



California Community Colleges

Protecting Students: Preventing Firearm Violence and Suicide on Campus

**Date: Wednesday, November 20th, 2024
10:00 – 11:30 a.m.**



Let's keep
connecting...



Add your **name**, **title/role**,
and **college** in the chat

Welcome

Gerilyn Walcott,

Project Manager for CCC Health & Wellness at cccsmh@cars-rp.org



Housekeeping



Chat and Q&A: Please utilize the chat or Q&A function to ask questions throughout.



Closed Captioning (CC): Closed captions are available. Click on the (CC) button to read live captions.



Meeting Materials: Slides and any follow up materials will be provided following the presentation.



Recording: We are recording today's session, and the recording will be made available on the website in the coming weeks.

Meet Our Speakers



Brian Malte

*Executive Director,
Hope and Heal Fund*



Ari Freilich, J.D

*First Director of the California Dept. of
Justice's Office of Gun Violence Prevention*



Abby Browning

*Chief Office of Private
Sector / NGO Coordination*



Quick Assessment Poll

Respond to the poll, or enter your answers into the chat

1. Have you ever heard of a Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO)?
2. Does your campus currently have any protocols or policies about firearm incidents on or off campus?
3. Does your campus have any protocols or policies about Gun Violence Restraining Orders?
4. During a mental health screening does your campus have any protocols or policies to ask about access to firearms?



Hope and Heal Fund's Framework

Our approach acknowledges the need to question firearm access and proliferation, historical oppression and trauma of communities, and the need to have healthy healing practices threaded across prevention, intervention, and aftercare strategies, regardless of the modality or intervention used.

- **Prevention**
- **Intervention**
- **Trauma, Healing & Aftercare**
- **Address Easy Gun Access**
- **Amplify Data & Cost of Firearm Homicides and Suicides**



Firearm Violence & Suicide Data

NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

*Firearms are the leading cause of
death for children and teens*



National Suicide Data

- The firearm suicide rate among male American Indian/Alaskan Native people was 1.14 times higher than the overall firearm suicide rate among all males
- The firearm suicide rate among male Hispanic/Latinos increased by 54% from 2013 to 2022
- White males accounted for nearly 30% of the U.S. population but 70% of all firearm suicide deaths
- Youth aged 19-24 saw the largest increase in suicide rates from 2020 to 2021, compared to other age groups

Cite: Villarreal, S., Kim, R., Wagner, E., Somayaji, N., Davis, A., & Crifasi, C. K. (2024). Gun Violence in the United States 2022: Examining the Burden Among Children and Teens. Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health



Young Adult Male Firearm Suicide Data (18–24-year-olds)

United States, **18-24 year-old males**, 2022 (Source CDC Wisqars):

- Total suicides = 6 in 10 with a firearm (2,442)
- White population suicides = 2 in 3 with a firearm (1,421)
- Black suicides = 7 in 10 with a firearm (467)
- Latino suicides = ½ with a firearm (407)
- AAPI suicides = 1 in 3 with a firearm (192)
- Indigenous firearm suicides = Nearly 6 in 10 with a firearm (91)
- Females suicides all races = 3 in 10 with a firearm (298)

70% of people who attempt suicide and survive will never attempt suicide again



Firearm Access

- Half of suicide attempts take place within 10 minutes of the current suicide thought, so firearm access is a major risk factor. *(Deisenhammer, 2009)*
- Means Matter: 90% of suicide attempts with a firearm are fatal, while only 4% of those not involving a firearm are fatal. *(Conner A, Azrael D, Miller M. Suicide Case-Fatality Rates in the United States, 2007 to 2014: A Nationwide Population-Based Study. Ann Intern Med. December 2019)*
- 9 in 10 people who attempt suicide and survive will not go to die by suicide at a later date. *(<https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/>)*



Firearms and Violence

- Californians living with handgun owners are more than 2 times more likely to die by homicide *(California DOJ)*
- Firearms most common means in homicide/suicide in U.S. *(Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Mental Health)*
- Public mass shootings account for less than 1% of total firearm deaths *(Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence)*



Firearms and Violence - Equity Considerations

- 3 in 4 (73%) California homicides in 2022 involved a firearm *(CDC Wisqars)*
 - For LatinX people = 3 in 4 (75%)
 - For Black people = 8 in 10 (81%)
 - For AAPI people = 6 in 10 (60%)
- Black children and teens are 14 times as likely as their white peers to die by firearm homicide *(Pew Research Center)*
- Firearm homicide is not just an urban problem. Approximately 2 out of every 3 California firearm homicides occur outside the 10 most populated cities *(Hope and Heal Fund GIS mapping)*



