

Gun Violence Prevention

Study Session
August 15, 2022

Facilitators

Sarah Zárate Director, Office of Administration, Policy, &
Intergovernmental Relations

Peter Hamilton Assistant to the City Manager, Office of Administration,
Policy, & Intergovernmental Relations

City Manager's Office



Gun Violence Prevention

1 Introduction

2 Gun Violence in the United States: A Public Health Perspective

3 Gun Violence in Santa Clara County

4 Local Gun Violence Preventative Approaches

5 Legal Context and Current Policy Efforts

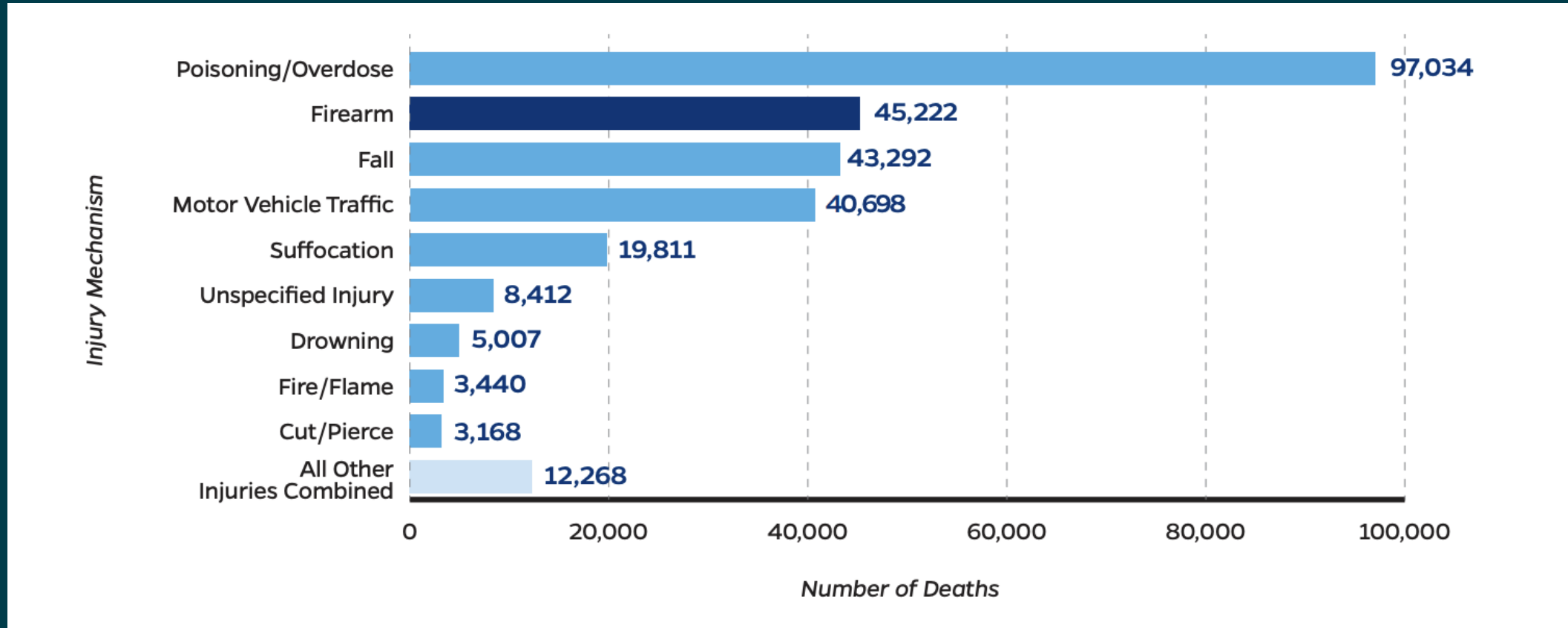
Gun Violence Prevention

Introduction

Gun violence is a public health crisis in the United States. In 2020, more than 45,000 Americans were killed by gun violence—the highest number ever recorded—and tens of thousands more people suffered nonfatal firearm injuries.


Gun Violence Prevention

Introduction: Firearm Fatalities Compared to Other Forms of Fatal Injuries (2020)



Gun Violence Prevention

Introduction: Five Fast Facts for Firearm Fatalities in 2020 – CDC Data

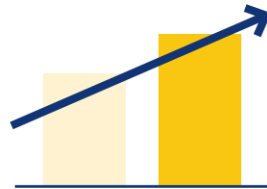


There were
45,222
gun deaths in the U.S.

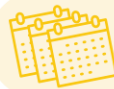


The highest number of gun deaths ever in the U.S.

Gun deaths increased from 2019 to 2020



Firearm homicides
increased by 35%



For the second time in three years, more than 24,000 people died by gun suicide

Gun violence has a disproportionate impact



Black males ages 15–34 were over

20x more likely to be a victim of gun homicide

than their white counterparts

States with stronger gun laws have lower rates of gun violence



Someone living in Mississippi was

8.5x more likely to die by gun violence

than someone living in Hawaii



Gun violence was the leading cause of death among children, teens, and young adults under the age of 25

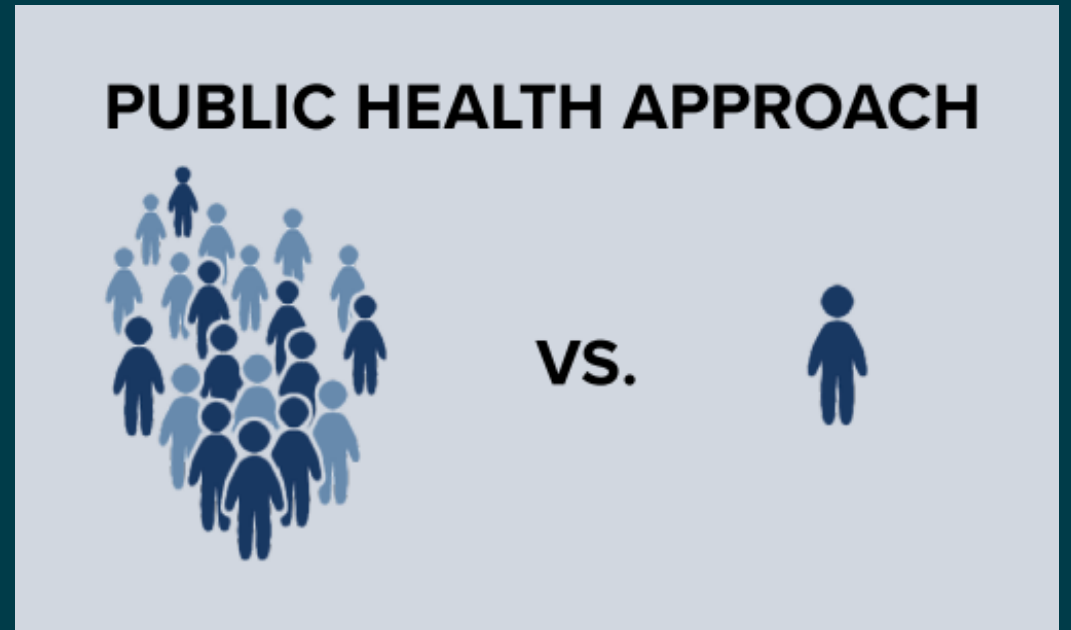


Young people under 30 were nearly 10 times more likely to die by firearm than from COVID-19 in 2020

Gun Violence Prevention

Introduction: A Public Health Approach

A public health approach to prevent gun violence is a *population level* approach that addresses both firearm access and the factors that contribute to and protect from gun violence.



Gun Violence Prevention

Introduction: A Public Health Approach



This approach brings together institutions and experts across disciplines in a common effort to:

- 1) Define and monitor the problem,
- 2) Identify risk and protective factors,
- 3) Develop and test prevention strategies, and
- 4) Ensure widespread adoption of effective strategies.

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Gun Violence Prevention

A Public Health Perspective



Daniel Webster, ScD

BLOOMBERG PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HEALTH

Daniel studies policies and programs intended to reduce gun violence and teaches public health approaches to violence prevention.

Center & Institute Affiliations

- Urban Health Institute (UHI)
- Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions
- Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy
- Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence
- Center for Mental Health and Addiction Policy

Public Health Approaches to Reducing Gun Violence

Daniel Webster, ScD, MPH

Bloomberg Professor of American Health

Co-Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions

What is a Public Health Approach to Reducing Gun Violence?

- ▶ Data-driven and pragmatic to solve problems efficiently and justly
- ▶ Focused on changing unhealthy or unsafe environments as well as risky behaviors
- ▶ Reforms systems that create these conditions and are unjust.
- ▶ Smart laws and enforcement can advance reduce gun violence, but we must minimize exposure to a costly and harmful criminal justice system.
- ▶ Appropriately targeted efforts that invest in and support individuals and neighborhoods at greatest risk for involvement in gun violence can save lives and reap impressive ROI

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

- ▶ Mission: Reduce violence through data-driven interagency collaboration
- ▶ Vision: A community where residents, CBOs, and law enforcement work together to decrease violence
- ▶ Goals: 1) Understand homicide through strategic problem analysis
2) Develop data-informed prevention strategies
3) Focus prevention and intervention resources

Greening Vacant Lots

n = 4,436



n = 13,308



- Significant **-8% drop** in gun violence
- Every \$1 invested **returns \$26.00**

Fixing Abandoned Buildings

n = 676



n = 676



- Significant **-39% drop** in gun violence
- Every \$1 in **returns \$5.00**

Philadelphia Basic Systems Home Repair Program for low-income homeowners

South EC et al., 2021, JAMA Network Open

- ▶ Philadelphia Basic Systems Repair Program grants up to \$20,000 to low-income owners for structural repairs to electrical, plumbing, heating, and roofing.
- ▶ BSRP associated with declines in total crime (-22%), assaults (-19%), robberies (-23%), and homicide (-22%).
- ▶ Violent crime rates 19% higher in surrounding areas after foreclosed homes became vacant. Cui, Lin & Walsh (2015). Foreclosure, vacancy and crime. J Urban Economics, 87, 72-84.

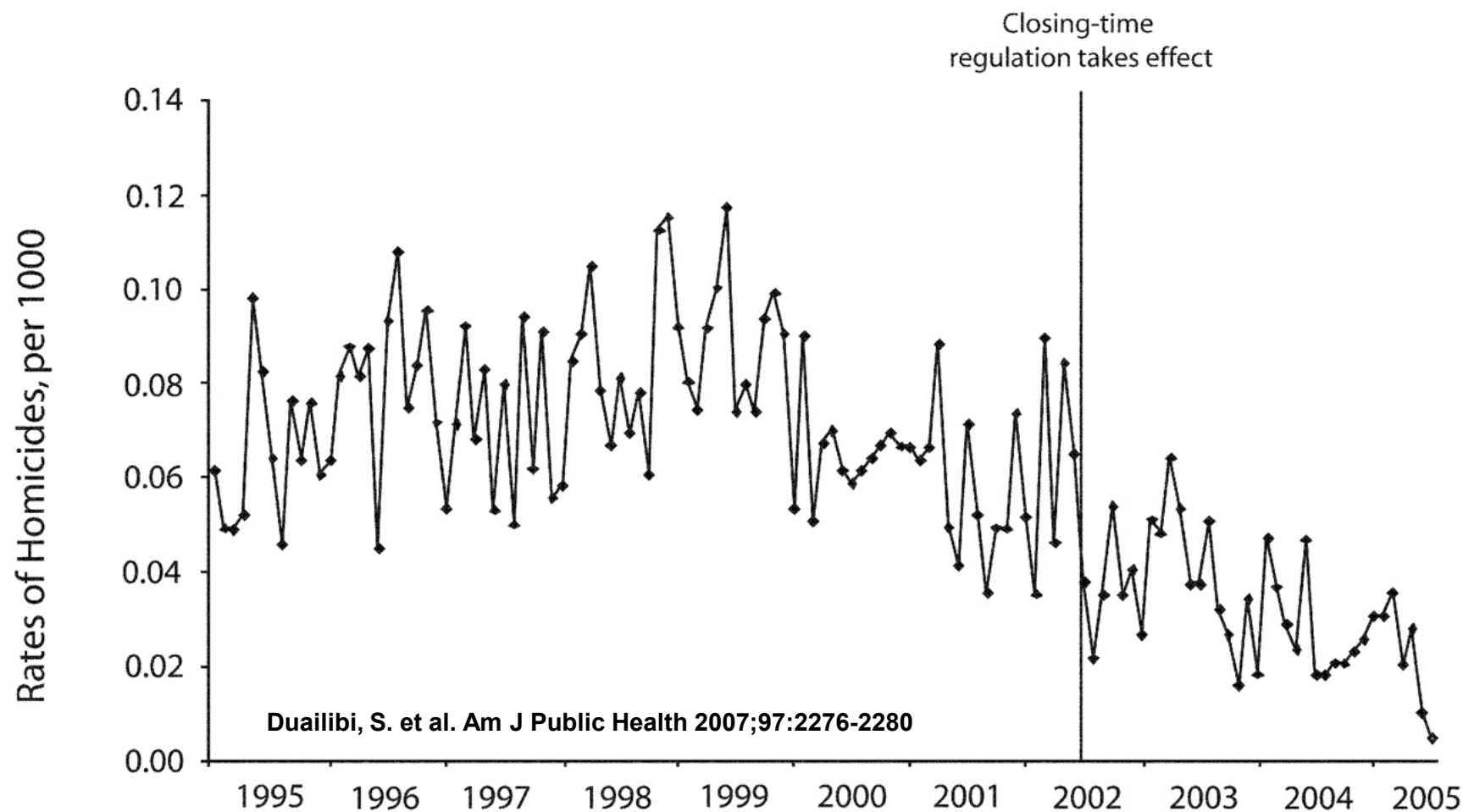
Strategies to Reduce Alcohol-Related Violence

- Reduce alcohol availability, consumption generally through taxes increases. Large public safety benefit, but relatively small effect on gun violence.
- Reduce alcohol availability in high-risk situations (sporting events)
- Reduce alcohol availability to high-risk persons (untried except for minors)
- Treat alcoholics – e.g., mandate treatment for domestic violence offenders

Dealing with problem alcohol outlets

- Many studies show more outlets means more violence, but average effects are small.
- But little research on problem outlets and what to do about them. (-5% violence in 2017 UK study)
- Can we hold owners responsible?
 - Lawsuits claiming outlet a public nuisance or responsibility for negligence in certain cases.
 - Actions against licenses.

Monthly rates of homicides per 1000 residents before and after new bar closing-time regulations: Diadema, Brazil



Role of scofflaw/ negligent gun dealers in supplying the underground gun market

- ▶ 1% of licensed dealers accounted for 57% of crime guns (ATF, 2000)
- ▶ Dealers play a prominent role in gun trafficking investigations
- ▶ Baltimore underground market survey: 31% of those active in underground mkt reported certain gun shop employees sell guns off the record or make obvious straw purchasers. 24% reported there are gun shops known to make it easier to get guns without a background check (Crifasi et al., 2020)

GUN STORE FOUNDERS



Mick Beatovic,
former co-



Walter Allan,
former co-
owner of
Badger Guns
& Ammo and
Badger Out-
doors, in 1999

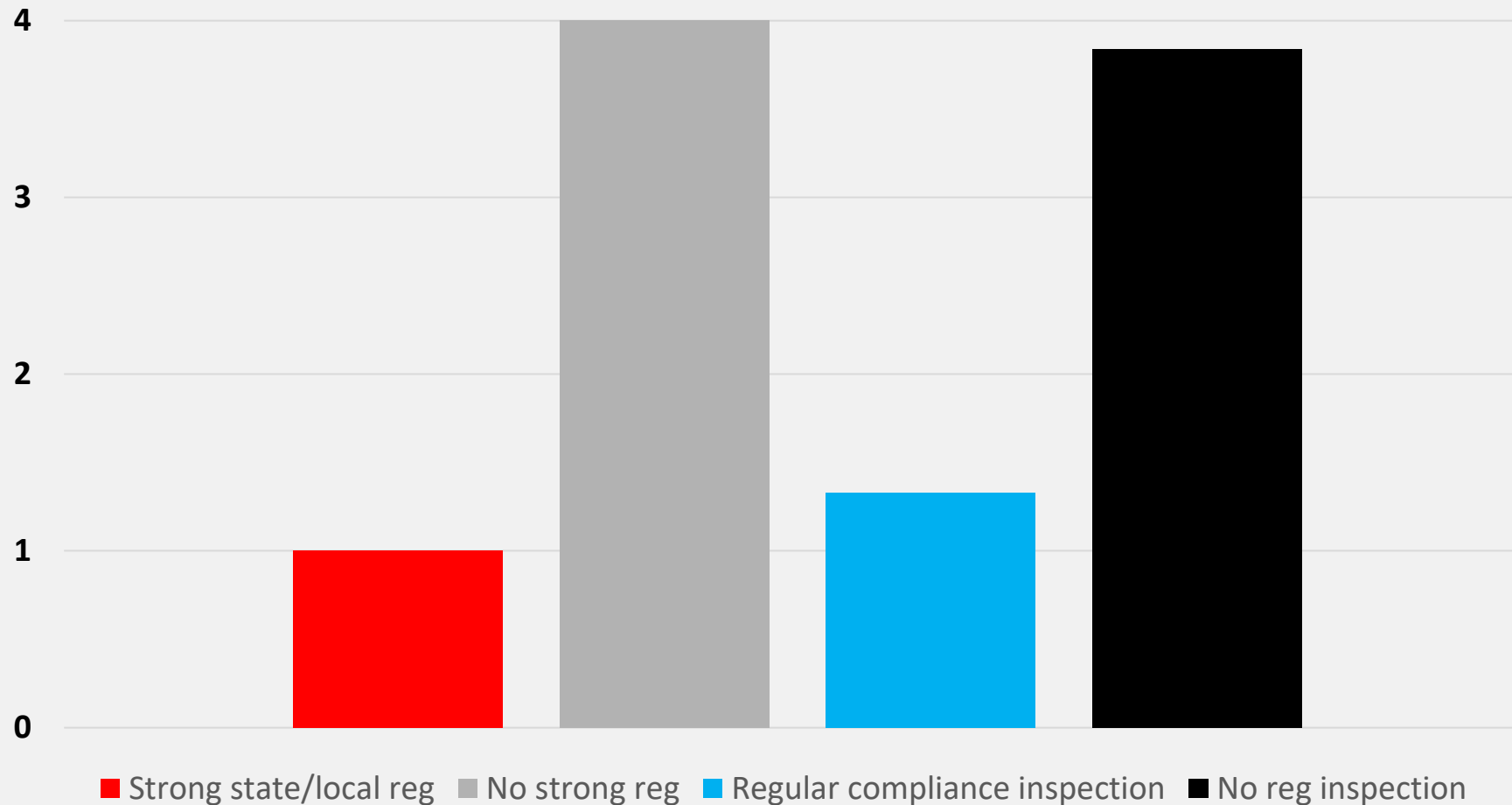


Curtis Beatov-
ic, former
Badger Guns
& Ammo
co-owner, in
1999



% of intra-state crime guns diverted <1 year of retail sale by state regulation and oversight of gun dealers

