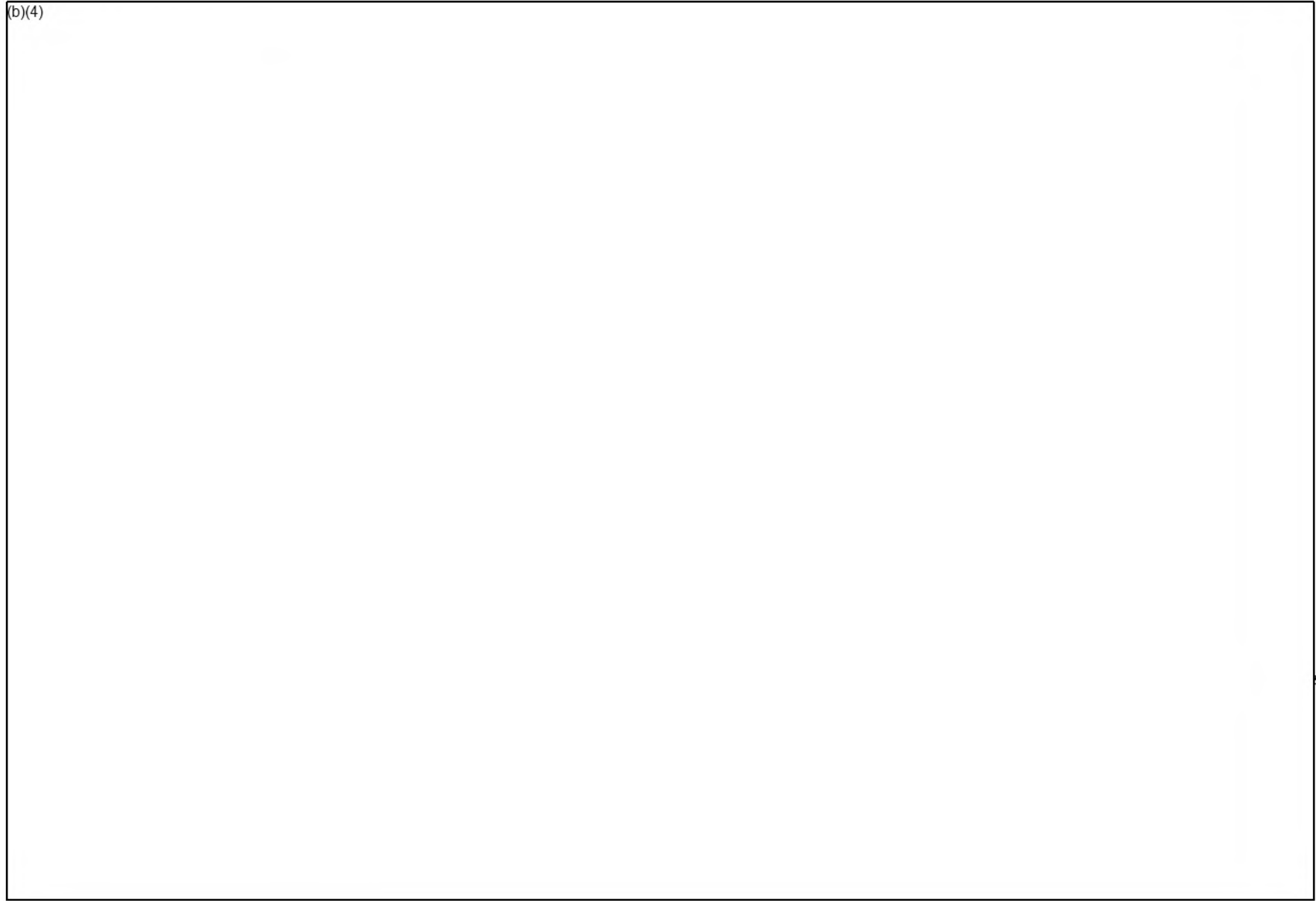
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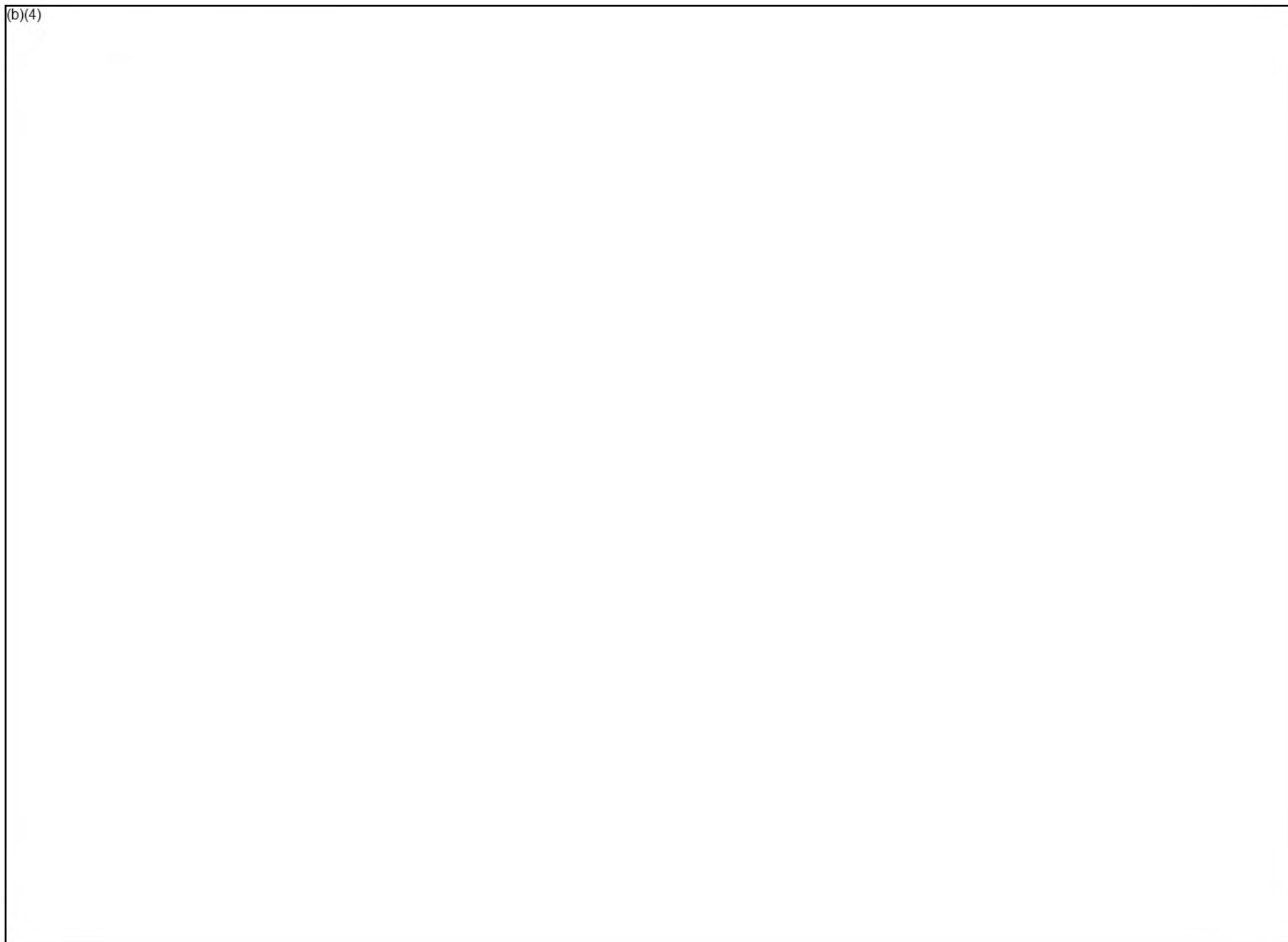