Domestic Violence and Firearms

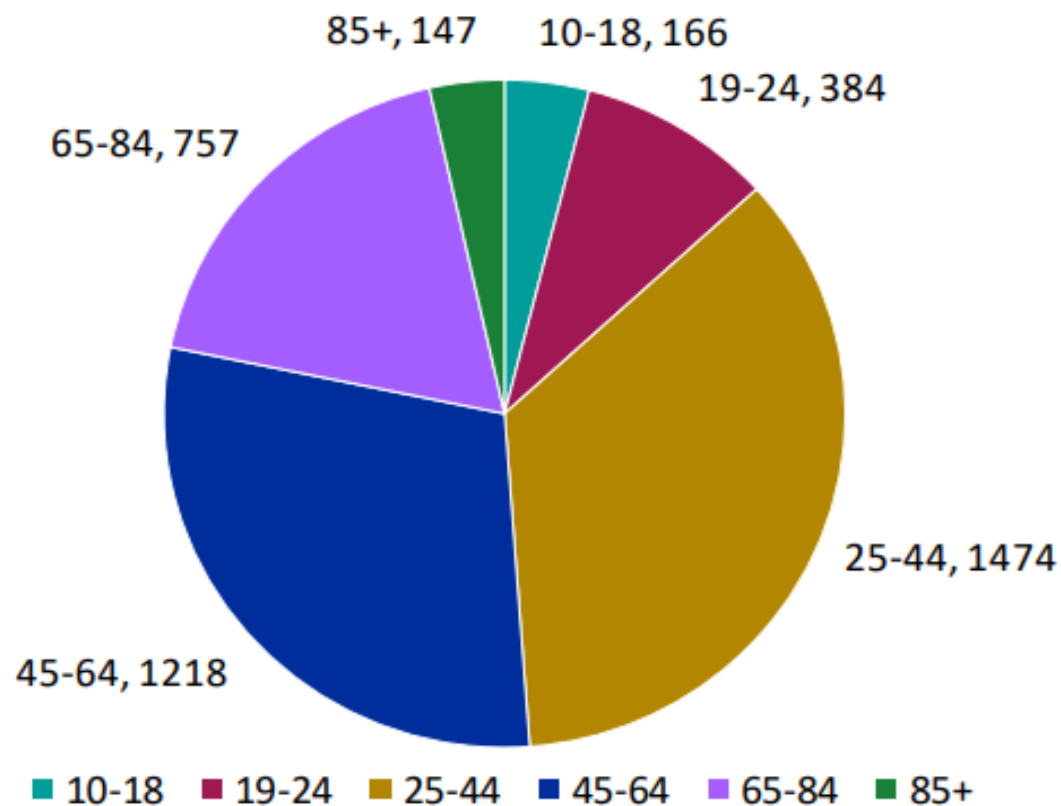
- The risk of death is five times greater when a firearm is present
- There is a 31 percent increase in the chance of an additional person being murdered with a firearm during a DV scenario compared with stranger-to-stranger violence
- 56 percent of women murdered by an intimate partner from 2010 to 2019 were killed with a firearm
- $\frac{2}{3}$ of all of mass shootings from 2014-2019, the perpetrator either killed family or intimate partners or the shooter had a history of domestic violence
- Black and American Indian/Alaska Native women are disproportionately impacted by intimate partner violence-related homicide



Suicide Rates by Age Group

(Source - California Department of Public Health)

Suicide Counts (Burden) by Age Group, 2021



10-18 19-24 25-44 45-64 65-84 85+



College Students National Data Attempted Suicides 2023

(The Healthy Minds Network - healthymindsnetwork.org/publications)



College Students - Suicide Attempts

Gender

Female: 1.9%

Male: 1.2%

Race

White 1.4%

Black: 3.2%

Hispanic 2.3%

Native American 4.4%

Arab Arab/American: 2.8%

Asian Asian/American: 1.8%

Pacific Islander: 6.4%

Residence

On Campus/Residence Hall: 2.4%

Other: 1.9%

Fraternity/Sorority: 3.3%

Other University Housing 2.9%

Off Campus, Non-University: 1%

With Parents/Relatives: 1.8%

None 2.4%

Degree

Undergraduate: 2%

Master's 1%

Other: 1.5%



Firearm Violence and Suicide Contributing Factors

- Trauma - Mental Health Support
- Bullying – Mental Health Support – Resources
- Dehumanization - Normalizing taking of Life
- Gun Trafficking – Easy Access in the Community
- Firearm Access in the Home - Increases Suicide Risk
- Social Media - Experts studying the effects on retaliatory gun violence



