



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Public Safety and Human Services Committee

Agenda

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

9:30 AM

Council Chamber, City Hall
600 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Lisa Herbold, Chair
Andrew J. Lewis, Vice-Chair
Teresa Mosqueda, Member
Sara Nelson, Member
Alex Pedersen, Member

Chair Info: 206-684-8801; Lisa.Herbold@seattle.gov

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<http://seattle.gov/cityclerk/accommodations>.



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Public Safety and Human Services Committee
Agenda
July 26, 2022 - 9:30 AM

Meeting Location:

Council Chamber, City Hall, 600 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104

Committee Website:

<http://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/public-safety-and-human-services>

This meeting also constitutes a meeting of the City Council, provided that the meeting shall be conducted as a committee meeting under the Council Rules and Procedures, and Council action shall be limited to committee business.

Members of the public may register for remote or in-person Public Comment to address the Council. Details on how to provide Public Comment are listed below:

Remote Public Comment - Register online to speak during the Public Comment period at the meeting at <http://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/public-comment>. Online registration to speak will begin two hours before the meeting start time, and registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

In-Person Public Comment - Register to speak on the Public Comment sign-up sheet located inside Council Chambers at least 15 minutes prior to the meeting start time. Registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

Submit written comments to Councilmember Herbold at lisa.herbold@seattle.gov.

Please Note: Times listed are estimated

A. Call To Order

B. Approval of the Agenda

C. Public Comment

(20 minutes)

D. Items of Business

1. Gun Violence Prevention

Supporting
Documents: [Presentation](#)

Briefing and Discussion (30 minutes)

Presenters: Dom Davis, CEO, Community Passageways; Dr. Deepika Nehra, Harborview Medical Center; Sandra Shanahan, Regional Domestic Violence Firearms Enforcement Unit

2. Abortion Access

Supporting
Documents: [Presentation](#)

Briefing and Discussion (30 minutes)

Presenters: Heather Maisen and Anne Burkland, Public Health - Seattle & King County

3. **2022 Mid-Year Accountability Report**

Supporting

Documents: [CPC Report](#)

[OIG Report](#)

[OPA Report](#)

Briefing and Discussion (45 minutes)

Presenters: Interim Director Gráinne Perkins and Lauren Caputo, Office of Police Accountability; Nia Franco, Community Police Commission; Miroslava Meza and Rhonda Lyon, Office of the Inspector General

E. Adjournment



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2095, **Version:** 1

Gun Violence Prevention



Implementing Upstream, Evidence- Based Harm Reduction Strategies

Regional Domestic Violence
Firearms Enforcement Unit

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL:
PUBLIC SAFETY AND
HUMAN SERVICES
COMMITTEE

JULY 26, 2022

The Regional DV Firearms Enforcement Unit - A New Model



Intimate Partner Violence Involving Firearms

The best available research shows that the most important element in preventing fatalities is to remove the firearm from the situation.


- *New England Journal of Medicine*

A 2016 report from the Washington State Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board stated that for 20 years they had recommended removal of firearms from abusers as a priority to reduce domestic violence homicide.

Regional Statistics (DV Offenders)

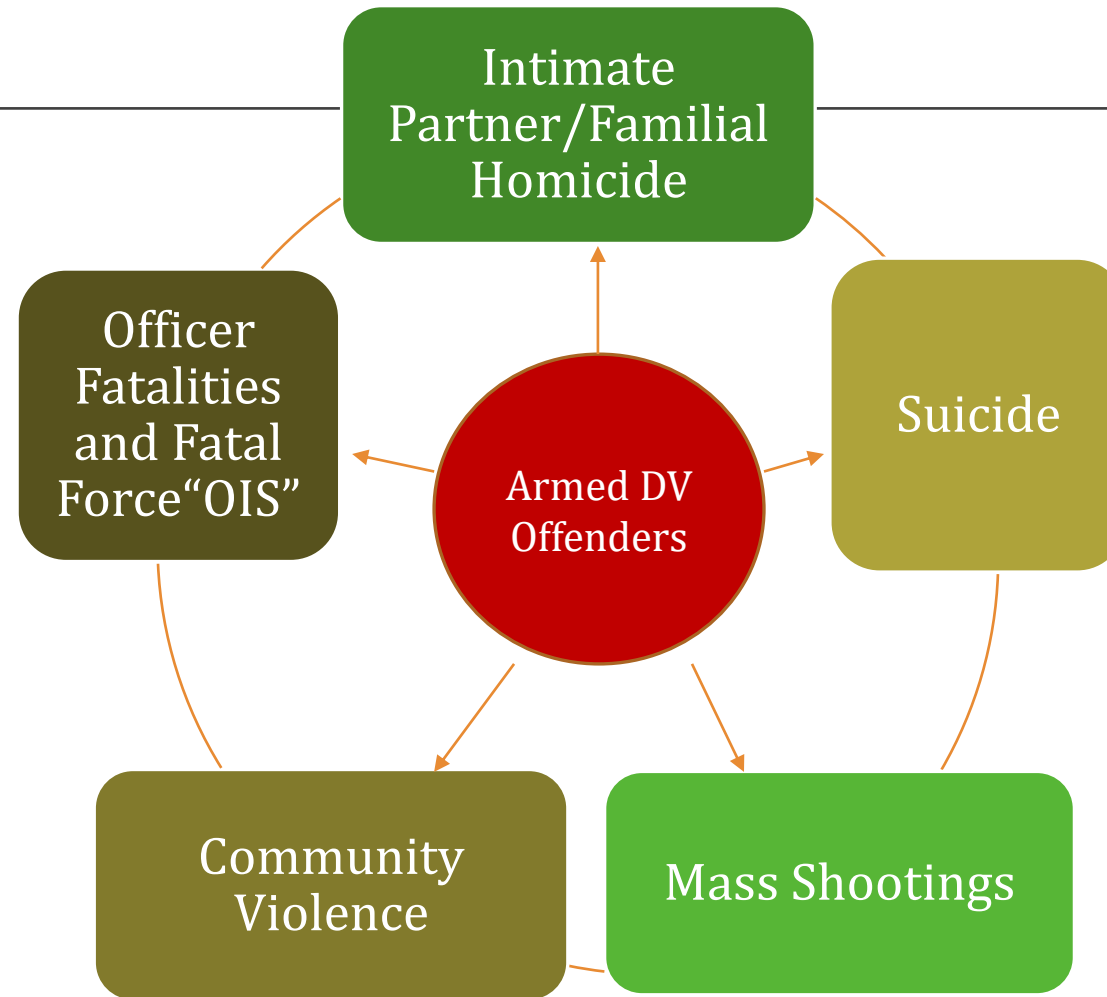


Disproportionately
Armed (compared to the
general public)

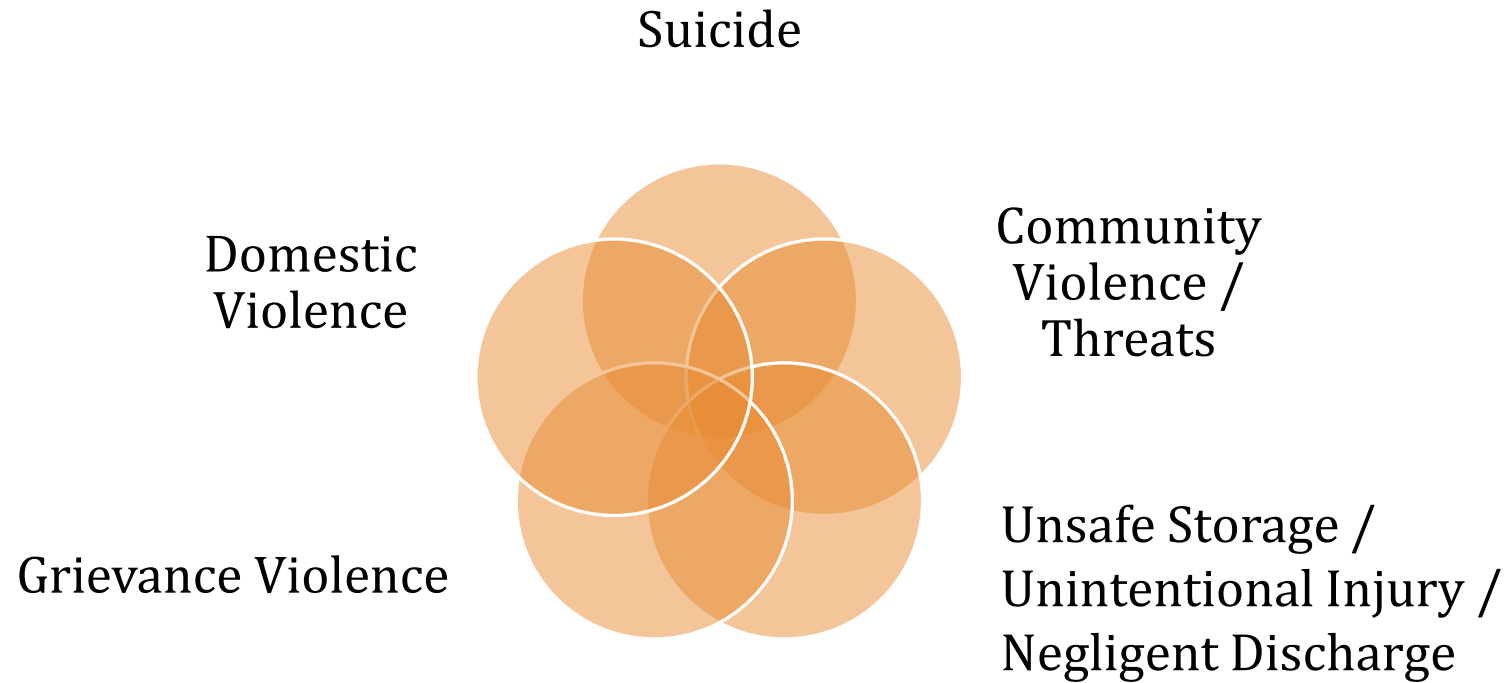


Over-represented as
defendants in all local
charged homicide/attempted
homicide cases

The Constellation of Risks of Armed DV Offenders



Intersectionality of Firearm Violence



Myths

“Substitution effect”

“Just arm the victims”

“If someone wants to kill themselves...”