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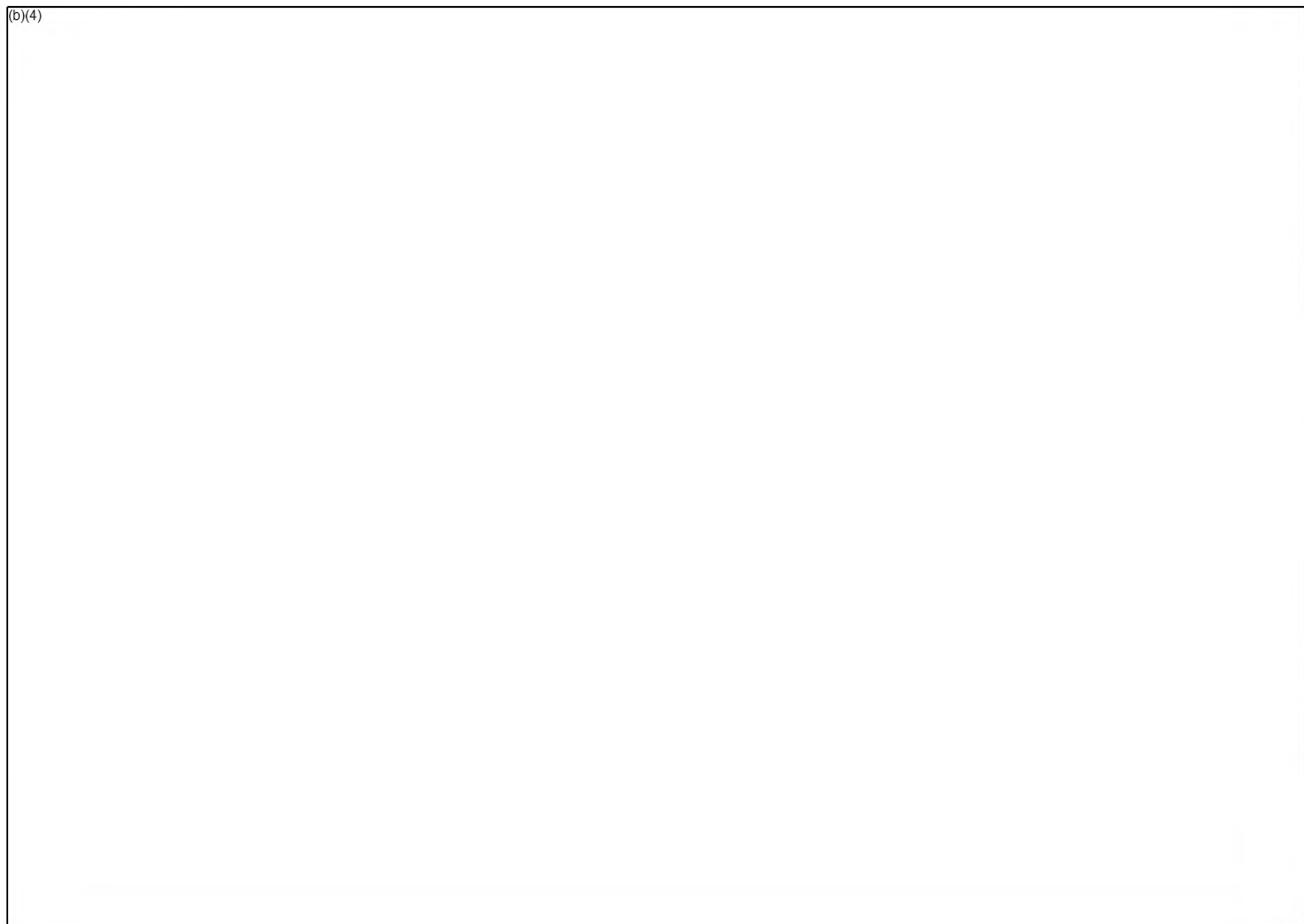
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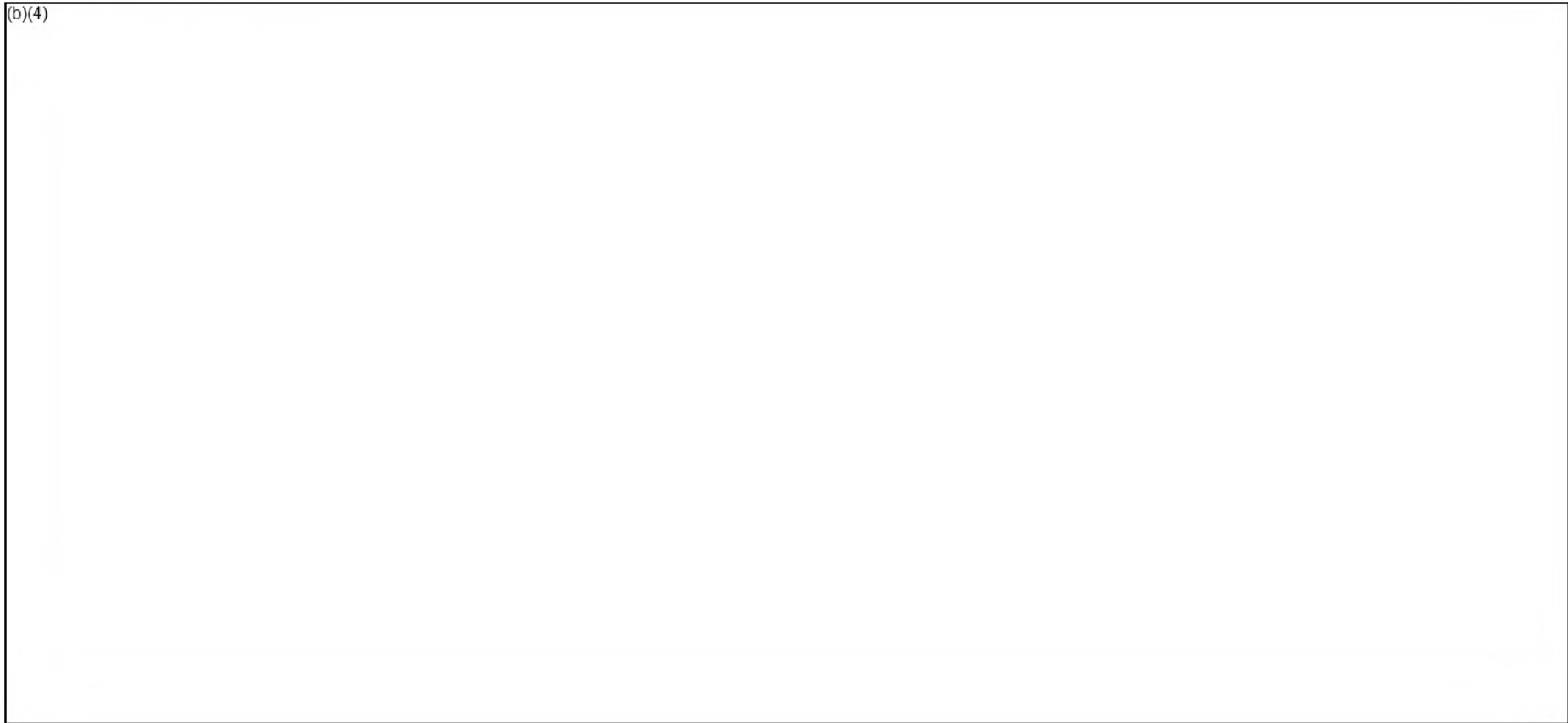
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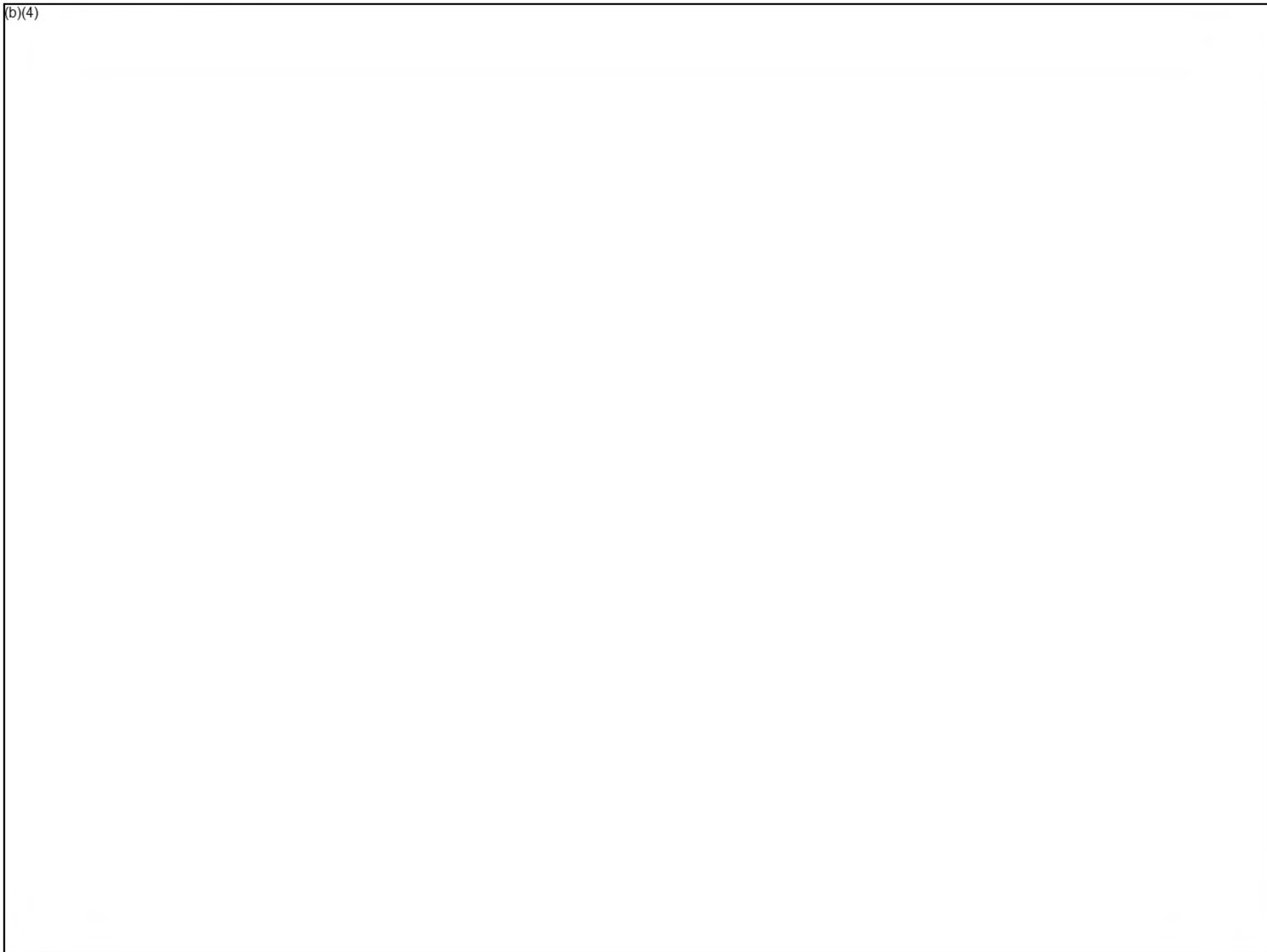
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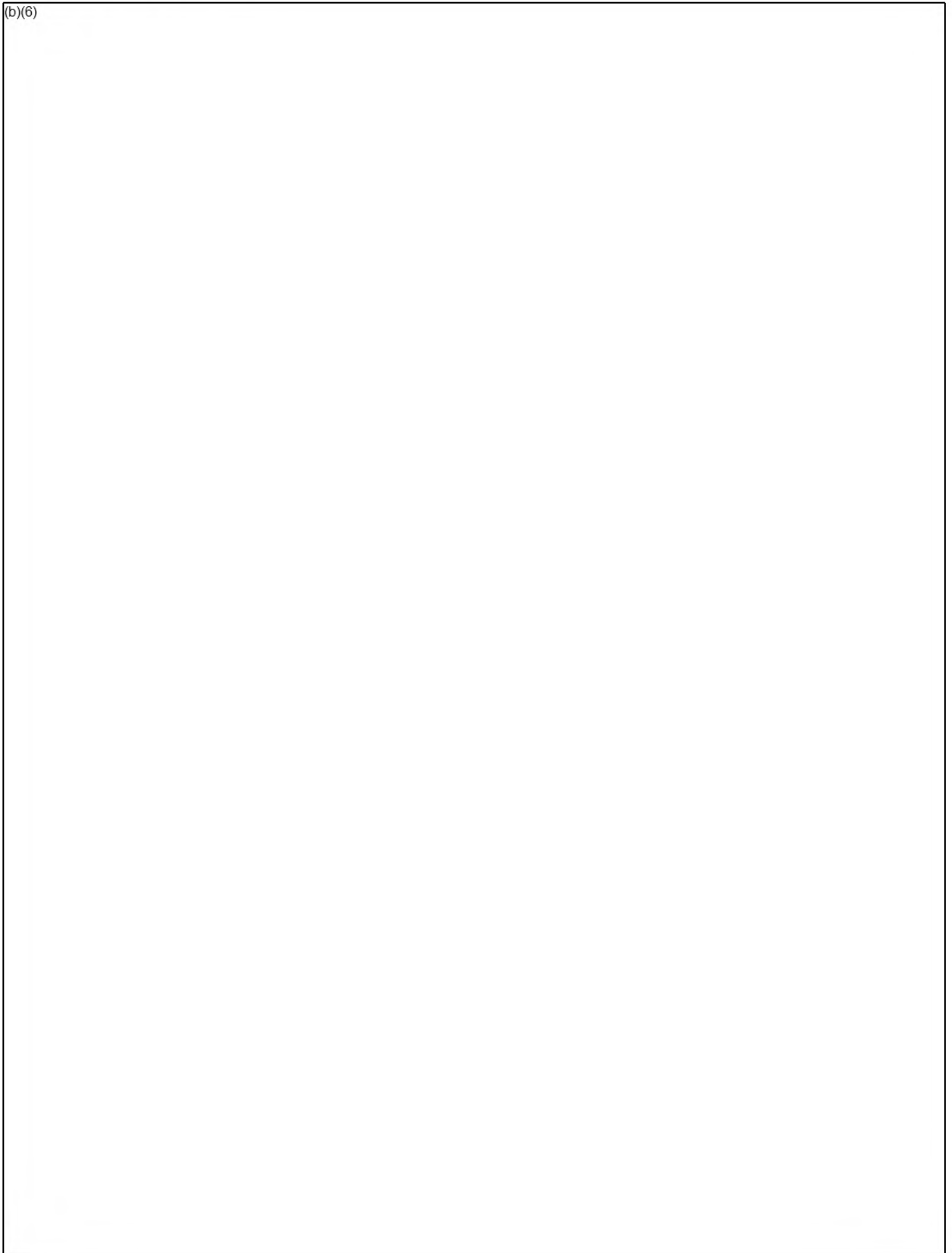
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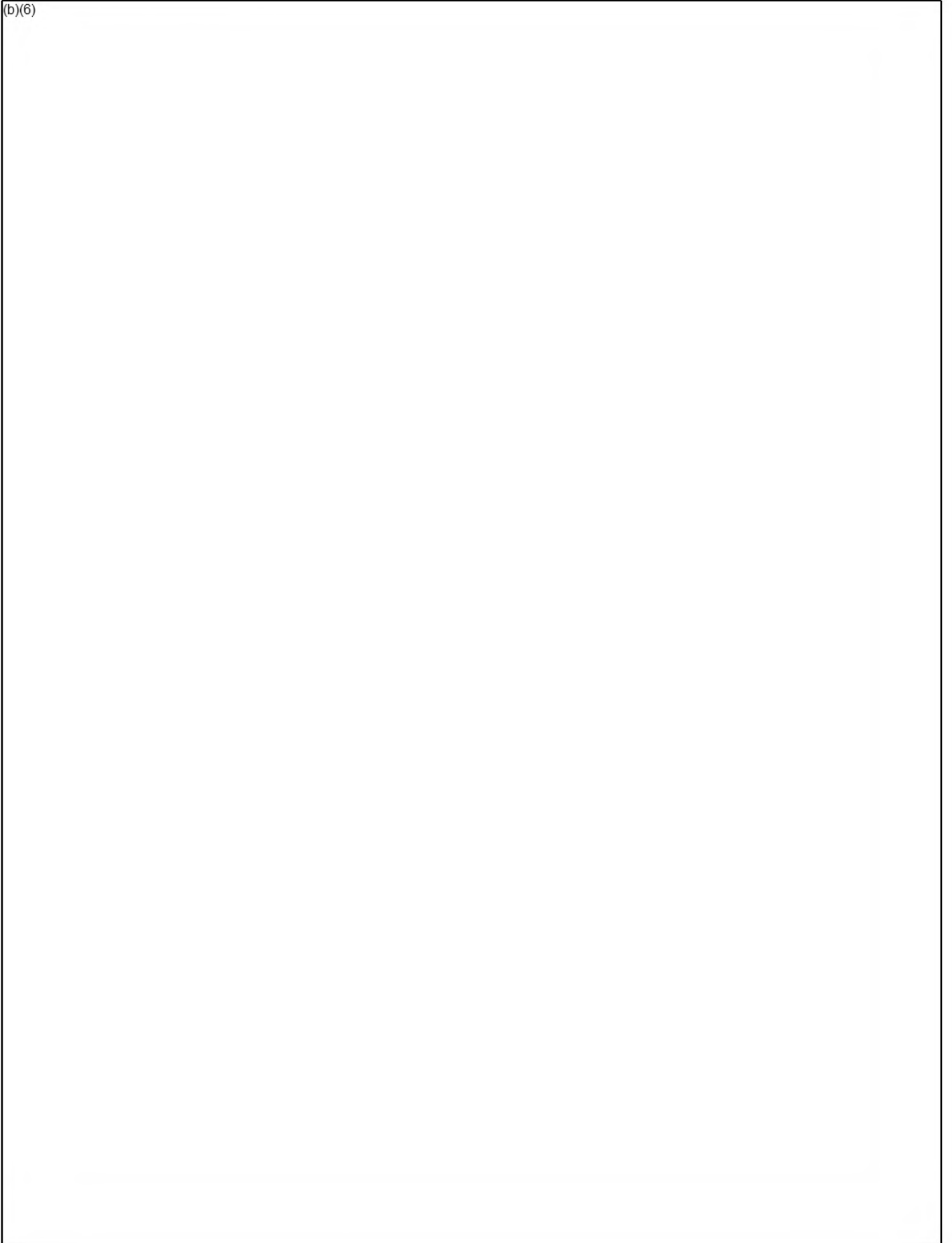
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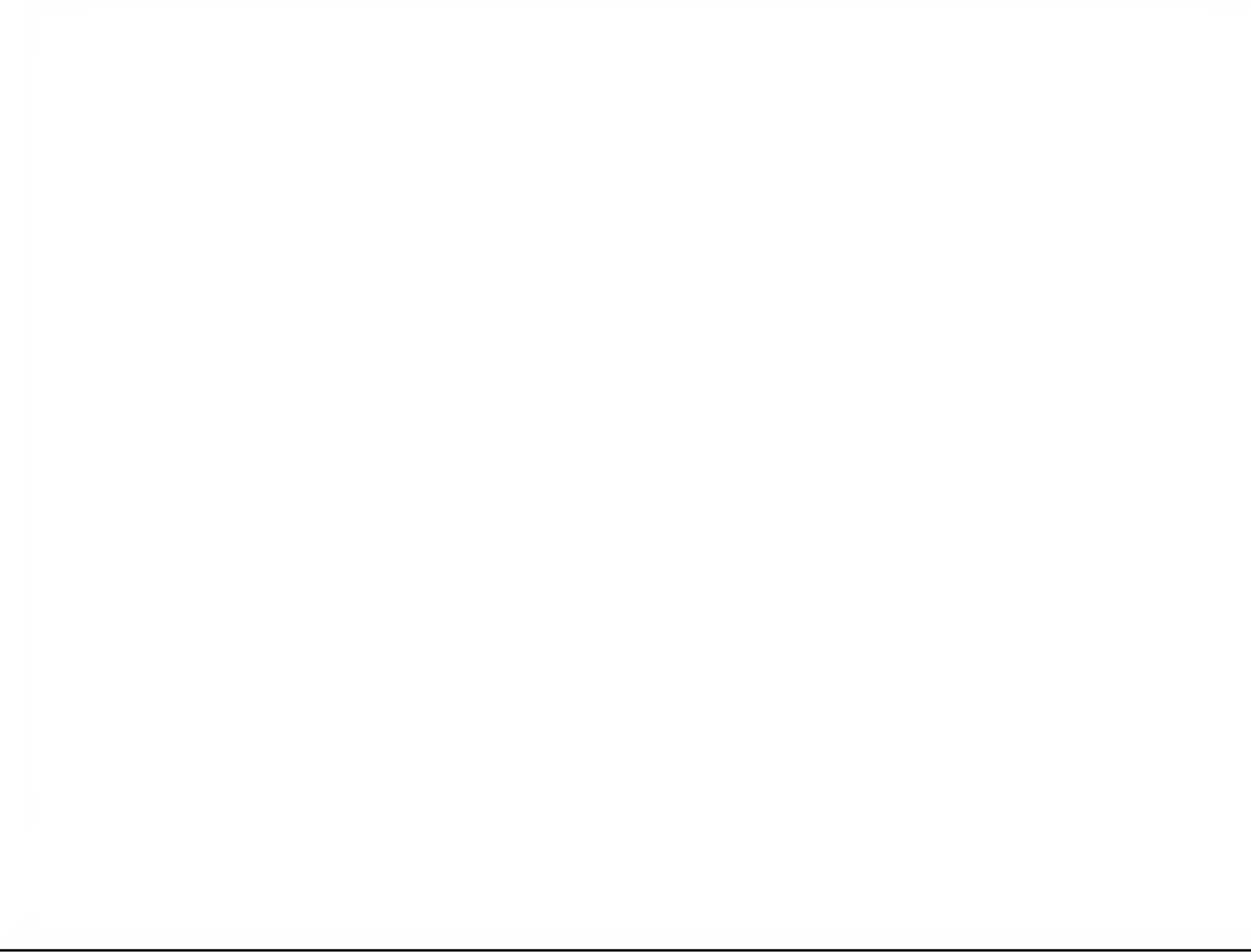