Contributing Factors (Con't)

Underlying Mental Health Condition / Untreated Trauma

- AOD - Alcohol & Other Drug Use
- Precipitating Event / Conflict
- Access to Firearm

Public Health & Mental Wellness Systems

- No or Limited Policies Assessing Firearm Access



Interpersonal Interventions & Strategies


- Open the Discussion
- Counseling
- Formal & Informal Resources and Supports
- Protocols
- Providing Safe Storage Information
- Providing Gun Safety Locks
- Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVROs)
- Educating Staff & Students



Questions? Contact Brian Malte at

bmalte@hopeandhealfund.org

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CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**OFFICE OF
GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

**DATA REPORT:
THE IMPACT OF GUN VIOLENCE IN CALIFORNIA**

AUGUST 2023




CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**OFFICE OF
GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

**DATA REPORT:
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVOLVING
FIREARMS IN CALIFORNIA**

NOVEMBER 2023




CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**OFFICE OF
GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

**PATHWAYS TO SAFETY:
CALIFORNIA'S NINE COURT PROTECTION ORDERS
TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE**

JUNE 2024



CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**OFFICE OF
GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION**

CALIFORNIA'S FIGHT AGAINST THE GHOST GUN CRISIS:
Progress and New Challenges

October 2024

CA's 9 court protection orders to prevent gun violence include:

- **Gun Violence Restraining Orders (*aka Extreme Risk Protection Orders*)**
 - **Domestic Violence Orders**
 - **Civil Harassment Orders**
 - **Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Orders**
 - **Workplace Violence Orders**
 - **Postsecondary School Violence Orders**
 - **Emergency Protective Orders**
 - **Juvenile Court Orders**
 - **Criminal Court Orders**
-
- In California, **ALL** of these court orders generally prohibit the restrained party from accessing firearms and ammunition while the court order is in effect. They can all increase survivor safety & help prevent gun violence.
 - All but the Gun Violence Restraining Order offer additional safety protections for specific protected people named in the court's order.
-

Terminology

“Protection Order” or “Restraining Order”: CA law generally uses these terms interchangeably for processes that empower people to present evidence to a judge showing that they need court-ordered safety protections for themselves and/or other people who may be in danger from violence, abuse, and other harms.

- The protection/restraining order may include a range of specific rules and requirements ordered by the court. People who violate these court-ordered rules and requirements may be subject to fines or criminal consequences.

“Petitioner”: The person who starts the court case by requesting a protection/restraining order (typically by filing standard court forms).

- In many cases, the petitioner is seeking protection for themselves and their family or household members. In some cases, law enforcement & other eligible individuals can petition on behalf of other people who need protection.

“Respondent”: The person the protection order case is filed against (Typically, the person from whom protection is sought).

“Protected Person”: The specific named person or people who receive protection from the court order.

“Restrained Person”: A respondent the court has issued a protection/restraining order against.

(E.g., a court may issue an order that requires the restrained person to stay a minimum distance away from the protected person)

Terminology

Emergency Orders: In *some* emergency situations, law enforcement can obtain immediate court protection orders (often at the scene of an incident) by calling a designated judge.

- Very short-term: Up to 7 days for most emergency orders, 21 days for emergency GVROs

Temporary Orders: In some cases, petitioners can obtain short-term protection orders based on sworn statements showing need for urgent protections prior to a full court hearing.

- Courts generally required to grant or deny quickly, by next business day.
- Short-term: Typically lasts up to 21 days
- Petitions for DVROs generally automatically ask for a temporary DVRO; for other types of orders petitioner typically has option to request a temporary order.

Final Orders: Longer-term order issued after court has provided the respondent with notice and opportunity to appear and testify at full court hearing.