Webster et al., J Urban Health, 2009



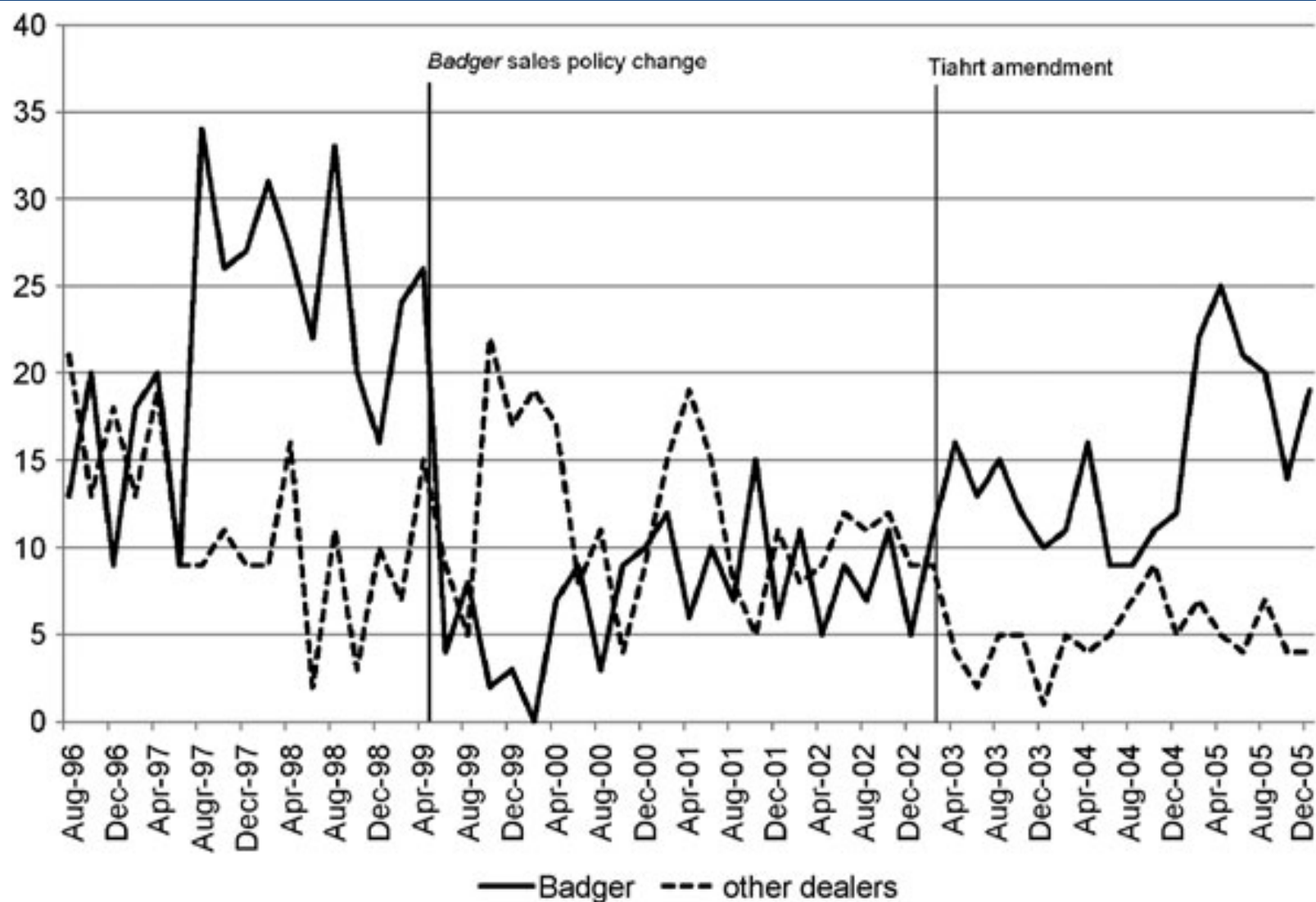
Effects of stings + lawsuits against gun dealers on flow of new guns to criminals (Webster 2006, 2013)

	in-state dealers % change
Chicago	-62
Detroit	-36
New York City	out of state dealers sued -82%



Number of guns diverted to criminals within a year of retail sale, Badger vs. other dealers

Webster et al., *Journal of Urban Health*, 2012



Cure Violence Strategy:

- ▶ Outreach to high-risk individuals with credible messengers
- ▶ Promote nonviolent responses to conflicts
- ▶ Conflict mediation
- ▶ Community mobilization and public education



Summary of Estimates of Cure Violence Impacts on Gun Violence

	Estimated Program Effect on GV vs. Controls
Chicago 1 (Skogan, 2009)	reductions 4 of 7 sites
Chicago 2 (Henry 2014)	reductions in 2 of 2 sites -15% shootings, -38% homicides
N. Philadelphia (Roman 2017)	-30% over 4 police posts
Trinidad and Tobago (Maguire et al. 2018)	-39% shootings -45% violent crime

Evaluations of Cure Violence – NYC

NYC Community	Estimated Program Effect on GV vs. Controls
Crown Heights (Picard-Fritsche 2013)	-20%
2 sites in Brooklyn, 1 in West Harlem (Butts 2015)	-18% shootings -21% homicides 2011-2013
Mayor's Office adds Crisis Management System (Delgado et al. 2017)	-45%
East NY	-8%
South Bronx	

Estimates of Safe Streets effects – truncated at 4 years – Webster et al. in progress.

	Homicides	Nonfatal Shootings	Homicides + NFS
McElderry Park	-40%	+152%	-8%
Cherry Hill	-51%	-27%	-27%
Mondawmin	-25%	-7%	-4%
Park Heights	-49%	-23%	-27%
Sandtown	-3%	-37%	-40%

Augmented synthetic control estimates of % change through May '22

	Homicides	Nonfatal Shootings	Homicides + NFS
McElderry Park	-23%	+37%	24%
Cherry Hill	-13%	-9%	-3%
Park Heights	-45%	-34%	-38%

Advance Peace – Investing in the Highest Risk People

- ▶ Peace Fellowship: Intensive mentoring, assistance with jobs and other needs, stipend, and activities to promote positive development.
- ▶ 55% reduction in gun violence in Richmond, CA. (Matthay et al., 2019)
- ▶ Promising data from Sacramento – 66% drop in gun violence 2010-2016.

Handgun Purchaser Licensing

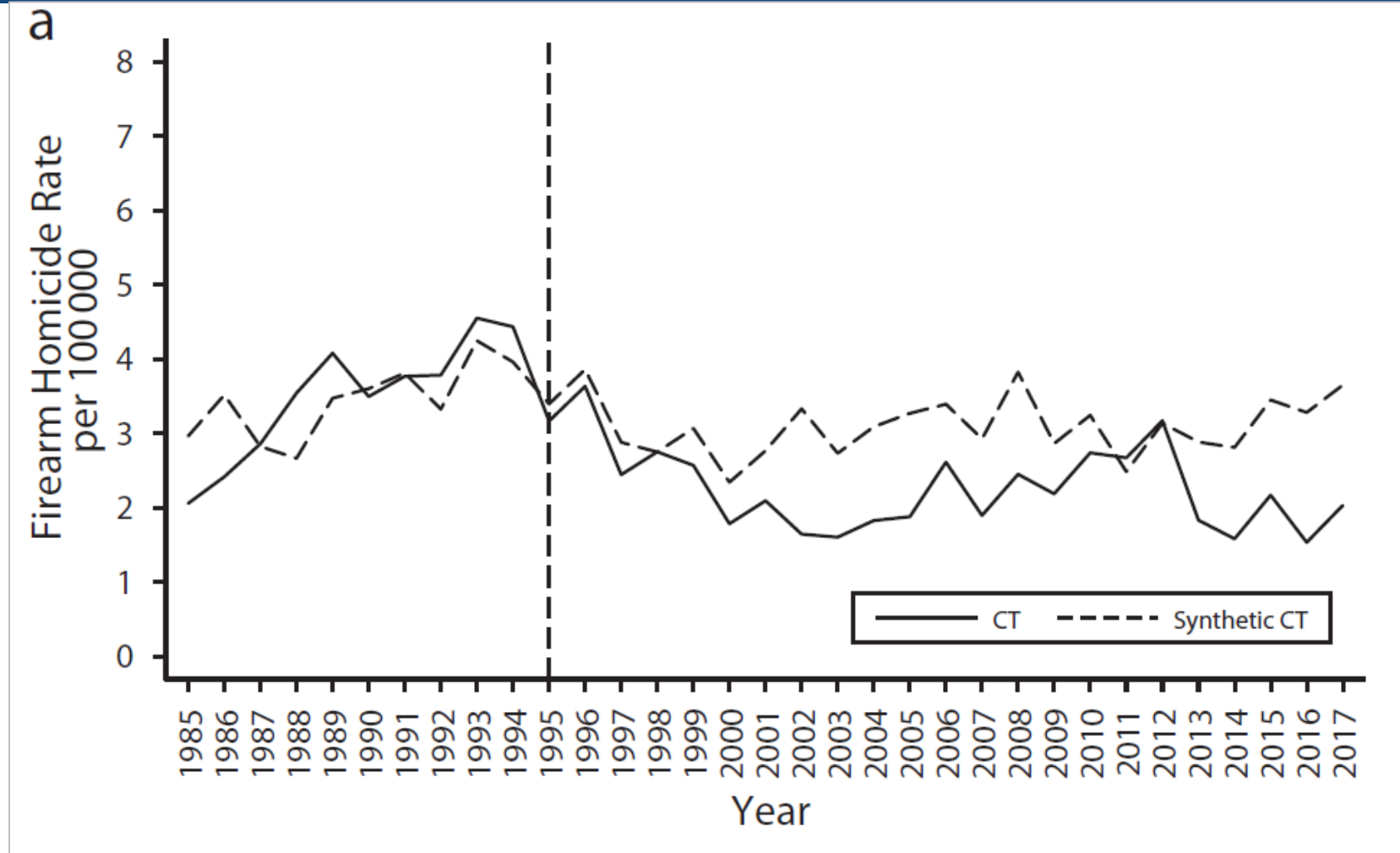
- ▶ Prospective purchasers apply to state or local law enforcement
- ▶ Some require applicants submit fingerprints
- ▶ Time to process application on average 30 days
- ▶ Duration of the license, law enforcement discretion, and whether safety training is required varies between states



Purchaser Licensing Laws in Connecticut and Missouri

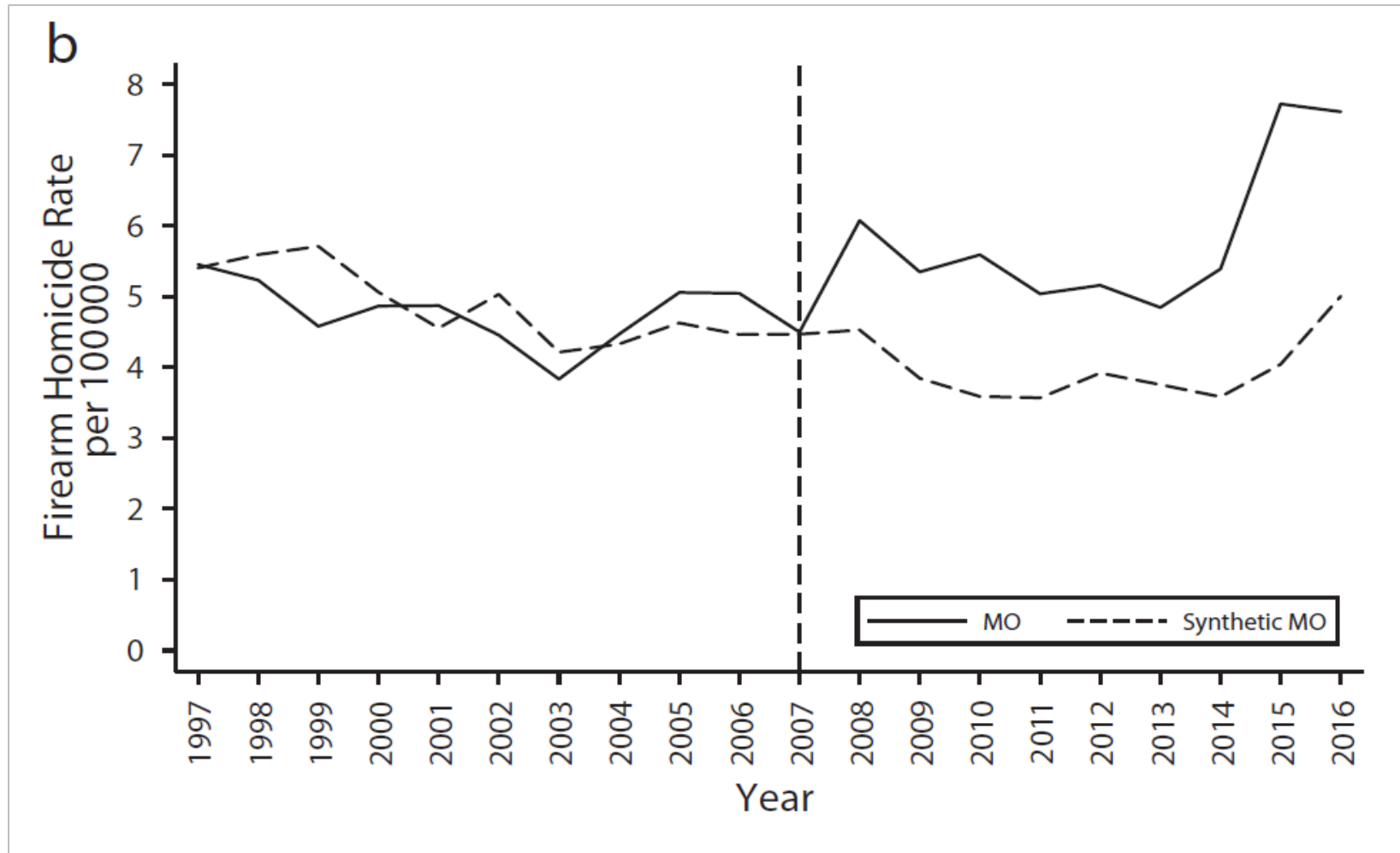
- ▶ Connecticut – enacted handgun purchaser licensing law in October 1995
 - ▶ Mandated license for all handgun transfers contingent upon passing fingerprint-based background check
 - ▶ In-person application
 - ▶ 8-hours of Safety training
 - ▶ License good for 5 years, revoked if holder becomes disqualified
- ▶ Missouri – repealed licensing law in August 2007
 - ▶ Required license for all handgun transfers contingent upon passing background check
 - ▶ In-person application
 - ▶ License good for 30 days

Firearm homicide rates 28% lower than counterfactual over 22 years after Connecticut's handgun purchaser licensing law. (McCourt et al. 2020)



None of 32 comparison states had larger declines over this period relative to their synthetic controls.

Firearm homicide rates 47% higher than counterfactual in Missouri after handgun purchaser **licensing law repealed**, 2008-2016.



Key Mechanism for Purchaser Licensing Impact on Gun Violence – Detering Illegal Transfers

- ▶ guns < 12 mo. sale-to-crime increased 2-fold after Missouri licensing law repeal (Webster et al. 2013) and declined 76% for Baltimore crime guns initially sold in MD (Crifasi et al., 2017)
- ▶ 40% on parole or probation in Baltimore said law made it harder to get a gun (Crifasi et al., 2017).

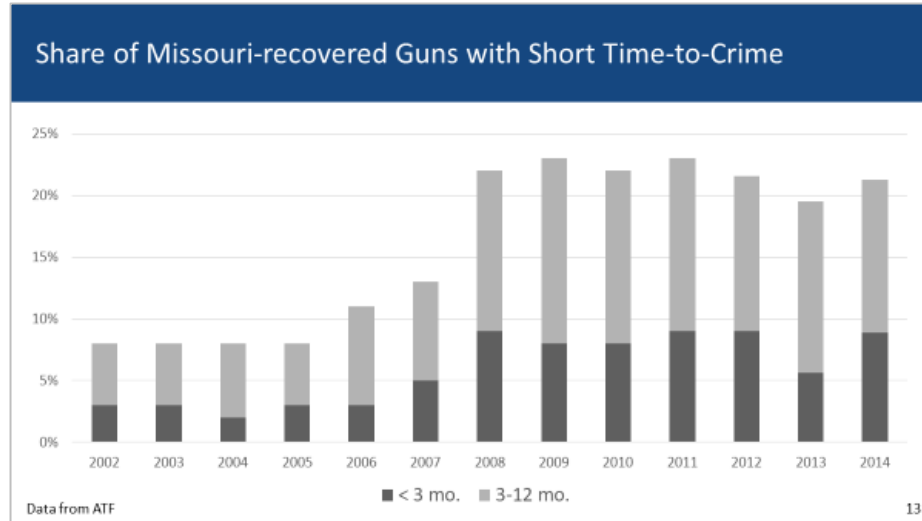
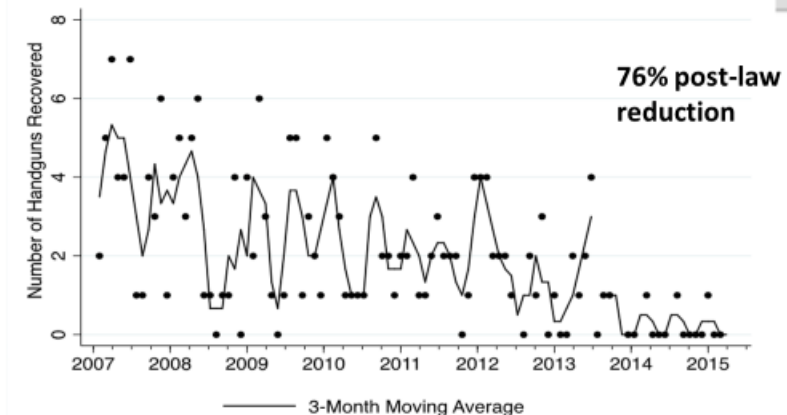


Figure 2. Three-month moving average of handguns originally sold in Maryland and recovered within 1 year of retail sale; purchaser different from possessor.



Handgun Purchaser Licensing Effects on Reducing Gun Violence

- ▶ Gun trafficking
- ▶ Homicides
- ▶ Suicides
- ▶ Fatal mass shootings
- ▶ Law enforcement officers shot in line of duty and shooting civilians

SCOTUS decision on laws regulating civilian gun carrying

- ▶ “May Issue” or “good cause” requirement struck down in NY.
- ▶ Relaxing restrictions on civilian concealed gun carrying have been found to increase violent crime.
- ▶ New JHU study shows harms from May to Shall Issue of concealed carry permits mitigated when states have high standards for prior risks and live fire training requirement
- ▶ JHCGVS working on VR system to test ability to appropriately respond to situations when armed

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Gun Violence in Santa Clara County



Marisa McKeown

SUPERVISING DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Marisa McKeown has been with the DA's office since 2006. During her 16 years at the DA's office she was a prolific trial attorney and felony team supervisor, before she was chosen to create the office's Crime Strategies Unit in 2016. The Crime Strategies Unit is an Intelligence-Led Policing and Prosecution Unit and involves large-scale investigative projects with the County's police agencies. As part of this, she created the Gun Related Intelligence Program, overseeing the County's approach to Gun Violence reduction. Marisa has spoken across the country about intelligence-led policing and prosecution, training hundreds of police and prosecutors about California Gun Laws, Gun Violence Restraining Orders and gun-related intelligence.

