Welcome!

Wenatchee, WA | June 26, 2019
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<td>Sign-in and Light Refreshments</td>
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<td>12:15 - 12:25 PM</td>
<td>Welcome! Network Info/Refresher</td>
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<td>12:25 - 1:00 PM</td>
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Network Objectives & Activities

Bring individuals, organizations and all interested parties together to learn, network, share information and resources and identify areas of opportunity to work together to prevent firearm tragedies in a non-political way.

Network Activities:
• Share and learn from each other about what’re doing, including tools and resources
• Share research, evaluation and best practices
• Build partnerships and identify areas of opportunity to collaborate
• Educate children, youth, families, adults and community advocates about preventing firearm tragedies
• Use a public health approach to prevent firearm tragedies
• Bring an equity, race and social justice lens to this work
Network Format & Structure

- De-Politicized (no legislative/political agenda)
- Open membership
- 4 hour meetings/held 2x year: focused on networking, sharing and building an environment of trust and collaboration
- Meeting locations will alternate around the state
- Meetings focused on sharing via presentations, panels, etc. Topics and presentations selected with input and requests from Network members
- Email updates/sharing in between meetings
Keys to Success

• Shared leadership
• A collaborative approach that builds on the strengths of all members
• Respect for others (ideas, opinions, etc.)
• All members have a voice
• Identify priorities, goals and establish action plan
• Public health approach
Shared Leadership

• Seattle Children’s

• WA Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics (WCAAP)

• Lock-It-Up (safe firearm storage program coordinated by Public Health – Seattle & King County)

• Harborview Injury Prevention & Research Center (HIPRC)
Why be involved in the Network?

- **Access and help create, collect, share and maintain easily accessible resources/toolkits**: Centralized, go-to place for accurate, data-driven firearm tragedy prevention resources, practices, programming, messaging, research, data, ways to be involved/events, etc.

- **Collaborate, Network, Knowledge Share & Build Partnerships**: Come together to share resources, knowledge, funding opportunities, opportunities to collaborate and avoid duplication. *e.g. Suicide Prevention, Safe Firearm Storage, Gun Violence Prevention, research*

- **Messaging and Programming**: Generation of new, creative, effective, standardized, neutral, inclusive and audience specific programs and messaging for identified focus areas and audiences.
Why be involved in the Network?

• Learn and gain understanding of multiple perspectives: We’re all in this together! We may all have different perspectives but we can all agree that we want there to be less firearm tragedies!

• Help promote a culture of firearm tragedy prevention/safety in WA

• Research: Identify areas of opportunity and help craft research agenda and learn more about and implement evidence-based research into programming, messaging, etc.
Roundtable Introductions

• Name
• Organization/Affiliation
• Why You’re Here
Means Safety to Prevent Suicide & Other Injuries:
A School-based Needs Assessment Project

Christopher R. DeCou, PhD
Laura Widdice, BSN, RN, NCSN
Kelsie Cleboski, MFA
“An act with a fatal outcome which the deceased, knowing or expecting a potentially fatal outcome, has initiated and carried out with the purpose of bringing about wanted changes.”

(De Leo, et al. 2004)
Key Terms

- Died by Suicide (completed, suicided; never ‘successful’ ‘committed’)
- Attempted Suicide (Aborted, Rescued, Interrupted, Non-fatal)
- Survivor (Loss, Attempt)
- Suicidal Plans, Preparation, Rehearsal
- Suicidal Threats
- Instrumental Suicidal Behavior
- Non-Suicidal Self-Injury (NSSI)
- Suicidal Ideation (Passive, Active, Intent, Morbid Ruminations)
Worldwide, one suicide death every 40 seconds.
In the United States

• Approximately 46,000 deaths per year

• 10th ranking cause of death overall, 2nd among young people

• More than 1,000,000 attempts per year

• More than 6,000,000 people seriously considered suicide

• Approximately half of suicide deaths occur by firearms

• Most Firearm-related deaths are suicides
Suicide Deaths in the United States by Sex, 2000–2014

Source: WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 1999–2014
Suicide rates rose across the US from 1999 to 2016.

