

Plan Identifying Revenue to Replace Federal Funding for Gun Violence Prevention

September 20, 2024



King County

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II. Proviso Text

Ordinance 19712, Section 10, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, Proviso P8¹

Of this appropriation, \$200,000 may not be expended or encumbered until the executive transmits a plan identifying revenue to replace approximately \$7,000,000 of American Rescue Plan Act, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“ARPA/CLFR”) that will expire December 31, 2024, that is currently supporting King County gun violence intervention and prevention programming and a motion that should acknowledge receipt of the plan and a motion acknowledging receipt of the plan is passed by council. The motion should reference the subject matter, the proviso's ordinance number, ordinance section, and proviso number in both the title and body of the motion.

The executive’s plan shall include, but not be limited to: an outline of gun violence prevention programming supported by ARPA/CLFR moneys in the 2023-2024 biennial budget; an outline of programming that may be terminated at the end of 2024 if new revenue is not identified; a list of all existing local, state, and federal revenue eligible to support gun violence prevention programming, including grants; and an outline of potential revenue sources available to King County including unutilized levies or taxing authority.

The executive should electronically file the plan and motion required by this proviso by August 30, 2024, with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff, and the lead staff for the budget and financial management committee or its successor.

¹ Ordinance, 19712, Section 10, Proviso P8, 2023,
<https://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=6377538&GUID=9048AEA2-5D07-4878-A4B0-FFBBE01B5069&Options=Advanced&Search=>

III. Executive Summary

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government allowed CLFR² funds to be used for gun violence prevention. King County allocated \$8,500,000 in CLFR dollars to gun violence prevention from 2023 through 2025. CLFR is a one-time source of federal funding that represents one third (35 percent) of the Regional Office’s budget across three years.

With the loss of CLFR moneys, the Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention (Regional Office) will have an estimated \$970,000 shortfall in 2025, which Public Health plans to fill from its one-time fund reserves. Public Health has proposed to maintain current Regional Office gun violence prevention programs in 2025 at the current 2024 spending level. One-time funding such as CLFR and fund reserves are likely unavailable beyond 2025, so starting in 2026 significant future budget shortfalls are anticipated. Public Health will be exploring other funding opportunities and will communicate regularly with the Executive’s Office and Council during budget development process for 2026.

The Regional Office coordinates multi-sector support, shared investments, and partnership with community leadership to select and implement violence prevention solutions. The primary initiatives of the Regional Office, funded by CLFR, are:

1. Regional coordination, by Public Health staff;
2. The Regional Peacekeepers Collective, community violence interventions implemented by six contracted community organizations;
3. Hospital-based and community-linked violence interventions at Harborview Medical Center;
4. Safe storage, a Public Health program;
5. Training and professional development for the community violence intervention workforce, conducted by national experts, and
6. Quantitative and qualitative evaluation, carried out by Public Health staff.

In June 2024, the U.S. Surgeon General released an Advisory on Firearm Violence and declared gun violence in the U.S. a public health crisis.³ The Advisory describes the extent of pervasive gun violence in this country, with 54 percent of U.S. adults having themselves or family members experienced a gun-related incident in their lives. Over the last 10 years, the number of Americans who have died from gun-related injuries, including suicides, homicides, and accidental deaths, has been rising.⁴

² CLFR— Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery fund in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. US Treasury, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, Final Rule, 31 C.F.R. § 35, pg. 71, <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule.pdf>

³ Department of Health and Human Services, US Surgeon General, “Firearm Violence in America,” June 2024, <https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/priorities/firearm-violence/index.html>

⁴ Ibid

Gun violence is now the leading cause of death for children and young adults in King County, as it has become across the country.⁵ At least 17 children under age 18 have been killed in gun homicides in the first half of 2024 in King County; more than double the number of youth gun homicide victims in 2023.⁶

The Surgeon General Advisory outlines an evidence-informed public health approach to addressing the crisis of firearm violence similar to the one used by the Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention in King County. The Advisory calls for strengthening data collection, increasing research on the consequences of gun violence, doing implementation research on prevention strategies, implementing community violence interventions, increasing the roles of emergency preparedness and the health care system in preventing gun violence, promoting safe storage of guns and ammunition, making several policy changes, and improving mental health supports.⁷

In many U.S. cities, community violence intervention strategies are being linked to overall drops in gun violence.⁸ With the Regional Peacekeepers Collective's five-year pilot phase almost completed, there is interest from other cities in bringing these community violence intervention services to scale, including in Auburn, Federal Way, Renton, and White Center.

Regional Office staff will continue to search for and work with local, state, federal, and other funders to secure funding for gun violence prevention programming.

⁵ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/depts/health/data/firearms/data-dashboard> and Public Health, Community Health Indicators, Leading causes of death by age, 2024, <https://tableaupub.kingcounty.gov/t/Public/views/LeadingcausesofdeathKingCounty/Table?%3Aembed=y&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y>

⁶ Seattle Times, "Many more kids are being shot and killed in King County in 2024," July 23, 2024, <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/law-justice/many-more-kids-are-being-shot-and-killed-in-king-county-in-2024/>

⁷ Dept of Health and Human Services, US Surgeon General, "Firearm Violence in America," June 2024, <https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/priorities/firearm-violence/index.html>

⁸ Center for American Progress, "In 2023, gun violence trended down across the country," January 31, 2024, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/in-2023-gun-violence-trended-down-across-the-country/> and Everytown Research, Compare Gun Homicide Across Cities, December 18, 2023, <https://everytownresearch.org/report/city-data/#compare-gun-homicide-across-cities>

IV. Background

Department Overview: Public Health — Seattle & King County (Public Health) works to protect and improve the health and well-being of all people in King County.⁹ Public Health is one of the largest metropolitan health departments in the United States with approximately 1,600 employees. The department serves 2.3 million people of King County who reside in urban, rural, shoreline, foothill, and mountain communities. Department functions are carried out through prevention programs, environmental health programs, community-oriented health care services, emergency medical services, correctional facility health services, preparedness programs, and community-based public health assessment and practices. Public Health also provides data, reports, and other health-related information to the public and stakeholders.

Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention Overview: The King County Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention (Regional Office) seeks to prevent and eliminate gun violence using a public health approach. The Regional Office was created in October 2023 within Public Health.¹⁰ It consolidates several publicly funded gun violence prevention efforts into one regional entity that partners with communities, community organizations, elders, young adults, and survivors to advance equitable community-led solutions.¹¹ The Regional Office works with service providers, advisory councils, and subject matter experts to enhance strategies, inform policy, review data, identify resources, and align services. The Regional Office provides training, measurement, and connections to other local and national gun violence prevention initiatives.¹² The Regional Office is one of 45 members of the National Offices of Violence Prevention Network, formed in 2021, which works in collaboration with the White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention.¹³ Through this network, the Regional Office connects with other cities and counties across the country, shares best practices, receives technical assistance, and brings in additional national resources to combat gun violence locally.

Key programs funded by the Regional Office include the Regional Peacekeepers Collective (Peacekeepers) and Harborview Medical Center’s hospital-based and community-linked intervention. Peacekeepers and Harborview’s programs are community violence interventions, supporting high-risk individuals and families to reduce retaliatory violence. The Regional Office works with the City of Seattle’s Community Safety Initiative,¹⁴ and the County’s safe gun storage program (“Lock It Up”).¹⁵

⁹ Public Health – Seattle & King County, About Us, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/about-king-county/about-public-health/administration>

¹⁰ King County Executive Dow Constantine, Press Release, October 17, 2023, <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/WAKING/bulletins/376493d>

¹¹ Consolidated programs include the Regional Peacekeepers Collective Initiative, the Harborview Medical Center’s Hospital-based and Community-linked Intervention Program, and the Community Violence Intervention Training Academy. Past work was called Zero Youth Detention.

¹² Editorial staff, “King County gun violence prevention office is a much needed new tool,” *Seattle Times*, October 29, 2023. <https://www.seattletimes.com/opinion/editorials/king-county-gun-violence-prevention-office-is-a-much-needed-new-tool/>

¹³ National Offices of Violence Prevention Network, Homepage, 2024, <https://ovpnetwork.org>

¹⁴ City of Seattle, Community Safety Initiative, 2024, <https://www.seattle.gov/mayor/one-seattle-initiatives/gun-violence-prevention>

¹⁵ Public Health-Seattle & King County, Lock It Up: Promoting the safe storage of firearms, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/preventing-gun-violence/safe-firearm-storage>

The Public Health Approach to Gun Violence Prevention

On June 25, 2024, the US Surgeon General Dr. Vivek Murthy released an Advisory on Firearm Violence and declared gun violence in the US a public health crisis.¹⁶ The Advisory describes the extent of pervasive gun violence in this country, with 54 percent of U.S. adults having themselves or family members experienced a gun-related incident in their lives. Over the last 10 years, the number of Americans who have died from gun-related injuries, including suicides, homicides, and accidental deaths, has been rising, and gun violence is now the leading cause of death among children and adolescents. The Advisory outlines an evidence-informed public health approach to address firearm violence that includes: strengthening data collection, increasing research on the consequences of gun violence, doing implementation research on prevention strategies, expanding community violence interventions, increasing the roles of emergency preparedness and the health care system in preventing gun violence, promoting safe storage of guns and ammunition, making several policy changes, and improving mental health supports.¹⁷

Public health is the science of reducing and preventing injury, disease, and death and promoting the health and well-being of populations through the use of data, research, and effective policies and practices.¹⁸ Public health as a field works to address the underlying causes of a disease or injury, promote healthy behaviors, and control the spread of outbreaks.

A public health approach to preventing gun violence is implemented through an inter-dependent population-level set of strategies that address A) access to guns and B) the factors that contribute to and protect from gun violence.¹⁹ This approach brings together organizations, community, and subject matter experts across disciplines 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.