“People with MH issues are the highest risks”

Goal: Evidence-Based Harm Reduction

Intervene
(As Early As
Possible)

De-Escalate

Disrupt

Save Lives

Harm Reduction Model



UPSTREAM FOCUS: INCLUDING EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING THREATS OF HARM TO SELF AND OTHERS



OUTREACH TO FAMILY, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SURVIVORS: TRIAGE, SAFETY PLANNING & COMPREHENSIVE UNEARTHING/INVESTIGATION OF FIREARM INFORMATION



SHARING FIREARM INFORMATION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT (SAFE RECOVERY) AND COURTS (COMPLIANCE)

Orders to Surrender & Prohibit Weapons: Remove Access, Possession, Purchase - Where Heightened Risk

Courts may issue OTSWs when any of these types of orders are issued:

Civil Protection Orders:

Anti-Harassment Orders

Stalking Protection Orders

Sexual Assault Protection Orders

Domestic Violence Protection Orders

Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders

Restraining Orders

Petitions for Initial Involuntary Detention of a Family Member -- Joel's Law

Criminal Orders:

No Contact Orders

Court-initiated Sexual Assault Protection Orders

Court-initiated Stalking Protection Orders

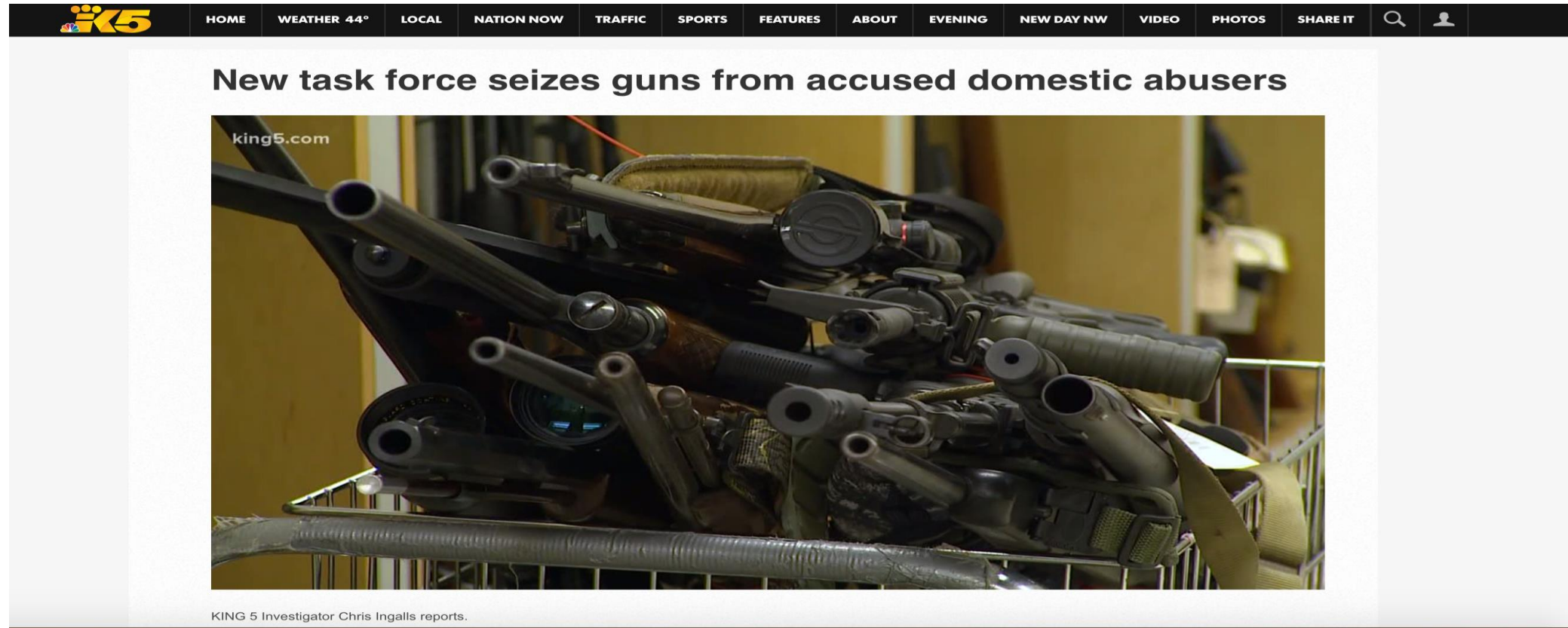
Harassment NCOs

"Conditions of Release" NCOs

Extreme Risk Protection Orders: Intervene & Disrupt Threatening Behaviors by Temporarily Removing Firearm Access, Possession, Purchase

- Threats Of: Self-harm / Harm to others / Both
- School Threats
- Ideologically Motivated Violence
- Workplace Threats / Grievance Violence

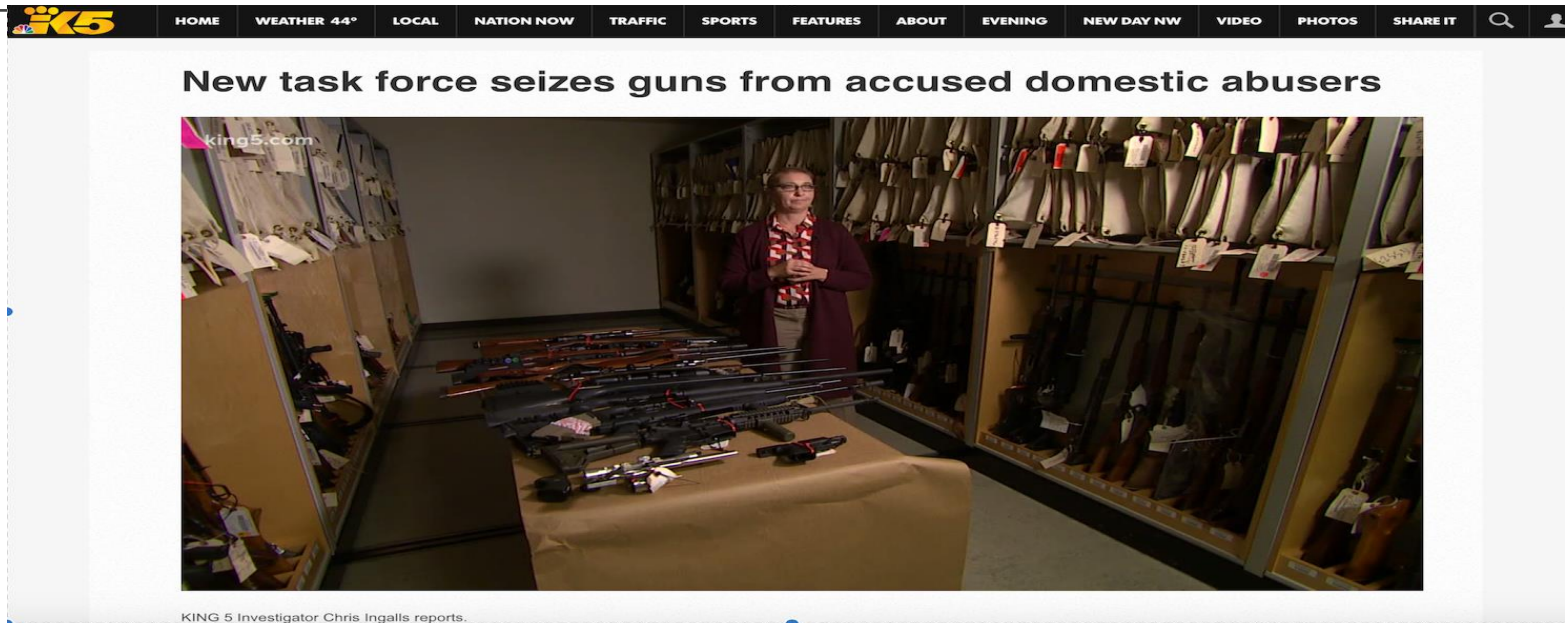
Piloting This New Approach



Piloting This New Approach



Piloting This New Approach



“A year ago, none of these guns would have been recovered. We would never have done the search warrant. We would never have even looked to see if a weapons surrender order had been issued,” Kim said.

—

Case Examples

Child Sexual Assault

Suicide Prevention

Community Violence / Threats

Grievance Violence

Mass Violence / DV

IPV and mass violence threat



Multi-Jurisdictional Coordination



Case Statistics

RDVFEU Case Statistics				
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cases Reviewed for Firearms Risk	1119	1453	1438	1572
Survivor Interviews (Firearm Positive cases)	473	548	646	759
Firearm Information Risk Provided to the Court	NA	1385	1494	1725
ERPOs Filed	67	63	74	77
Firearms Removed	592	713	737	710

Questions?

Contact us:

Sandra.Shanahan@kingcounty.gov

206-477-1074

To reach Unit as a whole:

SeaKingfirearms@kingcounty.gov

**For Questions about Extreme Risk Protection
Orders: ERPO@kingcounty.gov**

Background Slides: DV Risks and System Gaps Before The RDVFEU Was Created

Intimate Partner Violence Involving Firearms

Women in the U.S. are 11 times more likely to be murdered with a firearm than women in other high-income countries.

In the U.S., a woman is fatally shot by her partner every 16 hours.

And an estimated 4.5 million women in the United States have been threatened or coerced with a firearm by an intimate partner, a phenomenon known as coercive control.

Intimate Partner Violence Involving Firearms

Domestic Violence victims are 5 times more likely to be killed if their abuser has access to a gun.

American women who are killed by their intimate partners are more likely to be killed with a gun than by all other methods combined.

Intimate Partner Violence Involving Firearms

A woman's risk of homicide is highest when she is trying to end the relationship.