Gun Violence Prevention

Gun Violence in Santa Clara County



James Gibbons-Shapiro

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

James Gibbons-Shapiro has worked at the Santa Clara County DA's Office for 25 years. In 2003 he won the Felony Trial Attorney of the year award for his work on the Sexual Assault Team. Currently he is an Assistant DA managing several teams, including: the Family Violence Team, the Crime Strategies Unit, the Victim Services Unit, the High Tech Crimes Team, the Complaints Team, and the Regional Auto Theft Task Force prosecutors. Part of the Crime Strategies Unit is the Gun Related Intelligence. He chairs the County's Domestic Violence Death Review Team, and the annual effort to update and revise the County's Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement, and the Child Abuse Protocol for Law Enforcement.

Gun Violence In Santa Clara County

By: Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office

ADA James Gibbons-Shapiro & SuDDA Marisa McKeown

August 15, 2022

How is DAO Involved in Gun Violence Reduction?

Gun Related Intelligence Program

- 2020 County funded a team of analysts, prosecutors and investigators

Data & Intelligence Analysis

- Our job to study gun violence: who, what, when, where & why
- Analysts look every day at gun-related incidents in San Jose

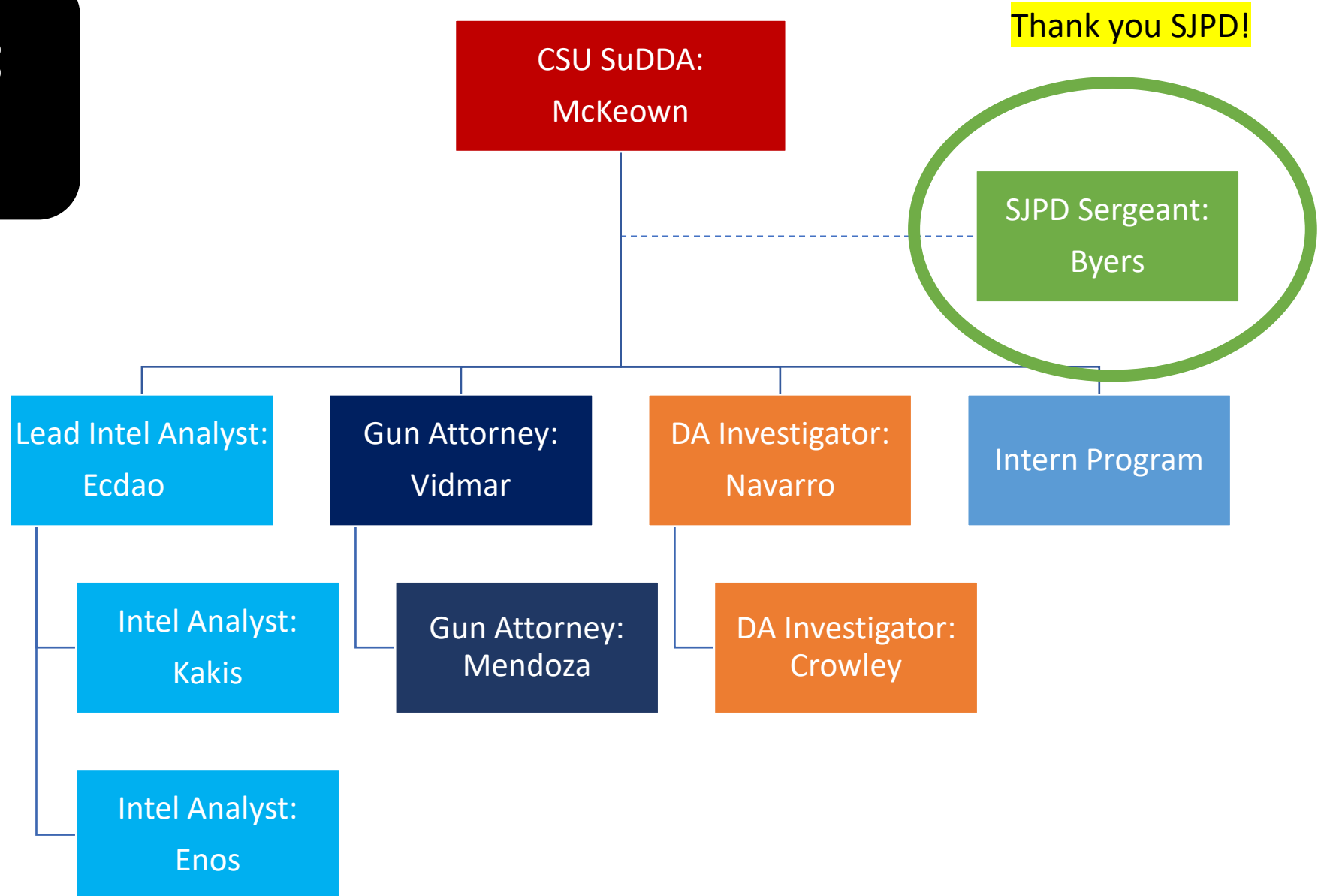
Lead Strategies to Combat Gun Violence

- Prevention and intervention: Community Prosecutors & Crime Strategies Unit

Education

- Interpret and enforce existing gun laws, advise on enforcement efforts
- Train police, prosecutors, community groups, system partners on gun laws

GRIP TEAM: 2022



GRIP NETWORK



GRIP
Works to
Identify Threats



Person-Based



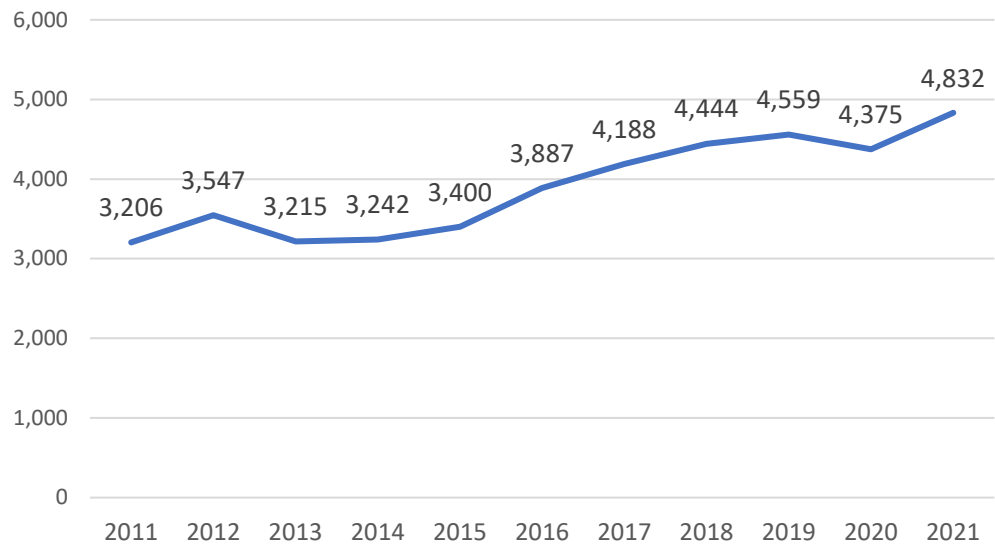
Place-Based



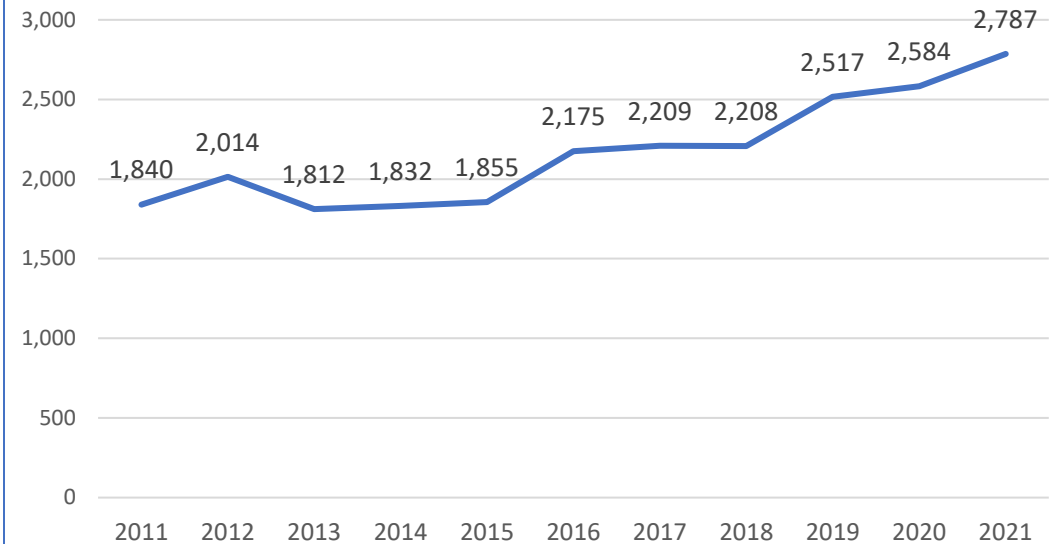
Problem-Based

What Does Gun Crime Look Like In San Jose?

San Jose Violent Crime:
2011 to 2021

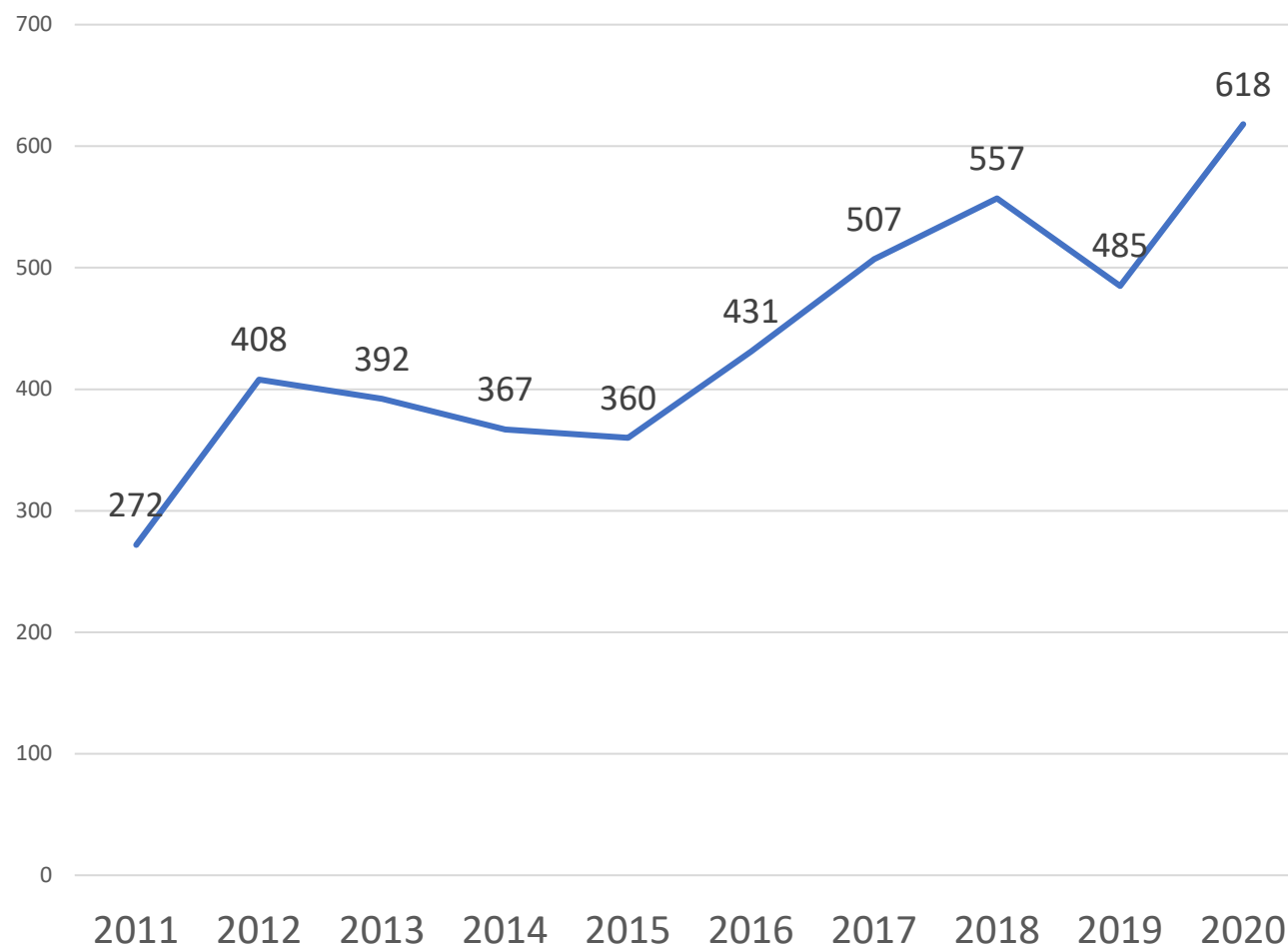


San Jose Aggravated Assaults
2011 to 2021



Major Increase in Agg. Assaults with Firearm

Aggravated Assault with Firearm:
2011-2020



GVA - Seven Year Review	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Deaths - Willful, Malicious, Accidental	12,418	13,537	15,112	15,679	14,896	15,448	19,411
Suicides by Gun	21,386	22,018	22,938	23,854	24,432	23,941	Pending
Injuries - Willful, Malicious, Accidental	22,779	27,033	30,666	31,265	28,284	30,186	39,492
Children [aged 0-11] Killed or Injured	603	695	671	733	664	695	999
Teens [aged 12-17] Killed or Injured	2,318	2,695	3,140	3,256	2882	3,122	4,142
Mass Shooting	269	335	382	346	336	417	611
Murder-Suicide	624	530	549	608	623	632	573
Defensive Use [DGU]	1,531	1,393	2,001	2,107	1874	1,597	1,478
Unintentional Shooting	1,605	1,969	2,202	2,039	1691	1,905	2,315

Number of Deaths, Injuries, Children, Teens killed/injured [actual numbers]

Mass Shooting, Murder-suicides, Defensive Use, Unintentional Shooting [number of incidents]

Suicide numbers supplied by CDC End of Year Report [actual numbers]

@gundeaths

www.gunviolencearchive.org

www.facebook.com/gunviolencearchive

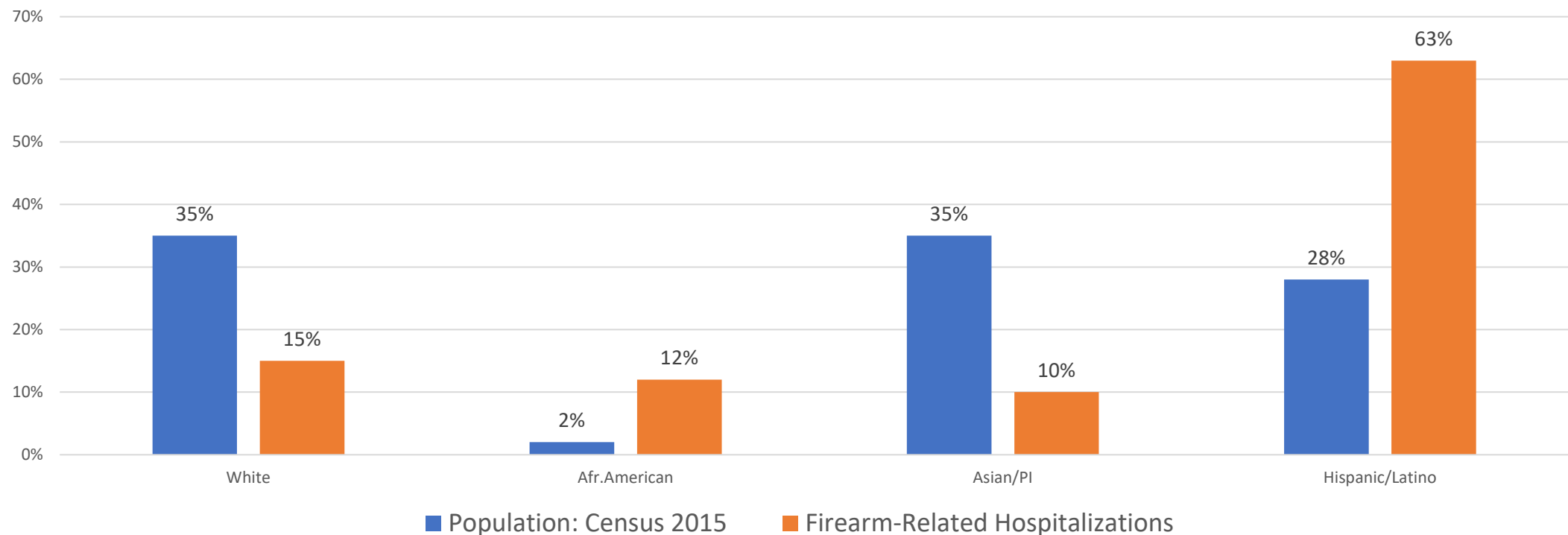
©2021 - **GUN VIOLENCE** ARCHIVE

GVA

Consistent
with
National
Trends

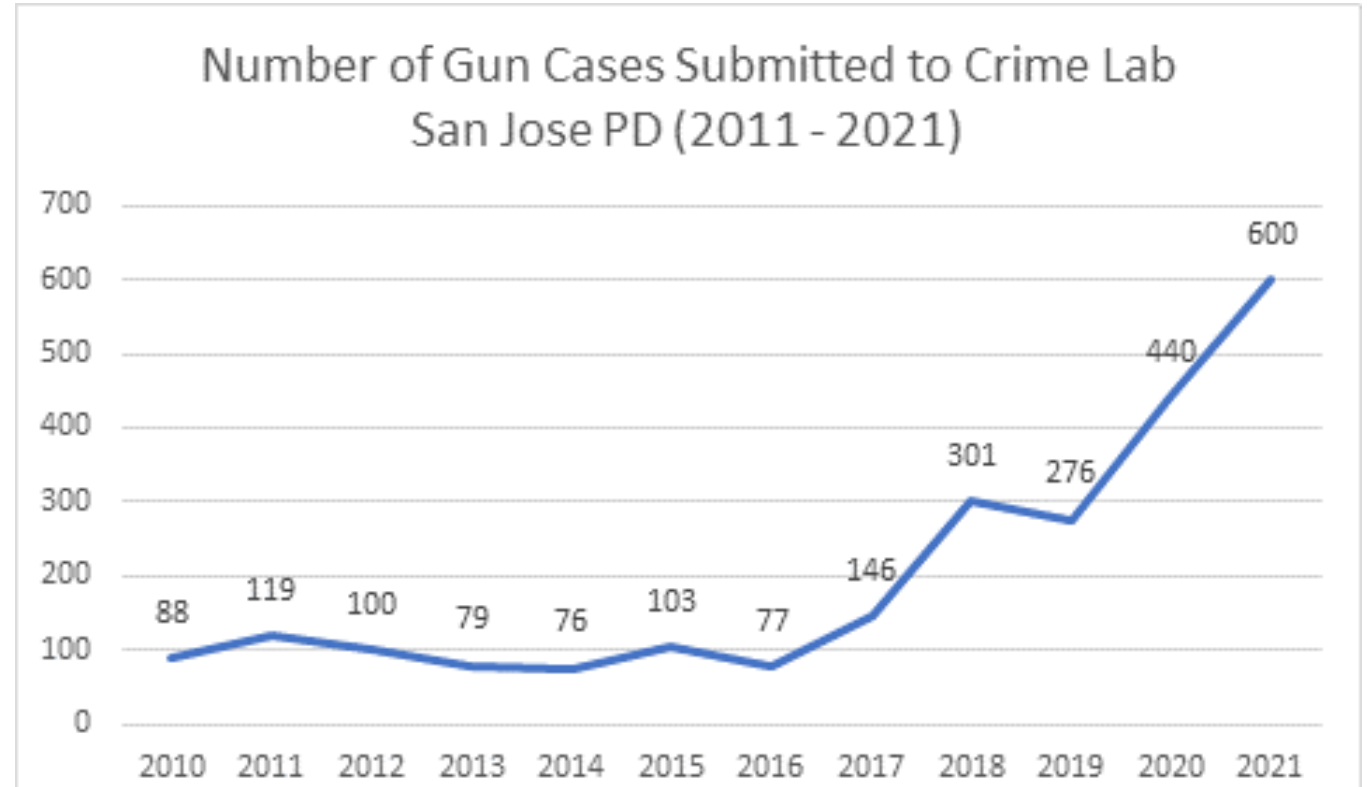
Firearm Victimization Rates Are Racially Disproportionate To The Population