- Increase 38 - 58%
- Increase 31 - 37%
- Increase 19 - 30%
- Increase 6 - 18%
- Decrease 1%

Core Assumptions

• Suicide is a complex and fearsome behavior

• Risk for lethal self-harm (suicidal behavior) unfolds over time

• People who die by suicide have both a desire for death and the acquired capability for enacting suicidal behavior

• Individual suicides are not predictable, but risk can be reduced with timely access to appropriate care
Recommended Standard Care Elements

- **Identify/Screen patients** at intake & periodically for suicidality

- **Stratify** according to level of risk (low, moderate, high)

- Develop collaborative **Safety Plan**
  - Update every visit until risk is reduced/resolved

- **Engage patient in** **Outpatient Treatment**

(National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention, 2018)
Means Safety (Restriction)

- Assessment of highly lethal threats.
- Make it more difficult for patient to access dangerous objects.
- Creativity and collaboration.
- Managing the ubiquity of dangerous objects.
Means Safety Project with Renton Schools

• Program development & Needs assessment

• Focus Groups

• Development of Means Safety Toolkit & Conversation Guide

• Dissemination & Implementation

• Next steps
Focus Groups

• School-based nurses and counselors (Elementary & Middle School)

• Perceptions of means safety as important

• Barriers to implementing means safety effectively

• Perceptions of increased prevalence of suicidal behaviors

• Opportunities for intervention
Means Safety Toolkit Goals

• **Audience:** Families with children and teenagers (especially those at risk of self-harm)

• **Ease of Use**
  - Chronological/logical organization
  - Direct solutions and contact info
  - Dated, with sources for updated info
  - Language resources

• **Distribution**
  - Minimize Page Length (2 front and back)

• **Acceptability**
  - Multiple means safety topics
  - Non-political information resources
DIY Means Safety Toolkit

• Page 1: Crisis Intervention Resources
  • Local & National

• Page 2: Safe Storage
  • Firearms & Medication Guidelines

• Page 3: Safe Disposal
  • Firearms & Medication Locations & Contact Info

• Page 4: Additional Resources
  • National, State & County
  • Language Resources: Spanish, Russian, Somali
Page 1: Crisis Resources

• National
  • National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
    • Best language support
  • Crisis Text Line

• County
  • King County Crisis Clinic
  • Teen Link
Page 2: Safe Storage

• Medication:
  • Up and Away
  • Out of Sight
  • Never treat as “candy”
  • Never leave out (such as at child’s bedside)

• Firearms:
  • Locked
  • Unloaded
  • Separately from ammunition
Safe Storage Devices

• **Lockbox: $20-$200+**
  - Can hold small firearms and/or medication and other valuables
  - Variety of options, including keys, codes, fingerprint readers, etc.

• **Trigger lock: $10+**
  - Fits most types of firearms, including long guns

• **Cable lock: $6+**
  - Fits most types of firearms, generally least expensive
Page 3: Safe Disposal

• Medication
  • Directories available online
  • Call ahead for special instructions
  • Different locations may have different limitations (type and amount of medications, etc.)

• Firearms
  • Law Enforcement Agencies:
    • Make an appointment
    • If able, unload firearm
    • Bring firearm in a closed container (closed box or bag)
    • Inform front desk you are bringing a firearm for disposal
    • Do not remove from container
Page 4: Information Resources
Localizing the Toolkit

• Firearm Safe Storage
  • Safe storage devices are generally available at firearm retailers, including big-box stores

• Firearm Disposal
  • Confirm with local law enforcement

• Poison/Hazardous Waste Disposal
  • Check with County

• Medication Disposal
Medication Disposal*

• WA Directory: TakeBackYourMeds.org
• Walgreens – All locations will offer medication disposal sites or kits starting spring 2019
• Walmart – Free DisposeRX kits when filling opioid prescription
• Changing Rapidly

*With Limitations
Means Safety Toolkit Limitations

- Updating: Localization & Current Info
- Does not reference current law
- “Crisis” and “at-risk” emphasis
- Broad age application may limit relevance for some
- Limited language resources
Other Helpful Tools

![iPhone Screenshot](image1)

**YOUR SAFETY PLAN**

Fill out your safety plan and reference it when you are feeling suicidal.