45% of DV homicides occur within 90 days of separation, most within the first few days.

Intimate Partner Violence Involving Firearms

60% of mass shootings are related to domestic violence.

More than 1/3 of the shootings - 34% - involved a shooter who was prohibited from possessing firearms.

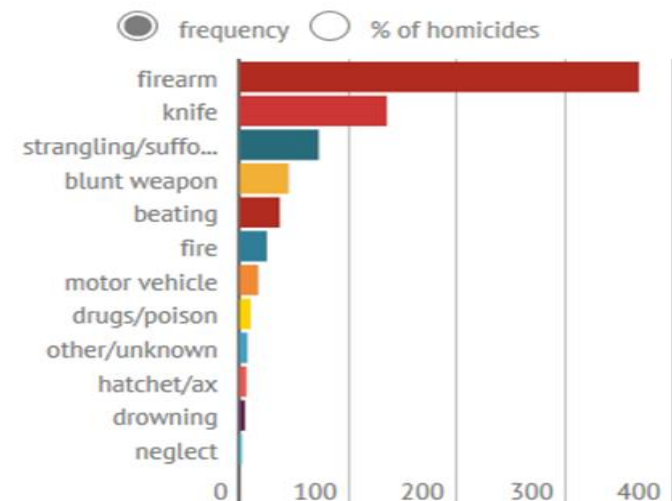
Intimate Partner Violence Involving Firearms

In 54% of DV homicides in Washington state between 2006-2015, the defendant had previously been ordered to surrender firearms.

- Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2013

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



FEDERAL LAW

Since 1996, Federal law has prohibited persons from possessing guns if they are under a final protective order for domestic abuse or have been convicted of misdemeanor or felony domestic violence.

But it doesn't require firearms already owned to be turned in or provide a mechanism for law enforcement to remove firearms in the abuser's possession or control.

It doesn't include abusers subject to temporary DV orders. These orders are often the first step in the DV protective order process, reflecting the immediate danger the victim faces.

And it doesn't address other types of civil protection orders.

THE LAW IN WASHINGTON STATE – ORDERS TO SURRENDER & PROHIBIT WEAPONS

In 2014, the Washington State Legislature unanimously passed HB 1840 - codified as RCW 9.41.800 et seq. –

It includes temporary orders.

It requires firearms to be turned in.

It requires proof of surrender to be filed with the court.

It includes all types of civil protection orders.

BUT laws are not self-implementing

Respondents were not turning in their firearms, law enforcement were not removing them, and courts were not ensuring compliance with their orders.

In March 2016, the King County Board of Health passed a unanimous resolution in support of a regional review examining how to more effectively implement firearm surrender laws, as a public health priority.

Some of the Findings

Very few firearms were surrendered by abusers.

Variety of practices by law enforcement agencies across the region, most were not asking abusers for the firearms when law enforcement served the court orders.

Law enforcement and courts were not keeping data on number of Orders to Surrender & Prohibit Weapons and outcomes.

Based on hand-count of all DVPO's in King County Superior Court for 2016:

- 875 Respondents were ordered to surrender firearms
- 44% “Technically in compliance” (turned in declarations of non-surrender saying they had no weapons, but there was no verification; or said they “gave them” to someone else)
- 56% Ignored the court's order
- 52 Respondents surrendered a total of only 124 firearms

Some of the Findings

A significant percentage of Protection Orders & Orders to Surrender Weapons were not served, or service was delayed. If an order is not served, it cannot be enforced.

Risk assessment tool for prioritization of service by law enforcement was not being used.

There were personnel who lacked expertise in serving orders. Patrol often served orders in-between calls and not using best practices.

“Problematic” orders from courts and no mechanism for law enforcement agencies to resolve so that the order could be served. Law enforcement agencies estimated 10%-50% of orders had problems, such as wrong address, inadequate identifiers, or wrong police agency.

Many were multi-jurisdictional, but no integrated electronic database for law enforcement and courts to enter, track, and enforce orders.

Some of the Findings

Because Protection Order hearings are civil proceedings – typically there was no prosecutor, law enforcement, or court staff to provide a comprehensive record to the court or to ensure follow through when there was non-compliance.

Multiple steps petitioners had to go through to secure and enforce their protection orders which put the burden on them.

Petitioners put their trust in the system to protect them. Lack of information, follow-up, or delays put petitioners and their families at risk.



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2096, **Version:** 1

Abortion Access

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH UPDATE

PRESENTED BY HEATHER MAISEN

PUBLIC HEALTH – SEATTLE & KING COUNTY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM MANAGER

PUBLIC HEALTH – SEATTLE & KING COUNTY'S SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

- Family Planning clinics in Auburn, Bellevue, Federal Way and Kent provide full scope services.
- Sexual Health Clinic (across from Harborview) is primarily focused on STI/HIV prevention services and provides some contraceptive services.
- Primary Care in Downtown Seattle, Burien and Bellevue, school-based health centers, and Medical Mobile van (Seattle/KC) provides some family planning services in the context of primary care.
- CSO and NFP provides limited family planning services

PUBLIC HEALTH – SEATTLE & KING COUNTY'S ACCESS TO ABORTION SERVICES

- Implements non-directive voluntary pregnancy options counseling and provides referrals for all options, including a comprehensive abortion referral packet.
- Clients also receive support with Pregnancy Medicaid enrollment to cover the costs of abortion services and/or connects them with the Northwest Abortion Access Fund (NWAAF), if needed.
- Developed a new abortion services website: kingcounty.gov/abortion
- Conducts internal presentations across all relevant programs to support abortion information and access.

The human right to maintain personal bodily autonomy,
have children, not have children, and parent children
in safe and sustainable communities

OVERTURNING
OF ROE V WADE

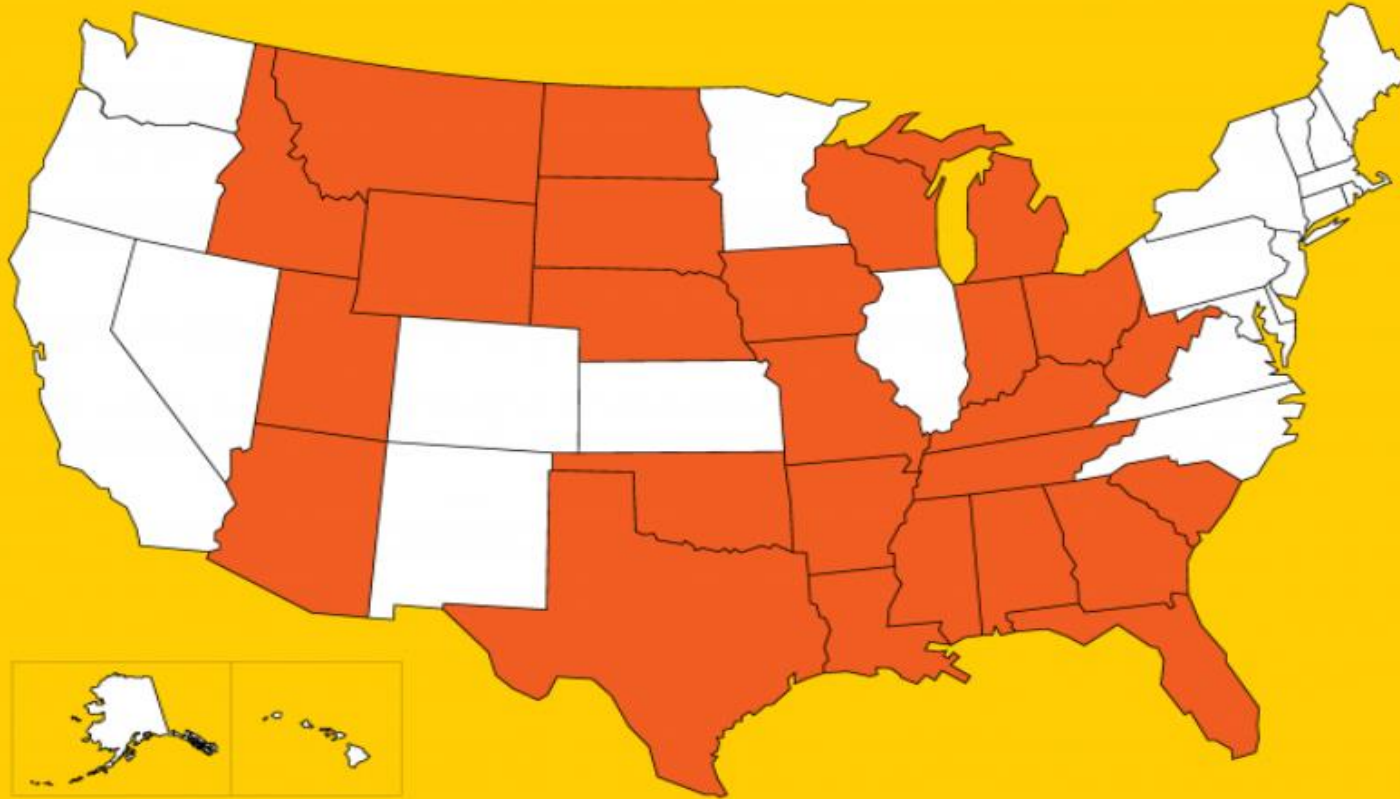
REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE

SCOTUS OVERTURNING ROE V. WADE

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE SUPREME COURT HAS RESCINDED AN INDIVIDUAL RIGHT IN ITS ENTIRETY.

GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

If the U.S. Supreme Court overturns or guts *Roe v. Wade*, 26 states are certain or likely to ban abortion



guttmacher.org

© 2021

ABORTION ACCESS IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

- Restricting access to abortion results in erosion of the health of women, trans and non-binary people, especially those with low-incomes and BIPOC
- Restrictive reproductive health policies impact maternal and infant health
 - Women living in states with less restrictive reproductive health policies were less likely to give birth to low-weight babies
 - Restrictive abortion laws cause a higher rate of abortion-related maternal deaths.
- Restrictive abortion laws affect the economy, too.
 - Research from *The Lancet* found that “ensuring women’s access to safe abortion services does lower medical costs for health systems.”