Firearm-Related Hospitalizations by Race/Ethnicity: 2010-2014



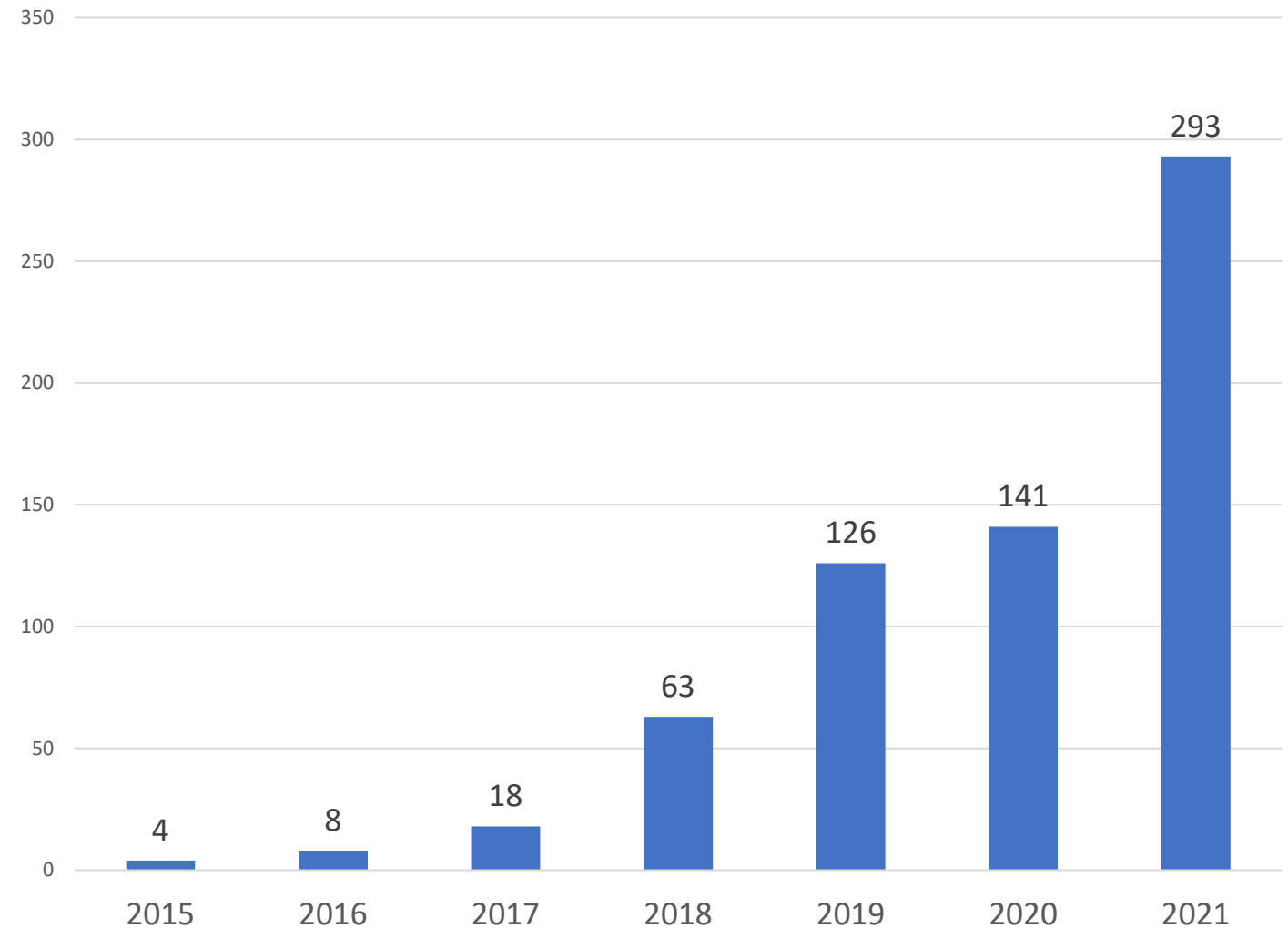
*Hospitalization data provided by SCC Dept. of Public Health for 2010-2014; Census data from 2015

Consistent with
Increased Gun
Submissions



Major Increase in “Ghost Guns”

Number of Ghost Guns Examined by SCC Crime Lab:
2015 - 2021

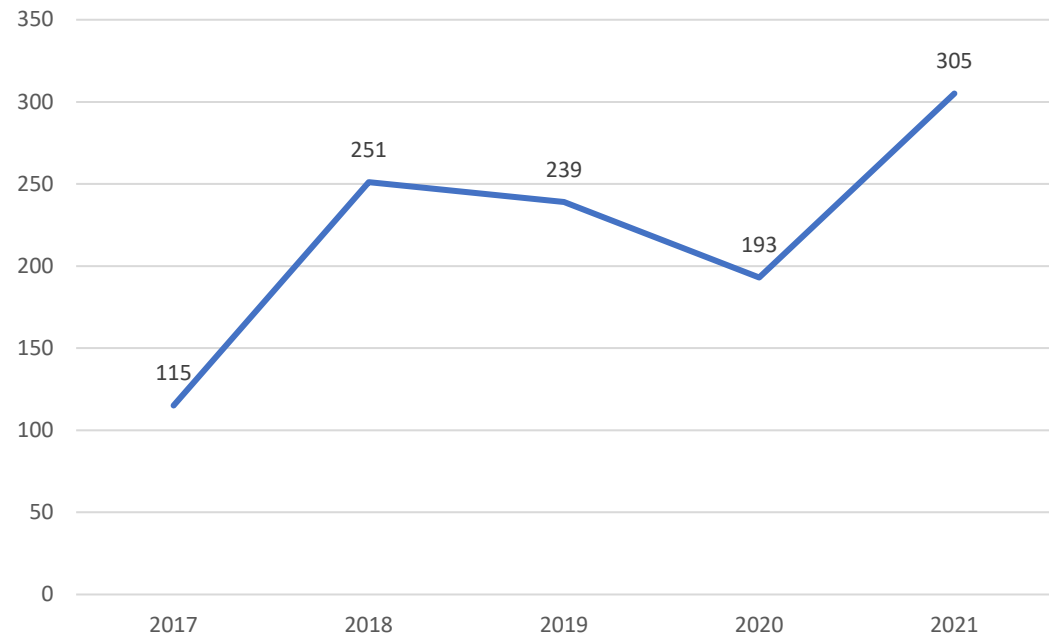


But it's not all bad
news...

More Submitted Guns = More Shootings Linked in NIBIN...

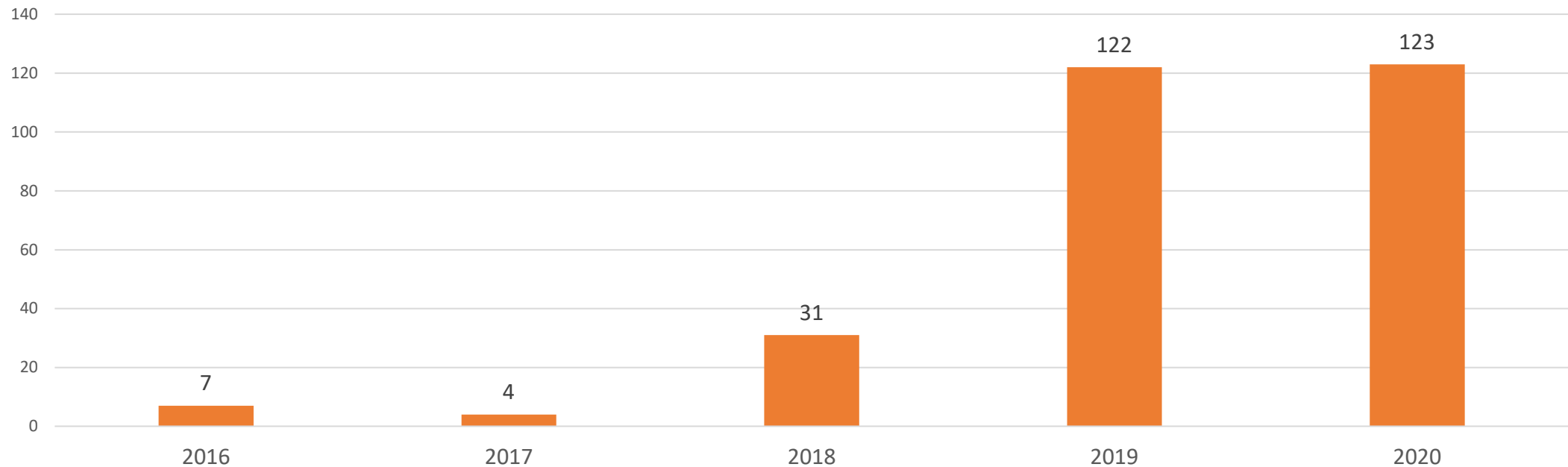
NIBIN	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
GRIP Cases	36	78	92	71	118
Total Linked Agency Cases	115	251	239	193	305
Homicides w/ NIBIN lead	6	9	14	10	10

Cases Linked In NIBIN: 2017 - 2021



Education Means More Issued Gun Violence Restraining Orders

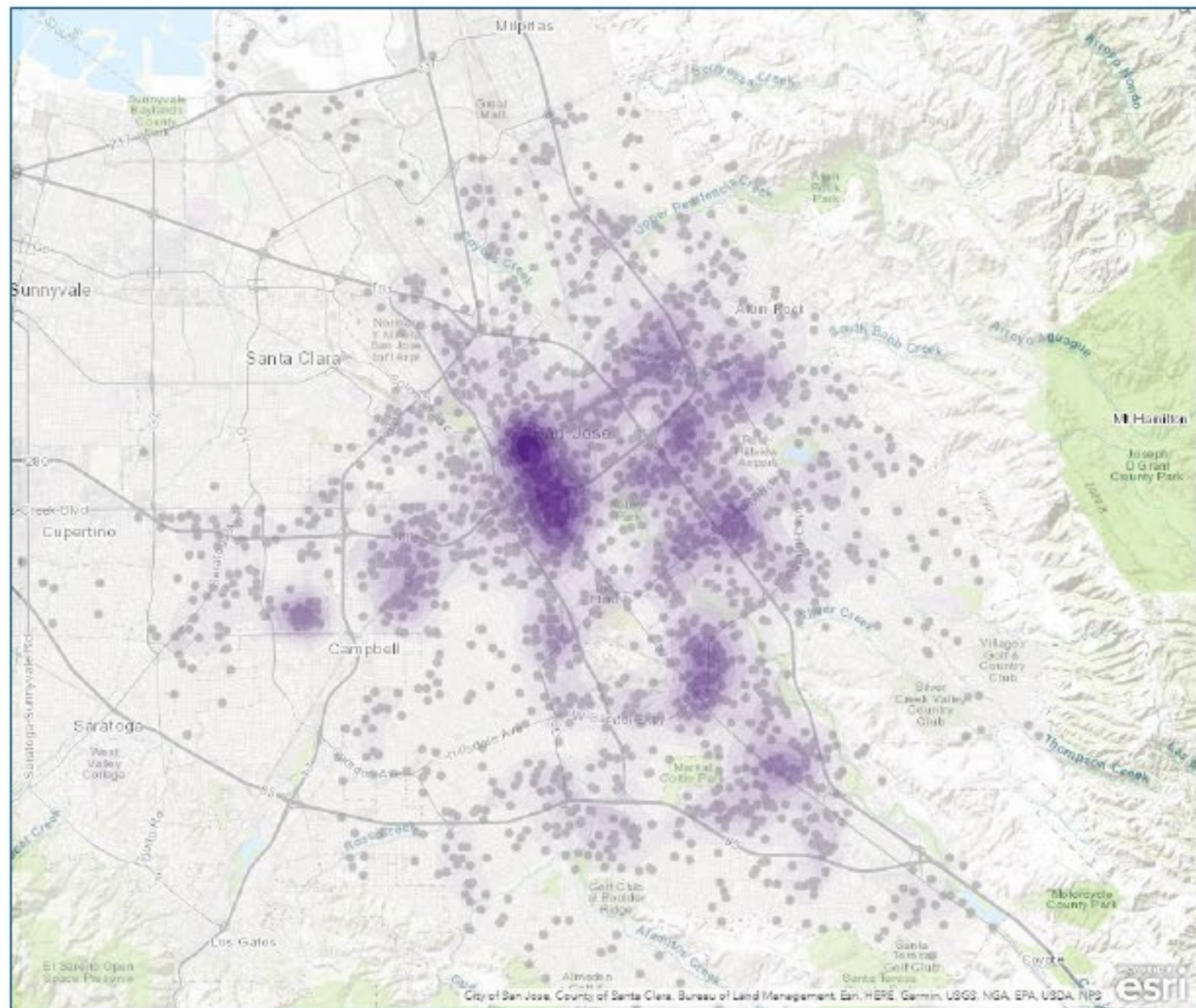
Gun Violence Restraining Orders Issued -
Santa Clara County



Where Are the Gun Crimes Occurring?

.

GRIP Collection (San Jose) - Density Map | 2021 (January—December)

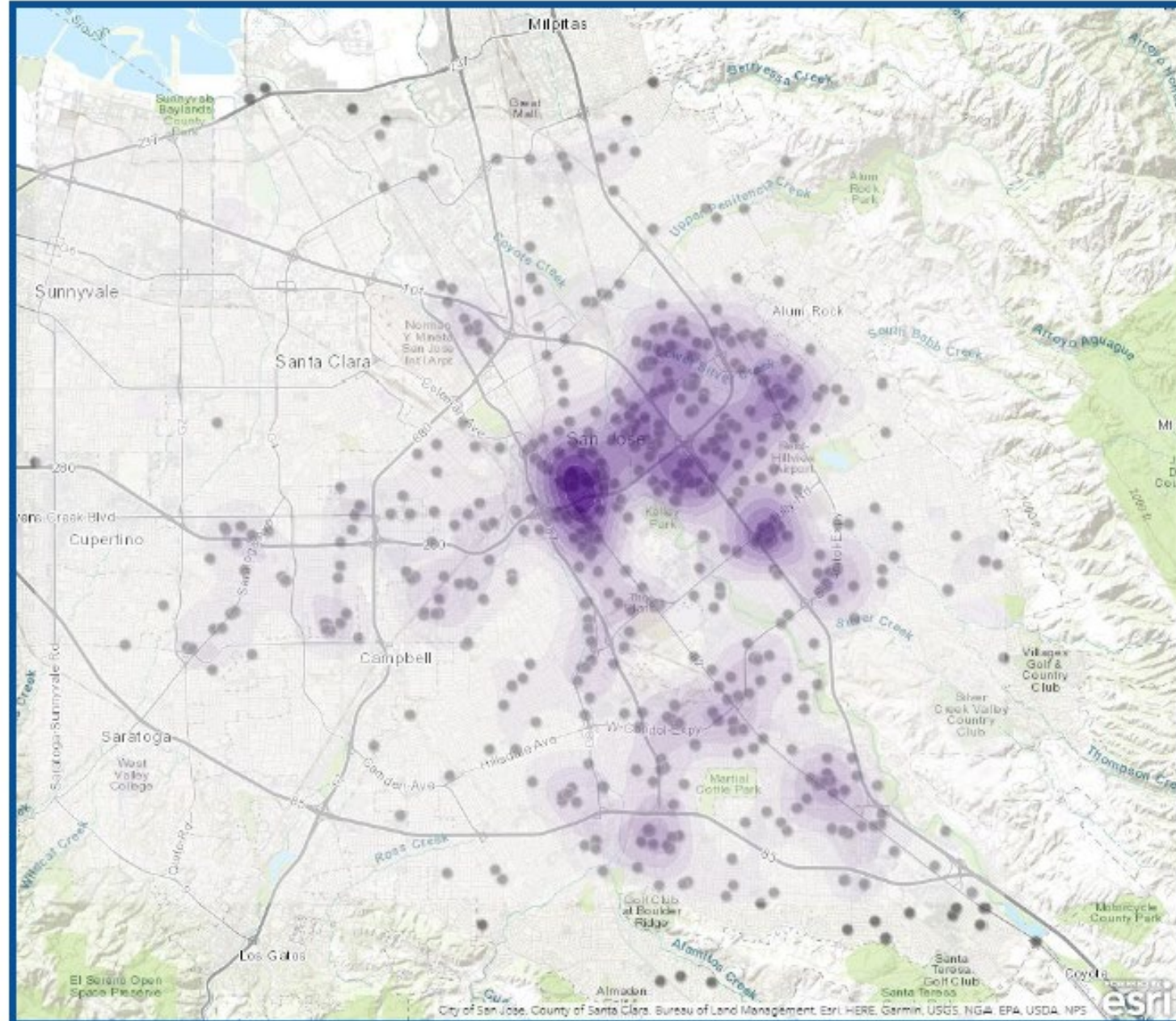


CSU created a density map to highlight areas of concentration in San Jose of firearm related incidents captured through the GRIP data collection process for Santa Clara County.