- Longer-term: For most orders, lasts up to 5 years (some up to 3 years instead)
 - Restrained party can petition to modify or terminate the order before it expires
 - Petitioners can petition to modify or extend/renew the order before it expires
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Key Differences between Court Protection Orders in CA

1. Who can petition a court for the protection order?
 2. Who does the order protect?
 3. What types of safety rules and protections can the court include in its protection order?
 4. How long can the protection order last?
-

Key Commonalities

1. **Presumptively, courts must include firearm restrictions in protection orders** issued against individuals found to have engaged in violent, abusive, or dangerous conduct.
 2. **Protection orders are accessible** (free to file petition and free service of orders by law enforcement in GVROs and other Protective Orders involving violent, abusive, or dangerous conduct).
 3. **Restrained party must relinquish to law enforcement or licensed gun dealer any firearms in their possession or subject to their control** within 24 hours and provide verification to the court within 48 hours.
 4. **Restrained party blocked from passing background checks** if they attempt to acquire other weapons.
-

The Protection Order Process

To request a GVRO or other protection order, petitioners typically complete and submit standard court forms for the specific type of protection order they are seeking.

These forms are available at courthouses & online at www.selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/restraining-orders.

These forms will also instruct the petitioner to complete other required court forms, depending on the circumstances of their case.

Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVROs)

Available To: Eligible petitioners seeking firearm access restrictions only **against someone who has demonstrated that they are a significant danger of harming themselves and/or others by having the legal ability to keep, access, and acquire firearms.**

Eligible petitioners now include:

- Law enforcement officers or agencies
- Respondent's **close family members, spouse, or dating partner**
- Respondent's **employer**
- **More distant family members** IF substantial + regular interactions with respondent for at least one year
- **Roommate/household member (current or past 6 months)** IF substantial + regular interactions with respondent for at least one year
- **Coworker** IF substantial + regular interactions with respondent for at least one year & permission from employer to file GVRO petition
- **School employee/teacher** at a secondary or postsecondary school the respondent attended in last 6 months, IF approval from school administrator to file GVRO petition
- Person who has a **child with respondent** IF substantial + regular interactions for at least one year

The Unique GVRO (Limitations)

The GVRO is by far the narrowest protection order option available in California.

No protected party: Except for the GVRO, every **other** type of protection order in CA is issued to protect specific named individuals who have been targeted with threats, violence, or abuse.

Limited safety provisions: Except for the GVRO, every **other** type of protection order can include a much broader range of personalized safety rules designed to protect specific people in danger, which may include (e.g.):

- Firearm/weapon restrictions
 - Personal Conduct orders (prohibiting abusive conduct, orders prohibiting or limiting any communications or other contact with protected person)
 - Stay Away Orders
 - Mandatory counseling
 - Child custody/visitation
 - Move out of protected person's residence
 - Pay costs caused by violence, abuse
 - Many more
-

The Unique GVRO (Strengths)

Despite its more limited protections, the GVRO plays a unique and essential role.

It is generally the **only** protection order process available in CA in cases where an individual demonstrates a significant but generalized danger to themselves or to groups of people/the public at large, instead of to specific identifiable victims.

- FBI study on active shooters:
A majority of active shooters leaked intent to commit violence prior to their attack but that in many cases “*what was communicated was a more **general goal of doing harm to others... without a particular person or group in mind.***”

As a result, GVROs often a particularly important intervention option for cases involving:

- Mass shooting prevention
 - Hate-motivated threats to groups of people
 - Threats to locations or to harm people generally
 - Cases involving danger of suicide or self-harm only
 - Cases where targeted survivor does not feel safe/able to pursue other protection orders or interventions themselves
 - Temporary stopgap before other firearm restrictions/interventions can be pursued
-

Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVROs)

Who Can Petition: Law enforcement (98% of petitioners); Respondent's close family members, spouse or intimate partner, or employer; School employees/teachers with administration approval. Certain other people are also eligible *if* they have had substantial and regular interactions with respondent for at least 1 year.

Who the Order Protects: There is no protected party.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions only.**