OUTCOMES OF BEING DENIED AN ABORTION

- Increased economic hardship and insecurity lasting years; children living under the federal poverty level
- More likely to experience physical violence from the person got pregnant with
- More likely to raise child alone, without a partner or family member
- More serious health problems
- Lower level of maternal bonding

Reference: UCSF, ANSIRH's TurnAway Study. [The Turnaway Study | ANSIRH](#)

ROE V WADE OVERTURNED

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON KING COUNTY

- There is a **385% increase** in people who could get pregnant (ages 15-49) whose closest abortion provider is in WA State. *Reference: Guttmacher Institute*
- If local abortion services become overcapacity, King County residents in need of abortions could have **delayed access to abortion services**.
- There is already an **increase in people coming from out of state to Seattle for abortions**. Seattle has very good abortion access and provides later-term abortions, in addition to being a psychologically and physically safe place to come for services.

ROE V WADE OVERTURNED

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON KING COUNTY

- King County abortion providers may become additionally **vulnerable to violence as well as lawsuits** from states that have outlawed abortion.
- The overturning of Roe v.Wade will lead some King County residents **to believe that abortion is no longer legal anywhere** in the United States.
- King County will almost certainly see an **increased demand for birth control**, and especially for emergency contraception.

KING COUNTY'S INITIAL RESPONSE

- **Fund NW Abortion Access Fund (NWAAF):**
 - NWAAF has extensive experience providing financial support and coordination for both King County residents and people traveling to King County for an abortion. Currently, King County is funding \$500K and Seattle is proposing \$250K to NWAAF.
- **Establish an Emergency Fund (\$500K):**
 - To provide timely financial resources for addressing barriers to care in King County.
- **Support policies**
 - To maintain abortion rights and safety

CURRENT PROPOSED OR ENACTED LOCAL POLICIES

- **Abortion Access:**
 - Make seeking and obtaining abortion services a protected class
 - Provide funding to abortion funds and community organizations to support access
- **Abortion services protections from violence:**
 - Codify into local code [RCW 9A.50.020](#) to protect access to healthcare facilities
- **Abortion services legal protections from other states' abortion bans:**
 - Directives for law enforcement to not cooperate with out-of-state abortion investigations
 - Executive orders to not use government resources to comply with out-of-state abortion bans and interfere with abortion access



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2094, **Version:** 1

2022 Mid-Year Accountability Report

Seattle Community Police Commission Mid-Year Report

July 26, 2022

Prepared By: Brandy Grant – Executive Director
Presented By: Nia Franco – Senior Policy Advisor

State Legislative Session CPC Priorities 2022

CPC's 2022 Priorities

- Allow individuals to hold officers accountable for their actions
- Prohibit traffic stops for certain traffic violations
- Ban the use of tear gas in Washington State
- Remove arbitration as a route of appeal for discipline related officer misconduct
- Remove accountability provisions from the bargaining process

CPC during the Legislative Session

- Engagement strategy during the legislative session
- Bills the CPC interacted with
- Notable legislative outcomes

CPC Publications

Statements

- [The Seattle Community Police Commission is Disappointed in the Findings of the Charleena Lyles Inquest](#)
- [Seattle Community Police Commission Commends Representation at the Seattle Police Management Association Collective Bargaining Agreement, Continues to Advocate for Police Accountability](#)
- [Seattle Community Police Commission and Community Members Raise Alarm Over the Validity of Seattle Police Use of Force Data](#)

Letters

- [Letter to City Council: Request to Delay the Seattle Police Management Association Contract Vote](#)
- [Letter to SPD: SPD Use of Force Data Malfunction](#)
- [Use of Force Letter in response to presentations about SPD's data collection and public access during public meetings](#)
- [Letter to SPD, OIG, OPA: Reaching True Accountability](#)
- [2022 Legislation to Consider](#)

Behavioral Health Op Ed

- [Mental Health Crisis Should Not Be a Death Sentence](#)

Challenges and Opportunities



COVID-19 Restrictions
Commissioner Vacancies



New commissioners and staff
Restructuring the policy team – Data and
Policy Evaluations Analyst
Ongoing community engagement efforts

CPC Workgroups

- Behavioral Health
- Community Engagement
- Complainant Appeals Process
- Police Practices
- State Legislative Agenda

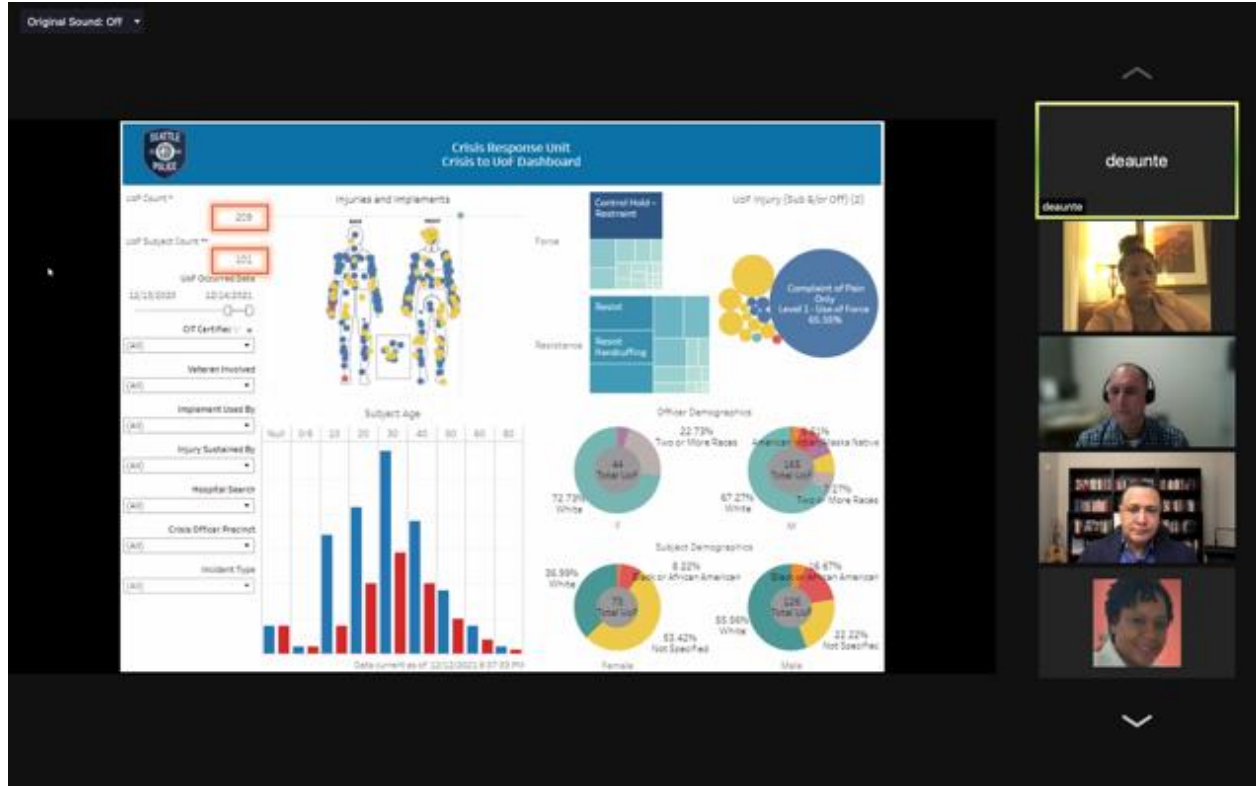
Community Engagement & Events

- Joint Briefings: Seattle Monitor and Community Police Commission along with the DOJ Core Assessments to the Court on Crisis Intervention, Use of Force, and Stops and Detentions.
- Additional CE Session Topics: SU MCPP, SLA Recap, 911 Operations, CPC's Response to Monitor's Assessments
- Community Touchpoints and Attendees from Meetings: 407
- Community Conversations: Communities Directly Impacted by Gun Violence



Collaboration with Seattle Police Monitor

- Inclusion in the Vision, Methods, Analysis, and Planning (VMAP) Debrief
- Community Engagement Sessions for feedback to the Court
- CPC Submission of feedback to the Seattle Monitoring Plan and Methodology
- Standing Monitor Team check-ins with CPC Leadership



CPC Priorities & Accomplishments

Policy

- Research and data analysis emphasis

Community Engagement

- Strategic Planning Focus Groups with Youth engagement, virtual community engagement during pandemic
- Monthly meetings with stakeholders, partners, and community members
- Recruitment for CE Specialist

Collaboration

- Police contract negotiations – Technical Advisor
- Engagement with Seattle Police Monitor – Feedback Provided

CPC Internal Business

- Continued maintenance of the Police Accountability Recommendations Tracker
- Election of new Co-Chairs and appointment of two new Commissioners
- Updated onboarding protocols for training new Co-Chairs and Commissioners
- Final Draft of the Strategic Planning completed – workplan is being developed and implementation will begin soon

Office of Inspector General

2022 Mid-Year Accountability Report

Public Safety & Human Services Committee

July 26, 2022



Protest Response Oversight

Sentinel Event Review (2nd report)

- 26 recommendations
- 15 fully implemented
- 8 accepted and in progress
- 3 not within SPD's jurisdiction

Crowd Psychology Report

- Scientific foundations for ongoing policy change and development

Outcomes of the Sentinel Event and Crowd Psychology Report

- SPD Dialog Unit
- Commitment to training in emerging practices
- Development of a "pre-academy" community service program



Protest Response Oversight

Wave 3 Panel

- 12 sessions
- 36+ hours panel work
- Panel sessions concluded
- Report being written

Wave 4-5 Panel

- Preparing materials
- Coordinating future work
- Conducting outreach
- Panel to start in Q3

White Paper: An Intergroup Perspective on Seattle's CHOP/CHAZ Occupation

- Interviews and video analysis

Planning future use of SER Panel to review other Critical Cases

- OIS (Officer Involved Shooting),
- UoF (Use of Force)