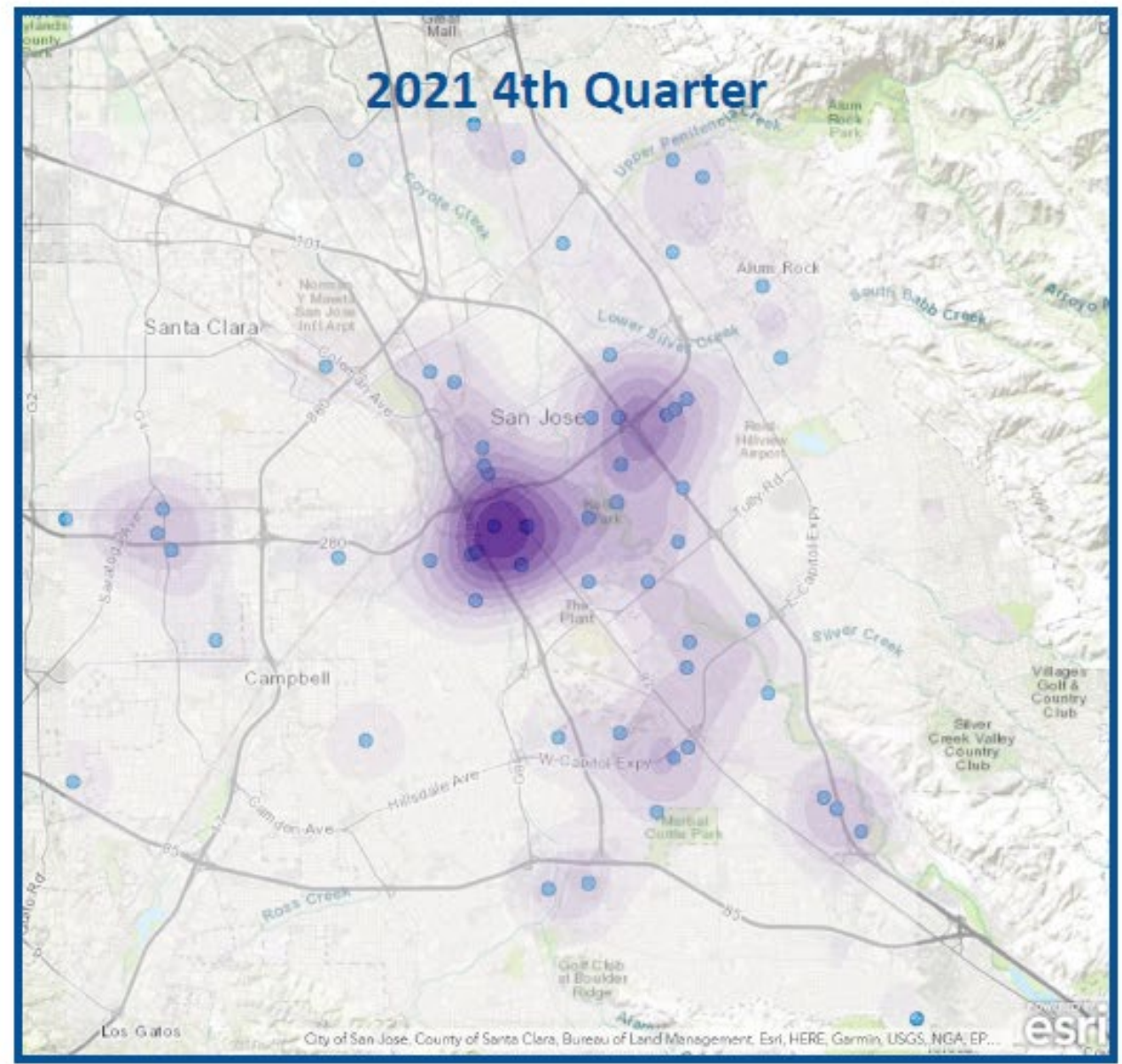
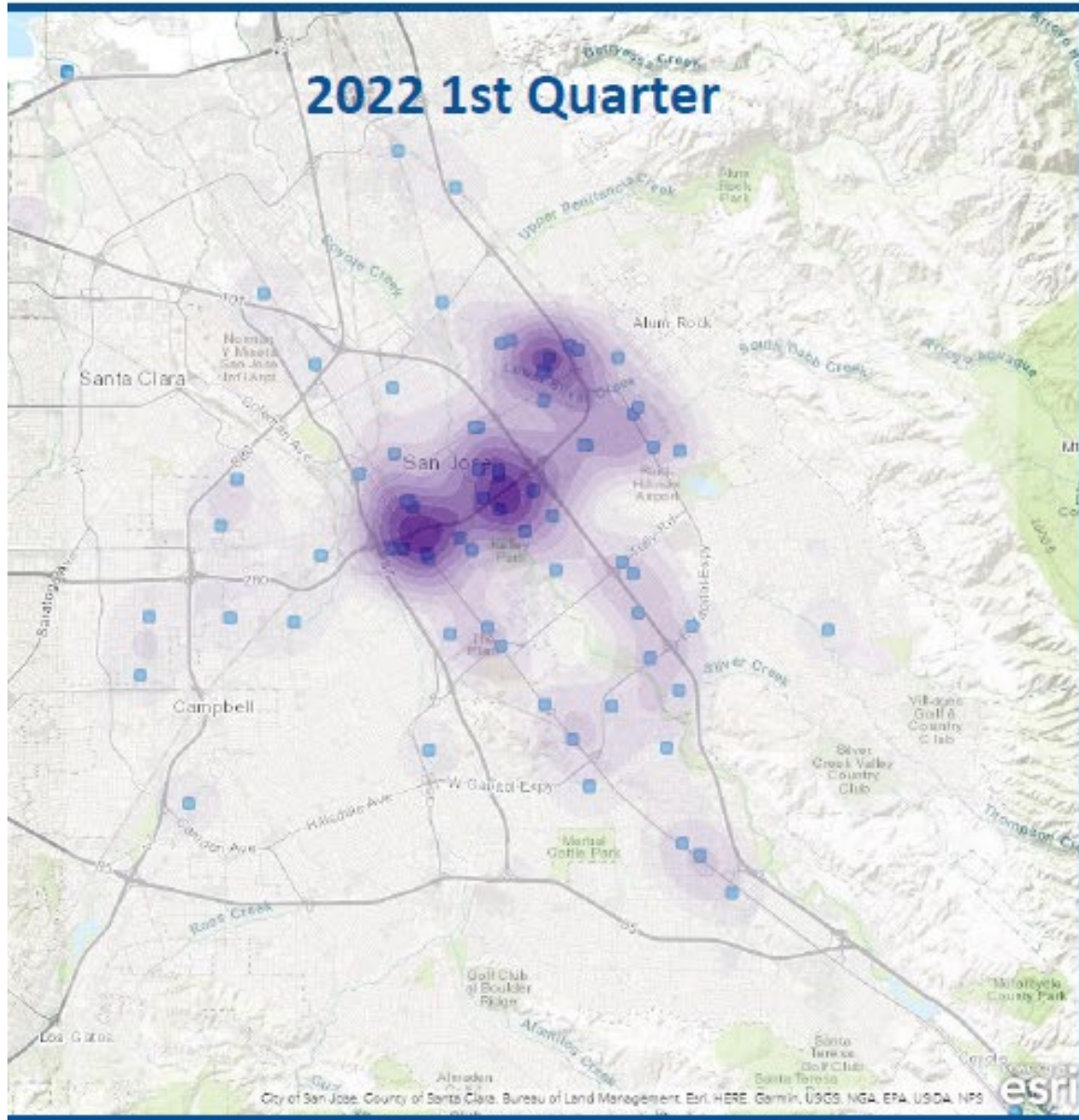
This data collection process is largely manual and is compiled from multiple law enforcement data sources. Due to data-sharing constraints, not every firearm incident in Santa Clara County is captured.

For the purposes of this analysis, data related to shootings include the following charges: PC 187, PC 664/187, PC 245(A)(2), PC 245(D)(1), PC 246 and PC 246.3

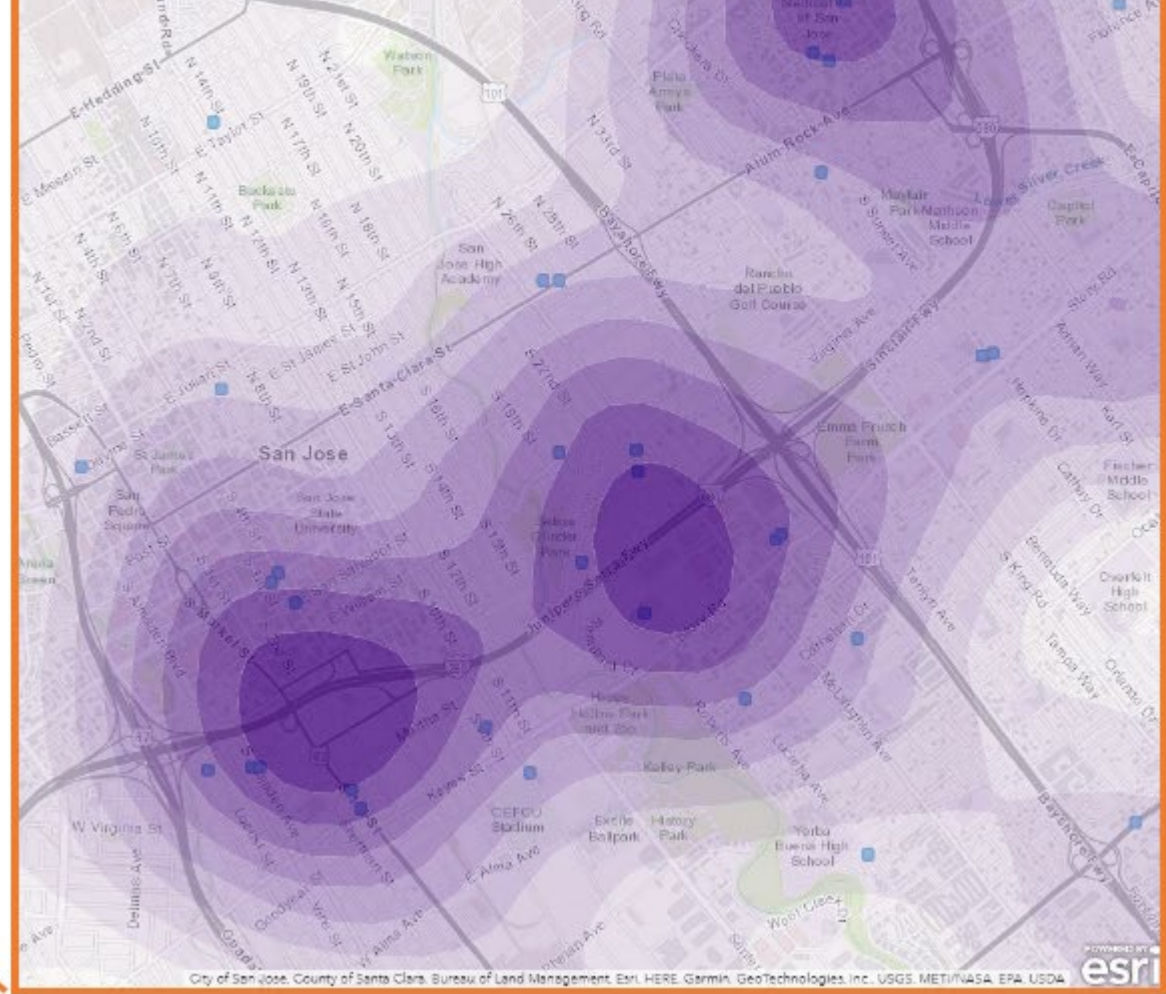
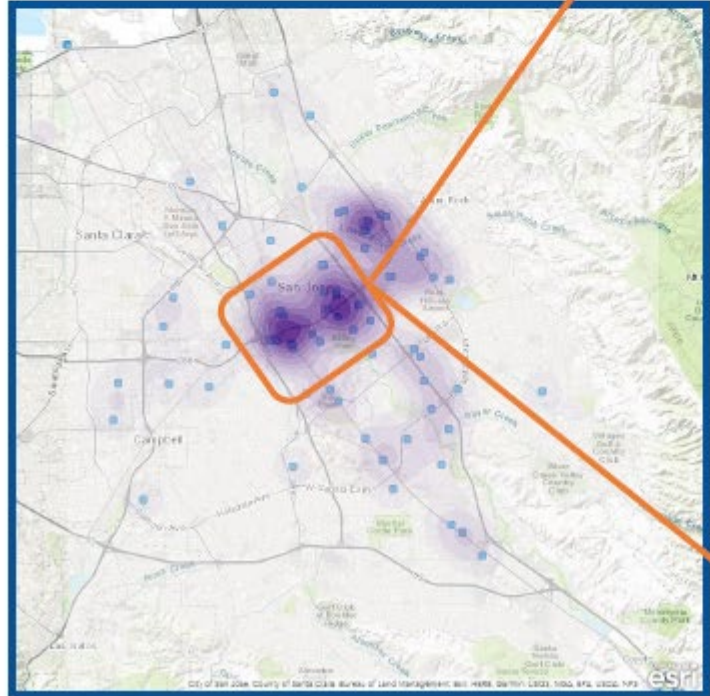
GRIP Collection (San Jose) — Density Map | 2022 (January—March) - 1st Qtr



GRIP Collection – Shootings (San Jose) — Density Map Comparison



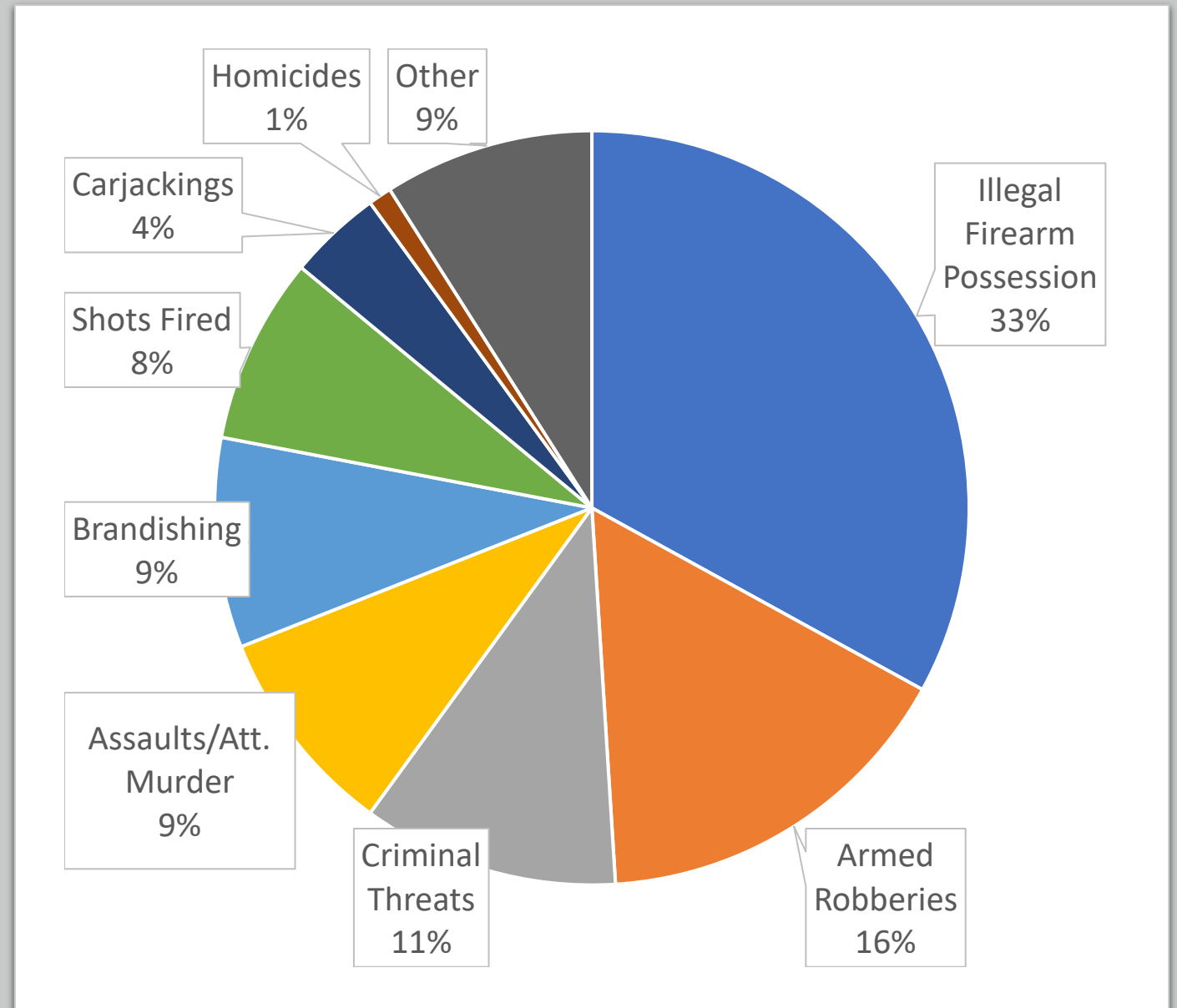
tion of shootings documented through the GRIP Collection process was an area about a half mile north and south of a 2-mile stretch of HWY 280 between Guadalupe Pkwy and HWY 101.



What Kind of Gun Crimes?

In 2022:

- 856 Gun-Related Police Reports Reviewed
- Analysts read each report
- Looking for prohibited people, ongoing danger
- Develop a Plan



What Can Be Done?



EDUCATION



PREVENTION



INTELLIGENCE-
DRIVEN SOLUTIONS



THREAT
IDENTIFICATION



MULTIDISCIPLINARY
COLLABORATION

Success Is Possible



- Leverage Science

- More Linked Shootings, More DNA Hits



- Leverage Analysts

- More Successful Prosecutions



- Leverage California's Robust Gun Laws

- More Gun Violence Restraining Orders



- Leverage the Community!

- More Public Discussion & Involvement

Gun Violence in Santa Clara County



Rhonda McClinton-Brown, MPH **DIRECTOR, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES BRANCH,** **SANTA CLARA COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.**

Rhonda has more than 25 years of experience in the field of community health. Before working at the County Public Health Department, she spent 12 years as the executive director for Community Health Partnership. Afterwards, she transitioned into Stanford's School of Medicine as the Executive Director of their Office of Community Health. In 2012, Rhonda received the Inspiring Change Leadership Award for her exceptional commitment and ability in enhancing the health and wellbeing of her local communities.