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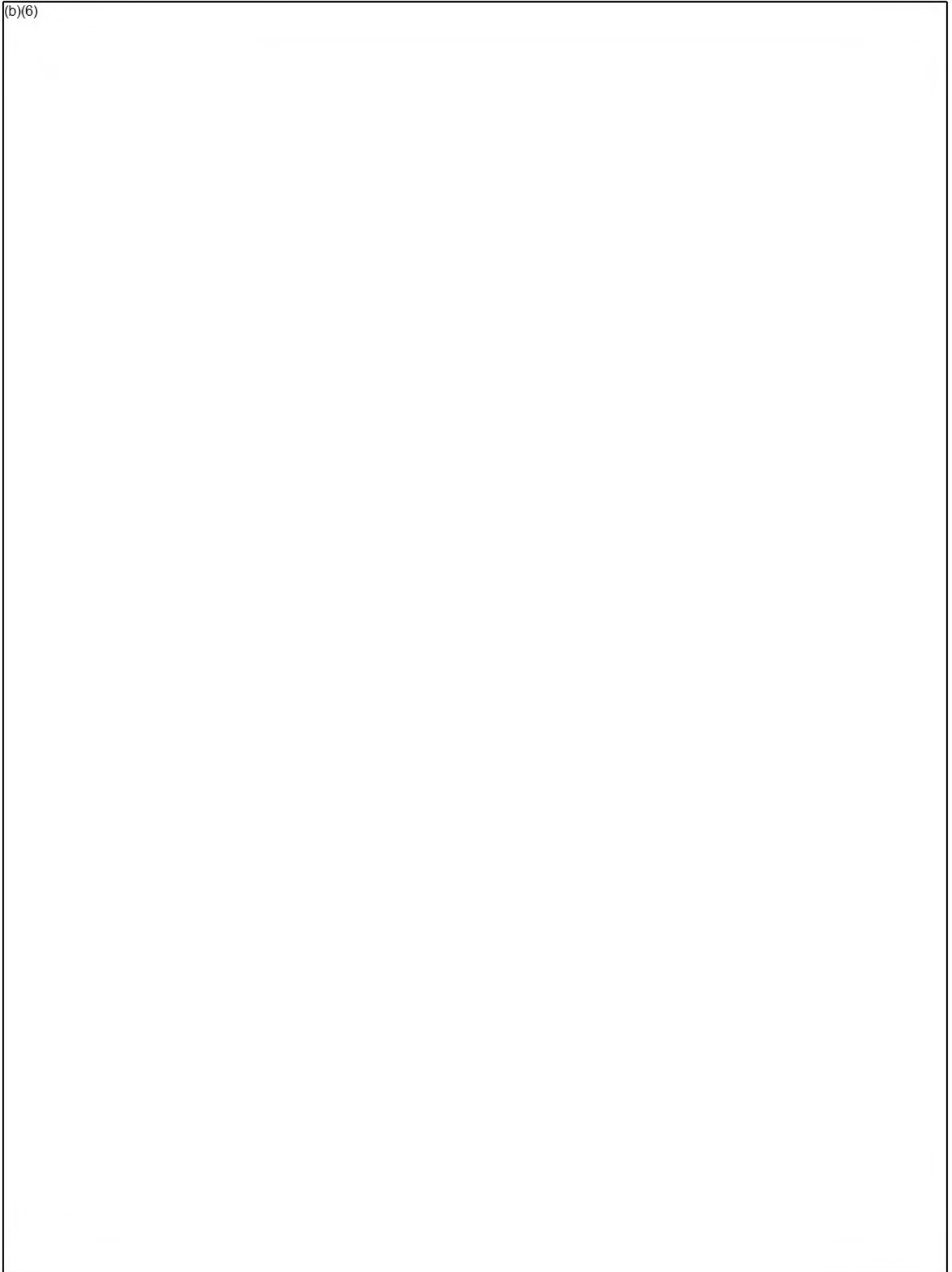