- 1. MY WARNING SIGNS
- 2. MY COPING STRATEGIES
- 3. MY DISTRACTIONS
- 4. MY NETWORK

![Virtual Hope Box](image2)

- **Distract Me**
- **Inspire Me**
- **Relax Me**
- **Coping Tools**

GET HELP NOW
Call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

CALL 911

1. Anna Haro
   555-522-8243
2. David Taylor
   555-610-6679
3. John Appleseed
   888-555-5512
Next Steps

- Continued Refinement of Means Safety in School Setting
- Collaborations to enhance continuity of care
- Creative approaches to engaging parents & communities
- Synthesis of existing resources
Extreme Risk Protection Orders: A Harm Reduction Approach

FIREARM TRAGEDY PREVENTION NETWORK MEETING, JUNE 26, 2019

SANDRA SHANAHAN, MSW, PROGRAM MANAGER
KIM WYATT, SENIOR DEPUTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
REGIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT UNIT
Regional Domestic Violence Firearms Enforcement Unit

- Funded By King County and the City of Seattle
- Unit began on January 1, 2018

Risk-based, Inter-jurisdictional, inter-disciplinary Unit comprised of:
- Court Coordinator
- 3 Firearm Prosecutors
- Court Orders Problem-Solver
- Law Enforcement Detectives/Officers (plus SPD-SCAO Liaison Officers)
- DV-Firearms Advocate
- Paralegal
- Law enforcement based Data Technician
- Program Manager
- 2 Unit Co-Chairs (not funded by city/county partnership)
Goal: Prevention and Harm Reduction

- Homicide
- Suicide
- Officer Fatalities
- Community Violence / Mass Shootings
AMERICA’S EXTRAORDINARY RATE OF LETHAL GUN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

FEMALE GUN HOMICIDE VICTIMS PER 100,000 FEMALE RESIDENTS

Erin Grafsteyn and David Hemenway, "Violent Death Rates: The US Compared with Other High-income OECD Countries, 2010; American Journal of Medicine, 2015. Unpublished data on female gun homicide rate courtesy of author.
AN AMERICAN WOMAN IS SHOT BY HER PARTNER EVERY 16 HOURS

SOURCE: Associated Press analysis of FBI and Florida state homicide reports from 2006-2014
An estimated 4.5 million women in the U.S. have, at one time, been threatened with a gun by an intimate partner.
Firearms are weapon of choice among DV homicide offenders

In Washington State, domestic violence homicide perpetrators use guns more often than all other weapons combined.

Weapons used in 678 domestic violence homicides, 1997 - 2014

- frequency
- % of homicides

- firearm
- knife
- strangling/suffocation
- blunt weapon
- beating
- fire
- motor vehicle
- drugs/poison
- other/unknown
- hatchet/ax
- drowning
- neglect
Mass shootings & Domestic Violence

WOMEN IN THE U.S. ARE 11 TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE MURDERED WITH GUNS THAN WOMEN IN OTHER HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES.

Women in the US are killed at alarming rates and firearms play a key role in turning domestic abuse into murder. Over the past 25 years, more intimate partner homicides in the US have been committed with guns than with all other weapons combined.²

WHEN A GUN IS PRESENT IN A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATION, THE WOMAN IS FIVE TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE MURDERED.³

People with a history of committing domestic violence are more likely to subsequently murder an intimate partner, and firearms significantly increase the risk of homicide for women.⁴

A MAJORITY OF MASS SHOOTINGS INVOLVE INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

A Mayors Against Illegal Guns Analysis of every identifiable mass shooting between 2009 and 2014 found that in 63 of those 110 incidents (57%), the shooter killed a current or former intimate partner or other family member. In at least 20 of those shootings, the perpetrator had a prior domestic violence charge. That’s why federal law prohibits certain domestic abusers from buying guns.⁶
What is WA’s Firearm Surrender Law (ESHB 1840)

- In 2014, the Washington State Legislature *unanimously* passed ESHB 1840 - codified as RCW 9.41.800 et seq. -
- It includes temporary orders.
- It requires firearms to be *immediately* turned in.
- It requires proof of surrender to be filed with the court.
- Failure to comply = crime.