Cost of Gun Violence Study

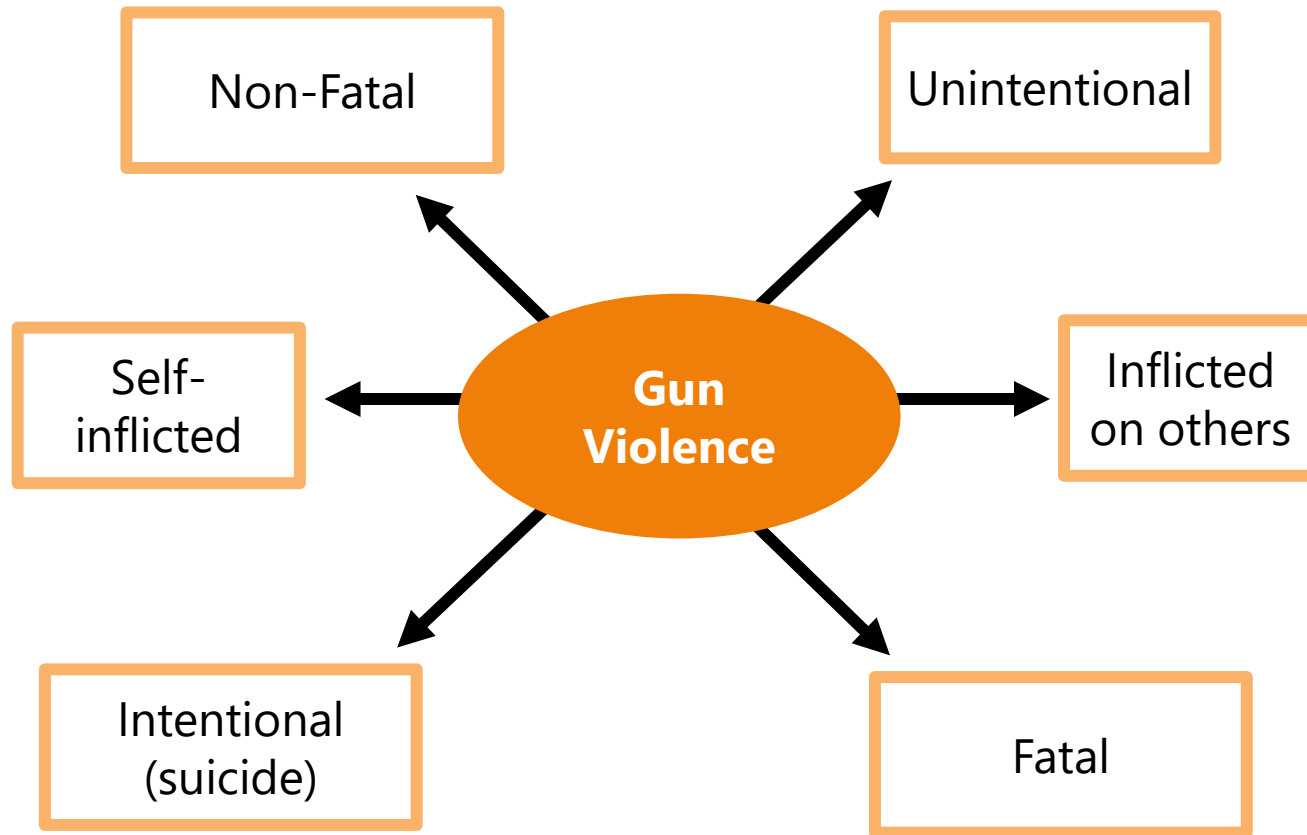
Rhonda McClinton-Brown, Branch Director, Healthy Communities Branch

AUGUST 15, 2022

Background



Forms of Gun Violence



MAJOR CATEGORIES OF GUN VIOLENCE

Intentional self-harm and suicide

Unintentional harm to self or others (accidental)

Intentional interpersonal harm

Undetermined intent

Racial Equity Lens

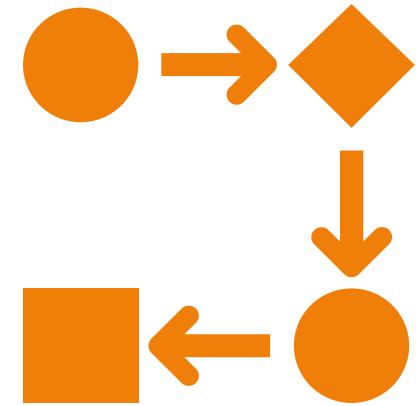
Gun violence impact racial groups in different ways

- **White seniors** have higher rates of gun suicides
- **African/African Ancestry and Latino residents** are disproportionately impacted by gun assault/homicides^{1,2}

¹Impact of Gun Violence on Black Americans, Everytown, Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund analysis of Mapping Police Violence 2017–2021, US Census Bureau

²Everytown Research and Policy, The Impact of Gun Violence on Latinx Communities, 2022

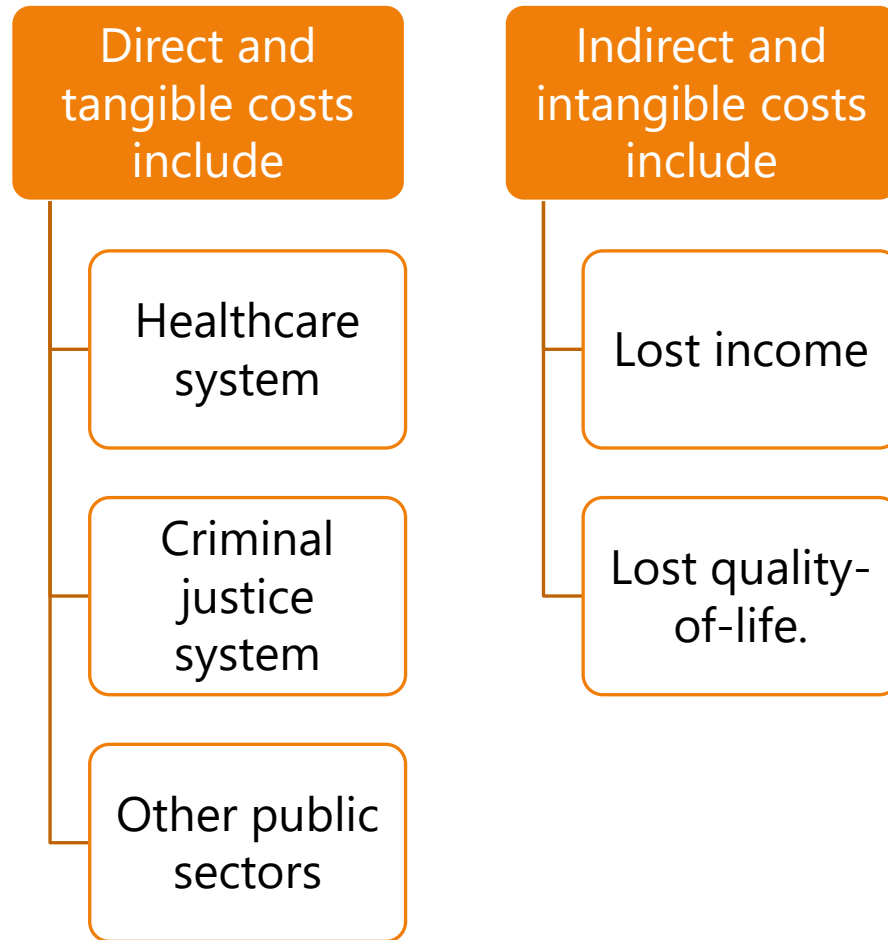
Study Purpose and Methods



Study Purpose

Quantify the economic and societal costs associated with gun violence in Santa Clara County from **2000 to 2021** and inform policy options and strategies to advance violence prevention.

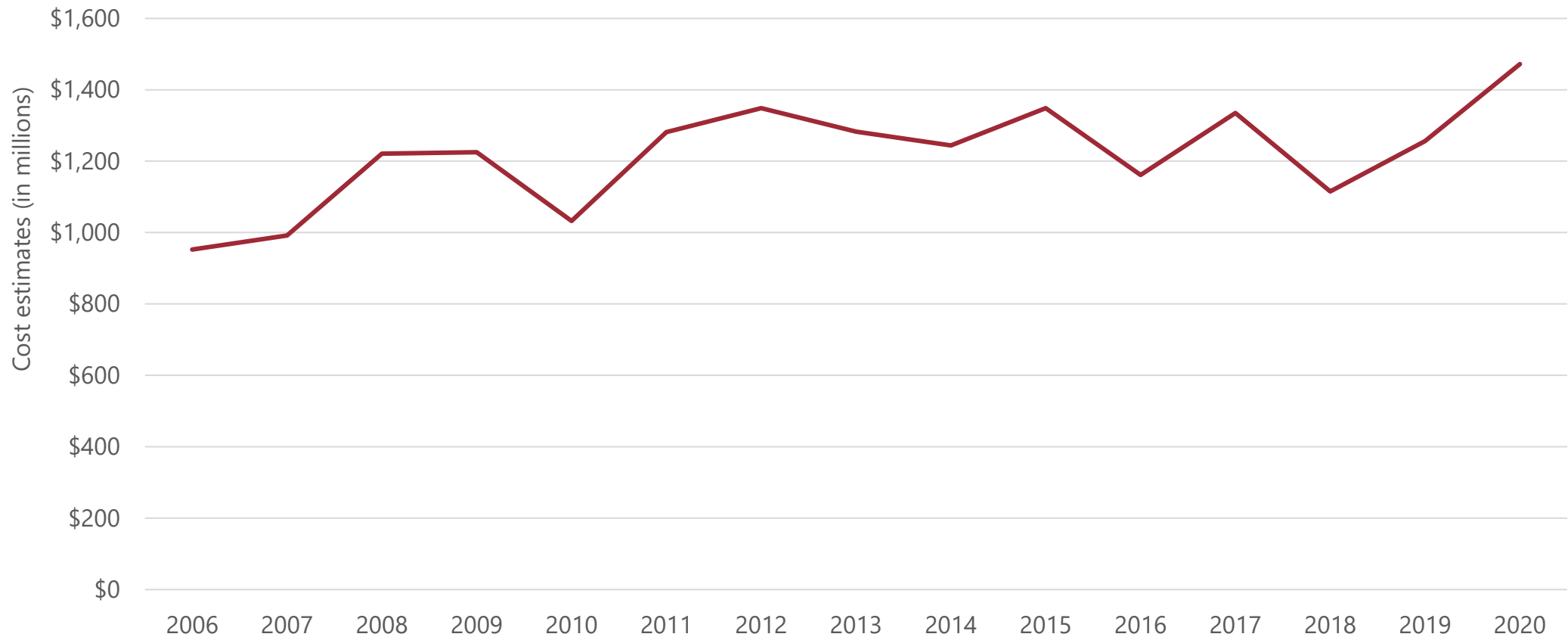
Cost of Gun Violence



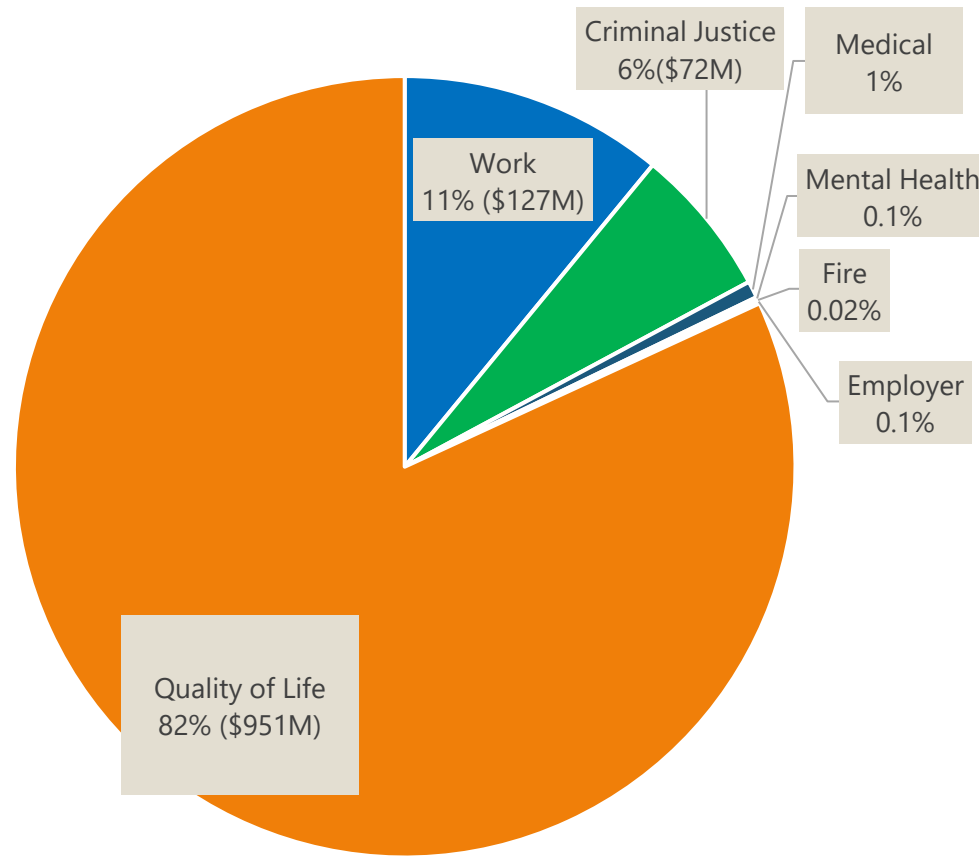
Key Findings



Trend of Total Cost of Firearm Violence

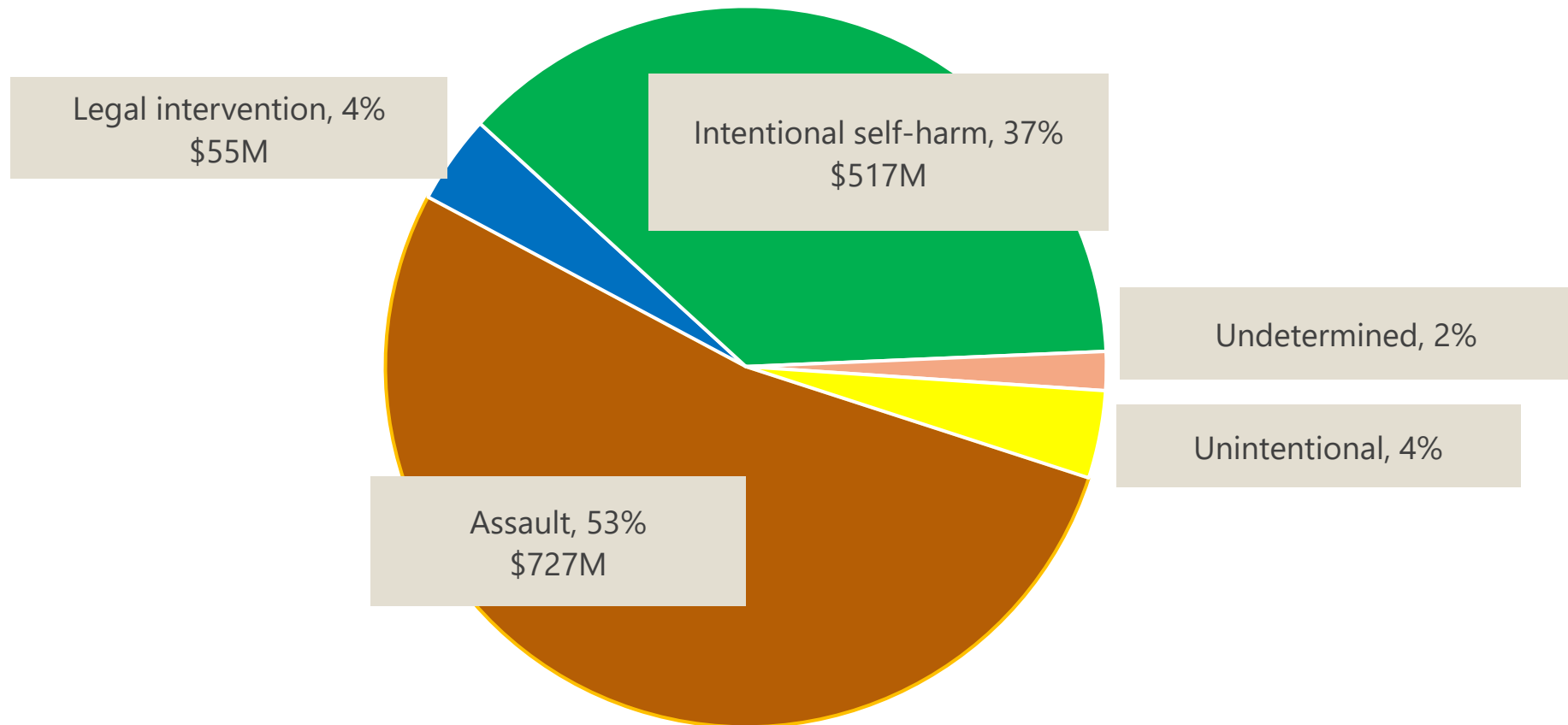


Costs for Firearm Violence by Type of Costs



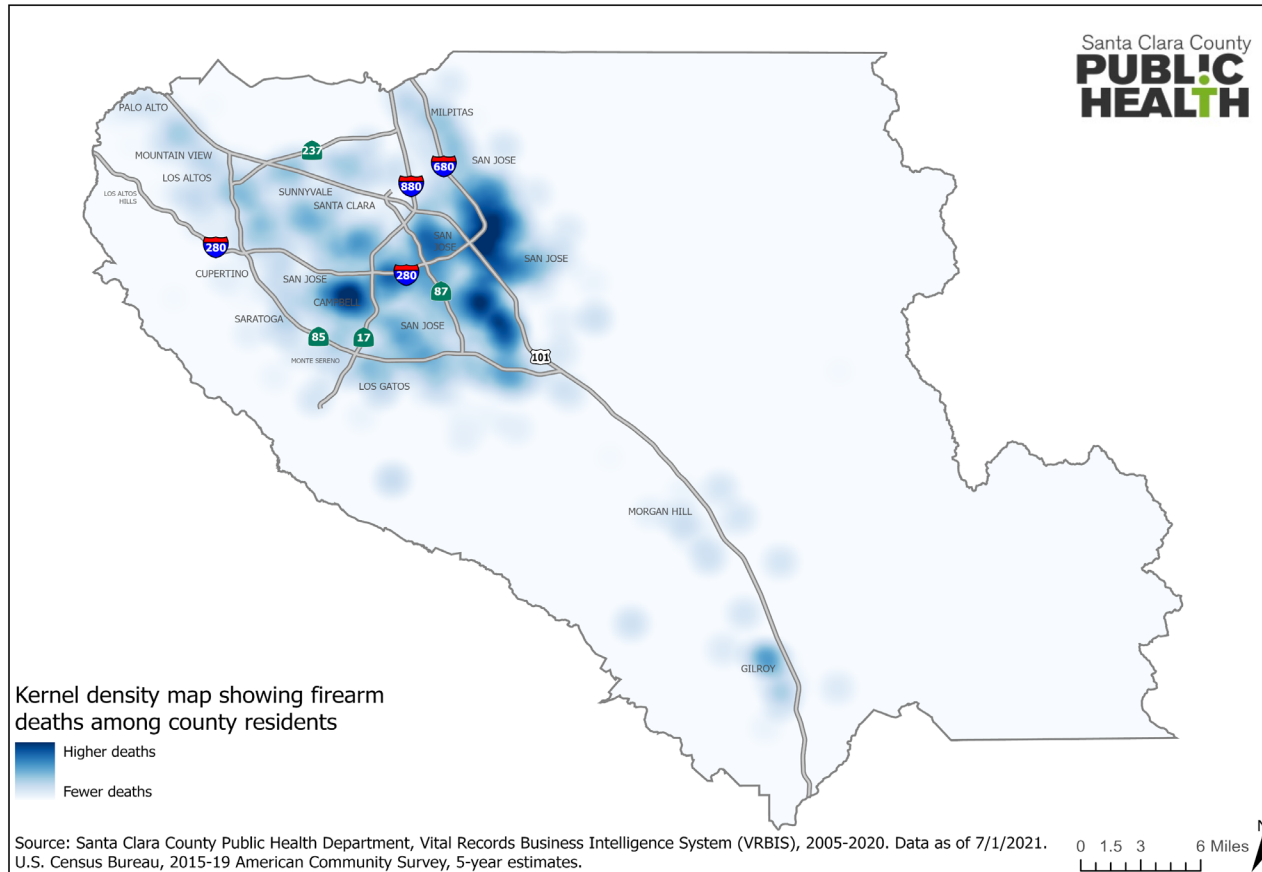
**Cost by Type =
Direct, indirect,
tangible, and
intangible costs to
society as a result
of firearm injuries
and death**