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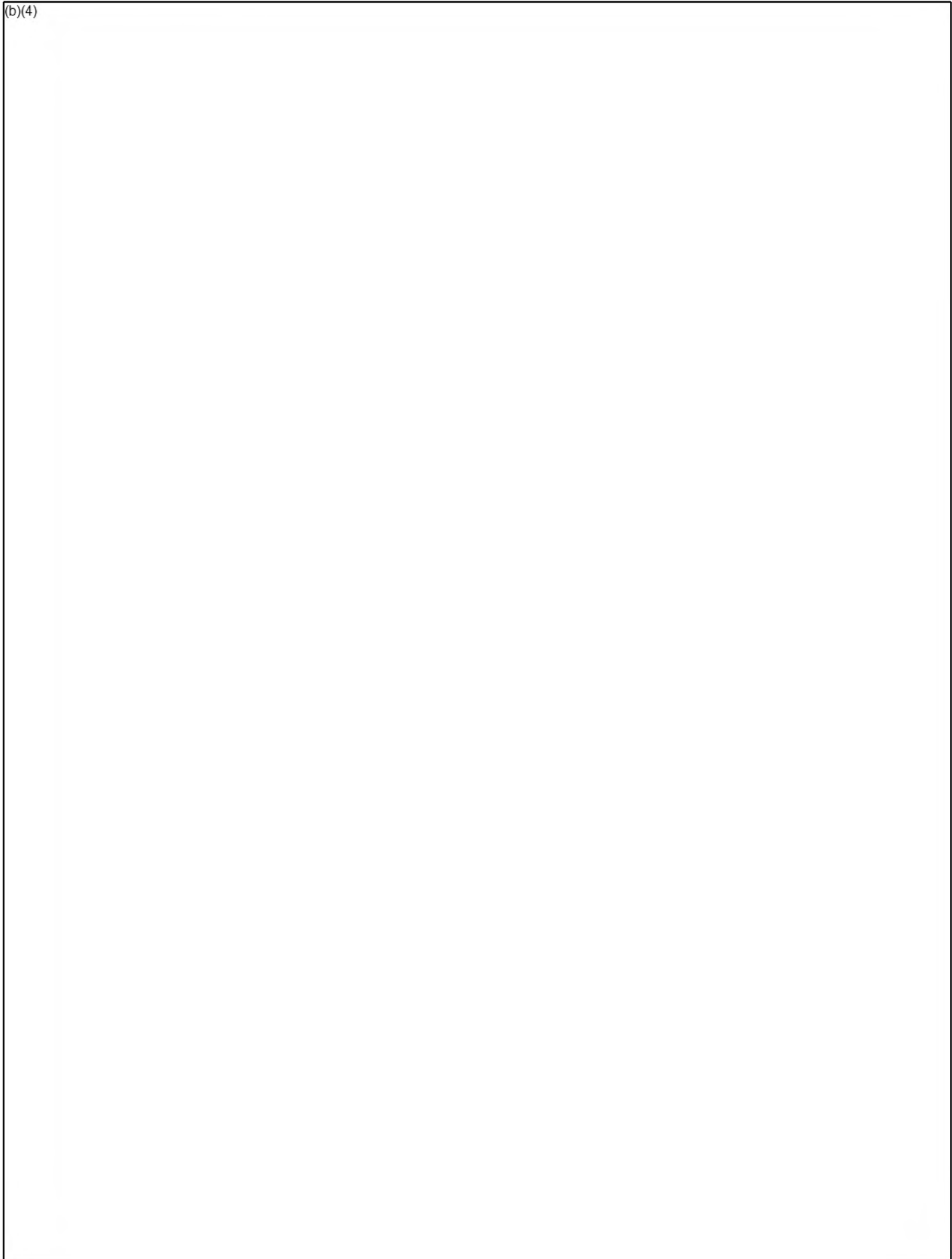