See more information and King County gun violence data in Appendix A. The Regional Office oversees this four-part approach in King County to prevent and respond to gun violence while striving towards health equity—where everyone can live free from gun violence.²⁰

Gun Violence Prevention Funding Historical Context

Federal funding for gun violence prevention research was constrained from 1996 through 2020. As early as 1983, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) adopted a public health approach to

¹⁶ Department of Health and Human Services, US Surgeon General, “Firearm Violence in America,” June 2024, <https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/priorities/firearm-violence/index.html>

¹⁷ Department of Health and Human Services, US Surgeon General, “Firearm Violence in America,” June 2024, <https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/priorities/firearm-violence/index.html>

¹⁸ Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Gun Violence Solutions, “What is Public Health?” 2024, <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/center-for-gun-violence-solutions/research-reports/the-public-health-approach-to-prevent-gun-violence>

¹⁹ Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Gun Violence Solutions, “The Public Health Approach to Prevent Gun Violence,” 2024, <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/center-for-gun-violence-solutions/research-reports/the-public-health-approach-to-prevent-gun-violence>

²⁰ Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Gun Violence Solutions, “The Public Health Approach to Prevent Gun Violence,” 2024, <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/center-for-gun-violence-solutions/research-reports/the-public-health-approach-to-prevent-gun-violence>

preventing gun violence. Federally funded research in 1993 showed that the presence of guns in the home was associated with higher levels of gun deaths. In 1996, Federal funding for CDC gun violence research was effectively halted by the Dickey Amendment which prohibited further federal funding of gun violence research.²¹ The funding prohibition was not lifted until 2020, when Congress again started allocating funds to gun violence prevention and research.²²

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 included a Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery fund that created one of the first new sources of federal funding for gun violence prevention programming in 25 years.²³ CLFR dollars has been used by Public Health to support gun violence prevention programs since 2022 as the federal government recognized that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic included other public health impacts that were exacerbated by the pandemic. The Treasury recognized “the increased rate of violence during the pandemic” and “the importance of comprehensive approaches to challenges like violence” and clarified that CLFR dollars could be used for gun violence prevention.²⁴

Executive Priorities

Since 2013, preventing gun violence has been an Executive priority. In 2021, the Executive declared that gun violence was a public health emergency.²⁵ The Regional Peacekeepers Collective was launched in 2021 as a five-year pilot program under King County’s Zero Youth Detention project. In October 2023, gun violence prevention work was consolidated under a Regional Office within Public Health. The Regional Office works with more than 35 partners, many of which have been involved for more than 10 years in gun violence prevention, including community members, community organizations, churches, schools, after school programs, social and behavioral services providers, health care providers, city governments, police forces, courts, the King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, the Department of Community and Human Services, and other King County departments and offices. See partner list in Appendix C.

In the June 2024 State of the County address, the Executive proposed launching 100 Days of Action against gun violence. This initiative is intensifying and aligning King County's gun violence prevention work with cities, community partners, the Regional Peacekeepers Collective, the Sheriff’s Gun Violence Reduction Unit, and others.²⁶ During the 100 Days of Action, King County will expand community

²¹ Roston A, “The Dickey Amendment on Federal Funding for Research on Gun Violence: A Legal Dissection,” American Journal of Public Health, July 2018, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5993413/>

²² Hellmann J, “Congress reaches deal to fund gun violence research for first time in decades, The Hill, 2019, <https://thehill.com/policy/healthcare/474740-25m-set-aside-for-gun-violence-research-in-spending-agreement-in-win-for/>

²³ American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021, Section 9901 of Title VI of the Social Security Act, Section 603 creates the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CLFR). Final rules at 31 C.F.R. § 35 <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule.pdf>

²⁴ US Treasury, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, Final Rule, 31 C.F.R. § 35, pg. 71, <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Final-Rule.pdf>

²⁵ Executive Dow Constantine, “Urgent gun violence prevention investments in Executive Constantine budget proposal,” June 15, 2021, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2021/june/15-gun-violence-budget>

²⁶ Executive Dow Constantine, “Executive Constantine’s State of the County: Taking action with purpose and resolve,” June 11, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/executive/governance-leadership/king-county-executive/speeches/2024-sotc#:~:text=100%20days%20of%20action%20against,Violence%20Reduction%20Unit%2C%20and%20others.>

programs and resources for victims with a \$1.6 million investment.²⁷ In support of the 100 Days of Action, the City of Seattle is investing \$10 million for a coordinated approach to youth mental health and safety resources for students and families.²⁸

The Regional Office’s work also is aligned with the County’s declaration that Racism is a Public Health Crisis.²⁹ Motion 15655 states “decades of data collected by Public Health – Seattle & King County have demonstrated how systemic racism contributes to Black, Indigenous and people of color communities experiencing both acute impacts such as gun violence, and chronic impacts such as higher rates of cardiovascular disease and diabetes.”

Report Methodology: Public Health led the development of this report. Staff from Public Health, including from the Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention, and the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget contributed narrative and budget analysis for the report. Data from the Regional Office; the state Department of Health; Public Health’s Health Sciences Division; and the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office Crime Strategies Unit are included in this report.

Data Sources: The report uses gun violence data from public health research literature, county performance measurement systems, hospital admissions data, ambulance responses, the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, police departments, and surveys.

- *Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention Performance Measurement*—The Regional Office uses a Results-Based Accountability framework to collect, analyze, and report program performance measures for funded partners.
- *Hospitalizations*—Washington State Department of Health collects, shares, and reports data on hospital admissions through the Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting Systems (CHARS). Public Health staff analyzed CHARS to better understand nonfatal firearm hospitalizations.³⁰
- *King County Emergency Medical Services Responses to Firearms Incidents*—Emergency Medical Services (EMS) collects and analyzes data from ambulance responses to firearm incidents which can include fatalities and injuries.³¹
- *Homicides, Injuries and Shots Fired*—The King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office (PAO) has publicly reported gun violence data since 2017.³² The reports from 39 law enforcement agencies in King County inform gun prevention and intervention strategies throughout the region. The reports provide data about the victims of gun violence and those who carry out the violence, often living within small identifiable social networks. These data provide a standard and consistent source of public health data about gun violence over time in King County.

²⁷ Medium, King County, City of Seattle and community leaders unite for 100 Days of Action against gun violence, July 10, 2024, <https://medium.com/kingcounty/king-county-city-of-seattle-and-community-leaders-unite-for-100-days-of-action-against-gun-10a281d580bc>

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ King County, Motion 15655, <https://mkkclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4583055&GUID=9B19391D-CA70-4716-89CB-0594F8211442&Options=Advanced&Search=>

³⁰ Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS), Washington State Department of Health, 2017-2021.

³¹ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/depts/health/data/firearms/data-dashboard>

³² King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, Crime Strategies Unit, King County Gun Violence Data, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/pao/about-king-county/about-pao/data-reports/gun-violence-data>

- *Safe Firearm Storage and Stolen Firearms*—Public Health collects and reports data from surveys on safe storage practices and on stolen guns.³³

Community Engagement: Regional Office and Zero Youth Detention staff have completed several cycles of community engagement since 2018. These community engagement results inform the design of gun violence prevention programs locally. Findings include that youth and young adults want to have better connections to the economy, especially in South King County.³⁴ Engagement feedback from South King County described limited resources and lack of opportunities for well-paying jobs. Respondents talked about using guns as a means of protection and to ensure their personal safety. Several of those interviewed said it is easier to get a gun than to get a job.

Engagement feedback showed that youth and young adults were more likely to engage in gun violence when mental health supports, role models, and positive images were absent. Several participants described the value of programs that teach skills that improve the lives of themselves and their peers, as well as programs that incorporate service referrals for their friends. Several participants talked about the importance of programs that aid with conflict resolution.

The 2019 *Report on Gun Violence Amongst Youth and Young Adults* report recommends increasing youth access to behavioral and mental health services and increasing youth employment and educational opportunities, making internships and meaningful employment available to youth in communities affected by gun violence (with an emphasis on career-path work rather than temporary low-skill jobs), and incentivizing employment by making jobs for youth more meaningful or more lucrative than making money on the street.³⁵

With technical assistance from Cities United in 2022, Public Health conducted a more recent community safety and well-being planning process that brought community and systems partners together to create recommendations on programming and service needs to address the social conditions that contribute to gun violence. These recommendations include providing robust funding for community-led public safety practices and increased mental health services, especially for youth and young adults.³⁶

³³ Public Health, Safe firearm storage and stolen firearms dashboard, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/preventing-gun-violence/stolen-firearms-dashboard>

³⁴ Quince V, Brownson K, Johnson K, Stubblefield M, Tippens KM, Chan NL, Ro M. (2019). *Report on Gun Violence Amongst Youth and Young Adults*, December 2019, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/-/media/depts/health/violence-injury-prevention/documents/report-gun-violence-youth-young-adults.ashx>

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Public Health-Seattle & King County, Zero Youth Detention, *PHASE 2 King County Community Safety and Well-being Plan.pdf* 2022, https://regionalgunviolencephskc.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/phase-1-doc_032921_dsedits-1.pdf

V. Report Requirements

The Proviso calls for a plan identifying revenue to replace approximately \$7,000,000 of American Rescue Plan Act, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA/CLFR) currently supporting King County gun violence intervention and prevention programming and will expire on December 31, 2024. The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. *An outline of gun violence prevention programming supported by ARPA/CLFR moneys in the 2023-2024 biennial budget;*
- B. *An outline of programming that may be terminated at the end of 2024 if new revenue is not identified;*
- C. *A list of all existing local, state, and federal revenue eligible to support gun violence prevention programming, including grants; and*
- D. *An outline of potential revenue sources available to King County including unutilized levies or taxing authority.*

This Proviso response provides information responding to items A-D above. The 2025 Executive Proposed Budget will address expiring ARPA/CLFR dollars.

A. An Outline of Gun Violence Prevention Programming Supported by ARPA/CLFR Moneys in the 2023-2024 Biennial Budget

As part of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, King County will spend \$8,500,000 in CLFR dollars on gun violence prevention—\$1,343,407 in 2023; \$5,405,531 in 2024; and \$1,751,062 in 2025. With the end of the COVID-19 pandemic declared in May 2023, CLFR dollars were scheduled to expire on December 31, 2024, but can now be used in 2025. See Regional Office expenses and revenues across three years in Table 3. Expenses are actuals in 2023, forecasted in 2024, and proposed for 2025.

Table 3. Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention Expenses and Revenues, 2023 through 2025

	2023	2024	2025
Expenses			
Salaries and Benefits	\$991,580	\$1,186,239	\$1,035,117
Supplies			\$200,000
Contracts	\$3,982,993	\$6,672,919	\$7,599,697
Contractors are Center for Children and Youth Justice (Intermediary), Community Passageways, Rainier Beach Action Coalition, Harborview Medical Center, and others			
Intragovernmental Services	\$69,297	\$72,415	\$73,080
Applied Overhead	\$307,117	\$320,937	\$171,721
Juvenile Justice Equity Steering Committee	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$ 62,500
Home Monitoring	\$261,744	\$273,522	\$450,000
Total Expenses	\$5,675,231	\$8,588,533	\$9,859,615

	2023	2024	2025
Revenues			
General Fund	\$1,665,374	\$1,714,719	\$1,761,704
City of Seattle (not confirmed in 2025)	\$816,932	\$1,642,500	\$1,500,000
CLFR/ARPA	\$1,343,407	\$5,405,531	\$1,751,062
Fund Surplus (from 2021-2022)*		\$775,301	\$1,423,334
Dept of Commerce - Prevention (ends in 2025)		\$375,000	\$125,000
Dept of Commerce - Intervention (ends in 2025)		\$525,000	\$175,000
VSHSL (2024-2027+)		-	\$2,153,350
Annual Revenue Total	\$3,825,713	\$10,438,051	\$8,889,450
Annual Overage or Shortfall	(\$1,849,518)	\$1,849,518	(\$970,165)**

Notes: 2023 is actuals, 2024 is forecast, and 2025 is proposed.