Review and Technical Assistance for SPD Policies and Procedures

- De-prioritization of minor Traffic Stops
 - SPD policy updated
- SPD Ruse/Deception Policy
 - Recommendations provided



Performance Audits and Reviews

Ongoing

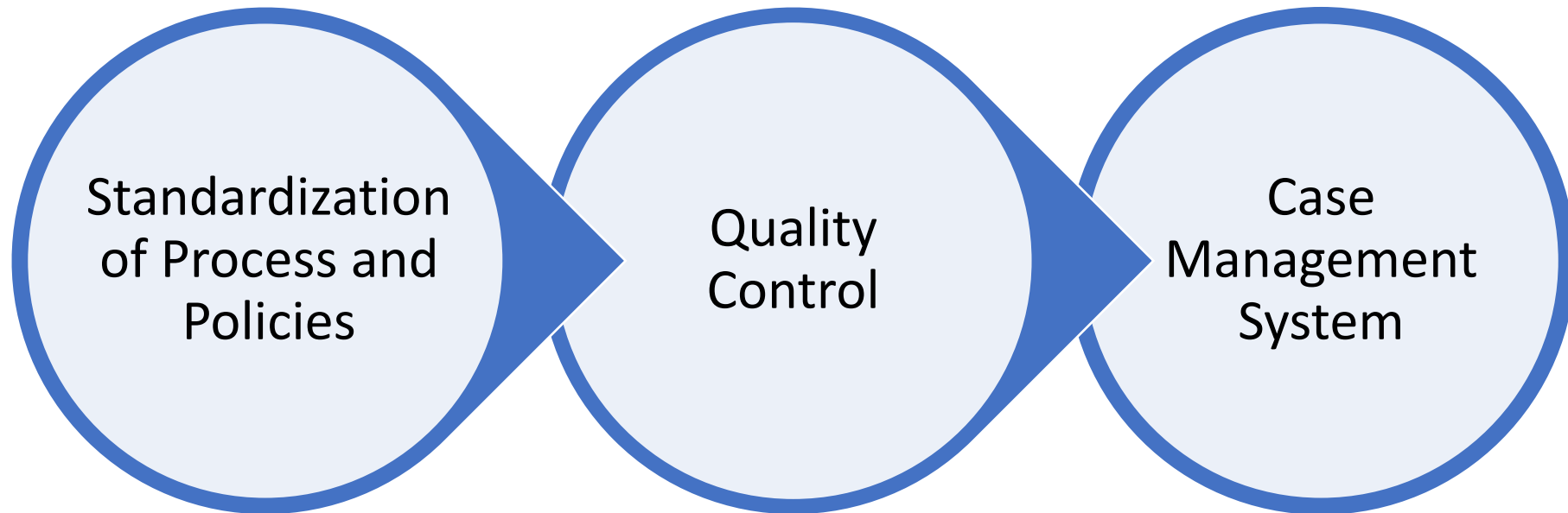
- Mi'Chance Dunlap-Gittens' Youth Rights Ordinance
- Audit of SPD Administrative Leave

Recurring

- Chapter 14.18 Surveillance Technologies (30% of OIG resources plus external consultants)
 - 8 approved technologies, 6 to be reviewed by the end of 2022
- Chapter 14.12 Compliance and Follow-Up



OPA Review - Internal Processes



OPA Review

67 OPA Investigations Certified

235 Contact Logs Reviewed

Other OPA Oversight Areas

- Bias Reviews
- Mediations
- Rapid Adjudications



Collaboration

Consent Decree Monitoring Plan

- Monitoring Team
- SPD
- Accountability Partners

State Legislative Agenda

- Accountability Partners
- SDOT
- OCR
- ACLU

Data Collaborations

- SPD
- OPA
- Monitoring Team
- SDOT

Outreach

- Community groups, ACLU, Innocence Project, Policing Project, KC Public Defenders
- NACOLE





Seattle Office of
Police Accountability

2021 Recap & Mid-year Report

CITY COUNCIL | JULY 26, 2022

LAUREN CAPUTO, DATA & POLICY ANALYST

DR. GRÁINNE PERKINS, INTERIM OPA DIRECTOR

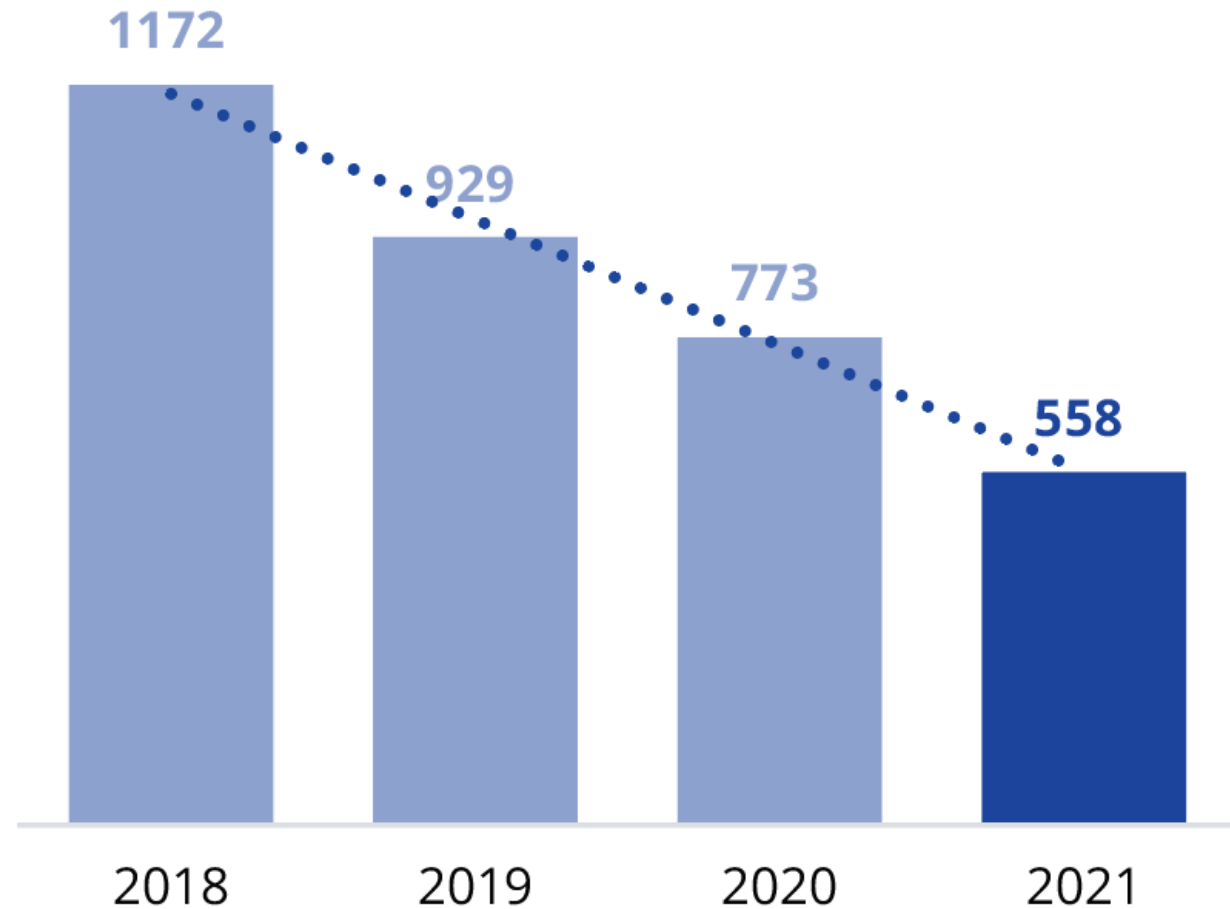
Outline

1. 2021 Data & Trends Recap
2. Updating the OPA Manual
3. 2022 Mid-year Data & Trends
4. Questions