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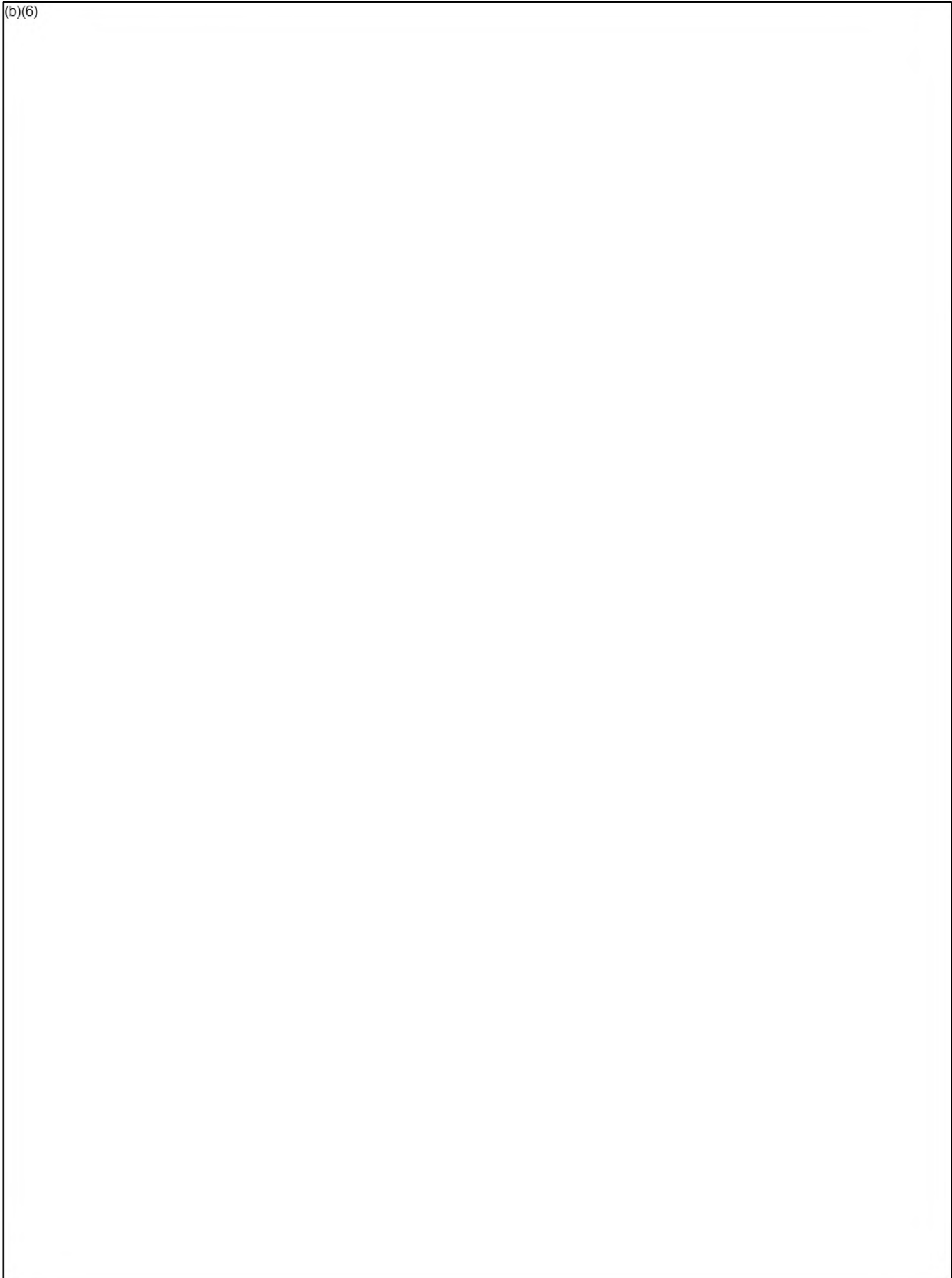
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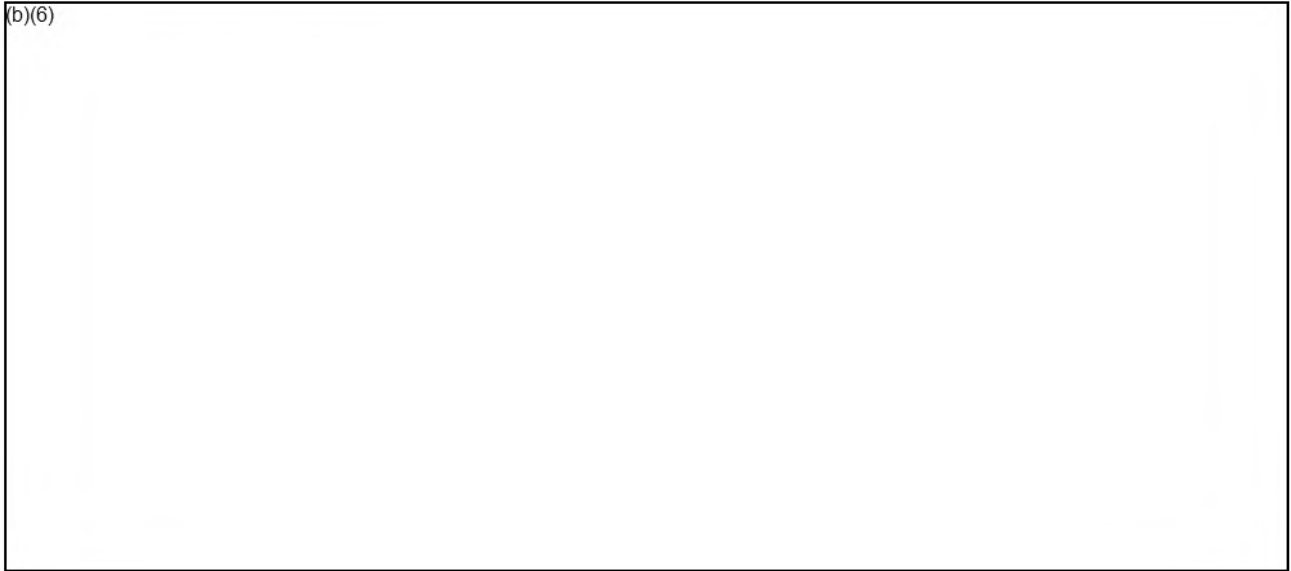
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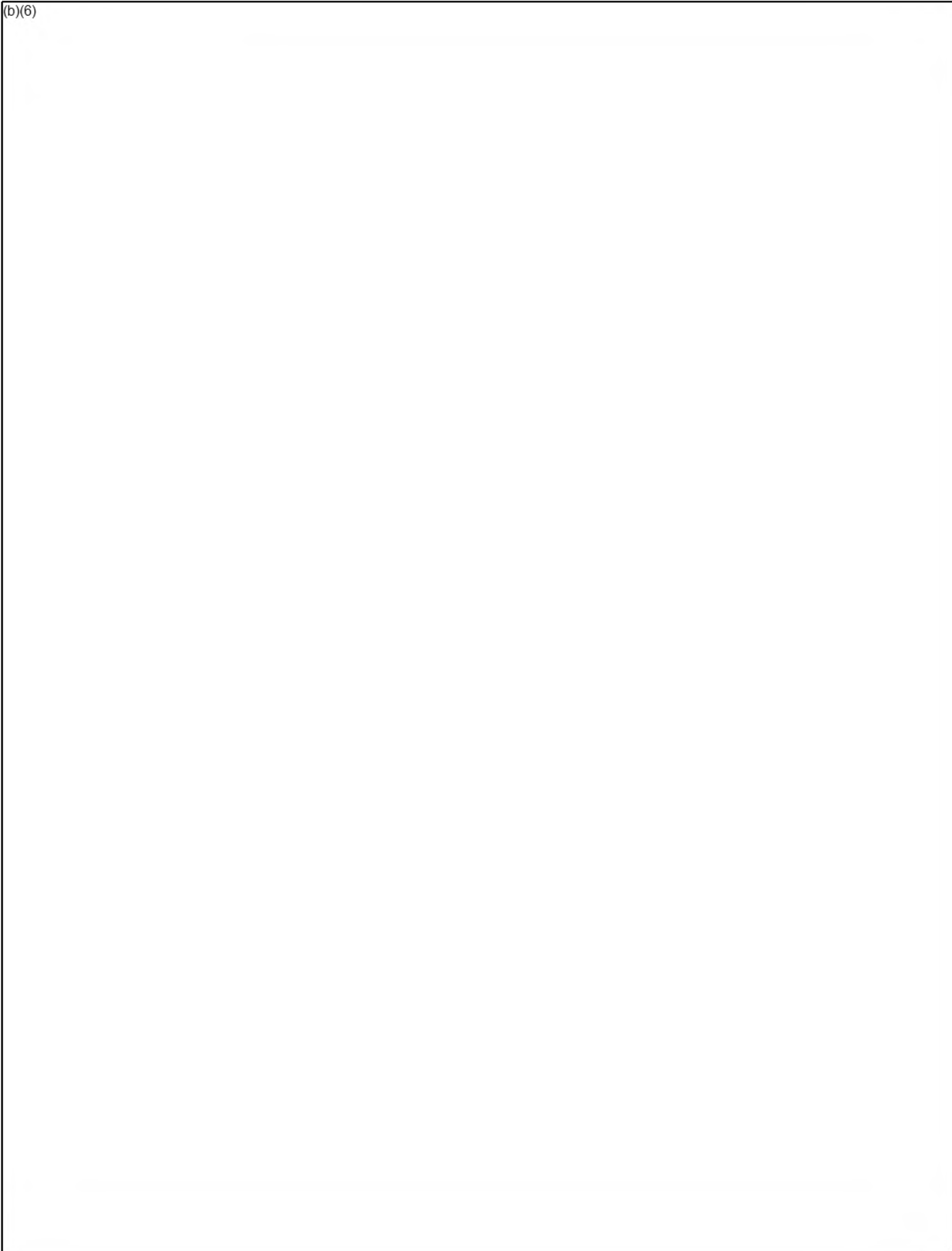