*\$2.2M was underspent in 2021-2022 and has carried forward to 2024, with roughly \$1.4M available for 2025.

**Public Health will plan to cover the shortfall with Public Health Fund reserves for 2025, unless other funding is identified

CLFR is one-time funding that represents about 35 percent of the Regional Office's budget for 2023 through 2025. As shown above, with CLFR winding down, a shortfall of \$970,165 is forecasted for 2025. Public Health plans to cover this shortfall with one-time Public Health's fund reserves unless other funding is identified. Without CLFR dollars and other one-time funding in 2026, significant shortfalls are anticipated for the Regional Office in 2026 and beyond. CLFR dollars are spread across all Regional Office programming. As such, significant budget cuts across several program areas may be needed if new sources of revenues are not secured.

Outline of Gun Violence Prevention Programming Supported by CLFR

The Regional Office coordinates multi-sector support, shared investments, and partnerships with community leadership to select and implement violence prevention solutions. The primary initiatives of the Regional Office, which are funded by CLFR, are:

1. Regional coordination, by Public Health staff;
2. The Regional Peacekeepers Collective, community violence interventions by contracted community organizations through an intermediary, the Center for Children & Youth Justice;
3. Hospital-based and community-linked violence interventions at Harborview Medical Center;
4. Safe storage, a Public Health program;
5. Training and professional development for the community violence intervention workforce, by national experts, and
6. Quantitative and qualitative evaluation, by Public Health staff.

1. Regional Coordination. Regional Office staff convene local, state, and national partners across systems and with community to share and gather information and to guide the work of regional gun violence prevention. The Regional Office convenes quarterly meetings of the Executive Leadership Advisory Group and works with 35 partners listed in Appendix C. The Regional Office co-creates and adjusts community violence intervention strategies with its partners. Performance measures include

number of convenings per year; completion of assignments, such as overseeing the 100 Days of Action against Gun Violence; executing and monitoring contracts with community organization and an intermediary; and overall coordination of the regional approach in King County.³⁷

2. Regional Peacekeepers Collective

The Regional Peacekeepers Collective (Peacekeepers) is a community violence intervention program carried out by six community-based organizations in King County since 2021, with an intermediary (Center for Children & Youth Justice) added in 2023. Appendix C lists the community organizations participating in the Regional Peacekeepers Collective.

Evidence from the violence prevention field over two decades shows violence clustered in specific places, among relatively few specific people, and connected to specific behaviors.³⁸ The Peacekeepers program identifies and engages the highest risk young people and uses standard screening criteria and best practices to work with high-risk young people over several months or years.³⁹

Peacekeepers providers offer intensive engagement and support for young people ages 24 and under who meet the highest risk criteria for becoming victims or perpetrators of gun violence and their families affected by gun violence.⁴⁰ Critical Incident Response staff are among the first to arrive when notified by law enforcement or community members that a violent situation has occurred. These responders use de-escalation and conflict resolution approaches to prevent future violence, such as retaliation.

Once a young person is enrolled in the Peacekeeper program, they receive intensive engagement and referrals for needed supports by case managers. These case management services include risk assessment, safety planning and goal setting, and links to education, employment, life skill training, and emotional health supports.

Staff in Peacekeepers organizations receive skills-based training from national experts on evidence-informed violence prevention and intervention strategies.⁴¹ Evaluation staff from Public Health provide quarterly data reports to Peacekeepers community organizations so they can use program impact information to adjust program elements over time.

³⁷ Public Health-Seattle & King County, Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/regional-gun-violence-community-guide>

³⁸ Abt T, Winship C. What Works in Reducing Community Violence: A Meta-Review and Field Study for the Northern Triangle, 2016, <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/USAID> and <https://ojp.gov/topics/community-violence-intervention/implementation-checklist>

³⁹ Public Health-Seattle & King County, Regional Peacekeepers Collective, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/regional-gun-violence-community-guide>

⁴⁰ These criteria are being under age 24 years with at least three risk factors:

- Regularly singled out by law enforcement, even if no arrest;
- Has been shot or seriously injured from violence;
- Has a close peer, friend, or family member shot or killed in the last 3 years;
- On probation or parole;
- Lives or hangs out in target area; or
- Has a history or immediate risk for engagement in gun-involved activity.

⁴¹ National experts include the Roca Impact Institute, <https://rocainc.org/the-roca-impact-institute/overview/> and the National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform, <https://nicjr.org/>

Regional Peacekeepers Performance Measures

The Peacekeepers performance measures were developed in 2021 using a Results-Based Accountability Framework (RBA) which asks, “how much, how well, and is anyone better off?”⁴² Peacekeepers performance measures are listed in Appendix D. Public Health evaluation staff summarize measures quarterly and share with contracted community organizations to monitor effectiveness. The program has shown progress in helping young people directly impacted by gun violence achieve safety and stability goals by connecting them to caring adults and needed resources. In 2023, the most common safety and stability goals achieved were housing (emergency relocation and long term) (29 percent), positive community attachment (23 percent), and employment (18 percent).

Since 2021, the Peacekeepers Collective has served 450 young adults who have been directly impacted by gun violence. Of these 450 young adults, 70 percent identified as Black, 15 percent Hispanic, 3 percent as Pacific Islander, 3 percent as American Indian, 2 percent as White, and 1 percent as Asian; 6 percent of participants had unknown/missing or multiple race and ethnicity data.⁴³ Of the 450 participants, 66 were young people who survived a non-fatal gunshot injury and were referred and enrolled to Peacekeepers from Harborview Medical Center.⁴⁴

Community-violence intervention performance outcomes for Regional Peacekeepers include:⁴⁵

- 450 young people directly impacted by gun violence were served by Peacekeepers,
 - 373 young people established safety and stability goals, and
 - 77 percent (263) young people have achieved safety and stability goals.
- 276 families received support from Peacekeeper providers,
- 339 critical incidents were responded to by providers,
- 177 hot spot remediation and engagement activities were held,
- 112 community education and healing events were led.

3. Hospital-based and Community-linked Violence Intervention

The Regional Office funds a team of hospital-based intervention staff within Harborview’s Social Work Department. This team is comprised of survivors of gun violence who serve as Violence Intervention/Prevention Specialists. The team provides peer support to victims and referrals to community-based partners for follow-up care and longer-term services.

Hospital-based Violence Intervention Performance Measures

Harborview treats 20 to 30 patients per month with gun violence injuries, excluding self-harm. Of these, three to 20 patients are ages 12 to 24 years. Performance measures include the number of referrals to the Peacekeepers organization. Since 2021, the Harborview team has engaged and referred 169 young people between the ages of 12 and 24 who were injured by gun violence to the Peacekeepers program.

⁴² Clear Impact, What is Results-Based Accountability? 2024, <https://clearimpact.com/results-based-accountability/>

⁴³ Public Health, Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention, Results-Based Accountability, quarterly performance monitoring data, June 2021 to September 30, 2023.

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Ibid

In addition, Harborview reports the number and characteristics of gun violence patients for all ages and for those ages 12 through 24 each month, see Table 4.

Table 4. Harborview Medical Center Gun Violence Patients, by Month, All Ages and under 25, King County, WA

Year	Month	King County (all ages)	King County (ages 12-24)	
2023	March	23	5	
	April	30	11	
	May	44	20	
	June	47	13	
	July	52	19	
	Aug	46	12	
	Sept	25	4	
	Oct	33	7	
	Nov	29	10	
	Dec	27	8	
	2024	Jan	25	8
		Feb	32	12
March		12	3	
April		17	10	
May		20	10	
June		38	14	

Harborview also reports monthly rates and numbers of gun violence patients by assault/violence versus accidental/self-inflicted categories, by age group, insurance status, race/ethnicity, and ZIP code.

Table 5. Harborview Medical Center Gun Violence Assault Patients, by Month, and Age, March 2023- June 2024, King County, WA