Costs for Firearm Violence By Intent



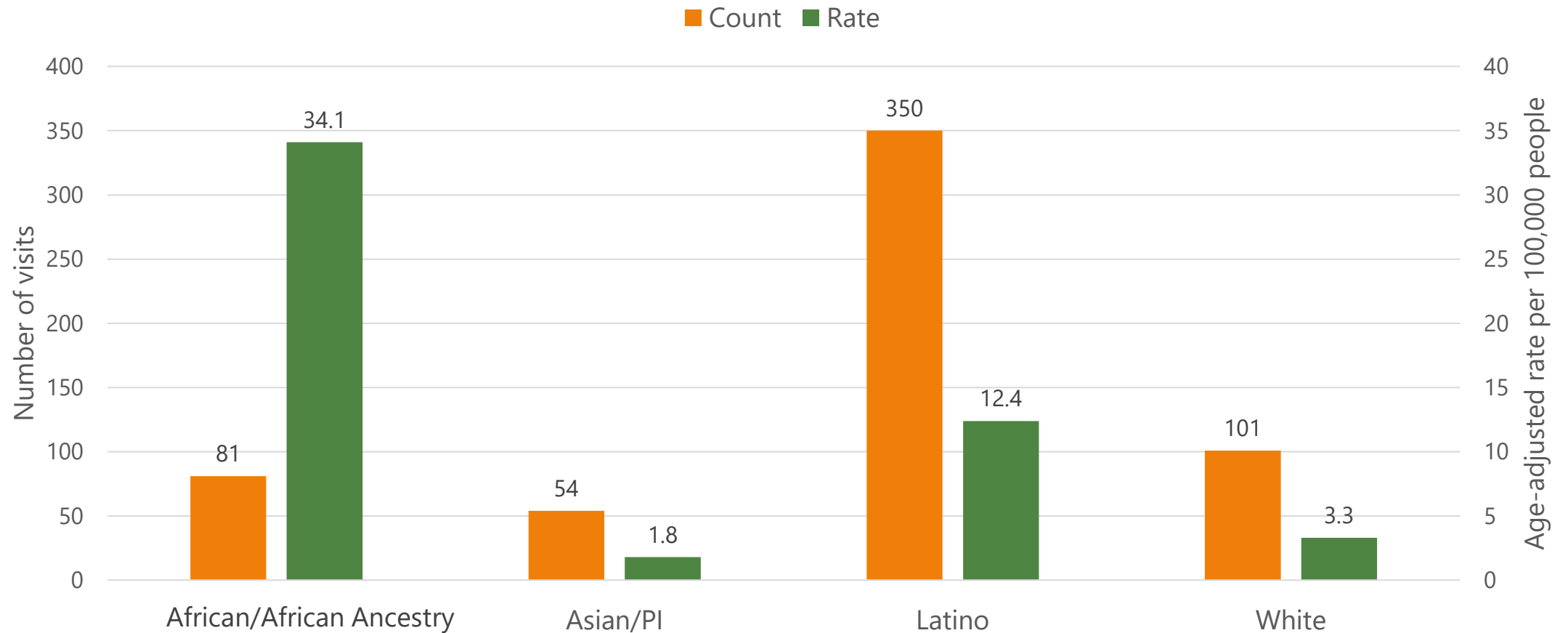
Costs of Firearm Violence: City of San Jose (Jan. 2022)*

Firearm deaths among Santa Clara County residents

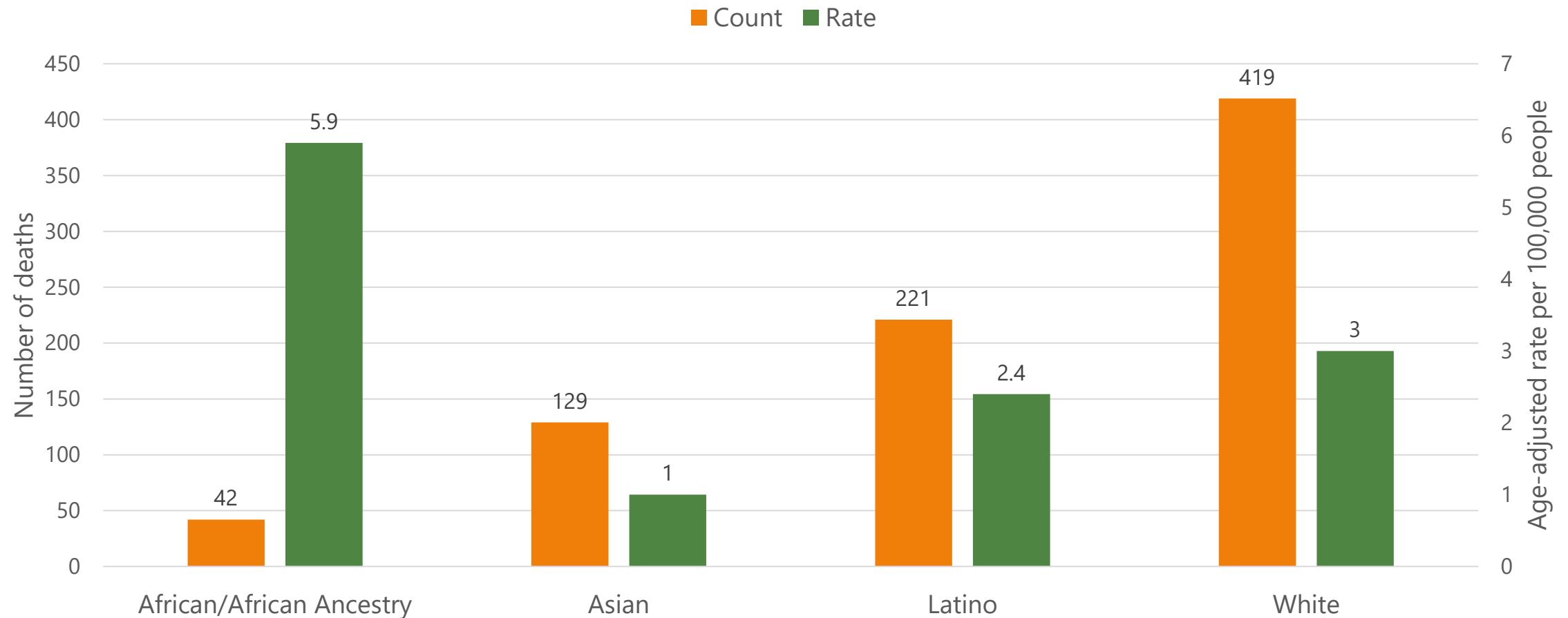


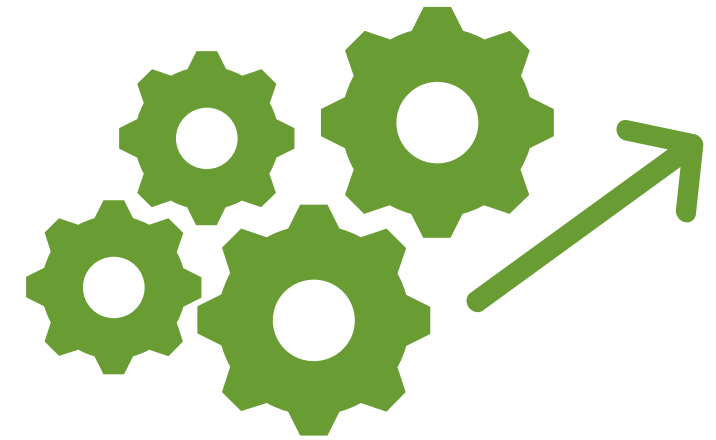
- Per-capita costs for firearm injuries were \$977 in the City of San Jose, nearly double the per-capita cost of \$523 in the rest of the County

Non-fatal Firearm Injury Related ED Visits by Race/ethnicity



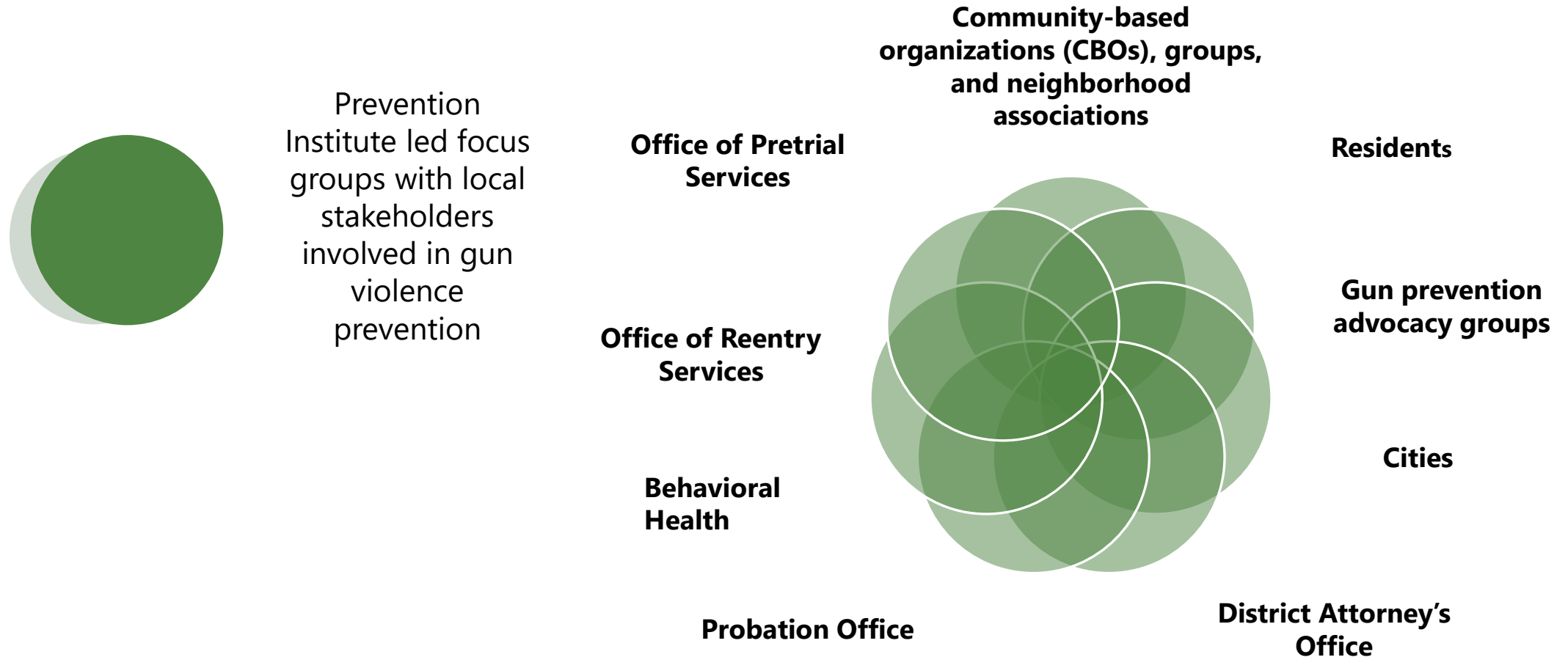
Firearm Death by Race/ethnicity





Recommendations

Stakeholder Interviews



STRENGTHEN POLICY, ADVOCACY, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS



Recommendation #1: Encourage the adoption of gun safety policies and practices

To ensure gun safety for gun owners and the broader community.

Recommendation #2: Use Racial Equity Impact Assessment tools

to evaluate the County's policy position on guns and advocate for more equitable prevention policies at the county, state, and federal levels.

Recommendation #3: Implement public awareness and education campaigns on gun violence prevention

to improve gun safety practices, broaden public understanding of gun safety laws, and support trauma-informed healing.

Increase Protective Factors that Advance Equity



Recommendation #4: Adopt and replicate community-centered, place-based approaches

to gun violence prevention in neighborhoods facing concentrated disadvantage and/or concentration of risk factors for gun violence.

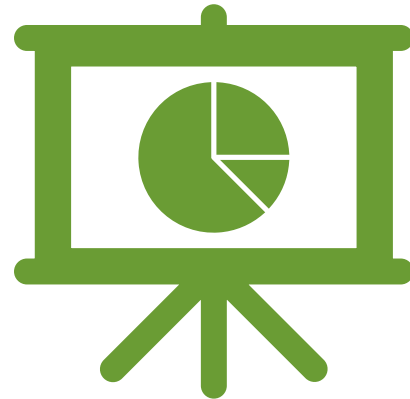
Recommendation #5: Expand partnerships with ethnic behavioral health service providers

to strengthen community-based crisis intervention, de-escalation, and mobile mental health crisis care; improve policies and protocols to separate people in crisis from access to firearms, and reduce the use of force during interventions.

Recommendation #6: Support excluded youth by increasing partnerships between cities, school districts, and the county to expand community-led social, recreational, behavioral, educational, and employment opportunities.

Strengthen Government and Community Level Coordination and Data Systems

Recommendation #7: Establish a gun safety data workgroup
to guide the development of a data-to-action dashboard.



Resources and Tools

Below is a list of resources and tools for developing effective gun violence prevention policies and programs

- - **Community Safety Realized**: Public Health Pathways to Prevention Violence – Prevention Institute
 - -<https://www.preventioninstitute.org/projects/community-safety-realized-public-health-pathways-preventing-violence>
- - **Racial Equity Impact Assessment** – developed by EFSGV
 - EFSGV, Public Health Approach to Gun Violence Prevention, <https://efsgv.org/learn/learn-more-about-gun-violence/public-health-approach-to-gun-violence-prevention/>
- **Gun Policy Research Review** – Rand Corporation
 - <https://www.rand.org/research/gun-policy/analysis.html>
- **Community Gun Violence** - Effective Violence Intervention and Prevention Programs - EFSGV
 - <https://efsgv.org/learn/type-of-gun-violence/community-gun-violence/>

Gun Violence Prevention

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Gun Violence in the United States: A Public Health Perspective
- 3 Gun Violence in Santa Clara County
- 4 Local Gun Violence Preventative Approaches
- 5 Legal Context and Current Policy Efforts

Local Gun Violence Preventative Approaches

Youth Intervention Services Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force

Gun Violence Prevention Study Session

Andrea Flores Shelton, Deputy Director
Community Services Division
Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services

Community Crisis Response Protocol

MGPTF Community Crisis Response Protocol

The Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force (MGPTF) implements a Crisis Response Protocol aimed at restoring "peace" in the community and assisting family members, relatives, and witnesses of violent incidents. This protocol activates police and other City and County departments, community service organizations, social service agencies, and schools to respond promptly to acts of violence.

Activating the protocol is a two-phase process. Phase I, an internal response, is activated, both to ensure that all internal stakeholders have sufficient resources to respond to the violent incident. The seriousness of the incident, and its effect on the community, and the community outreach that leads to a community meeting.

The following information will describe in detail the process of the protocol:

Critical Incident Definition

A gang related homicide and/or an extraordinary circumstance (generally involving serious bodily injury) occurring anywhere within the City of San José, when someone age 14 to 24 is involved. The Protocol is activated for incidents expected to adversely affect the community where the incident occurs, and therefore to require community assistance. If the incident occurs in an identified gang hot spot neighborhood, the Protocol will be activated regardless of the age of those involved

SJPD Response (Immediate)

In response to a critical incident, San Jose Police Department (SJPD) will deploy appropriate personnel and resources to the incident. The Gang Investigations Unit (GIU) will also be activated.

Notification (Within 24 Hours)

Following an incident SJPD provides a classified notification to the affected councilmember, and the Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force.

Activate Internal Team (Within 72 Hours)

A team comprised of City and County departments and other relevant agencies begin to assess community climate, identify and deploy resources, and identify a course of action. Staff is then deployed to work with school officials, youth/families, and neighborhoods where needed, along with the SJPD, to de-escalate volatile situations, provide aftercare and "cooling off" opportunities to prevent retaliation and further violent incidents. The team will develop an internal 30-60-90 day Action Plan responding to the incident.

Phase II--Facilitate Community Meeting (Within 1 Week)

When determined to be necessary by the internal team, based on its assessment of the incident and its impact on the affected community, City staff and community leaders will convene a community meeting at a local school or community facility, near the location of the incident and in the affected community, to begin the process of information sharing and community healing. This meeting is designed to inform residents of recent events, services provided, available resources and the development, if warranted, of a 30-60-90-Day Action Plan responding to the incident.

Transition Strategy

Action items identified at the community meeting or within the 30-60-90-Day Action Plan will transition and be incorporated into the Association or existing Neighborhood Advisory Committee (NAC) community improvement plan for review. The Action Plan is also provided to City departments or other agencies who are responsible for specific implementation steps. It is also provided to the relevant Councilmember and the Mayor for informational purposes.

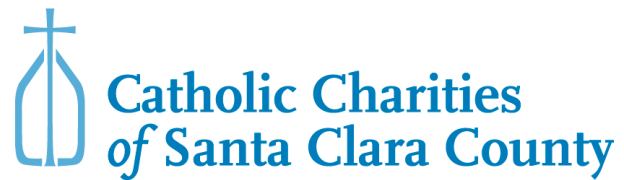
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BEST Street Outreach



- Crisis Response
- One on One Mediation
- Group Mediation
- Climate Check
- Cold Street Contact
- Referrals to Support Services
- Pro-Social Activities

TRAUMA TO TRIUMPH

Hospital Based Violence Prevention Program



MGPTF 2025 Objective and Key Results Related to Gun Violence Prevention

OBJECTIVES

Increase knowledge and protective factors in young people



Reduce youth risk factors in priority neighborhoods and schools



Reduce recidivism among young people ages 12-24



KEY RESULTS

Disseminate information in all City and County facilities on existing gun violence prevention and safety practices, ordinances

Conduct at least 3 additional youth-led, school safety initiatives such as Sandy Hook Promise (Total=6)

Complete design of a community-level response for youth who have committed gun-related offenses

Gun Violence Prevention

Local Gun Violence Preventative Approaches



Yun (Annie) Wu, MPH

**HEALTH PLANNING SPECIALIST, COUNTY OF
SANTA CLARA PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

Annie has played a variety of roles in the field of public health and social services, serving marginalized communities as a frontline service provider, researcher, community organizer, and program administrator. Annie worked for the American Heart Association as a Community Impact Manager, liaising with community programs and health systems in the county to advance chronic disease prevention. She has also led community-based research and evaluation in the areas of housing and health, health care system redesign, and community development, and has also worked in international development in Tanzania and India.