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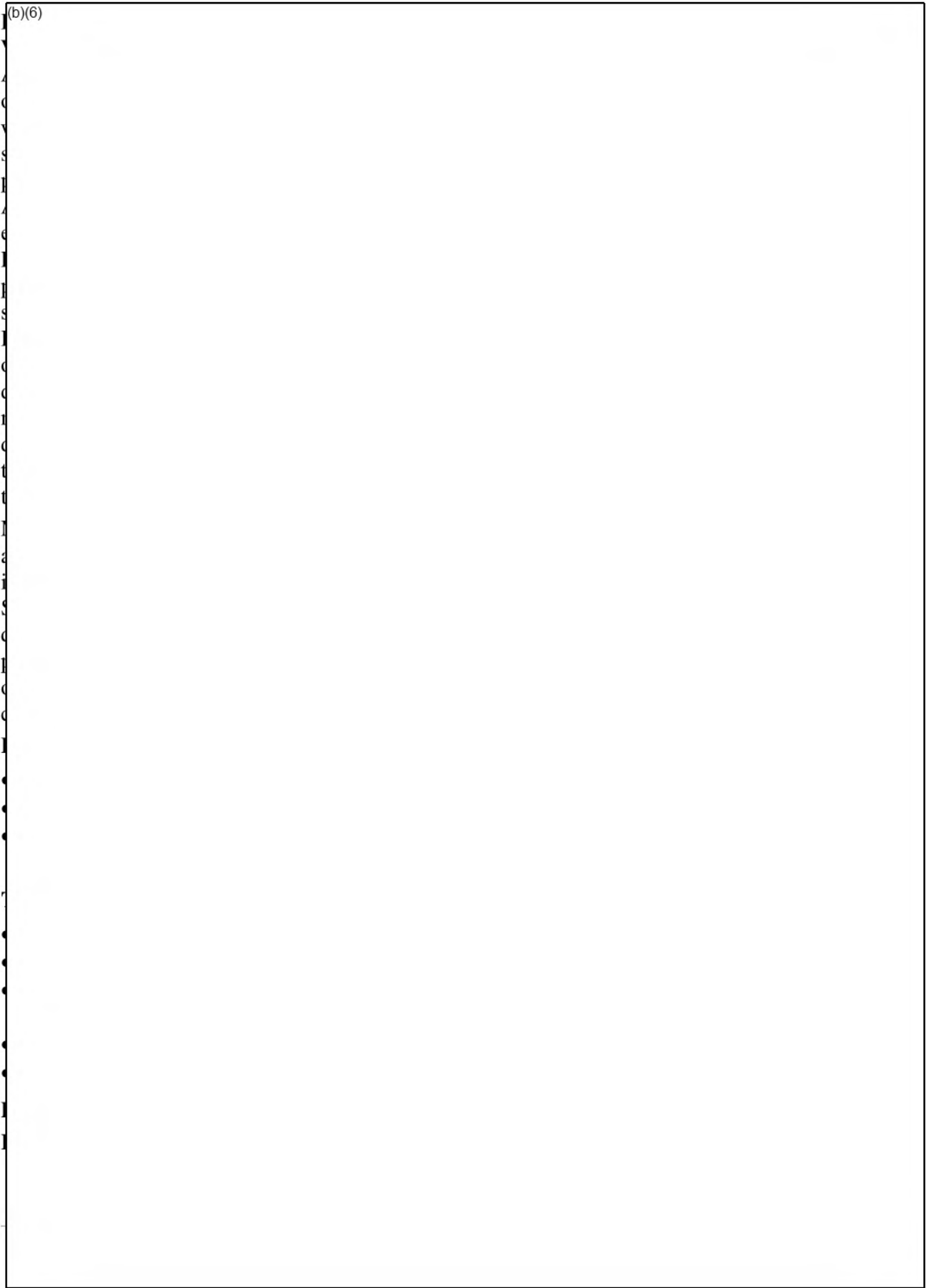
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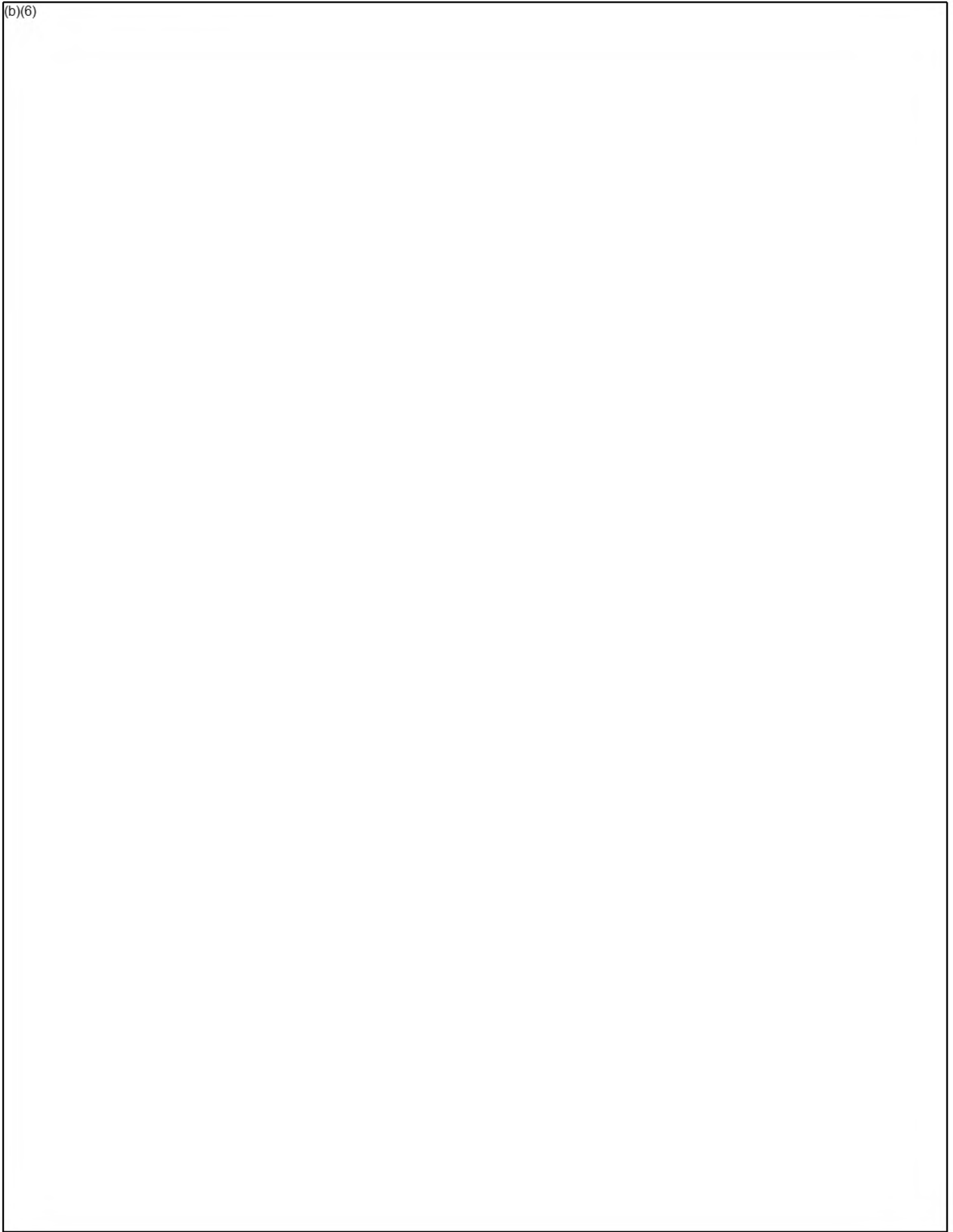
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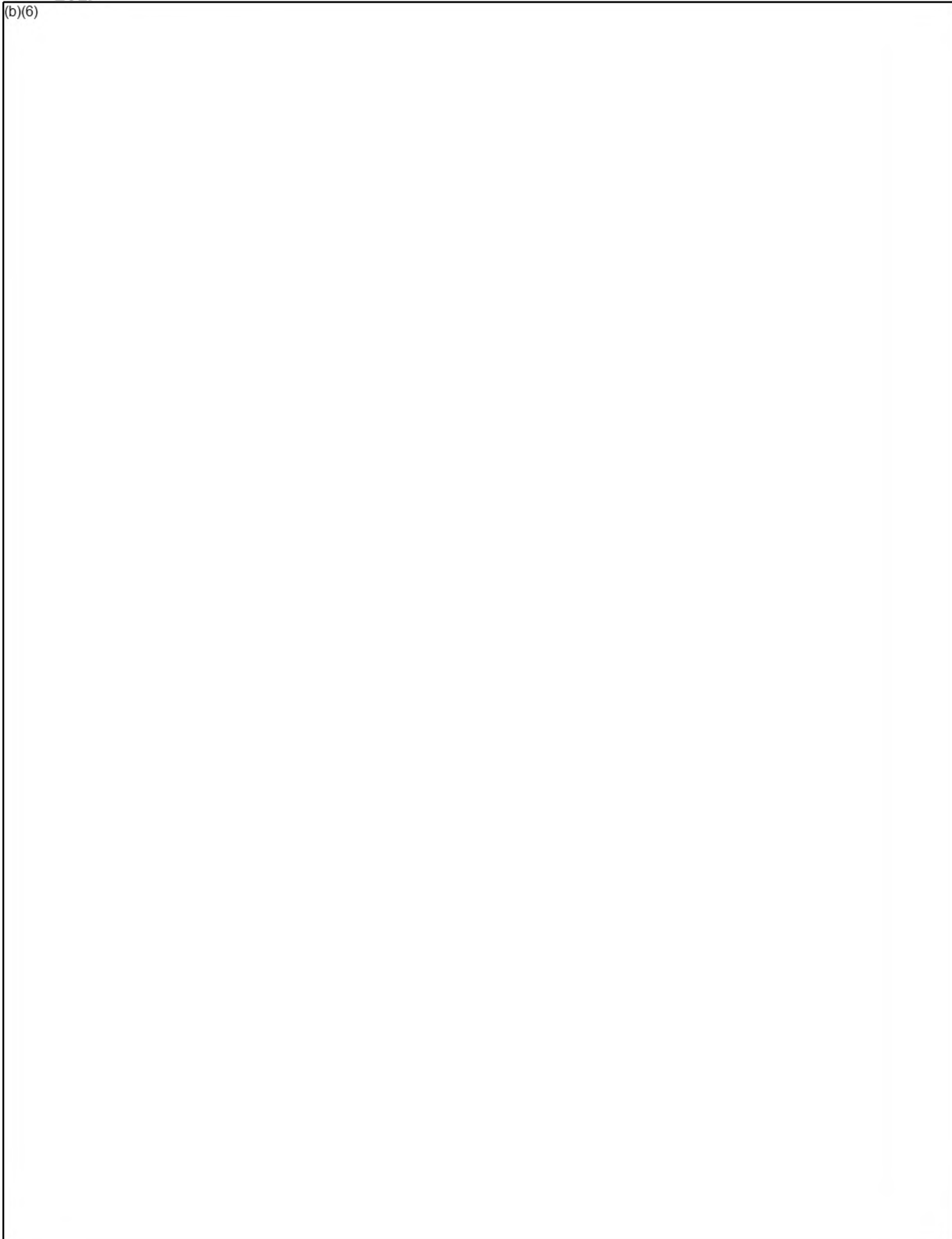
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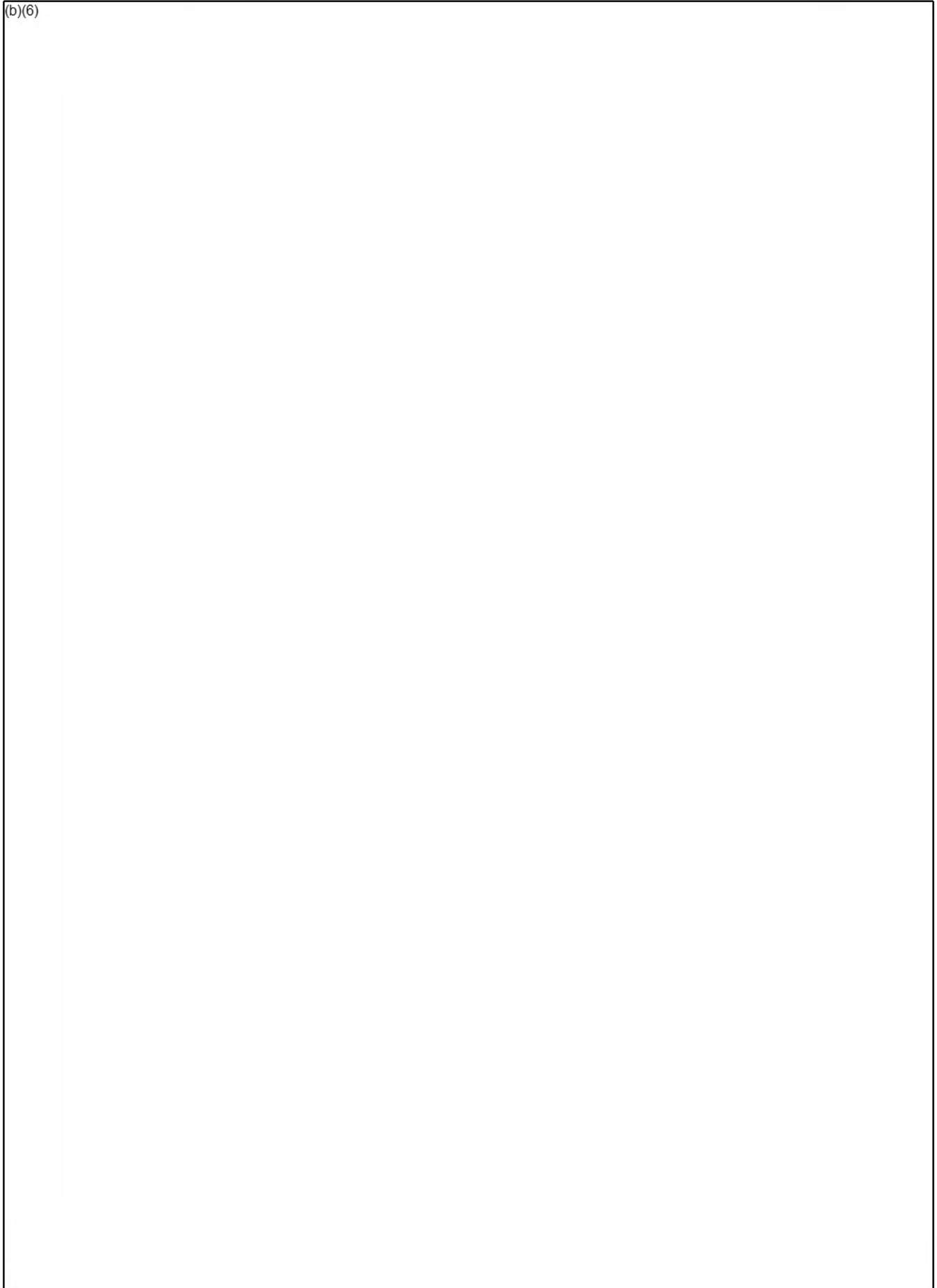