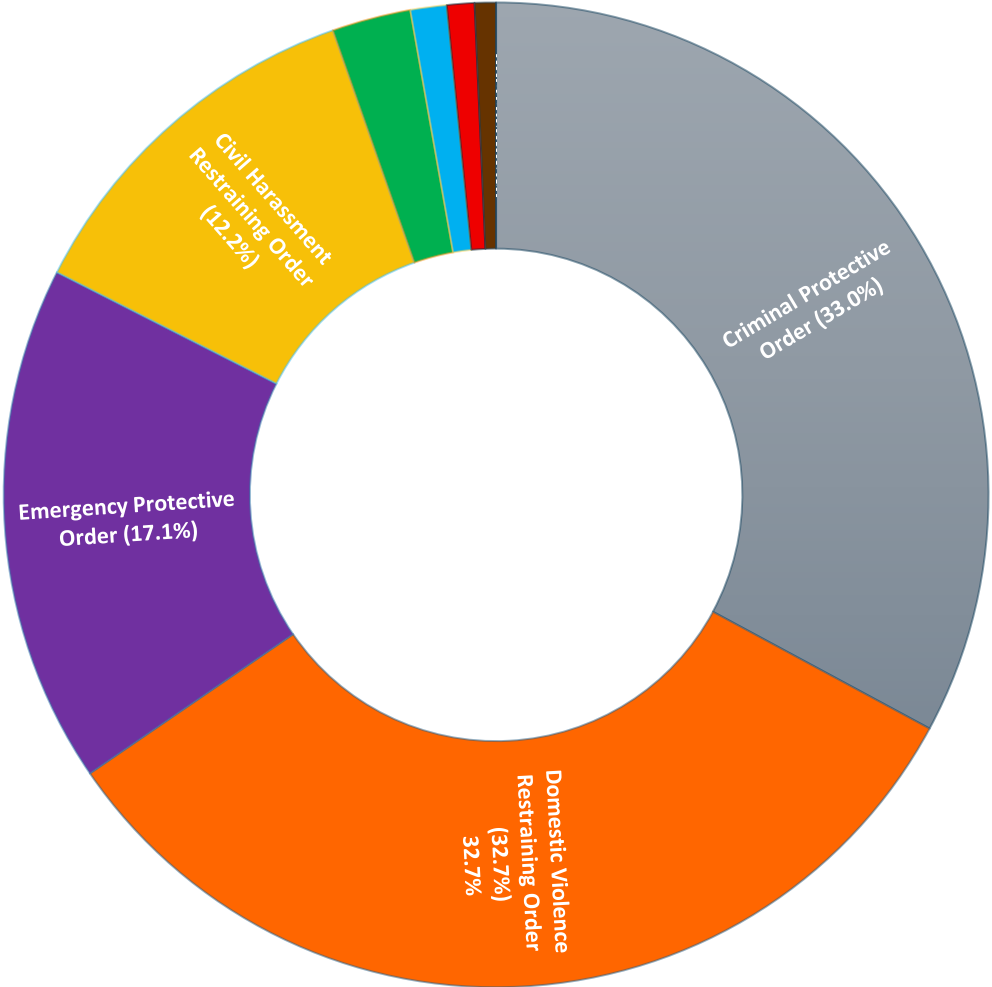
It Lasts: Up to 21 days for emergency or temporary orders. Between 1-5 years for final orders.

0.9% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023.

Firearm Relinquishment in the GVRO

1. When an officer serves a GVRO, they are required to take temporary custody of firearms discovered in plain sight or pursuant to a lawful search. Officer must also request immediate relinquishment of firearms.
 2. Restrained party must relinquish any firearms, ammunition, and body armor in their possession or subject to their control, immediately upon request by an officer serving the order, or within 24 hours.
 3. Restrained party must provide signed receipt forms to the court within 48 hours verifying that they relinquished their weapons. (A standard court form called the GV-800 can be used as the standard receipt to document relinquishment).
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CA Protection/Restraining Orders with Firearm Restrictions in 2023



- Criminal Protective Order (33.0%)
- Domestic Violence Restraining Order (32.7%)
- Emergency Protective Order (17.1%)
- Civil Harassment Restraining Order (12.2%)
- Elder/Dep. Adult Abuse Restraining Order (2.6%)
- Juvenile Court Restraining Order (1.2%)
- Gun Violence Restraining Order (0.9%)
- Workplace Violence Restraining Order (0.7%)
- Postsecondary School Violence Restraining Order (0.0%)

Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (DVROs)

Who Can Petition: Survivors of violence, threats, and other abusive and harmful conduct who need protections from a current or former intimate partner, close family member, or household member.

Who the Order Protects: The petitioner-survivor and their family/household members.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & broadest range of other safety protections.

It Lasts: Up to 21 days for temporary orders. Up to 5 years for final orders.

32.7% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Orders

Who Can Petition: Survivors of violence, threats, and other abusive and harmful conduct who are at least 65 years old **or** who have certain mental or physical limitations, and who need protection from someone who harmed or abused them. These orders are also available to certain other people seeking protections on behalf of an abused elder or dependent adult, such as conservators, guardians, or county protective service agencies.

Who the Order Protects: The survivor of elder/dependent adult abuse (who is sometimes the petitioner), and the survivor's family, household members, and/or conservator.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & broad range of other safety protections

It Lasts: Up to 21 days for temporary orders. Up to 5 years for final orders.

2.6% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023.

