

Creating an Inclusive Model: How DHS Can Utilize Community Partnerships to Enhance Domestic CVE Policy

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Thesis

- First, DHS could use risk factor analysis research to apply its intervention narrowly and only in appropriate contexts where radicalization might be an issue or an emergent issue.
- Second, this model efficiently addresses the actual problem of radicalization because authorities are addressing the community's specific risk factors and vulnerabilities, including offering much requested support.
- Third, by narrowing the scope of communities needing partnership help and support, DHS then reduces the potential unintended consequences that research shows can occur when local communities feel stigmatized.

Risk Factor Analysis:

- “The road to radicalization is neither conventional nor consistent.”
- In the majority of cases, the road to radicalization “will reflect a dynamic...process of incremental assimilation and accommodation.”
- Goals Achieved Through Risk Factor Analysis:
 - Narrowly Tailored CVE Policy
 - Best Serves the Purpose of Prevention

Case Studies:

- Montgomery County Model
- Minneapolis-St. Paul DHS Pilot Program

Why This Approach?

- Helps Minimize Stigmatization of Communities
- Examples:
 - Backlash in LA
 - Trump's Comments Effecting Minneapolis Funding
 - MCM Holistic Approach