Critical note: The law also **PROHIBITS** those subject to qualifying protection orders from purchasing or possessing firearms or a CPL. This is important in all DV cases because of the heightened risk.
Understanding of Lethality Risk Resulted in State Legislative Response - HB 1840

- Intended to reduce risk to victims and their families when they come to court to request protection from harm.
- Made illegal the possession of firearms and concealed pistol licenses for those subject to a protective, no contact, restraining order.
- Recognized heightened risk at time of initial separation – added prohibition for temporary orders.
- Gave courts new authority.
Extreme Risk Protection Orders
Extreme Risk Protection Order

A civil court order that temporarily prevents individuals who are at a high risk of harming themselves or others from accessing firearms & concealed pistol license (CPL)
ERPO is a tool to allow families and law enforcement to prevent harm, rather than wait until a crisis escalates to a tragedy.
Studies show that individuals who engage in certain *dangerous behaviors* are significantly more *likely to commit violence toward themselves or others in the near future*.

- Threats of violence
- Threats of self-harm
- Abuse of drugs or alcohol

Individuals who pose a danger to themselves or others often *exhibit signs that alert family, household members, or law enforcement to the threat*. Many mass shooters displayed warning signs prior to their killings, but federal and state laws provided no clear legal process to suspend the shooters' access to guns, even temporarily.
In 1999, Connecticut was the first state to pass a law granting law enforcement the clear legal authority to temporarily remove firearms from individuals when there is probable cause to believe they are at a significant risk of harm to self or others. Connecticut’s statute, known as the risk-warrant law, was adopted after a man who had previously attempted suicide used a gun and a knife to murder four colleagues. He then committed suicide. The law was then amended in 2013 to include ammunition.

Farmington, a Connecticut town of 25,000 people just outside Hartford, served three seizure warrants over the course of 2016 and 2017, according to Lieutenant Patrick Buckley of the town’s police department, who called the orders “a uniquely valuable tool for reducing violence.” To explain how police can use the warrants to not just investigate but prevent violence, Buckley described a hypothetical scenario, in which a man brandishes a revolver and vows to use it on coworkers.

With a common criminal search warrant, “we could get a warrant to seize the revolver as evidence of a crime,” since threatening violence is a misdemeanor, he said. “But say the suspect owns 10 other guns, he’s pissed off, and takes one of those other weapons to shoot the person who reported the threat.” If the police instead had a risk warrant, they could seize all of his firearms, not just those directly connected to a particular criminal offense.
California’s Gun Violence Restraining Order

- California adopted its law in **2014 after a 22-year-old killed six people in a shooting spree in Isla Vista, California.** His parents, concerned about his mental health, had tried twice to intervene—the first time just one month before the attack, they called his counselor after seeing his bizarre YouTube videos. His counselor alerted law enforcement.

- **He didn’t have a criminal record, he wasn’t legally prohibited from owning guns, and the police thought they just didn’t have any tools to intervene.**

- “In individual cases, these orders could make all the difference,” said Garen Wintemute, a professor at the University of California, Davis, who is evaluating the effectiveness of his state’s program. “The weapon matters. If there’s a high-risk situation, taking firearms out of the equation can change the outcome.”
Background on ERPO Laws

- **Connecticut’s Risk Warrant**
  - 1999 - amended in 2013 to include ammunition

- **Prior to the Parkland shooting**, California, Washington, Oregon, Indiana had also adopted statutes to allow for temporary removal of guns from people a judge deems a threat to themselves or others.

- **California**: called a “Gun Violence Restraining Order”

- **Washington**: Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO)

- **Oregon**: Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO)

- As of July, 8 additional states have adopted ERPO laws since Parkland: Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont
Washington’s Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO)

- Initiative 1491 approved by voters in November 2016

- Law took effect December, 2016 [RCW 7.94]

- Family members or law enforcement can go to court and seek an order that allows police to remove guns from the individual’s home, prohibit access to, and prohibit purchase of, firearms.

- The person seeking the order must first fill out a court form (petition) providing evidence of danger to others or self, then the court holds an expedited hearing. If a judge agrees that the individual is a threat, their guns will be removed for a temporary period of up to one year.
Purpose of the ERPO

- An Extreme Risk Protection Order is a critical tool to help law enforcement and families keep guns out of the hands of someone experiencing a crisis:
  - Threatening Behavior
  - OR
  - Violent Behavior
What does an ERPO do?

- **Prohibits purchasing firearms & possession** of firearms/CPL for up to 1 year (renewable)

- **Respondent has to immediately surrender** firearms/CPL when served the court order

- **Order gets entered into WASIC/NCIC** (state and federal databases)
ERPO Does Not Offer Any Physical Restraint Protections

- ERPO- does not prohibit contact or put any personal restraints provisions in the order (ERPO is about limiting access, possession and purchasing of firearms, and the surrender of any concealed pistol license).