2021 Data & Trends Recap



The number of cases opened each year continues to decline

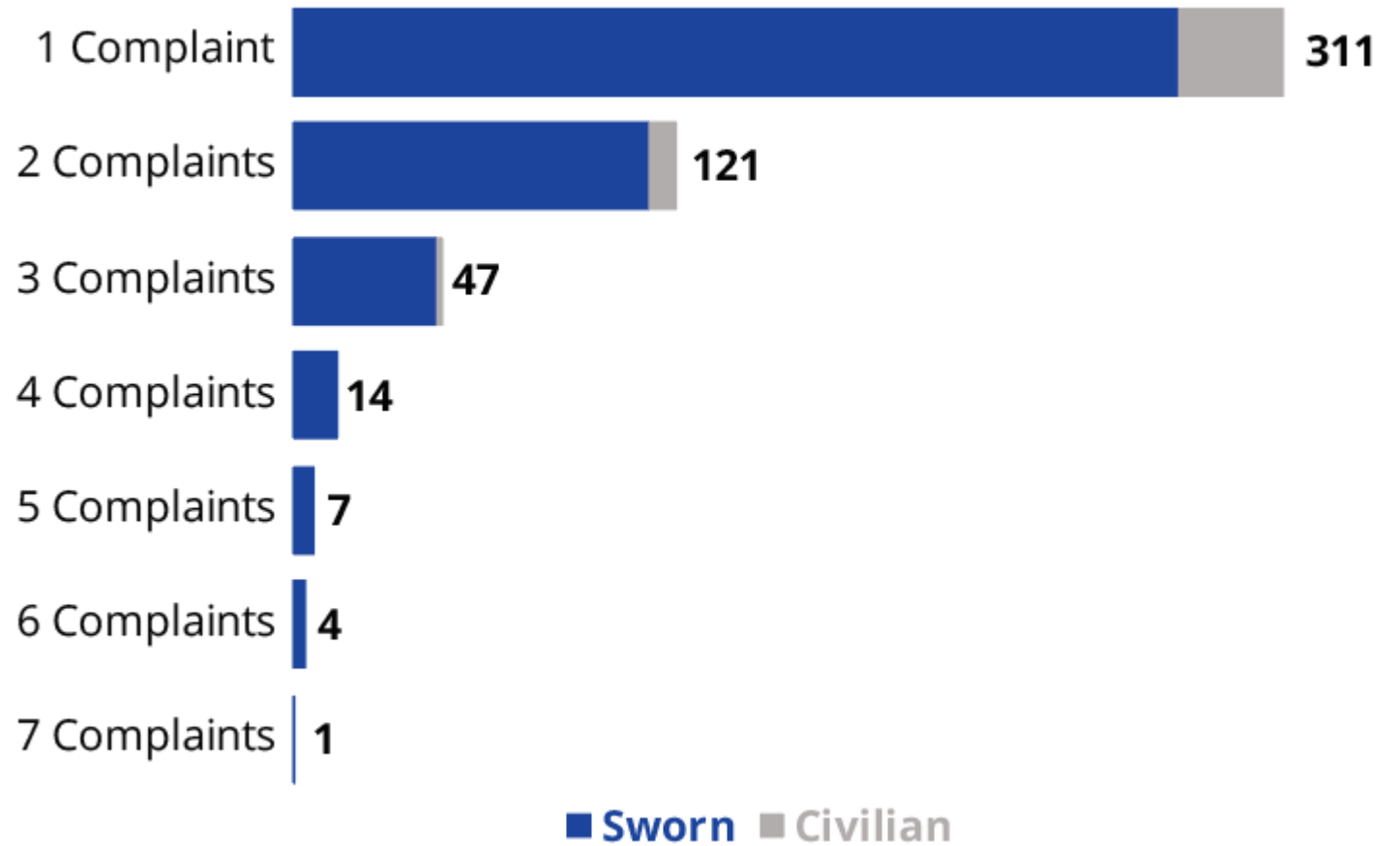


Cases Opened by Year (2018-2021)

Transfer of 911 Communication & Parking Enforcement

- Prior to the transfer, OPA had opened:
 - 7 cases involving 10 emergency communications employees
 - 25 cases involving 26 PEOs
- After the transfer, OPA referred any new complaints to CSCC or SDOT

**Over one-third
of sworn
employees
received at
least one
complaint**



Complaints Received Per Employee (2021)

The proportion of cases classified for full investigation continued to increase in 2021

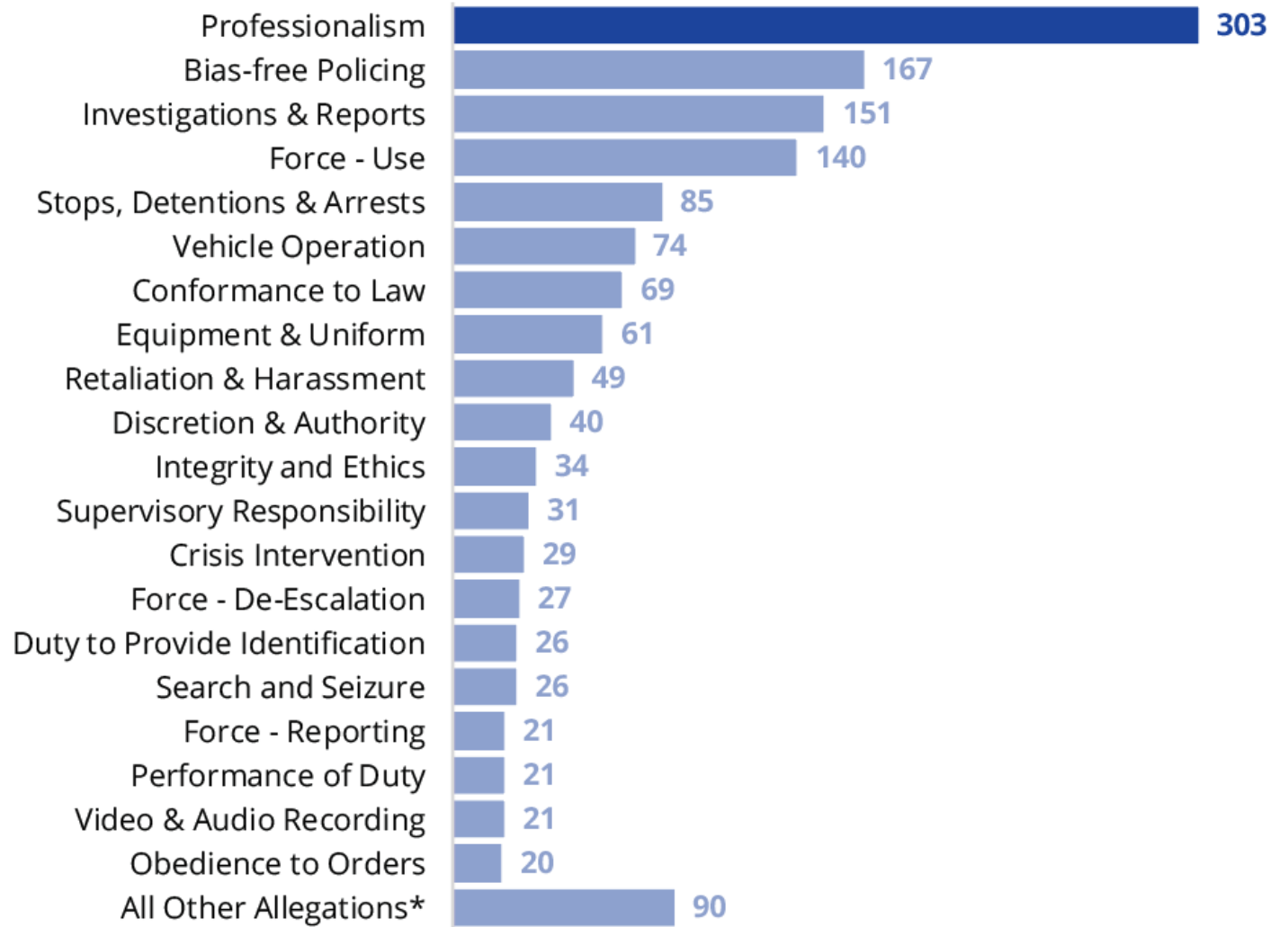


* Figure excludes Rapid Adjudication and Mediation. Totals shown per year equal 99%.

Classification Type as a Percent of Total Complaints (2019-2021)

Professionalism, Bias, and Investigations & Reports were the most common allegations

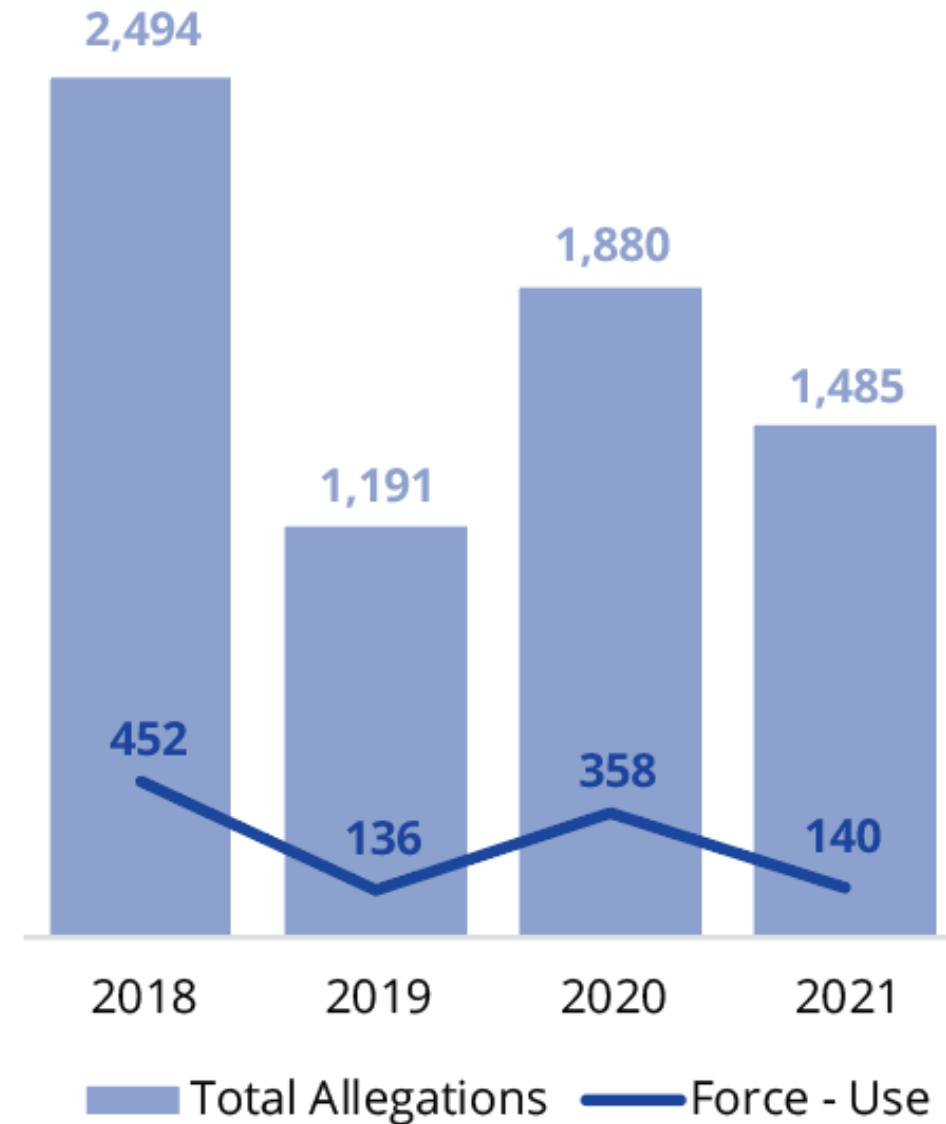
Count of Allegations by Type (2021)