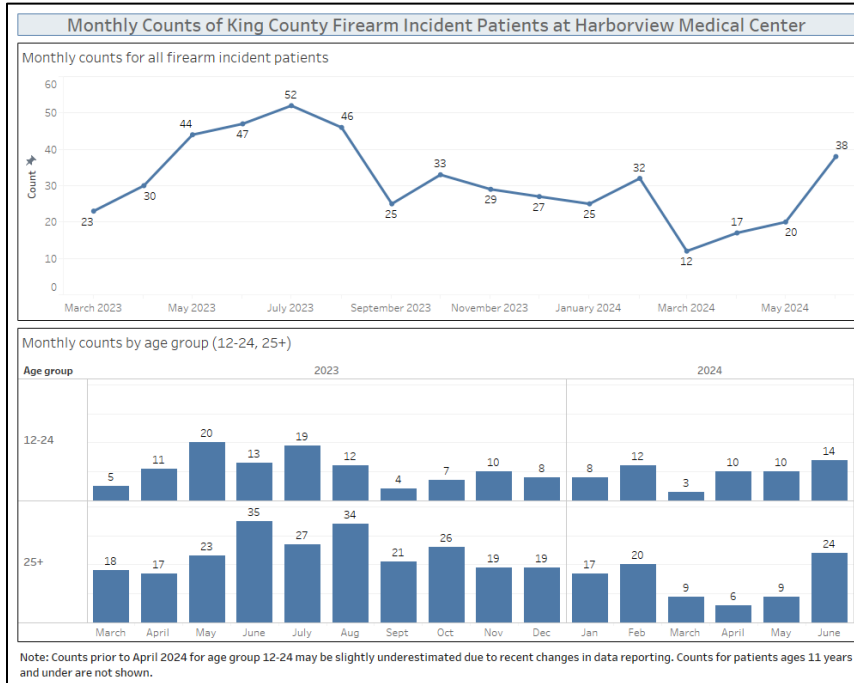
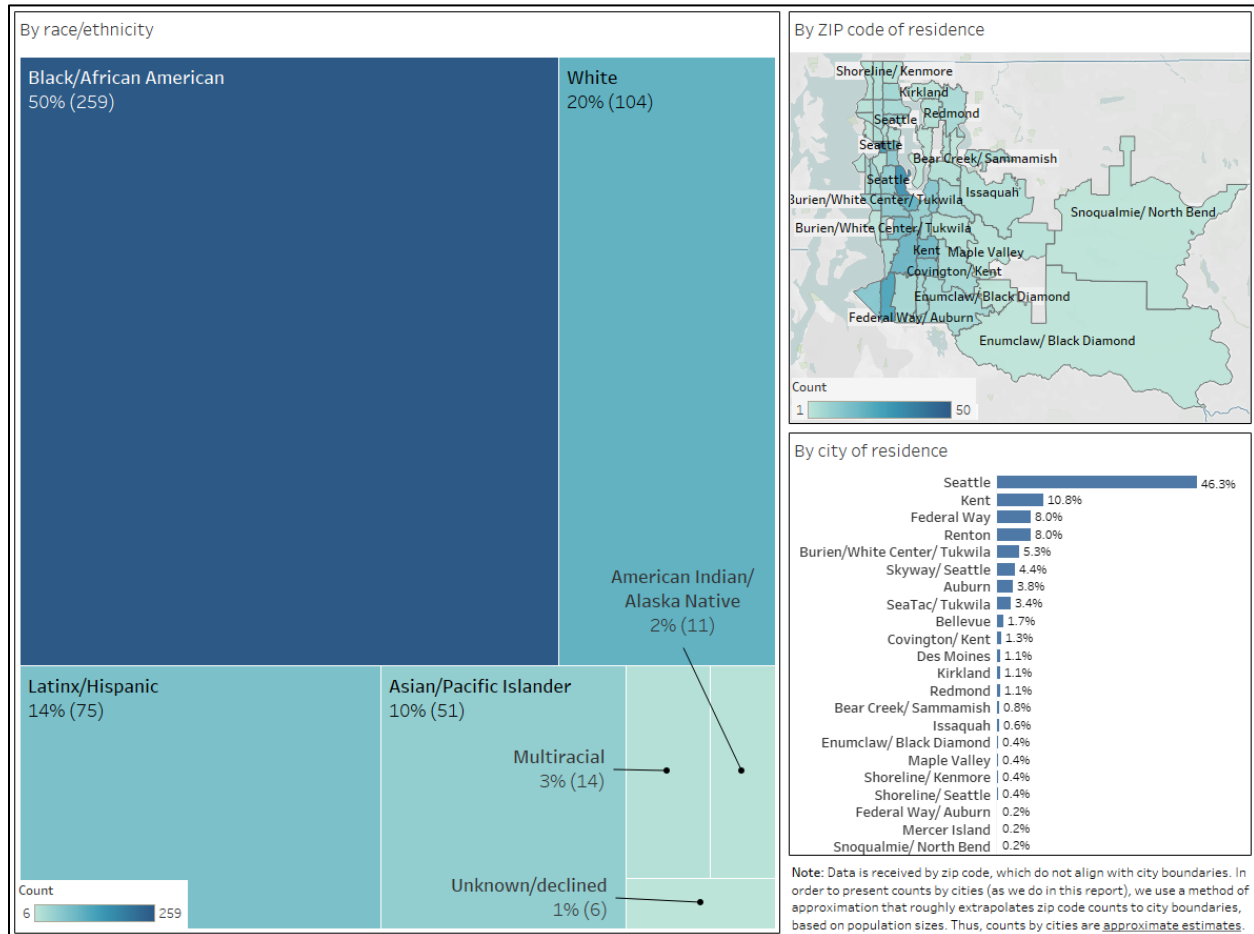


Table 6. Harborview Medical Center Gun Violence Assault Patients, by Race, Ethnicity, and ZIP Code, March 2023-June 2024, King County, WA



4. Safe Storage of Firearms

Recent data shows that 19 percent of adults in King County keep guns in their home and fewer than half (47 percent) report storing them in the triple safe way (locked and unloaded gun and locked ammunition in different locations).⁴⁶ Safety practices are more widespread among gun owners with children living in the home. Preventing firearm access by a child is a common reason reported for using safe storage practices.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Public Health, Safe firearm storage and stolen firearms dashboard, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/preventing-gun-violence/stolen-firearms-dashboard>

⁴⁷ Anestis MD, Mocerri-Brooks J, Johnson RL, et al. Assessment of Firearm Storage Practices in the US, 2022. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2023;6(3):E231447. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2801915>

Safe and secure storage also prevents theft.⁴⁸ There were 1,020 incidents of stolen guns reported to law enforcement agencies in King County in 2022, with 40 percent from vehicles.⁴⁹ Stolen guns can resurface in incidents of crime, and safe storage limits this source of guns.⁵⁰ Public Health established the Lock It Up safe storage promotion program in the 1990s.⁵¹

Safe Storage Performance Measures

In 2023, Public Health carried out a 14-language statewide safe storage education campaign using print and audio media and billboards, funded by one-time Washington State Department of Health revenue.⁵² Public Health has distributed 700 lockboxes in King County communities highly impacted by gun violence.

5. Training and Professional Development: Community Violence Intervention Training Academy. In 2025, the Regional Office will launch a Community Violence Intervention Training Academy, a workforce development initiative, with funding from the Washington State Department of Commerce. This Training Academy will build sustainability for community-based organizations, law enforcement, and Emergency Medical Services partners by cross-training staff to work together to intervene and prevent gun violence. The goal of the Training Academy is to provide professional development and long-term career opportunities for the community violence intervention workforce in Peacekeepers organizations (about 60 staff in total across six organizations). The Training Academy will offer:

- Comprehensive skill training for partner organization staff to strengthen violence prevention skills, including managing teams of frontline staff, and growing their expertise within the professional field.
- Cross-training with the fire department, law enforcement, and hospital Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), who are partners in the work related to shots fired reports and in responding to incidents of gun violence.
- Methods for addressing trauma, including processing and integrating professional experiences that may be triggering or dangerous, and which can lead to staff burnout and turnover.
- Techniques to encourage healthy living and long-term well-being.

As the field of community violence intervention grows, offices of violence prevention and other government partners are working on building a public safety infrastructure that includes more highly trained staff.⁵³ Cities and counties are committing to the professional development of this emerging workforce and there is growing interest across the state of Washington to have standardized training and certification available to community violence intervention staff and other first responders.⁵⁴

⁴⁸ Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Gun Violence Solutions, Safe and Secure Gun Storage, 2024, <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/center-for-gun-violence-solutions/solutions/safe-and-secure-gun-storage#:~:text=Safe%20and%20secure%20storage%20practices,them%2C%20to%20prevent%20these%20thefts>

⁴⁹ Public Health, Safe firearm storage and stolen firearms dashboard, 2024, see citation 45.

⁵⁰ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, "National Firearms Commerce and Trafficking Assessment," 2023, <https://www.atf.gov/firearms/national-firearms-commerce-and-trafficking-assessment-nfcta-crime-guns-volume-two>

⁵¹ Public Health-Seattle & King County, Lock It Up: Promoting the safe storage of firearms, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/preventing-gun-violence/safe-firearm-storage>

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ National Offices of Violence Prevention Network, About Us, 2024, <https://ovpnetwork.org/about-us/>

⁵⁴ Washington State Department of Commerce, Office of Firearm Safety and Violence Prevention, 2024, <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/serving-communities/public-safety/firearm-safety-and-violence-prevention/>

Performance measures for the Community Violence Intervention Training Academy will be developed in 2025.

6. Evaluation and Data-driven Implementation. Public Health and Regional Office partners' gun violence prevention evaluators in Public Health have assess outcomes of community-level initiatives, policy evaluation and implementation, and program change evaluation. They use community-based participatory research methods; population surveys, large data sets, and geospatial analysis; policy tracking and analysis; qualitative research; and disseminating findings. They have worked on gun violence prevention for more than three years and have implemented data management systems to collect and compile data for reporting and to produce data that demonstrates impact, continuous program improvement, and sustainability. Performance measures include developing evaluation plans, collecting and reporting data, grant writing, and capacity building with partners.

Altogether, the Regional Office will use \$8.5 million in CLFR dollars to support the comprehensive set of public health approaches to prevent gun violence from 2023 through 2025.

B. An Outline of Programming that may be Terminated at the End of 2024 if New Revenue is not Identified

No substantive program reductions are planned at the end of 2024. For 2025, a gap of nearly \$1M (\$970,165) remains after including one-time revenues from CLFR dollars, which can now be spent into 2025, and \$1 million per year from the Veterans, Seniors and Human Services Levy (VSHSL), with two years' contributions budgeted in 2025. Some Washington State Department of Commerce grant spending will be moved to 2025. Public Health plans to use nearly \$1 million (\$970,165) in one-time fund reserves to cover a Regional Office budget shortfall in 2025 unless other funding can be identified.

C. A List of All Existing Local, State, and Federal Revenue Eligible to Support Gun Violence Prevention Programming, including Grants

Regional Office and Public Health staff continue to search for and work with local, state, federal, and foundation funders to support gun violence prevention programming.

Existing Local Revenue Eligible to Support Gun Violence Prevention Programming

City and county local governments fund gun violence prevention in several ways and could consider additional sources of funding for gun violence prevention. Shifting funds from other priorities to gun violence prevention would involve policy trade-offs. Local revenue sources listed in Table 7 each have existing processes in place for making budget decisions as noted below.

Table 7. Existing Local Revenue Sources

	Advisory Group	Proposed Budget	Final Budget
King County General Fund	Not applicable	Executive	County Council
Veterans, Seniors, and Human Services Levy	Yes	Executive	County Council
Best Starts for Kids	Yes	Executive	County Council
Mental Illness and Drug Dependency sales tax	Yes	Executive	County Council
City of Seattle	Not applicable	Mayor	City Council

The King County General Fund has been used to fund gun violence prevention programming and is in the Regional Office's budgets from 2023 through 2025. The Regional Office receives about \$1.7 million in King County General Funds per year.

Veterans, Seniors and Human Services levy funds have been allocated to gun violence prevention through 2026. The Veterans, Seniors and Human Services Levy will contribute approximately \$1.1 million per year from 2024 through 2026, with 2024 spending carried forward to 2025.

Best Starts for Kids programs support services that keep children, youth, and families safe and provide a foundation for basic needs and supports that reduce violence. Best Starts for Kids funding is established through an implementation plan approved by the Executive and King County Council. Funding levels are established in the budget setting process from relevant county departments.

Mental Health and Drug Dependency (MIDD) sales tax funding also is developed by an advisory group and the regular county budget setting process with proposed budget from the Executive and approval by Council.

Since 2022, the City of Seattle Human Services Department's Division of Safe and Thriving Communities has provided passthrough funding of approximately \$1,500,000 to King County to support components of Peacekeepers and Harborview's hospital-based and community-linked intervention. The Regional Office is appreciative of the many years of support from and partnership with the City of Seattle. While at this time the funding from the City of Seattle is expected to continue, it is not final until the completion of the budget process for the City of Seattle in the 4th Quarter of 2024.