- If you need protection from a respondent: consider the other civil protection orders at:
  - http://protectionorder.org/
Red Flag Behaviors: Warning Signs

- Threats of violence towards others
- Threats of self harm
- Prior domestic violence incidents
- Abuse of drugs or alcohol
- Change in behavior (crisis calls or new disturbance calls)
- Prior protective orders issued
- Recently acquired firearms/ fixation with firearms
Who May File for an ERPO

- Law Enforcement
  or
- Family or household member
  - Persons related by blood, marriage or adoption to the respondent
  - Dating partners of the respondent
  - Child in common with the respondent
  - Roommate within the last year
  - Biological or legal parent-child relationship (stepparents/ grandparents/ grandchildren
  - Legal guardians
Forms Needed for ERPO filing

- **ERPO Petition** (supporting police reports, Cert, or other documentation)

- **LEIS** (Law Enforcement Information Sheet)

- **Law Enforcement Addendum** (This form is suggested for law enforcement petitioners so that they can provide additional information to the court)

- **Temporary Ex Parte Extreme Risk Protection Order**

- **Return of Service**

- [www.protectionorder.org](http://www.protectionorder.org) - includes FAQs & Washington Courts online forms
How to Petition for an ERPO

- **Step 1: Where to File the ERPO petition;**
  - Can file in any Municipal, District or Superior Court
  - Can file in the county where the petitioner or respondent resides

- **Two part process** (like other protective orders)
  - **Temporary Ex Parte Order** (emergency order done without notice to the respondent)
  - Service required - must serve 5 days before the next court date (full hearing)
  - **Full hearing** - set within 14 days of the Temporary Ex Parte Order being issued. Full hearing will always be in Superior Court
ERPO violations

- RCW 7.94.120(1)(2)

- Anyone that files a false ERPO petition, knowing the information is false or with the intent to harass the respondent, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

- Anyone that has in their custody, control, purchases, possesses, or receives a firearm with knowledge they are prohibited by an ERPO, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor (if two or more previous convictions= class C felony).
  - Extends the **ERPO by 5 years** (from date of existing ERPO)
  - Should be charged under the RCW for the priors to count
2018: ERPOs in King County, WA

- 71 ERPOs in 2018
- 69 LE (14 different LE agencies)
- 2 family cases
- 100% issuance at ex parte (Temporary ERPO)
- 86% issuance at the full hearing
- 211 firearms recovered pursuant to ERPO
Type of Threats: ERPO Petitions

- 45% Threats to self
- 33% Threats to others
- 22% Both threats to self and others
Respondent was suicidal and had recently sent a text message to a friend about wanting to commit suicide and that the respondent had recently visited a gun store to preview a firearm for purchase.

Respondent was taken to a local hospital by his girlfriend - crisis evaluation. Respondent disclosing fantasies of wanting to commit a mass shooting that is similar to the Las Vegas. Possible Neo Nazi ideology.

Defendant discharging a firearm in a busy populated area (shooting into the sky)

Elderly respondent making suicidal statements and has dementia. Refusal to surrender firearms pursuant to the Temporary ERPO. ERPO SW obtained and SW 26 firearms recovered.
Sample ERPO Cases

Respondent has a history of DV with ex-wife - no convictions. Posting YouTube and Facebook videos with **rants after being served with an eviction notice** (threats to shoot or blow up the apartment building). Former military - explosives training.

Defendant **arrested for DUI**. During the arrest, the defendant made reference to school shootings and was making suicidal statements.

18 year old student brought a **loaded gun to school** in his backpack.

Tip to the **FBI eGuardian**. Threats to put a school and hospital in lockdown.

Defendant arrested for **threats to bomb, suicidal ideation, and A4-DV**. LE took 37 firearms into evidence.
ERPO Overview

- Civil order to prevent future gun violence, RCW 7.94
- Restricts possession and access to firearms and CPL
- Petitioner can be law enforcement or family/household members
- Provides a temporary ban on firearms (up to 1 year and renewable)
- Crime to violate the ERPO and also a crime if the respondent refuses/fails to surrender firearms to law enforcement (law enforcement can seek a search warrant)
Contact Information:

▶ Thank you!

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