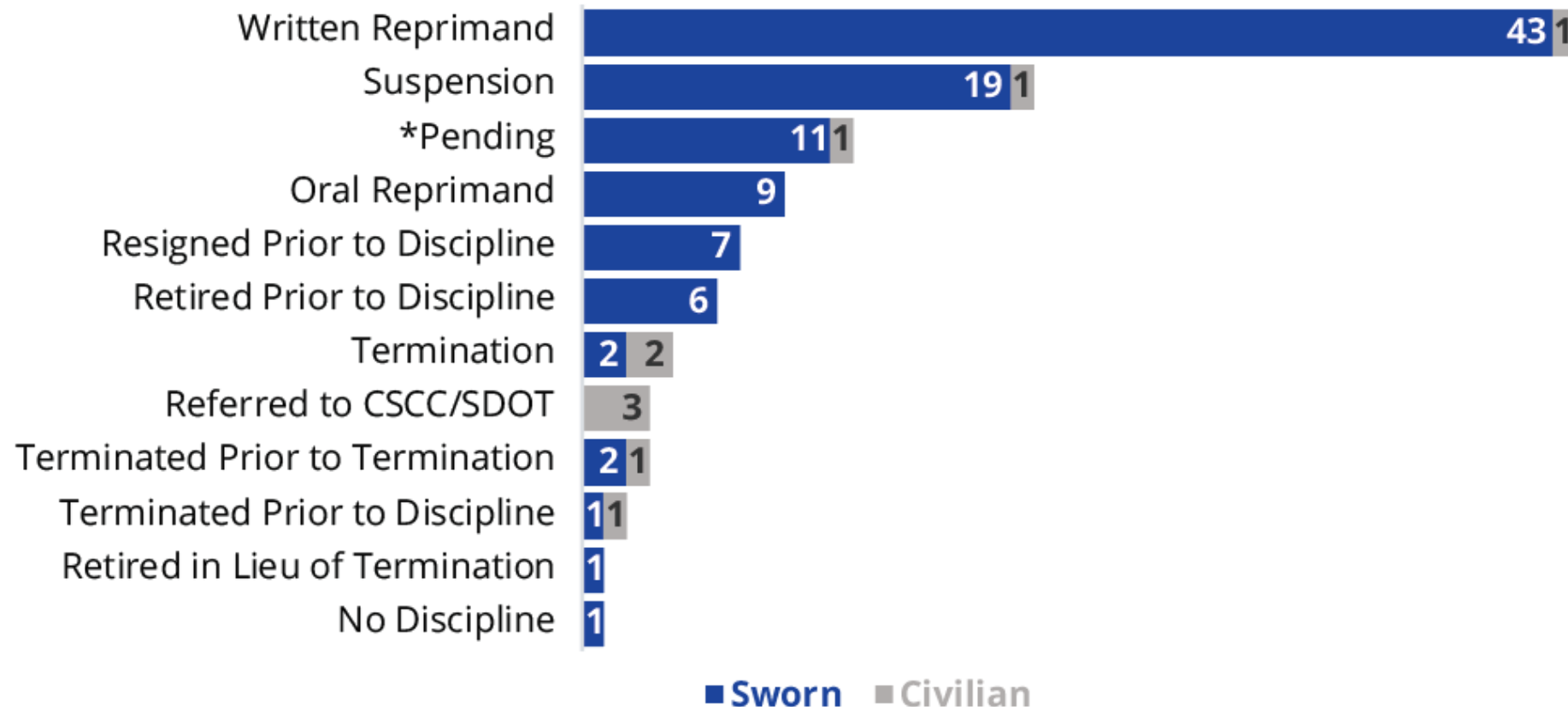
* Category includes the following allegations: Administrative Procedures & Requirements (18); Self-Reporting Obligations (18); Social Media (9); Information & Communications Systems (7); Property & Evidence (7); Bias – Reporting (6); Timekeeping & Payroll (6); Tickets & Traffic Contact Reports (5); Force – Investigation (4); Courtesy & Demeanor (3); Bias – Investigation (2); Alcohol & Substance Use (1); and Confidentiality (1).

**Use of Force
allegations
decreased
significantly
from 2020**

***Number of Use of Force Allegations
by Year (2018-2021)***

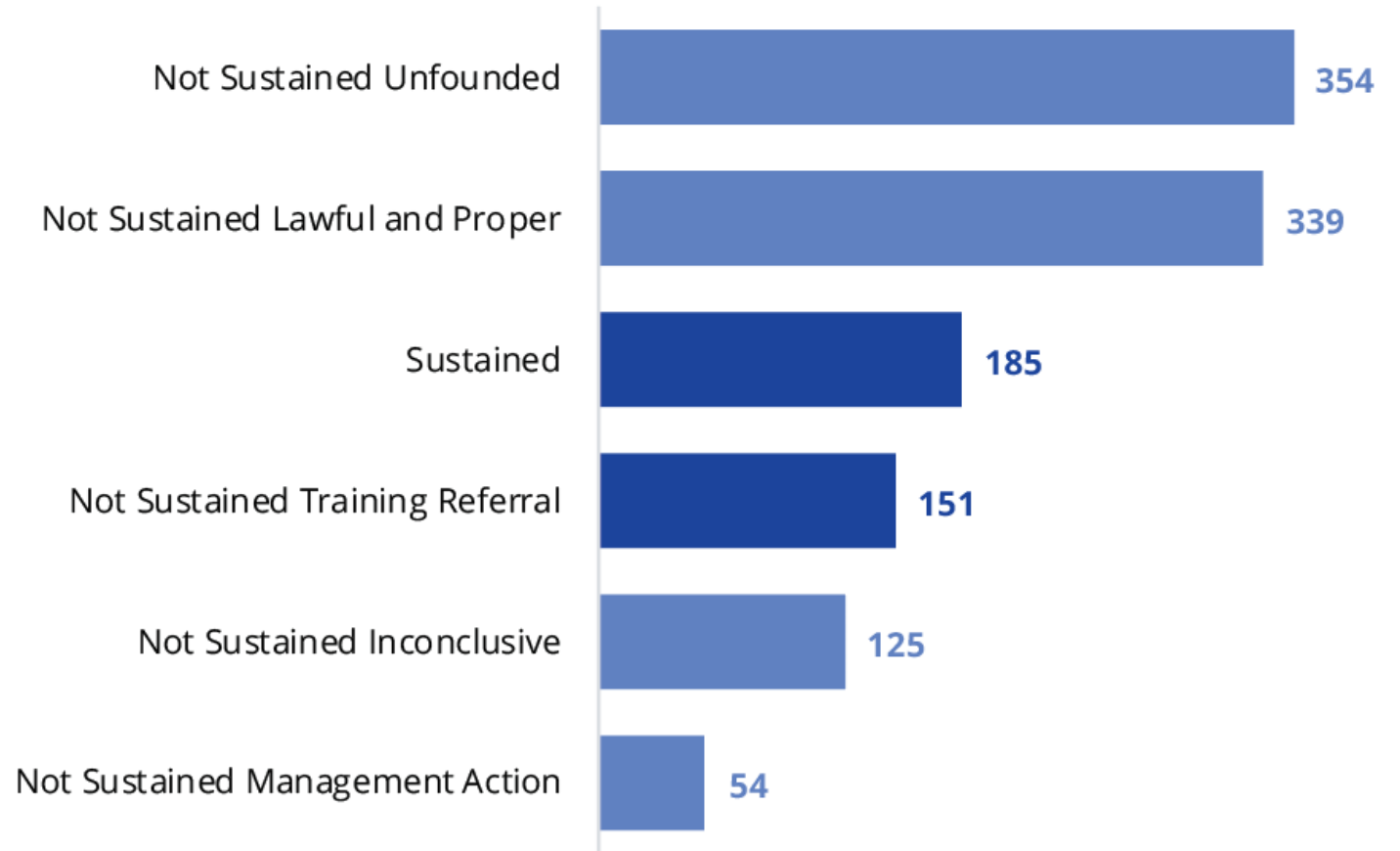


98 employees received discipline following OPA investigations



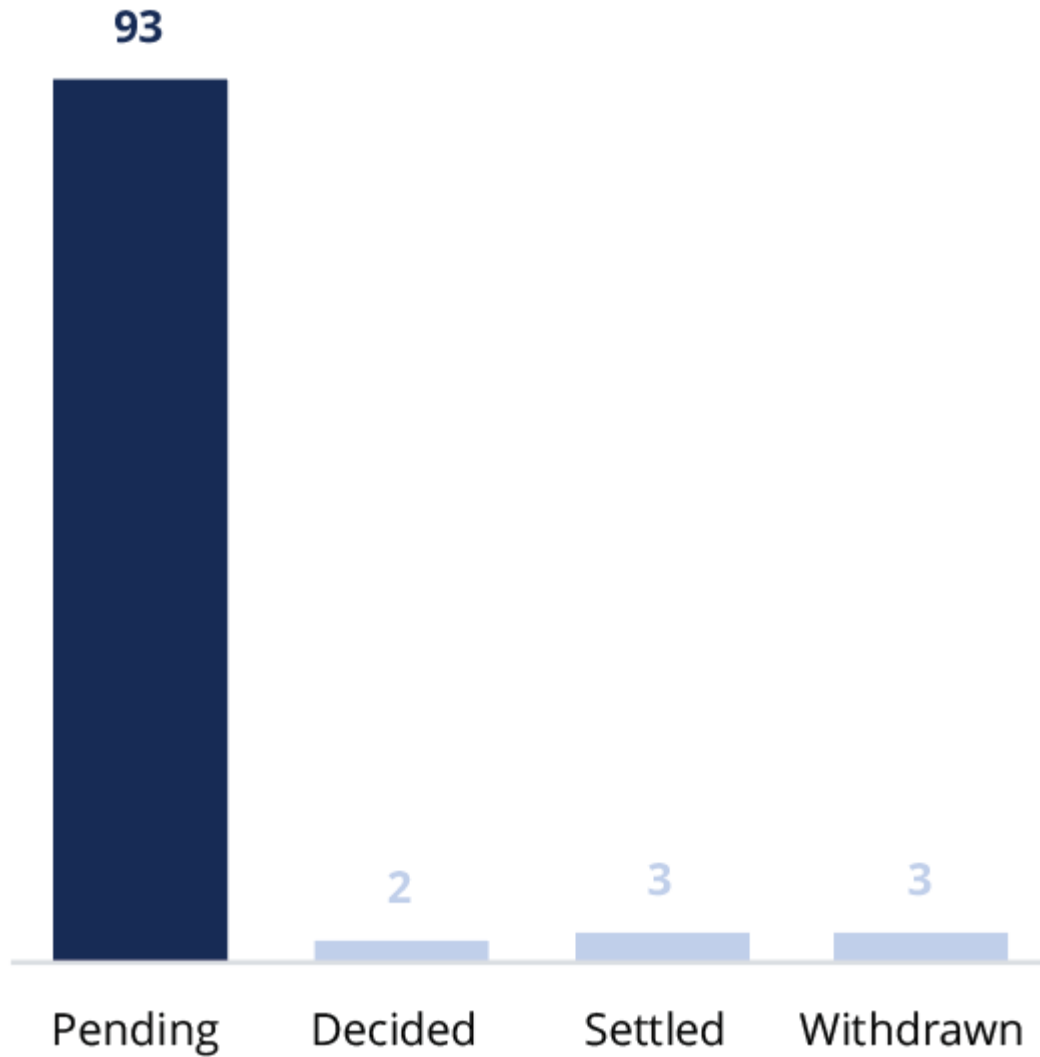
Discipline Imposed by Type for Sustained Findings (2021)