Existing State Revenue Eligible to Support Gun Violence Prevention Programming

The Regional Office has secured Washington State Department of Commerce Office of Firearm Safety and Violence Prevention grants in state fiscal years 2024 and 2025.⁵⁵ The Regional Office has an Intervention grant of \$700,000, for Peacekeepers strategies, and a Prevention grant of \$400,000, for the Community Violence Intervention Training Academy. These funds are limited to the current state biennium and will end by June 2025 if not extended. The Washington State Department of Commerce funds the Lock It Up program at \$200,000 a year for a project expanding the program model and harm reduction work statewide. In the 2025 state legislative session, the dollars that the Regional Office receives from the State Department of Commerce will need to be appropriated in the 2025-2026 state budget. Public Health is seeking support from the State Department of Commerce for 1 FTE and \$1,000,000 for Peacekeepers strategies in the 2025-2026 state budget.

Existing Federal Revenue Eligible to Support Gun Violence Prevention Programming

In June 2024, the Regional Office applied to the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance for a \$2,000,000 grant over three years (\$670,000 per year) for the Peacekeepers to enhance intervention services. Successful applicants will be notified by October 2024.

The federal government has been increasingly giving flexibility to states, counties, and cities to use several existing federal funding streams for gun violence prevention programs.⁵⁶ These are summarized

⁵⁵ Washington State Department of Commerce, Office of Firearm Safety and Violence Prevention, 2024, <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/serving-communities/public-safety/firearm-safety-and-violence-prevention/>

⁵⁶ White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention, Federal Resources Available to Address Community Violence memo, May 2024, communications to Regional Office staff.

in Table 8. However, most of these funding sources are categorical for specific purposes and would take at least one to two years lead time to obtain. The funds are likely not flexible enough to cover upcoming Regional Office budget shortfalls.

Table 8. Existing Federal Revenue Sources Eligible to Support Gun Violence Prevention

Federal department	Funding opportunity name	Eligible entity	King County receives	King County eligible?	Funds what?
HUD	CDBG	DCHS	\$1.8 M	Yes	Non-housing capital projects
HHS	CHIP	WA HCA	>\$200 M statewide	No	Violence prevention in schools
DOL	Growth Opportunities		\$0 in last four years	Yes, competitive	Workforce development
DOL	Pathways Home		\$0 in last five years	Yes, competitive	Job training after prison
DOJ	Violence Prevention	DCHS		Yes, competitive	CVIPI
DOJ	VOCA	PAO		Yes	Project Safety
DOJ	Basic Crime Survivors	PAO		Yes, competitive	Basic needs for victims
DOJ	Strategies Children & Violence	PH	\$0	Yes, competitive	CVI for children
DOJ	PSN	PAO	\$500 K		Solve Gun Crimes
DOJ	Mentoring Program				Mentoring 4 Youths
DOJ	COPS Micro grants	Sherriff's Office		Yes, competitive	Community Policing
DOJ	SVPP (COPS)	Schools		Yes	Equipment/tech for schools
DE	Stronger Connections	Schools	\$20 M statewide	No	
DE	Project Prevent	Schools		No	
DE	MHSP	Schools		No	Have more BIPOC in mental health field
DE	SBMH	Schools		No	Same as above
DE	Promise Neighborhood	Schools		No	Education agencies only
DE	Gang HiEd	IHE		No	Help transitions to HiEd
DE	STEP	States and tribes		No	State/Tribal relations

Acronym key: HUD-Department of Housing and Urban Development, CDBG-Community Development Block Grants, HHS-Department of Health and Human Services, CHIP-Children's Health Insurance Program, HCA-Health

Care Authority, DOL-Department of Labor, DOJ-Department of Justice, CVIPI-Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative, VOCA-Victims of Crime Act, SVPP- School Violence Prevention Program, COPS-Community Oriented Policing Services, PSN-Project Safe Neighborhoods, DE-Department of Education, MHSP-Mental Health Services Professionals, SBMH-School-Based Mental Health, IHE-Institutions of Higher Education, STEP-State Tribal Education Partnership.

Existing Grant Funding for Gun Violence Prevention Programming

The Regional Office also works with national experts and technical assistance providers to identify foundation funding sources. Foundations have their own priority setting processes and often fund demonstration projects rather than programs being brought to scale. Grant funding is usually time limited and not an on-going source of funding.

The White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention has shared a list of foundations that have funded gun violence programs in the past, including Arnold Ventures, Ballmer Group, The California Endowment, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Emerson Collective, Ford Foundation, Heising-Simons Foundation, Joyce Foundation, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Kresge Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Microsoft Corporation, Open Society Foundations, and the Charles and Lynn Schusterman Family Philanthropies. Regional Office and Public Health staff will continue searching for grant funding.

D. An Outline of Potential Revenue Sources Available to King County Including Unutilized Levies or Taxing Authority

King County Local Government Budget Outlook and Potential Revenue Sources

When King County passed the 2023-2024 budget, one portion of the budget, the General Fund, faced a projected \$50 million shortfall. The shortfall was caused by state law preventing property tax revenues from keeping up with inflation.

Property taxes provide more than half the revenue for the General Fund, but for the last 20 years state law has limited property tax revenue growth to one percent per year, plus the value of new construction (typically about another one percent). Before the recent surge in inflation, the County was able to balance this cap through small reductions in services and other efficiencies. But with inflation at 6.3 percent and 9.5 percent the last two years, the cost of doing business far outpaces the County's ability to keep up. King County has sought assistance from the Washington Legislature to increase the one percent annual limit on property tax revenue growth for over 15 years without success.

The total General Fund is about \$1.2 billion of an annual \$8 billion total budget, but within that are about \$400 million in contract funds that the County receives from cities and other governments for services. Of the remaining \$800 million in the General Fund, around half is dedicated to services required by the state, including courts, jails, prosecutors, and public defense. This means that in practice, King County's \$50 million shortfall applies to only \$400 million of the General Fund, which amounts to a 12 percent overall reduction.

Unlike cities and state government, the county has limited flexibility when it comes to revenues. The County cannot, for example, levy business or utility taxes. There are, however, a few revenue sources available to the County:

- The Legislature amended an existing statute related to county hospitals to broaden the potential use of funds.⁵⁷ It allows King County to levy a property tax to fund operational, maintenance, and capital costs associated with the county hospital, including outpatient clinics. The Executive intends to propose to the County Council to use this authority to support Harborview Medical Center and preserve the critical services that King County public health clinics provide.
- The Legislature also passed a bill eliminating the “non-supplant” requirement for voter-approved property taxes that applies only in King County.⁵⁸ This creates the possibility for the County to seek a property tax levy lid lift to fund existing programs in addition to the previous authority of seeking voter approval to fund new programs. The size and scope of such a voter-approved property tax levy lid lift is variable but still subject to the total limit of \$5.90 per \$1,000 of Assessed Value.
- The County has the authority to propose a sales tax increase for criminal justice and other purposes.⁵⁹ This public safety sales tax requires voter approval on a primary or general election ballot and could increase sales taxes by 0.1 percent to 0.3 percent. Funds from this tax would be shared with cities, with 60 percent retained by the county. At least one-third of the revenues from this tax increase must fund criminal justice purposes (as defined in RCW 82.14.340), fire protection purposes, or both.⁶⁰

VI. Conclusion/Next Actions

Across the US, community violence intervention strategies are being linked to overall drops in gun violence in several places.⁶¹ Some cities, counties, and state governments are using costs of violence analyses to provide rationales to fund community violence intervention efforts and create savings in other sectors.⁶² With the Peacekeepers Collective’s five-year pilot phase coming to a close, the program is prepared to expand geographically. During the pilot phase, the Regional Office implemented the Peacekeepers Collective in three geographic areas highly impacted by gun violence (Burien, Kent, and Skyway) and it partnered with the City of Seattle to support community violence interventions within the city. Gun violence measures show that additional geographic areas in King County could benefit from Peacekeepers services, such as Auburn, Federal Way, Renton, White Center, and others. With additional funding, services would be scaled to these areas.

⁵⁷ Washington State Legislature, House Bill 2348, 2024, <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2348&Year=2023&Initiative=false>

⁵⁸ Washington State Legislature, House Bill 2044, 2024, <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2044&Year=2023&Initiative=false>

⁵⁹ Washington State Legislature, Revised Code of Washington 82.14.450 Sales Tax, <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=82.14.450>

⁶⁰ Municipal Research and Services Center, Sales and Use Taxes, May 20, 2024, <https://mrsc.org/explore-topics/finance/revenues/sales-taxes>

⁶¹ Center for American Progress, “In 2023, gun violence trended down across the country,” January 31, 2024, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/in-2023-gun-violence-trended-down-across-the-country/> and Everytown Research, Compare Gun Homicide Across Cities, December 18, 2023, <https://everytownresearch.org/report/city-data/#compare-gun-homicide-across-cities>

⁶² National Offices of Violence Prevention Network, “Highlights of ARPA Funded Violence Reduction Efforts,” 2023, <https://ovpnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/ARPA-Highlights-Report-2023.pdf>

Regional Office programs still face gaps in the services they offer: the Regional Office has not yet been able to assure widely available cognitive behavioral interventions, nor to expand the age groups included in programming to people over age 24. Community violence intervention programs could be developed to be culturally tailored to African immigrant, Hispanic, several Asian populations, and transgender youth. Recent data indicate a significant increase in youth gun homicides among East African (Somali) communities in Summer 2024.

In the future, with hoped-for additional funding, the Regional Office could support and coordinate related initiatives such as school safety, mass shooting response, firearm safety, suicide prevention, and domestic violence prevention throughout the region. This work would complement other regional efforts to improve the social determinants of health in anti-racist ways so everyone in King County can thrive.

VII. Appendices

- Appendix A. Public Health Approach to Gun Violence Prevention**
- Appendix B. Seattle and King County Compared to Other Parts of the US**
- Appendix C. Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention Partner List**
- Appendix D: Regional Peacekeepers Collective Performance Measures**

Appendix A. Public Health Approach to Gun Violence Prevention

A public health approach to preventing gun violence is implemented through an inter-dependent population-level set of strategies that address A) access to guns and B) the factors that contribute to and protect from gun violence.⁶³ This multi-faceted approach brings together organizations, community, and subject matter experts across disciplines 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.

The Regional Office oversees this four-part approach in King County to prevent and respond to gun violence while striving towards health equity — where everyone can live free from gun violence.⁶⁴

1. Defining and Monitoring the Problem

The Regional Office defines and monitors the problem of gun violence by reporting Public Health and other partners' data on gun violence trends, the characteristics of gun violence victims, the locations of gun violence, and comparisons of King County and other US regions' gun violence levels.