East San Jose PEACE Partnership

East San Jose is a healthy, peaceful, and empowered community

Annie Wu

August 15, 2022

Why East San Jose

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Demographics & Health Status 2016	Alum Rock	Mayfair	Santee	San Jose	SCC
Life Expectancy	82.3	82.3	83.9	82.0	83.4
Average # violent crime w/in 1 mile	33.51	50.99	20.01	21.8	16.04
Median Income	\$ 59,695	\$47,063	\$41,162	\$83,787	\$93,854
Single Parent Households	9%	11%	19%	8%	7%
Overcrowded Households	22%	30%	30%	10%	8%
Avg. Distance to nearest park	0.49	0.15	0.19	0.29	0.29
Alcohol Retailers per sq. mile	6.2	4.7	21.9	2.7	2.7
Births per 1,000 teen females	38.5	51.8	52.6	25.3	19.2
Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 ppl	50.8	45.7	-	29.2	23.2
Unemployed ages > 16 years	13%	13%	13%	10%	9%

Accessed from Santa Clara County Public Health Department, Data and Statistics, 2016 City and Small Area/Neighborhood Profiles

Community Strengths

91

- Community pride
- Diversity of cultural heritage
- Rich history of resident activism
- Community assets and resilience

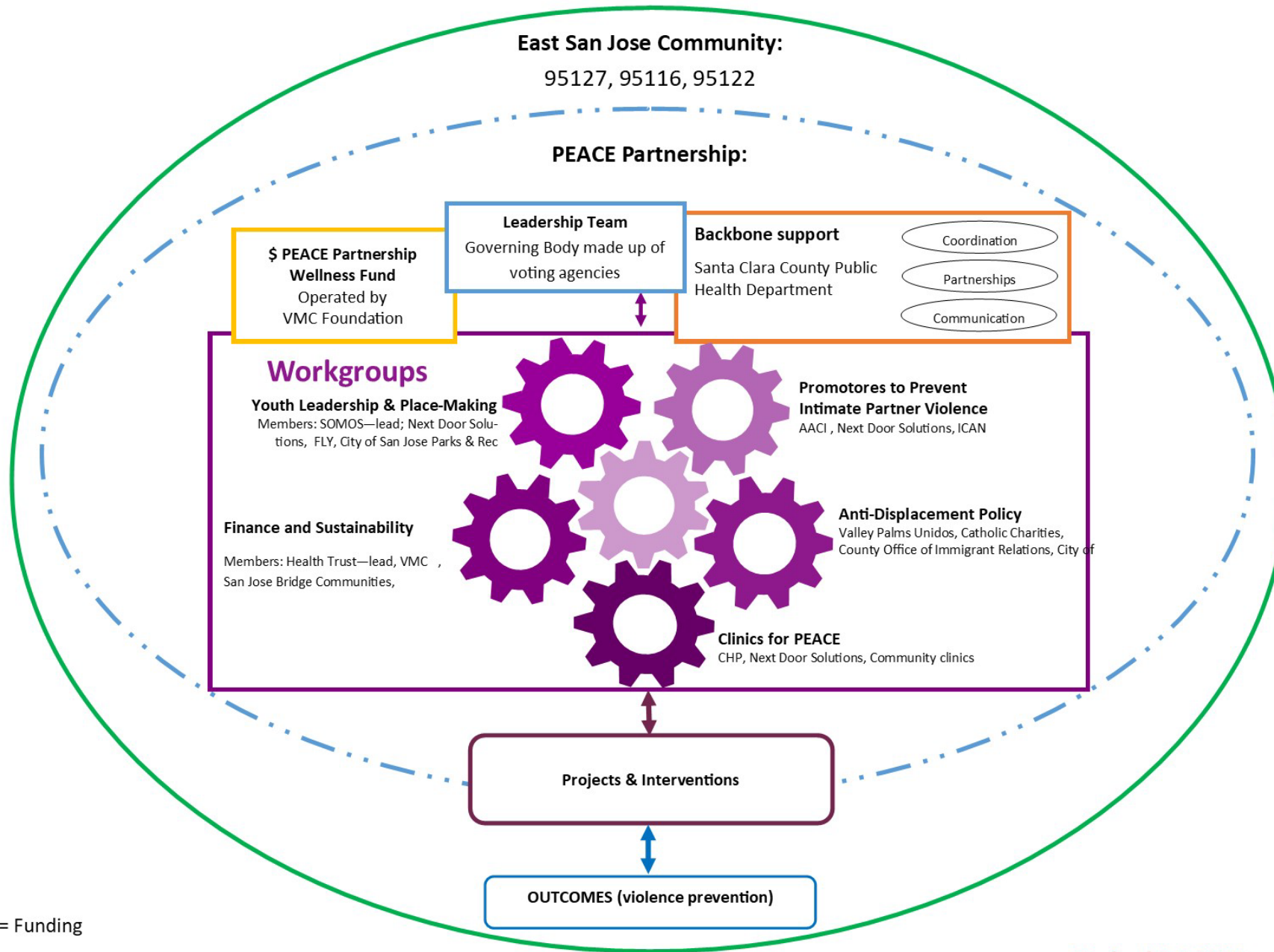


PEACE (Prevention Efforts to Advance Community Equity)

92

- East San Jose residents
- Grassroots community organizations
- Community based organizations
- Businesses
- Community Clinics
- Philanthropy
- Youth organizations
- Community activists
- County and City of San Jose government agencies





\$\$ = Funding

↔ = Mutually reinforcing communication, alignment

Revised 1.4.2022

PEACE PARTNERSHIP HIGHLIGHTS

COVID-19 Relief Funding, 2020

95

- ESJPP Leadership Team approved allocation of \$175,000 for a PEACE Relief Fund from its Wellness Fund targeted to beneficiaries who reside in the three-PEACE zip codes who are ineligible for government relief due to their immigration status.
- Raised and distributed more than \$600,000 to support over 730 ESJ individuals and families, and over 30 small businesses in need.

Violence Prevention Activities

96

Preventing Intimate Partner Violence through upstream system change:

- Clinic to Community Linkages – universal education and screening of IPV in clinic setting.
- Building capacity through the promotora model to do outreach and education

Supporting community-based healing and peacemaking

- Hold community conversations after police shootings
- Facilitate dialogue between community and police
- Organize healing-focused forum in response to anti-Asian violence

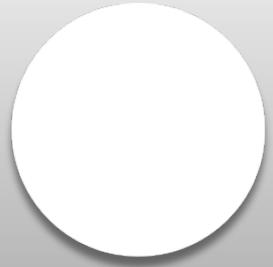
Thank You

97



Facebook: www.facebook.com/esjpeace

Website: <https://esjpeace.wordpress.com/>



Santa Clara County
PUBLIC
HEALTH

BETTER HEALTH FOR ALL



Gun Violence Orders

Gun Violence Prevention
Local Gun Violence Preventative Approaches

Lt. Steve Donohue
San José Police Department



100

What are they?

- ◆ Court Orders
- ◆ Prohibit Guns and Ammunition
- ◆ Orders are Civil, not Criminal
- ◆ Violations are Criminal



101

What do they do?

- ◆ No Possessing or Owning
- ◆ No Buying or Receiving
- ◆ Must Turn In, Sell, or Store

What don't they do?

- ◆ Keep People Away
- ◆ Stop Contact or Harassment
- ◆ Make People Move Out



What are the requirements?

The person to be restrained poses a **significant danger in the near future** of...

- ◇ Causing injury to themselves or another person by having a firearm
- ◇ The order is **needed for protection**
- ◇ **Less restrictive alternatives have been tried or would not work** for the current situation



When are they used?

- ◆ Threats
 - ◆ ex: Active Shooters
 - ◆ ex: Neighbor Disturbances
- ◆ Danger to Self or Others
 - ◆ ex: “5150”
 - ◆ ex: Dementia
- ◆ Domestic Violence



When are they NOT necessary?

- ◆ Prohibited Persons
 - ◆ Felons
 - ◆ Some Misdemeanants
 - ◆ Prior “5150”s
 - ◆ Other Restrained Persons (DVROs, CPOs)



105

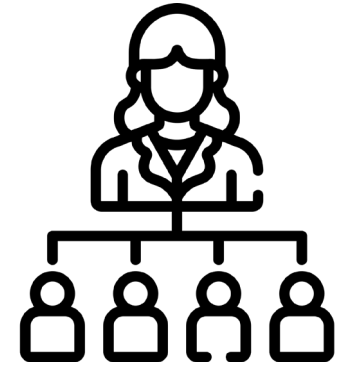
Who can obtain one?



Law Enforcement



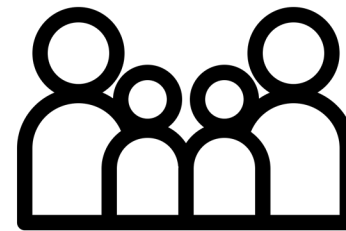
Coworkers



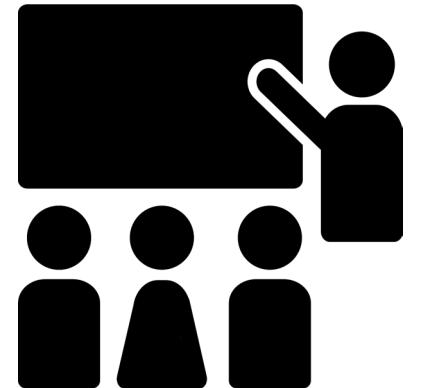
Employers



Household Members



Family Members



Teachers & Faculty



Are there different kinds?

- ◆ Gun Violence Emergency Protective Order
 - ◆ “GVEPO”
- ◆ Ex Parte Gun Violence Restraining Order
 - ◆ “Ex Parte GVRO”
- ◆ Order After Hearing



GVEPO

Law Enforcement

Immediate

21 days



Ex Parte GVRO

City Attorney's Office
or County Counsel
or Members of the Public

Delayed

21 days



Order After Hearing

Judge

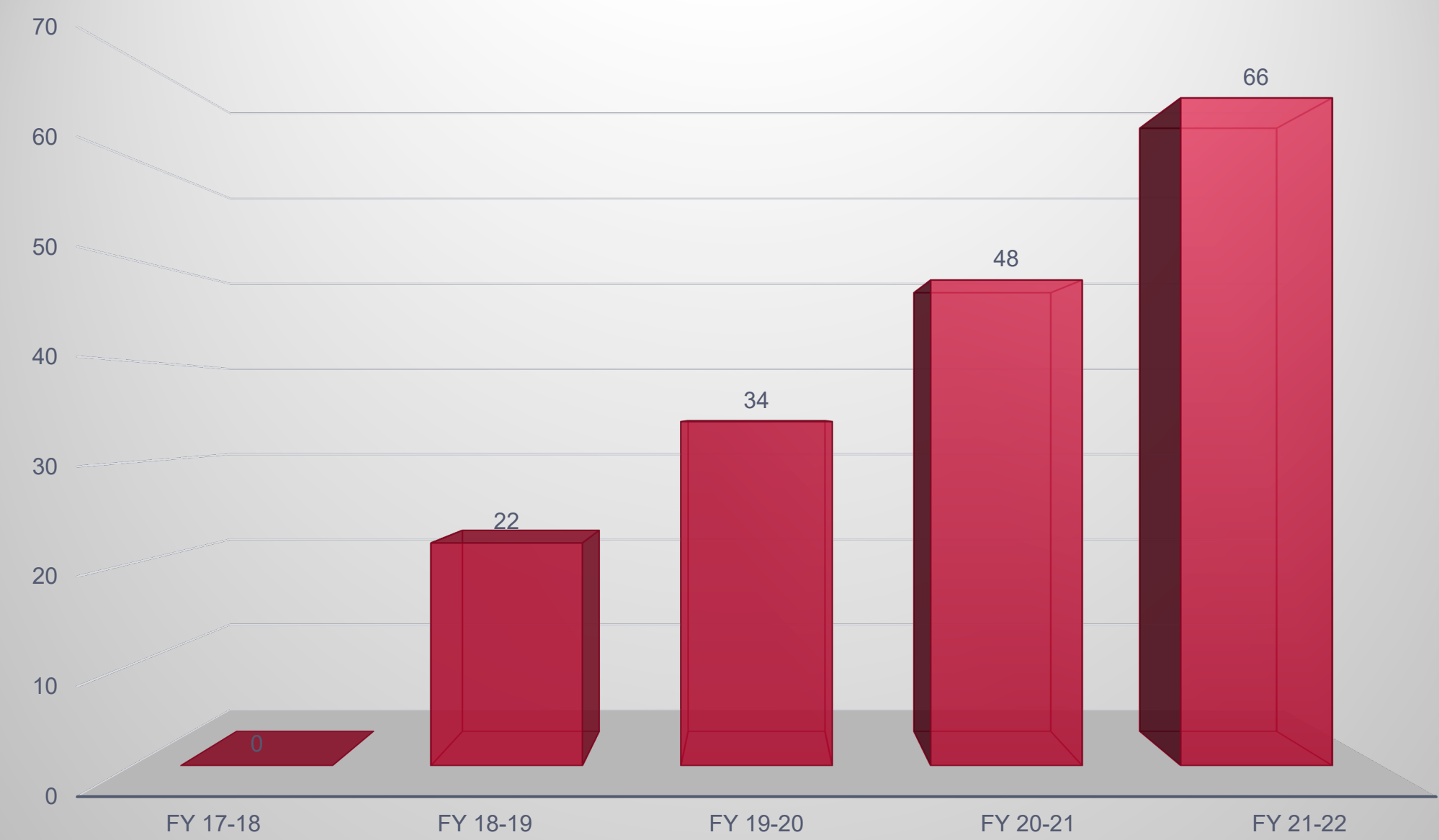
Delayed

1 - 5 years



Officer Safety Considerations for Delayed Service

GVEPOs Filed by SJPD





How do we increase the numbers?

- ◆ Public Education
- ◆ Officer Training
- ◆ Collaboration with the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office
- ◆ Directed Personnel Tasking



Communication & Proactive Engagement

Gun Violence Prevention

Legal Context and Current Policy Efforts



Shannon Frattaroli, PhD

PROFESSOR

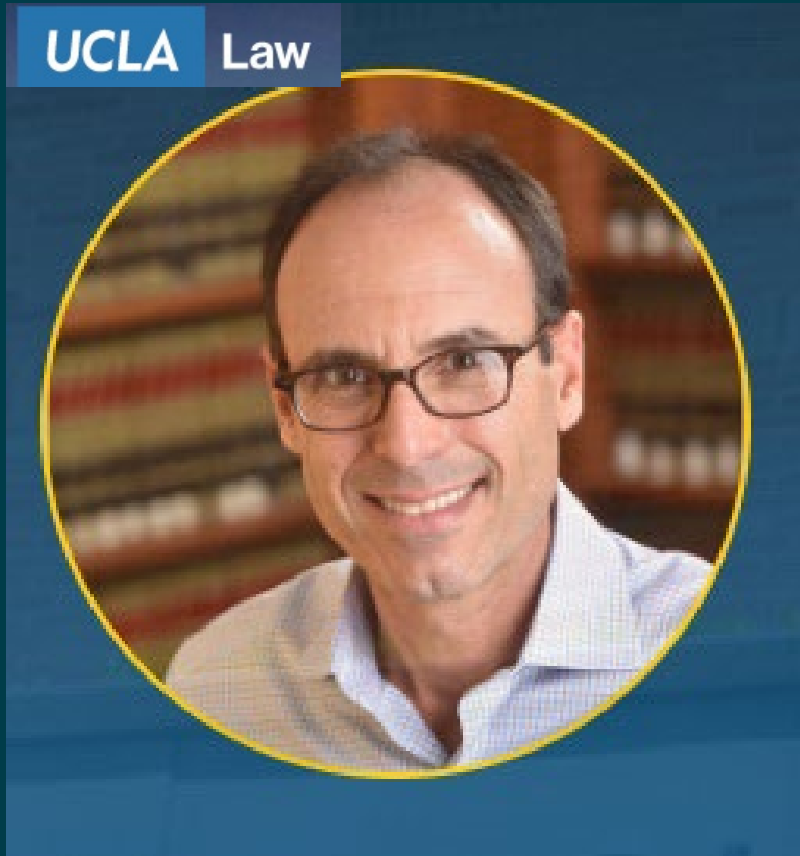
Shannon Frattaroli translates evidence about injury and violence prevention into policies and practices that will create safe places for people to thrive.

Center & Institute Affiliations

- Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions
- Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy
- Center for Qualitative Studies in Health and Medicine

Gun Violence Prevention

Legal Context and Current Policy Efforts



Adam Winkler

UCLA, CONNELL PROFESSOR OF LAW

Professor Adam Winkler is a specialist in American constitutional law, the Supreme Court, and gun policy. His book *We the Corporations: How American Businesses Won Their Civil Rights* (2018), was a finalist for the National Book Award, the National Book Critics Circle Award, the American Bar Association's Silver Gavel Award, the California Book Award, and received the Scribes Award. He is also the author of *Gunfight: The Battle over the Right to Bear Arms in America* (2011). His scholarship has been cited in landmark Supreme Court cases on the First and Second Amendments, and he is one of the twenty most cited law professors in judicial opinions today. He also served as co-editor of the *Encyclopedia of the American Constitution* (2d Edition).

Gun Violence Prevention

Study Session
August 15, 2022

Thank You!

Daniel Webster, ScD (Johns Hopkins, Bloomberg School of Public Health)

Marisa McKeown, Supervising Deputy District Attorney (Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office)

James Gibbons-Shapiro, Assistant District Attorney (Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office)

Rhonda McClinton-Brown, MPH (Santa Clara County Public Health)

Andrea Flores-Shelton + the Parks, Recreation, and Neighborhood Services Department

Yun (Annie) Wu, MPH (Santa Clara County Public Health)

Lt. Steve Donohue + the San Jose Police Department

Shannon Frattaroli, PhD (Johns Hopkins, Bloomberg School of Public Health)

Adam Winkler (UCLA)

Facilitators

Sarah Zárate Director, Office of Administration, Policy, & Intergovernmental Relations

Peter Hamilton Assistant to the City Manager, Office of Administration, Policy, & Intergovernmental Relations

City Manager's Office