Civil Harassment Restraining Orders

Who Can Petition: Survivors seeking protections from any other person who harmed, threatened, stalked, or abused them, regardless of relationship (if any), including:

- Current or former coworker, classmate, neighbor, roommate, customer
- More distant family (cousins, aunt/uncle, nephew/niece)
- Acquaintance or stranger

Who the Order Protects: The petitioner-survivor and their family/ household members

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & many other safety protections.

It Lasts: Up to 21 days for temporary orders. Up to 5 years for final orders.

12.2% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023.

Workplace Violence Restraining Orders

Who Can Petition: **Employers** seeking protections for one or more employees from someone who has been violent or made threats of violence connected to the workplace.

Starting in 2025, **collective bargaining representatives** will also be eligible to petition for these orders to protect employees they represent.

Who the Order Protects: Employees of the petitioner (*including volunteer, independent contractors, board of directors, public officers*) who have experienced violence/ threats of violence, other employees & those employees' family/household members.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & many other safety protections.

It Lasts: Up to 21 days for temporary orders. Up to 3 years for final orders.

0.7% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023.

Postsecondary School Violence Restraining Orders

Who Can Petition: School administrative or safety officials at postsecondary (after high school) institutions of higher education seeking protections for students from someone who has been violent or made credible threats of violence connected to the school campus or facilities.

- (Currently private institutions only; eligibility expanded to **public** institutions to petition for these orders starting in 2026 –by AB 2096 (Petrie-Norris)).

Who the Order Protects: Adult students at petitioner's educational institution who have experienced credible threats of violence, similarly situated students, and these students' family/household members.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & many other safety protections

It Lasts: Up to 21 days for temporary orders. Up to 3 years for final orders.

0.001% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023.

Emergency Protective Orders to Protect Survivors

Who Can Petition: Law enforcement seeking immediate short-term protections in emergency cases (often virtually/orally from a designated on-call judge while officer is at the scene of an incident) upon showing immediate and present danger and that an emergency order is necessary to prevent harm.

Who the Order Protects: Survivors in immediate and present danger of domestic violence, elder or dependent adult abuse, child abuse or abduction, or threatening conduct defined as stalking.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & many other safety protections

It Lasts: Up to 5 court days or 7 calendar days, whichever occurs first.

16.7% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023.

Emergency Protective Orders—Gun Violence Restraining Order Type

Who Can Petition: Law enforcement seeking immediate short-term firearm restrictions in emergency cases (often virtually/orally from a designated on-call judge while officer is at the scene of an incident) upon showing immediate and present danger that someone will injure themselves or another person by having the legal ability to access or acquire firearms and that an emergency order is necessary to prevent harm.

Who the Order Protects: Like other GVRO/ERPOs, there is no protected party.

Safety Provisions: Firearm/weapon provisions only.

It Lasts: Up to 21 days.

0.4% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023 (about half of all GVROs/ERPOs).

Juvenile Court Restraining Orders

Who Can Petition: People seeking protections either **for** or **from** a young person who is under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court in a juvenile dependency proceeding or juvenile justice (delinquency) case.

Who the Order Protects: A juvenile under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court OR anyone who needs protection from a juvenile under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & many other safety protections.

It Lasts: Up to 21 days for temporary orders. Up to 3 years for final orders.

1.2% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023

Criminal Court Protective Orders

Who Can Petition: These orders may be issued by a court hearing a criminal case at the request of prosecuting attorneys, crime victims and witnesses, and by the court acting on its own motion, if the court believes that the victim or witness has been subject to, or is likely to be subject to, harm, intimidation, or dissuasion.

Who the Order Protects: Victims or witnesses to a crime and their family members, often in cases involving domestic violence. In rarer cases, courts can issue CPOs with firearm/weapon provisions only, where there is no protected party.

Safety Provisions: **Firearm/weapon provisions** & many other safety protections.

It Lasts: For duration of criminal trial, for duration of probation, or up to 10 years post-conviction.

33.0% of Protection Orders Issued in CA with Firearm Provisions in 2023 (but about half of GVROs/ERPOs).

Contact:

California Dept. of Justice
Office of Gun Violence Prevention

Ari.Freilich@doj.ca.gov



A photograph of four students walking away from the camera on a paved path. They are wearing backpacks. The scene is outdoors with trees and a building in the background. The image has a blue tint.

Questions or Thoughts?



California Community Colleges

Thank you!

For any questions or concerns related to the content of these webinars,
please email cccmh@cars-rp.org

www.cccco.edu