Gun Violence Trends in King County, 2017 to 2024

Data show a steady increase in gun homicides and injuries in King County since 2017.⁶⁵ Gun suicides account for 61 percent of gun deaths; the number of gun suicides has ranged from 95 to 135 per year since 2012.⁶⁶ Gun violence is now the leading cause of death for children and young adults in King County, as it has become across the country since 2020.⁶⁷ At least 17 children under age 18 have been killed in gun homicides in the first half of 2024 in King County; more than double the number of youth gun homicide victims in 2023.⁶⁸

Researchers and program managers use several gun violence measures to monitor gun violence levels, including number of shots fired;⁶⁹ gun-related hospitalizations;⁷⁰ ambulance responses; injuries;⁷¹

⁶³ Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Gun Violence Solutions, "The Public Health Approach to Prevent Gun Violence," 2024, <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/center-for-gun-violence-solutions/research-reports/the-public-health-approach-to-prevent-gun-violence>

⁶⁴ Ibid

⁶⁵ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/depts/health/data/firearms/data-dashboard>

⁶⁶ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, Select Intent: Suicide, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/depts/health/data/firearms/data-dashboard>

⁶⁷ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, citation 68, and Public Health, Community Health Indicators, Leading causes of death by age, 2024, <https://tableaupub.kingcounty.gov/t/Public/views/LeadingcausesofdeathKingCounty/Table?%3Aembed=y&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y>

⁶⁸ Seattle Times, "Many more kids are being shot and killed in King County in 2024," July 23, 2024, <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/law-justice/many-more-kids-are-being-shot-and-killed-in-king-county-in-2024/>

⁶⁹ King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Crime Strategies Unit, King County Gun Violence Data, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/pao/about-king-county/about-pao/data-reports/gun-violence-data>

⁷⁰ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, citation 68

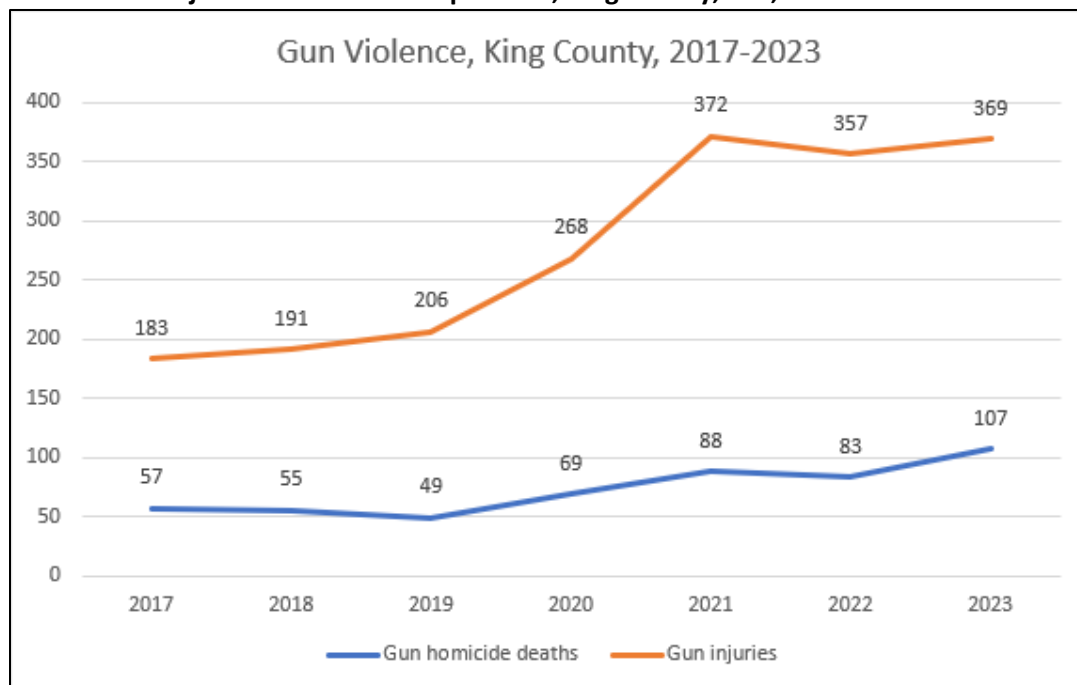
⁷¹ King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Crime Strategies Unit, King County Gun Violence Data, Custom analysis, APDE, June 2024, citation 72

homicides;⁷² suicides, and other gun-related deaths, such as accidents. All of these measures are increasing in King County, led by gun injuries up by 102 percent and homicides up by 88 percent in the last seven years.

Table 1. Gun Violence Measures, King County, WA, 2017 and 2023

Measure	2017	2023	Percentage Increase
Number of shots fired	927	1,701	84%
Gun-related hospitalizations	115	193	68%
Gun injuries	183	369	102%
Gun homicides	57	107	88%
Gun suicides	116	125	8%

Chart 1. Gun Injuries and Homicides per Year, King County, WA, 2017-2023



Source: King County Prosecuting Attorney's Crime Strategies Unit, 2017 to 2023, custom analysis by the Assessment, Policy Development, and Evaluation (APDE) team at Public Health, June 2024.

Characteristics of King County Residents Affected by Gun Violence

Young adults ages 16 to 24 are especially affected by gun deaths and injuries. Young people in this age group experience twice the rate of firearm deaths — 16 per 100,000 people — as King County does as a whole.⁷³ Despite being 10 percent of the King County population, 16- to 24-year-olds account for 35

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, April 19, 2024. Custom analysis by Assessment, Policy Development, and Evaluation, citation 68.

percent of gun-related hospitalizations.⁷⁴ Gun violence surpasses cancer and car crashes as the leading causes of death of children and young adults (ages 0 to 24) in King County.⁷⁵

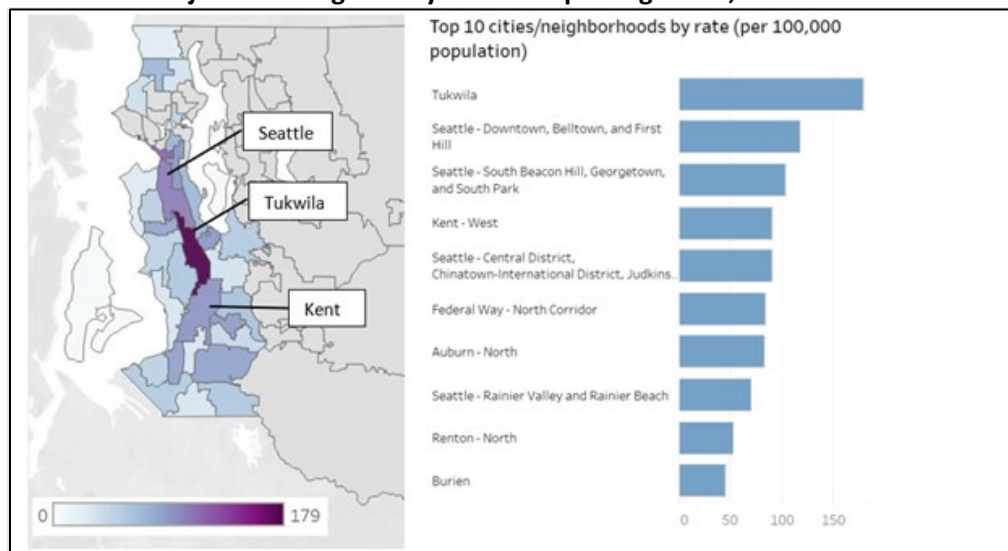
Young Black men and boys in King County are disproportionately affected by gun violence compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

- Half of firearm victims in 2023 were Black men and boys, despite the Black population being only 7.2 percent of the total King County population.⁷⁶
- The firearm death rate for Black residents ages 18 to 24 is more than four times higher than that of the county overall in that age group.⁷⁷

Locations with Higher Levels of Gun Violence in King County

Regionally, Central Seattle, South Seattle, and South King County neighborhoods experience disproportionately high levels of gun violence. Firearm death rates among young people ages 16 to 24 in South King County are about twice as high as the other areas of the county.⁷⁸ Gun homicides among all ages in South King County are twice as high as in Seattle.⁷⁹ Areas with higher gun injury rates extend south from Central and South Seattle to Tukwila, White Center, Skyway, Kent, Auburn, Renton, Burien, and Federal Way.⁸⁰

Chart 2. Gun injuries in King County Health Reporting Areas, 2023



Source: King County Emergency Medical Service gun injury responses, 2023.

⁷⁴ Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System, Washington State Department of Health, 2017-2021.

⁷⁵ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, citation 68, and Public Health, Community Health Indicators, Leading causes of death by age, 2024, citation 70.

⁷⁶ King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Crime Strategies Unit, King County Gun Violence Data, 2024, citation 70, and Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, citation 68.

⁷⁷ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, citation 68.

⁷⁸ Public Health-Seattle & King County. Custom analysis of 2018-2022 death certificate data from the Washington State Department of Health. 2024.

⁷⁹ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, Map of Firearm Deaths, Select Map: Region, Select Intent: Homicides, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/legacy/depts/health/data/firearms/data-dashboard>

⁸⁰ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, citation 68.

Seattle and King County Gun Homicide Rates Compared to Other Parts of the US

Overall, King County has a gun homicide rate of about three per 100,000 residents, yet some parts of the county have rates as high as 20 gun homicides per 100,000.⁸¹ The national rate is six gun homicides per 100,000 and the national rate in cities with populations over 500,000 is 13 per 100,000 residents.⁸² For more detail about gun homicide rates in other US cities, including those in Washington state, see Appendix B.

2. Identifying Risk and Protective Factors

The Regional Office documents and shares risk factors and protective factors for gun violence with its network and the public.

Gun Violence Risk Factors

Research shows that gun violence risk factors include neighborhood disadvantages,⁸³ such as racial segregation,⁸⁴ low household income and high poverty,⁸⁵ and high unemployment.⁸⁶ Locally, population growth coupled with the rapid rise of housing costs, the legacy of redlining in the Seattle area, and gentrification have pushed lower-income families and people of color further south of Seattle, making place-based services even more needed.⁸⁷ Communities of color in King County are extraordinarily tight knit communities, with strong interpersonal relationships. These connections lead to profound impacts from each incident of gun violence as victims and perpetrators of gun violence are often both well known to many community members.⁸⁸

Childhood trauma has been linked to owning and carrying a weapon, criminal justice involvement, impulsivity, and aggression.⁸⁹ Frequency of victimization and witnessing of violence is significantly

⁸¹ Public Health, Data dashboard: The impact of firearms in King County, 2024, see citation 68.

⁸² Everytown Research, City Dashboard: Gun Homicide, December 2023, <https://everytownresearch.org/report/city-data/#compare-gun-homicide-across-cities>

⁸³ Dalve K, Gause E, Mills B et al., “Neighborhood Disadvantage and Firearm Injury: Does Shooting Location Matter? Injury Epidemiology, 2021, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7938602/>

⁸⁴ Krieger N, Feldman JM, Waterman PD, Chen JT, Coull BA, Hemenway D. Local residential segregation matters: stronger Association of Census Tract Compared to conventional City-level measures with fatal and non-fatal assaults (Total and firearm related), using the index of concentration at the extremes (ICE) for racial, economic, and Racialized economic segregation, Massachusetts (US), 1995–2010. *J Urban Health*. 2017;94(2):244–258.