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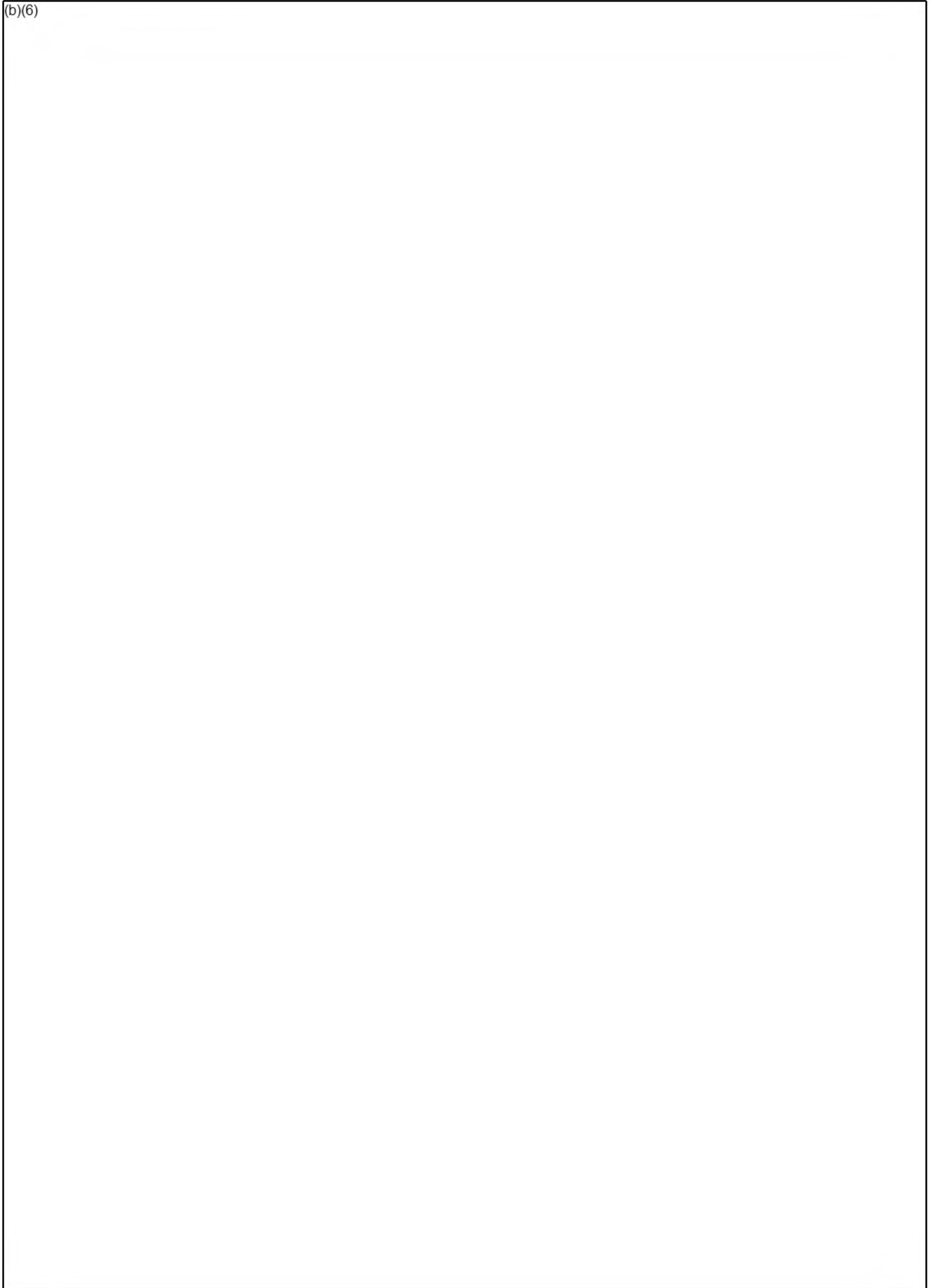