26% of completed investigations contained one or more **sustained findings**



Findings Issued for Allegations by Type (2021)

One case containing two sustained allegations was **overturned** by the Chief in 2021



Most appeals filed through arbitration were still open

Status of Appeals Filed through Arbitration between 2016 and 2021



**OPA issued
recommendations
on 22 areas of SPD
policy & training**

Updating the OPA Manual



2022 Midyear Data & Trends

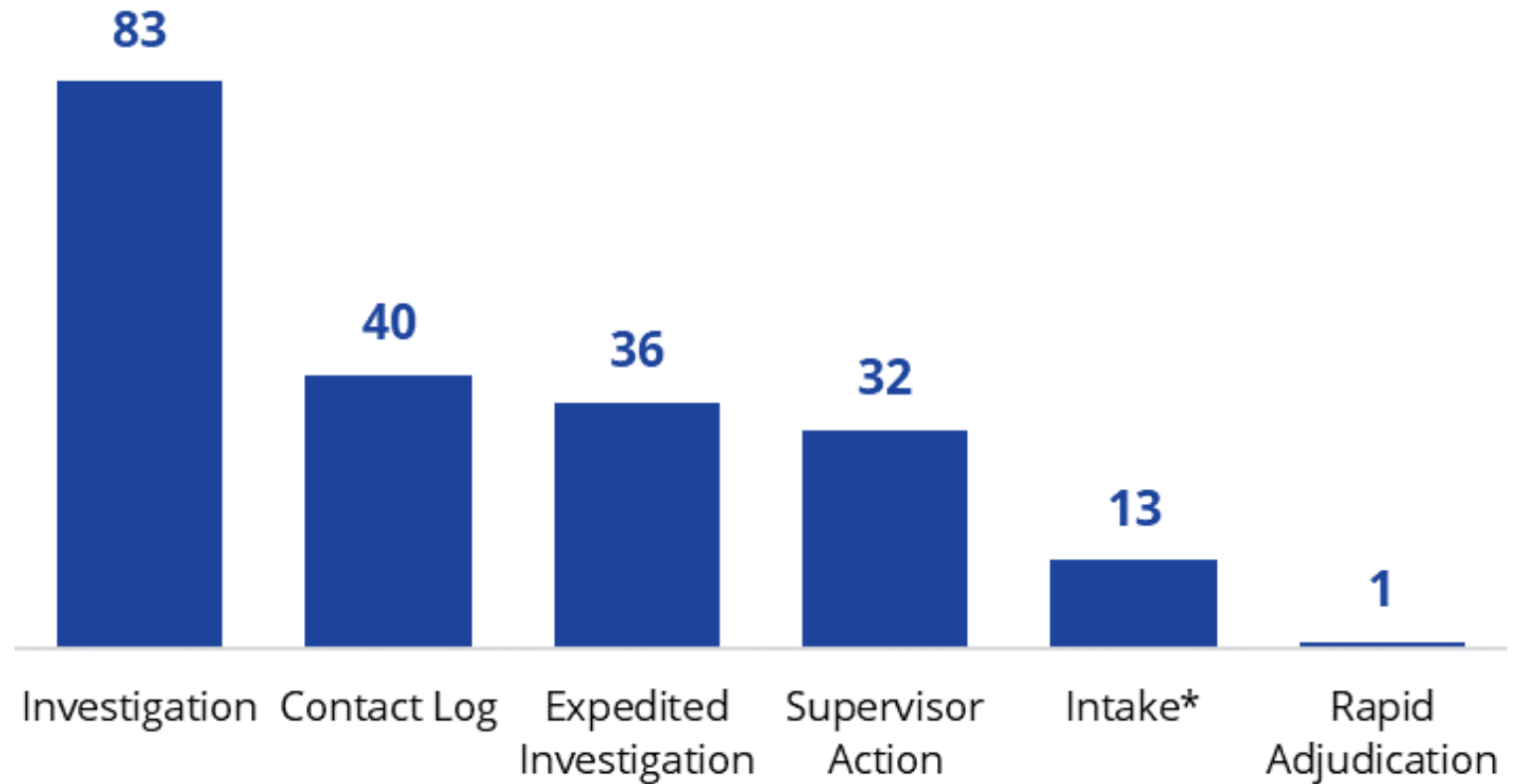


2022 Midyear Highlights

- Interim administration started in late January
- Number of complaints continues to decrease
 - 205 cases in the first half of 2022
- Three-quarters of complaints from community members

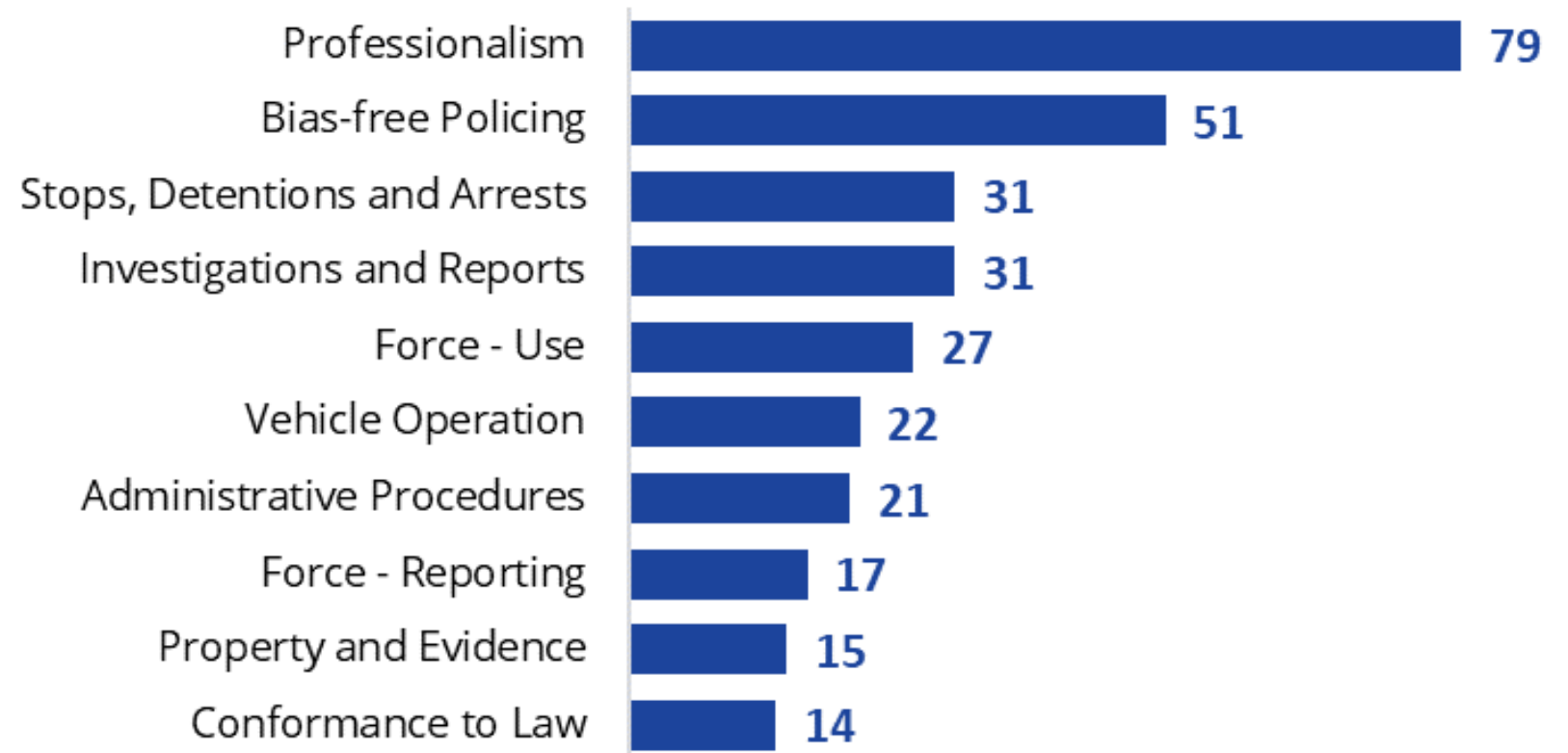
**Classified 60%
of cases for
investigation**

Classification of Cases (Jan-June 2022)



**7% of all
allegations
for use of
force**

Most Common Allegations (Jan-June 2022)



Abbreviated DCMs

- Critical civilian staff shortages
- Abbreviated DCMs for Not Sustained cases (June 1 – October 1)
- No impact to Sustained cases

Questions?