⁸⁵ Beard JH, Morrison CN, Jacoby SF, Dong B, Smith R, Sims CA, et al. Quantifying disparities in urban firearm violence by Race and place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: a cartographic study. *Am J Public Health*. 2017;107(3):371–373.

⁸⁶ Magee LA. Community-level social processes and firearm shooting events: a multilevel analysis. *J Urban Health*. 2020;97(2):296–305.

⁸⁷ Riley T, Schleimer JP, Jahn JL, Organized abandonment under racial capitalism: Measuring accountable actors of structural racism for public health research and action, *Social Science & Medicine*, February 2024, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0277953624000200>

⁸⁸ Song Z, et al. Firearm Injuries in Children and Adolescents: Health and Economic Consequences Among Survivors and Family Members. *Health Aff*. 2023, <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/abs/10.1377/hlthaff.2023.00587>

⁸⁹ Wamser-Nanney R, Nanney JT, Conrad E, Constans JI. Childhood trauma exposure and gun violence risk factors among victims of gun violence. *Psychol Trauma*. 2019;11(1):99-106. doi:10.1037/TRA0000410

associated with the likelihood of engaging in gun violence; the greater the psychological distress and exposure to violence, the greater the probability of carrying a gun.⁹⁰

The impact of gun violence extends beyond the individuals who are closest to it. National research shows damaging and long-lasting effects on the families of gun violence victims, including increases in psychiatric disorders among parents of survivors and increased psychiatric visits and medication use among siblings and parents.⁹¹ Conversations with local community violence intervention partners paint a picture of the severe and pervasive social consequences of gun violence in Central and South Seattle and in South King County communities.⁹² These partners have described impacts that ripple through communities, inflicting collective trauma and diminishing social cohesion and trust that had been built over generations.⁹³

Gun Violence Protective Factors

Conversely, gun violence is seen less frequently in neighborhoods with more advantages and higher incomes, see Chart 2. These places have neighborhood advantages that support non-violent conflict resolution skills, fulfilled basic needs, and more widespread high-quality youth and family support programs and activities.⁹⁴

It is well established that interventions that focus on highest-risk places, people, and behaviors generate the strongest effects.⁹⁵ Public Health conducted a study of gun violence in 2019 to understand how King County youth and young adults experience gun violence, including factors that contribute to and prevent exposure.⁹⁶ One of the study's recommendations was to use a trauma-informed approach since many who use guns are victims of violence themselves. The desire to feel safe and protected after being impacted by gun violence was the most common motivating factor for youth in choosing to carry a firearm.⁹⁷

Community violence intervention staff work to create positive social conditions for participants through resource navigation. An evaluation of mental health services combined with employment and other

⁹⁰ Reid JA, Richards TN, Loughran TA, Mulvey EP. The relationships among exposure to violence, psychological distress, and gun carrying among male adolescents found guilty of serious legal offenses: A longitudinal cohort study. *Ann Intern Med.* 2017;166(6):412-418. doi:10.7326/M16-1648

⁹¹ Song Z, et al. "Firearm Injuries in Children and Adolescents: Health and Economic Consequences Among Survivors and Family Members," citation 89.

⁹² Findings from listening and program planning sessions in 2021 with staff from Community Passageways, YMCA of Greater Seattle, the Freedom Project, Progress Pushers, Choose 180, and Harborview Peer Support program.

⁹³ Personal communications, Regional Peacekeeper Collective Community-Based Organization Network.

⁹⁴ Roman J, "20 Strategies for Reducing Crime in Cities," Vital City, October 10, 2023,

<https://www.vitalcitynyc.org/articles/twenty-strategies-for-reducing-crime-in-cities>

⁹⁵ Abt T, Winship C. What Works in Reducing Community Violence: A Meta-Review and Field Study for the Northern Triangle. 2016. Accessed June 3, 2024. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/USAID-2016-What-Works-in-Reducing-Community-Violence-Final-Report.pdf>

⁹⁶ Quince V, Brownson K, Johnson K, et al. Report on Gun Violence among Youth and Young Adults. 2019. Accessed May 13, 2024. <https://kingcounty.gov/en/-/media/depts/health/violence-injury-prevention/documents/report-gun-violence-youth-young-adults.ashx>

⁹⁷ Ibid and Polansky L, Regional Peacekeepers 2023 Year-End Report, 2023.

social supports, found that participants were nearly two-thirds less likely to be arrested for a shooting and nearly one-fifth less likely to be shot.⁹⁸

3. Developing and Testing Prevention Strategies

A growing body of public health research shows that gun violence can be prevented through evidence-informed strategies, including:⁹⁹

- A. Community-led violence interventions, including critical incident response, relentless engagement, cognitive behavioral intervention, wrap around case management, and follow up;
- B. Hospital-based violence intervention, an evidence-based practice that provides an immediate response for victims and families immediately after a gun injury or death;
- C. Communities that help to inform the vision for communitywide consistent responses where everyone plays a role;
- D. Safe storage of firearms, and
- E. Policies that make gun products safer and reduce access to dangerously designed firearms for high-risk individuals.¹⁰⁰

A. Community violence interventions are implemented by multi-disciplinary teams from community-based organizations, local government, and health care providers.¹⁰¹ These include:

- Community Violence Interrupters who are non-traditional outreach workers or case managers from the community where violence is occurring. Violence Interrupters respond immediately to violence in progress and work to safely interrupt and defuse a violent encounter before anyone is harmed.
- Critical Incident Responders are also non-traditional outreach workers and case managers who intervene in crisis situations while they are occurring or shortly after. These staff are often called in to work with law enforcement at the scene of the incident.
- Street Outreach Workers engage and work with high-risk youth in the community. Their role includes referrals to services and intentional relationship-building with youth, families, and communities to support reduction in gun violence and victimization.
- Case Managers offer tailored services to support individuals with greatest needs to address underlying risk factors (e.g., housing, financial assistance, legal, behavioral health, grief counseling, job training). Ongoing holistic services are offered for several months or years, as needed, by community- and faith-based organizations.

⁹⁸ Bhatt M, Heller S, Kapustin M, Bertrand M, Blattman C. Predicting and Preventing Gun Violence: An Experimental Evaluation of READI Chicago, 2023, <https://www.nber.org/papers/w30852>

⁹⁹ Department of Health and Human Services, US Surgeon General, "Firearm Violence in America," June 2024, <https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/priorities/firearm-violence/index.html>

¹⁰⁰ Center for American Progress, "In 2023, gun violence trended down across the country," January 31, 2024, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/in-2023-gun-violence-trended-down-across-the-country/> and Giffords Law Center, "Annual Gun Law Scorecard," 2023, <https://giffords.org/lawcenter/resources/scorecard/>

¹⁰¹ Vera Institute, Community Violence Intervention Programs Explained, September 1, 2021, <https://www.vera.org/community-violence-intervention-programs-explained>

B. Hospital-based violence interventions are multidisciplinary programs that identify patients at risk of repeat violent injury and link them with hospital- and community-based resources aimed at addressing underlying risk factors for violence.¹⁰²

C. Communitywide consistent responses take place through Regional Councils or similar leadership groups that involve community members in vision-setting and ensuring consistent responses to gun violence where everyone plays a role in reducing violence.¹⁰³

D. Safe storage is a best practice for preventing gun violence.¹⁰⁴ Washington state defines secure firearm storage as “a locked box, gun safe, or other secure locked storage space that is designed to prevent unauthorized use or discharge of a firearm; and the act of keeping an unloaded firearm stored.”¹⁰⁵ Seattle Children’s and other gun safety advocates promote a “triple safe” method – storing firearms (1) unloaded and (2) locked up with (3) ammunition locked up separately.¹⁰⁶ Safe, or secure, storage is a critical factor that reduces the risk of suicide, violence, child injury, and theft.¹⁰⁷ Data on gun ownership, storage practices, and stolen guns are monitored and reported by Public Health.¹⁰⁸

E. Policies that make guns safer and reduce access to guns by youth and high-risk individuals are under the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.¹⁰⁹ The Alliance for Gun Responsibility and other organizations have worked to pass several gun safety policies in the state, these include firearm purchaser licensing, firearm removal laws, and public carry limits.¹¹⁰ Local authority in many cases is preempted by the state in Washington.¹¹¹

¹⁰² Health Alliance for Violence Intervention (HAVI), What is a Hospital-based Violence Intervention Program? 2024, <https://www.thehavi.org/what-is-an-hvip>

¹⁰³ Johns Hopkins University, Community Violence Intervention, <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/center-for-gun-violence-solutions/solutions/community-violence-intervention>

¹⁰⁴ Gastineau KAB, McKay S. Firearm Injury Prevention. *Pediatr Clin North Am.* 2023, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37865435/>

¹⁰⁵ Office of the Attorney General, Initiative 1639, Youth and semi-automatic assault rifles, FAQs, <https://www.atg.wa.gov/initiative-1639>

¹⁰⁶ Seattle Children’s, Safety and Injury Prevention, Firearms in the home, 2024, <https://www.seattlechildrens.org/health-safety/injury-prevention/gun-home-safety/>

¹⁰⁷ Anestis MD, Moceri-Brooks J, Johnson RL, et al. Assessment of Firearm Storage Practices in the US, 2022. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2023, <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2801915>; Horn A, Grossman DC, Jones W, Berger LR. Community-based program to improve firearm storage practices in rural Alaska. *Injury Prevention.* 2003, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12966011/>; King A, Simonetti J, Bennett E, et al. Firearm storage practices in households with children: A survey of community-based firearm safety event participants, 2019, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31843466/>

¹⁰⁸ Public Health-Seattle & King County, Firearm Storage Practices and Lost and Stolen Firearms Dashboards, 2022, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/preventing-gun-violence/stolen-firearms-dashboard>

¹⁰⁹ Giffords Law Center, Preemption of Local Laws In Washington, December 2023, <https://giffords.org/lawcenter/state-laws/preemption-of-local-laws-in-washington/> and <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=9.41.290>

¹¹⁰ Alliance for Gun Responsibility, Solutions, 2024, <https://gunresponsibility.org/gv-solutions/>

¹¹¹ Giffords Law Center, Preemption of Local Laws In Washington, December 2023, <https://giffords.org/lawcenter/state-laws/preemption-of-local-laws-in-washington/>

4. Ensuring Widespread Adoption of Effective Strategies

Public health approaches are carried out by many partners, and they are defined and implemented through a formal structure with specific roles for different levels of government. The June 2024 US Surgeon General’s Office Advisory declared gun violence a public health crisis and recommended widespread adoption of a list of effective prevention strategies. These are implemented by Offices of Violence Prevention which work to ensure implementation of science-based strategies. Responsibilities cascade down from the White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention,¹¹² to the Washington State Office of Firearm Safety and Violence Prevention,¹¹³ and to the King County Regional Office.¹¹⁴

¹¹² Biden Administration, White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention, 2024, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ogvp/>

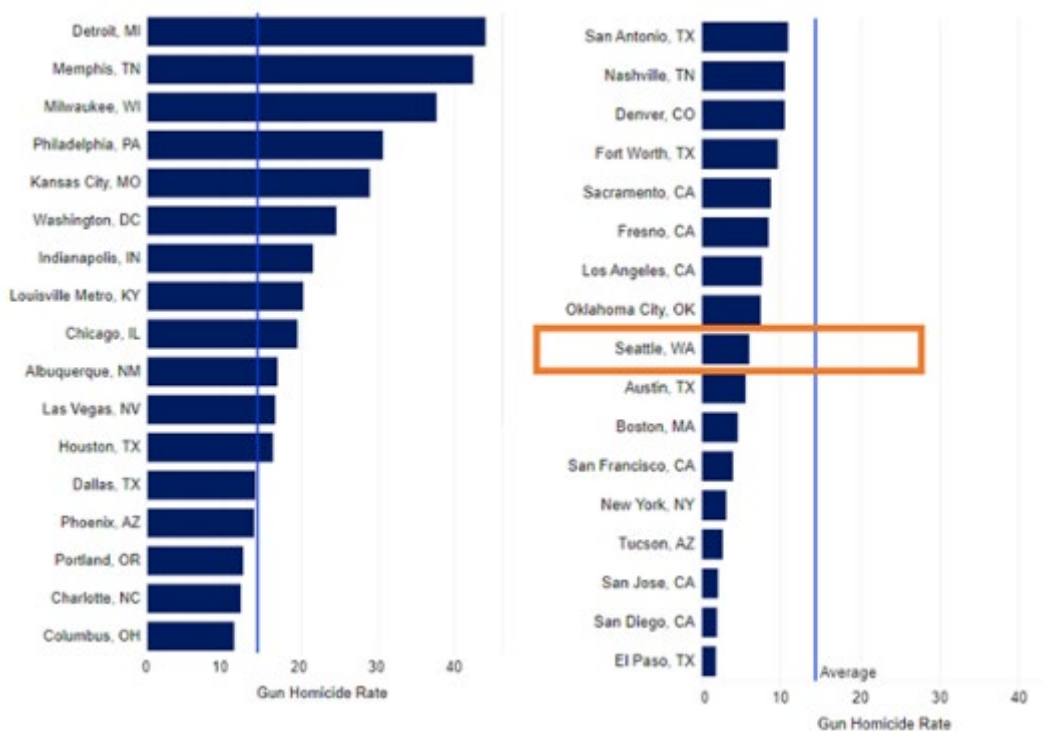
¹¹³ Washington State Department of Commerce, Office of Firearm Safety and Violence Prevention, 2024, <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/serving-communities/public-safety/firearm-safety-and-violence-prevention/>

¹¹⁴ Public Health-Seattle & King County, King County Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention, 2024, <https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/safety-injury-prevention/regional-gun-violence-community-guide>

Appendix B. Seattle and King County Compared to Other Parts of the US

Most (70 percent) of the 500 cities in the US with more than 65,000 residents have below average gun homicide rates, and 30 percent have higher than average rates of gun violence with a small number having many times higher rates. Detroit, MI and Memphis, TN had rates over 40+ gun homicide deaths per 100,000 people in 2022. Detroit saw a 37 percent fall in gun homicide rates from 2022 to 2023, while Memphis saw another year of increases.¹¹⁵ Gun homicide rates are much lower than the national average in El Paso, TX; San Diego, CA; San Jose, CA; Tucson, AZ and New York, NY.¹¹⁶ See Chart 3.

Chart 3. Gun homicide rate in US Cities with populations over 500,000, 2022



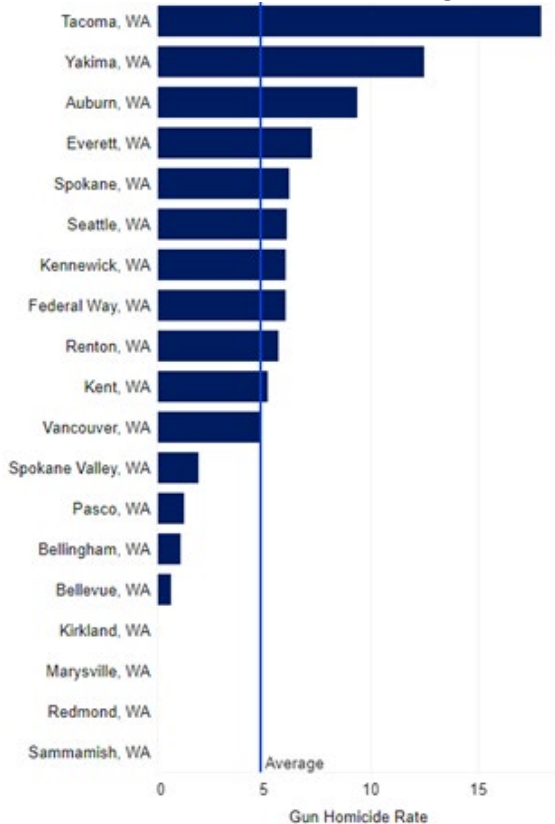
Source: Everytown analysis of 2022 FBI gun violence data.

In Washington, among the 19 cities with populations over 65,000, about half have below the state average gun homicide rates (5 per 100,000), with four cities in East King County reporting no gun homicides in 2022.¹¹⁷ About half have rates above the state average, with three having rates 50 percent or more higher than average (Tacoma, Yakima and Auburn). Seattle, Federal Way, Renton, and Kent have rates similar to the state average, between 5 and 6 gun homicide deaths per year for every 100,000 residents. See Chart 4.

¹¹⁵ Center for American Progress, "In 2023, gun violence trended down across the country," January 31, 2024, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/in-2023-gun-violence-trended-down-across-the-country/>

¹¹⁶ Everytown Research, Compare Gun Homicide Across Cities, December 18, 2023, <https://everytownresearch.org/report/city-data/#compare-gun-homicide-across-cities>

¹¹⁷ Ibid

Chart 4. Gun homicide rates in Washington state, 2022

Source: Everytown analysis of 2022 FBI gun violence data.

Other Cities' Offices of Gun Violence Prevention Funding Levels

Several states and cities have funded Offices of Gun Violence Prevention for many years and most of these Offices saw budget increases from the use of ARPA funds in 2022 through 2024.¹¹⁸ Offices of Gun Violence Prevention can be in city or county governments, or both, so it can be difficult to make direct comparison of spending levels across cities.

Table 2. Office of Gun Violence Prevention Funding levels in 2022 and 2023

City	Office of Gun Violence Prevention Annual Budget	Population Size
Baltimore, MD	\$25,000,000	585,700
Chicago, IL	\$30,000,000	2,700,000
Cleveland, OH	\$4,700,000	372,600
Los Angeles, CA	\$12,000,000	10,014,000
Minneapolis, MN	\$11,600,000	430,000
Newark, NJ	\$15,000,000	311,600
New York, NY	\$75,000,000	8,337,000
Oakland, CA	\$16,000,000	433,000
Philadelphia, PA	\$35,000,000	1,604,000
Washington, DC	\$37,900,000	689,545

Washington, DC's budget also includes the Office of Neighborhood Safety & Engagement.

¹¹⁸ National Offices of Violence Prevention Network, Network Landscape Scan, May 2023, https://ovpnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/OVP-Report_V15_90823.pdf

Appendix C. Regional Office of Gun Violence Prevention Partner List

Peacekeepers Community Violence Intervention Partners

1. Community Passageways
2. Freedom Project
3. Progress Pushers
4. YMCA Alive & Free
5. Urban Family
6. Harborview Medical Center
7. Boys & Girls Club of King County – SE Network Safety
8. Center for Children & Youth Justice

Local Government Partners

9. City of Burien
10. City of Kent
11. City of Seattle
12. Seattle Police Department
13. King County Department of Community & Human Services
14. King County Criminal Legal System Transformation Team
15. King County Juvenile Courts
16. King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
17. King County Sherriff's Office

Academic, School and Health Care Partners

18. Harborview Medical Center
19. University of Washington
20. Seattle Public Schools
21. Puget Sound Education Services District
22. Renton Technical College

Statewide Partners

23. Alliance for Gun Responsibility
24. Washington State Department of Commerce

National Partners

25. National Offices of Violence Prevention Network
26. White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention
27. National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR)
28. Everytown for Gun Safety
29. Community Justice Action Fund
30. Cities United
31. Build Program
32. Roca Impact Institute
33. Health Alliance for Violence Intervention (HAVI)
34. Prevention Institute
35. Big Cities Health Coalition

Appendix D: Regional Peacekeepers Collective Performance Measures

A. Results-based accountability (RBA) framework and performance monitoring metrics

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?	Is anyone better off?
Unduplicated # of youth enrolled	% of youth referred to appropriate services	% of Peacekeepers youth and young adults who established and achieved at least one of their goals
Unduplicated # of youth enrolled through different referral pathways, including Harborview Medical Center referrals	% of youth who had safety planning (i.e. safety plans)	Narrative reports of Peacekeepers' positive impacts on youth (Narrative questions: 7,8)
Unduplicated # of households supported for wrap-around services	% of youth with an established Individual Service Plan (which contains goals)	<i>Updated outcome measures are being explored with community partners.</i>
# of critical incidents notifications received	% of youth enrolled with a care team (i.e., outreach and/or case worker)	
# of critical incidents responses deployed	% of youth enrolled by zip code	
# of pop-up, hot spot engagements held	% of youth enrolled by gender, race/ethnicity, age	
# community healing events held	Narrative reports on Peacekeepers youth exposure to violence, needs, facilitators to goal establishment, and barriers to receiving services and making progress (Narrative questions: 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	
Types of Peacekeeper staff capacity building trainings or peer learnings and number of staff trained		

B. Narrative questions used in performance monitoring

1. Why did young people feel the need to carry a gun, if they carried?
2. What were some examples of prior encounters with gun violence for young people?
3. Where did young people feel safest (under what circumstances)?
4. What did young people hope to accomplish through this program?
5. What was important for helping young people work toward their goals, including connecting them to needed resources?
6. What kinds of barriers did you face in serving youth during the last reporting period?
7. How have young people and their families been impacted through Peacekeepers services received?
8. Was there a particular impactful story of relentless outreach and engagement from this last reporting period that your organization wants to highlight?