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Estimated Funding

Funding Source	Estimated Funding (\$)
Federal Funding	\$684782
Applicant Funding	\$0
State Funding	\$0
Local Funding	\$0
Other Funding	\$0
Program Income Funding	\$0
Total Funding	\$684782

Is application subject to review by state under the Executive Order 12373 process? Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

Is applicant delinquent on any federal debt? false

Contacts

Contact Name	Email	Primary Phone Number	Contact Types
(b)(6)	(b)(6)		Secondary Contact
			Primary Contact Authorized Official Signatory Authority

SF-424A

Budget Information for Non-Construction Programs

Grant Program: Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grant Program

CFDA Number: 97.132

Budget Object Class	Amount
Personnel	\$489546
Fringe Benefits	\$83114
Travel	\$0
Equipment	\$0
Supplies	\$0
Contractual	\$75200
Construction	\$0
Other	\$36922
Indirect Charges	\$0
Non-Federal Resources	Amount
Applicant	\$0
State	\$0
Other	\$36922
Income	Amount
Program Income	\$0

How are you requesting to use this Program Income? [\$budget.programIncomeType]

Direct Charges Explanation:

Indirect Charges explanation:

Forecasted Cash Needs (Optional)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$

Future Funding Periods (Years) (Optional)

First	Second	Third	Fourth
\$	\$	\$	\$

Remarks:

SF-424C

Budget Information for Construction Programs

Assurances for Non-Construction Programs

Form not applicable? false

Signatory Authority Name: Sammy Rangel

Signed Date: Tue May 25 00:00:00 GMT 2021

Signatory Authority Title: Executive Director/Cofounder Sammy Rangel

Certification Regarding Lobbying

Form not applicable? false

Signatory Authority Name: Sammy Rangel

Signed Date: Tue May 25 00:00:00 GMT 2021

Signatory Authority Title: Executive Director/Cofounder Sammy Rangel

Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Form not applicable? true

Signatory Authority Name: Sammy Rangel

Signed Date:

Signatory Authority Title: