

Gun violence, mental illness, and the law

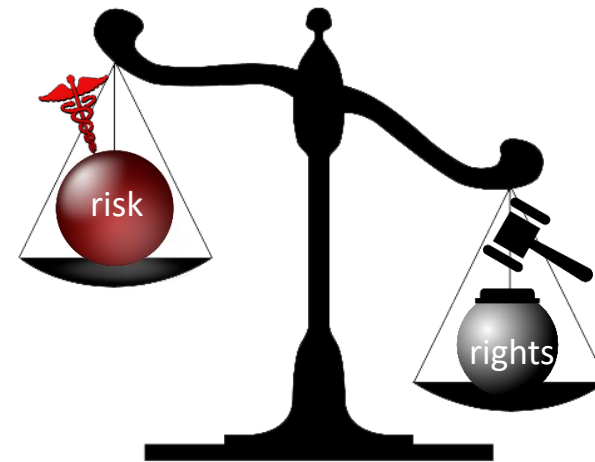
Balancing risk and rights for effective policy

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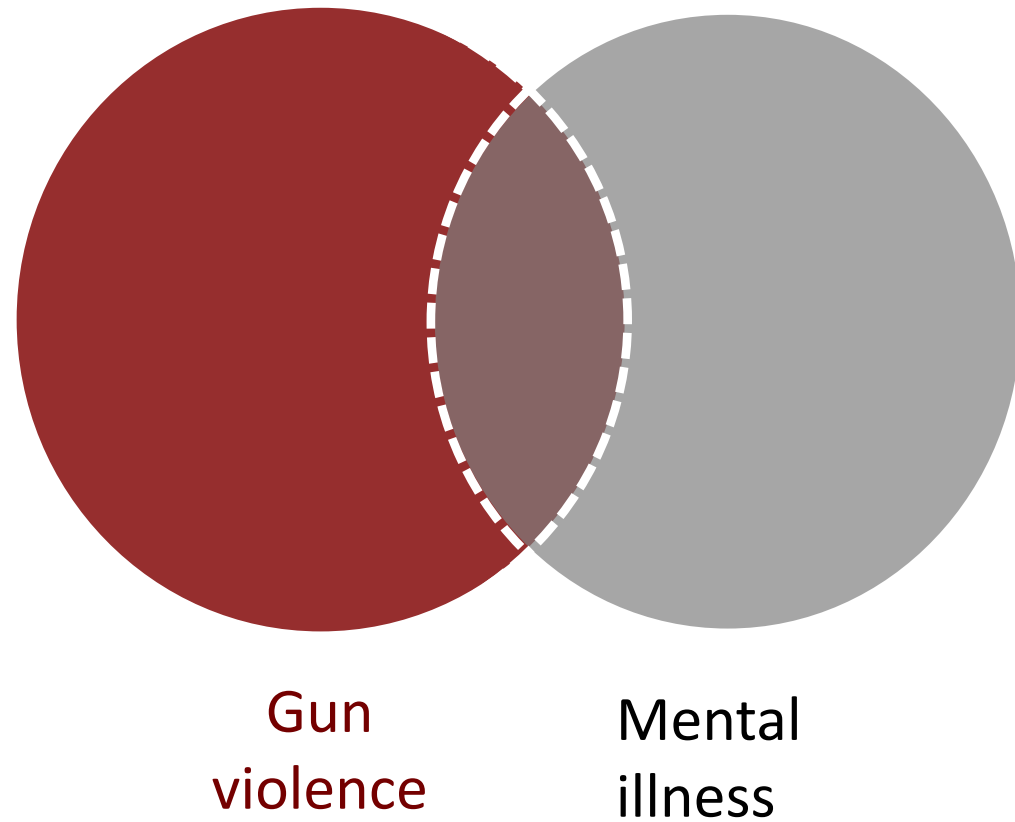


Howard Center Annual Conference

Burlington, Vermont

April 19, 2023

Two important, but different public health problems
that intersect on their edges



Case of Mr. T.



SCOTT THORPE



LAURA WILCOX
(1982 - 2001)

- 41 Y/O MALE
- LIVES ALONE; UNSTABLE EMPLOYMENT
- CLIENT OF A COUNTY-BASED PUBLIC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT
- RECEIVING COUNSELING FOR AGORAPHOBIA, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND SOME PARANOID SYMPTOMS
- REGULAR CANNABIS USER
- CHRONIC BACK PAIN; HAS PRESCRIPTION FOR OPIOID ANALGESIC
- HX OF 1 ARREST FOR DRUNK DRIVING
- ANGER DIRECTED AT MH CLINIC AND STAFF; IS SEEKING ADDITIONAL HELP AND ATTENTION
- FAMILY AND GIRLFRIEND "CONCERNED"
- FREQUENTS GUN SHOWS; POSSESSES NUMEROUS FIREARMS

Case of Mr. T. (cont.)



SCOTT THORPE



NICK AND AMANDA WILCOX

LEGAL DISPOSITION OF HOMICIDE CHARGE

- INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL
- COMMITTED TO SECURE FORENSIC FACILITY
- RESTORED TO COMPETENCY 2 YEARS LATER;
PLEADED GUILTY TO MURDER; SENTENCED TO PRISON

NEW STATE LAWS PROPOSED BY ADVOCATES

- CA. AB-1421 "LAURA'S LAW" (2002):
CALIFORNIA'S INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT CIVIL
COMMITMENT LAW
- CA. AB 1014 "GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING
ORDER" (2014): CALIFORNIA'S RISK-BASED
FIREARM REMOVAL LAW

Questions to ponder

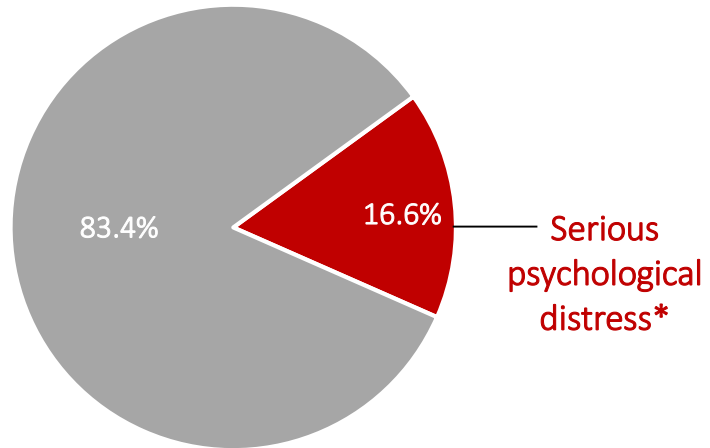
1. Did mental illness cause the shooting of Laura Wilcox?
 2. Was the shooting predictable? Preventable?
 3. Should the shooter have been legally prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms? (On what basis?)
 4. Would “Laura’s Law” have saved Laura?
 5. How “typical” is this case?
- *Thought experiment: Given a choice between an Assisted Outpatient Treatment Order and an Extreme Risk Protection Order, which legal tool might have been most effective in prevent Laura’s death?*

Does mental illness cause violence?

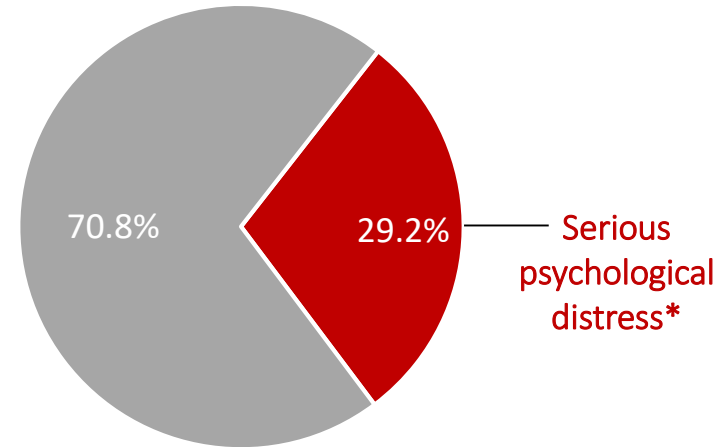
- Simple sounding question with a slippery answer: “It depends.”
- Depends on:
 - Definition of violence
 - Definition of mental illness
 - Definition of cause and effect
 - ✓ Proximal and distant causes
 - ✓ Necessary and sufficient explanation

What proportion of people who are incarcerated for violent crimes **have a mental illness**?

Prison inmates incarcerated for a violent crime



Jail inmates incarcerated for a violent crime

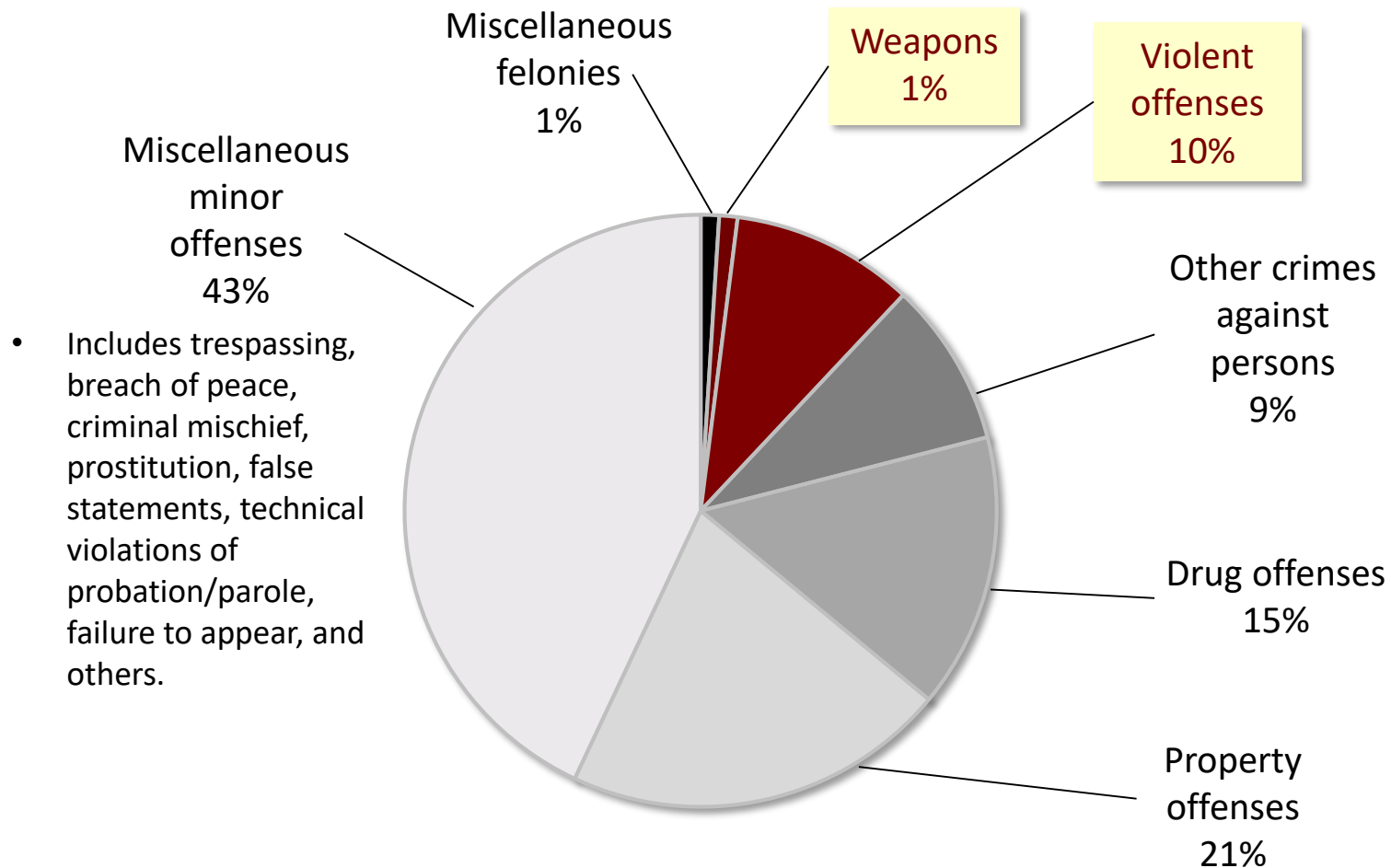


* Inmates with a score of 13 or more Kessler Psychological Distress Scale 6.

Source: National inmate survey (DOJ, 2017)

Types of arrests among persons with serious mental illnesses involved with the criminal justice system:

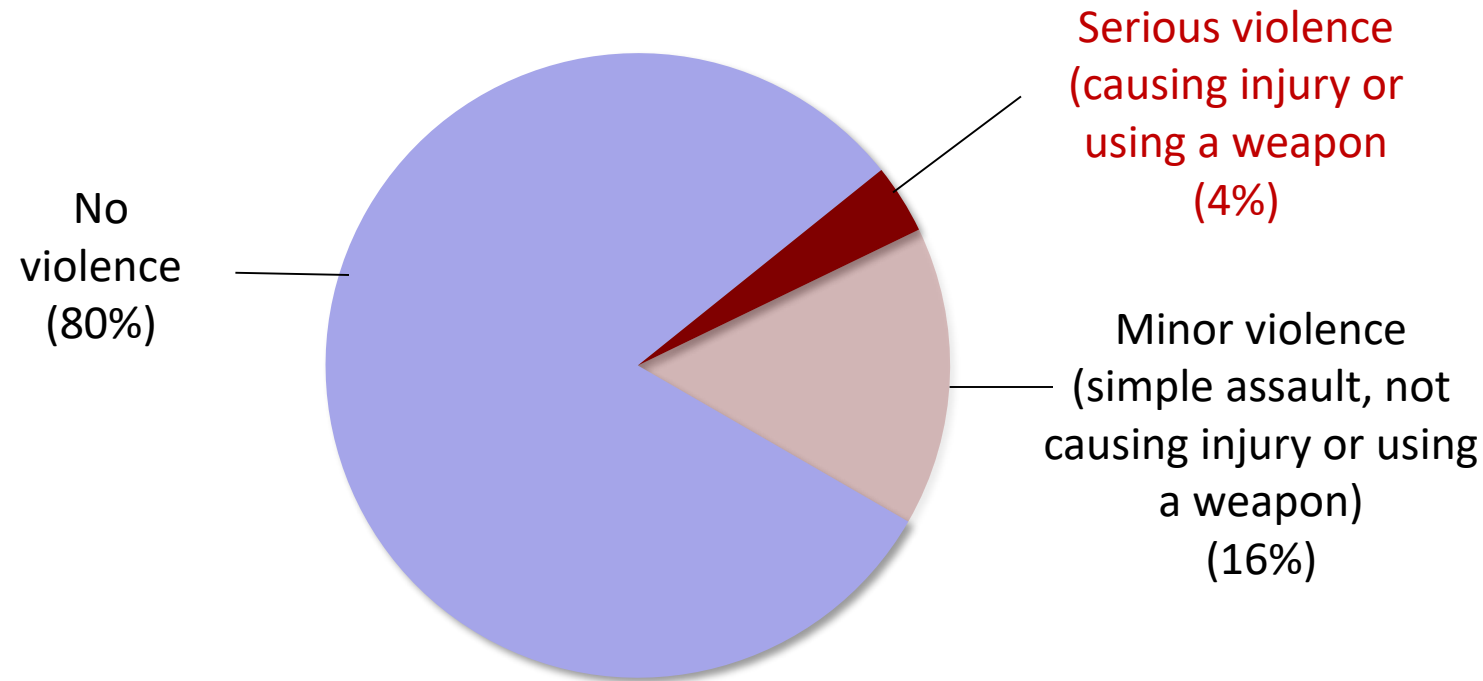
Study population N=25,133 CT public behavioral health clients diagnosed with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder; N=6,904 (27.5%) had some justice involvement in 2-year study period



Source: Swanson JW, Frisman LK, Robertson AG et al (2013). Costs of criminal justice involvement among persons with serious mental illness in Connecticut. *Psychiatric Services*, 64(7), 630-637.

NIMH Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness (CATIE) study: N=1,460 patients with schizophrenia in community treatment; 57 U.S. clinical sites

6-month **prevalence of violence** at baseline



Source: Swanson JW, Swartz MS, Van Dorn RA, Elbogen EB, Wagner HR, Rosenheck RA, Stroup TS, McEvoy JP, Lieberman JA (2006). A national study of violent behavior in persons with schizophrenia. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 63, 490-499.

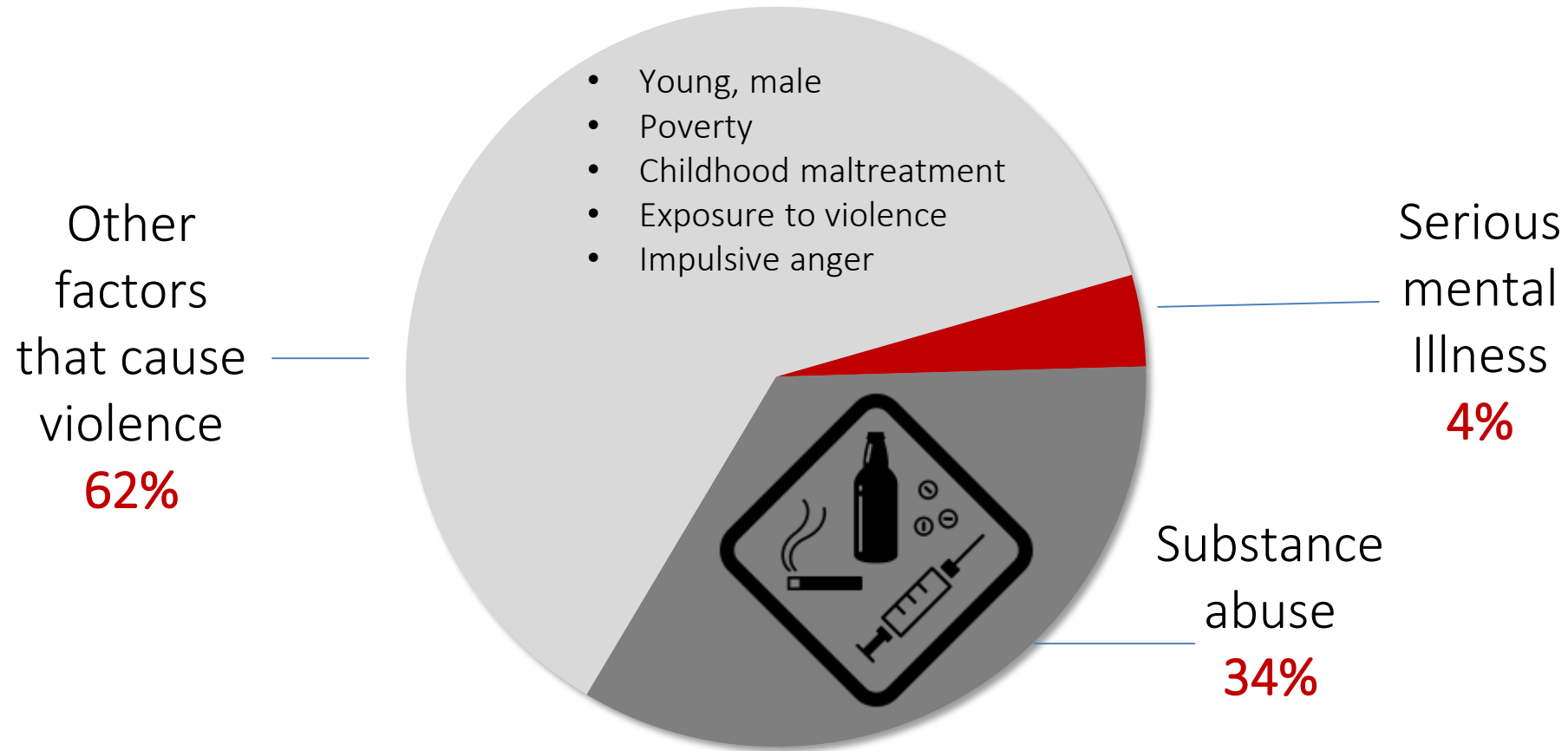
Serious mental illness alone contributes very little to overall violence towards others

Adjusted population attributable risk (PAR) of minor or serious violent behavior towards others

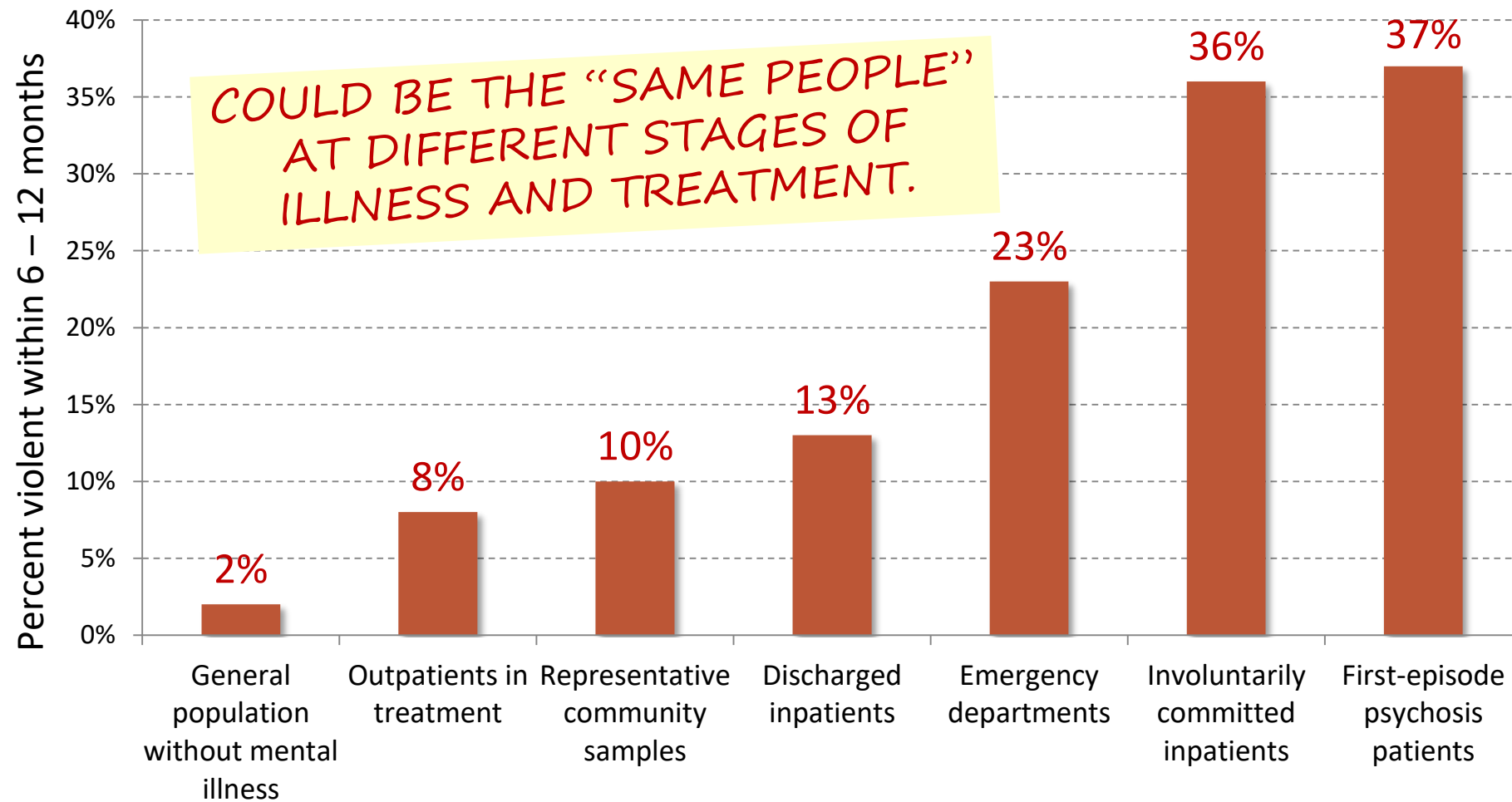


Substance use disorder contributes much more to overall violence towards others

Adjusted population attributable risk (PAR) of minor or serious violent behavior towards others



People with mental illness are at increased risk of violence when identified in certain settings, in certain periods



- Adapted from (1) Choe JY, Teplin LA, Abram KM (2008). Perpetration of violence, violent victimization, and severe mental illness: Balancing public health concerns. *Psychiatric Services* 59, 153-164; (2) Large MM, Nielssen O (2011). Violence in first-episode psychosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Schizophrenia Research* 125, 209-220.

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition

New York: Today, gusty, a few showers, high 50. Tonight, showers, still breezy, low 38. Tomorrow, cloudy, a shower, light winds, high 52. Yesterday, high 48, low 38. Details, Page A22.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 2007

ONE DOLLAR

32 Shot Dead in Virginia; Worst U.S. Gun Rampage

6 IN IRAQ CABINET RESIGN ON ORDER OF SHIITE CLERIC

Sadr Wanted Timetable
for U.S. Withdrawal,
Legislators Say

By EDWARD WONG

BAGHDAD, April 16 — Moktada al-Sadr, the rebellious Shiite cleric, withdrew his six ministers from the Iraqi cabinet on Monday, in the first major shake-up of Prime Minister Nuri Kamal al-Maliki's government since it was installed a year ago.

It was the first time Mr. Sadr had followed through with a threat to cut some of his ties with the government and with Mr. Maliki, a conservative Shiite whose grip on authority largely rests on Mr. Sadr's political support.

Legislators working for Mr. Sadr



Emergency workers yesterday carried people from Norris Hall on the campus of Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Va., after a gunman killed 32 people.

SUSPECT IS KILLED

'Horror and Disbelief'
at Virginia Tech —
Separate Attacks

By JOHN M. BRODER

BLACKSBURG, Va., April 16 — Thirty-two people were killed, along with a gunman, and at least 15 injured in two shooting attacks at Virginia Polytechnic Institute on Monday during three hours of horror and chaos on this sprawling campus.

The police and witnesses said some victims were executed with handguns while other students were hurt jumping from upper-story windows of the classroom building where most of the killings occurred. After the second round of killings, the gunman killed himself, the police said.

It was the deadliest shooting rampage in American history and came nearly eight years to the day after 13 people died at Columbine High School in Colorado at the hands of two disaffected students who then

November, 2017

26 people shot to death in a church in Texas

"I think that mental health is your problem here... This isn't a guns situation."

--President Donald Trump

February 15, 2018

17 people shot to death in a high school in Florida

"The root cause is not that we have the Second Amendment. It is that we're not adequately addressing mental illness across the United States. We need to focus on that."

--Iowa Sen. Joni Ernst

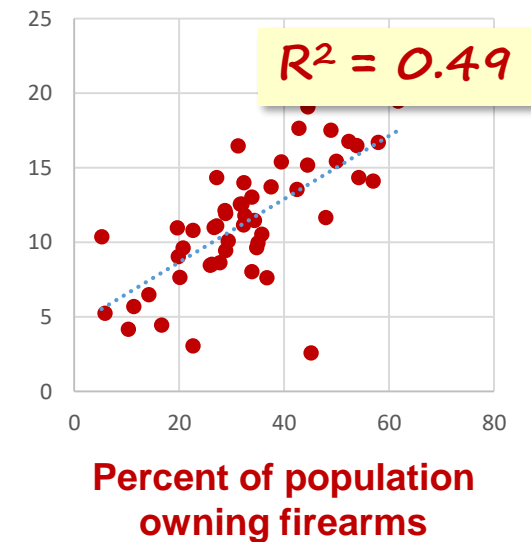
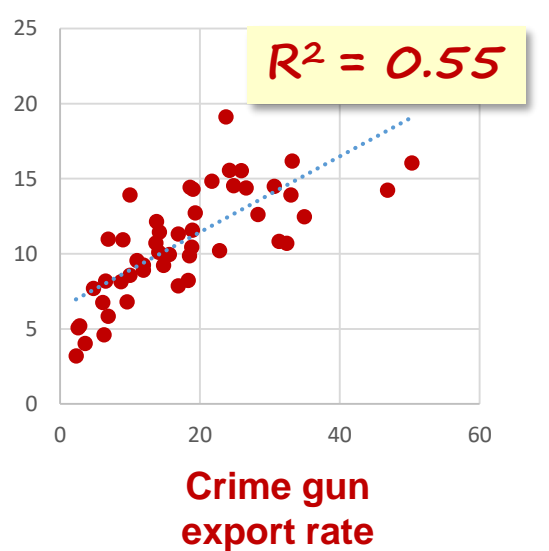
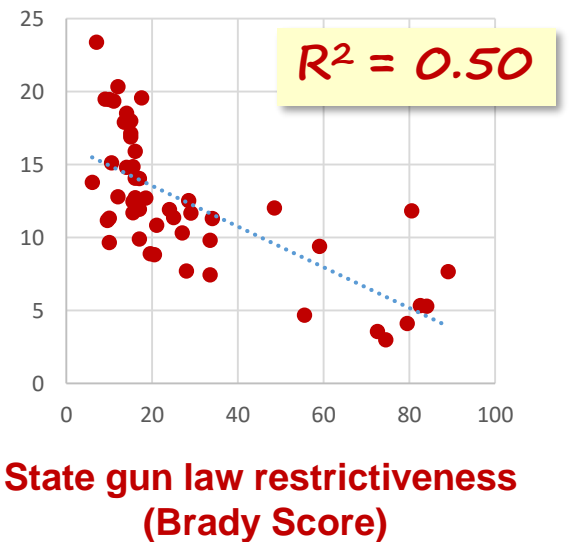
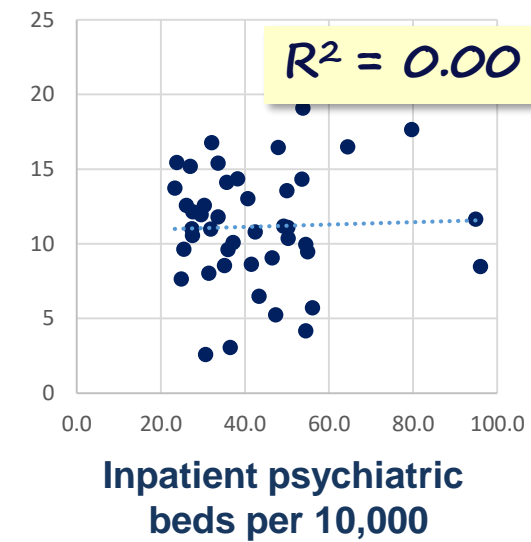
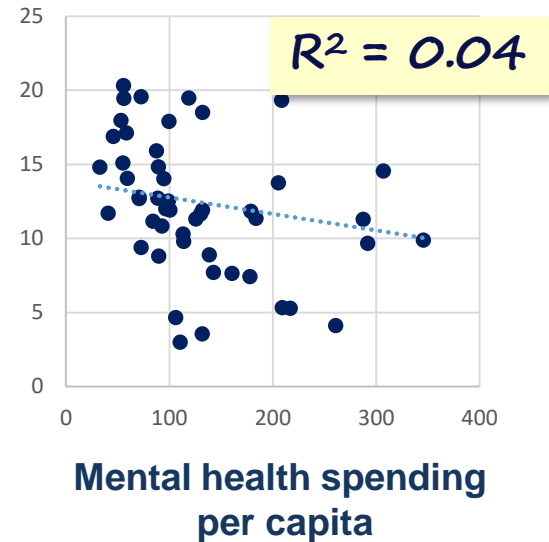
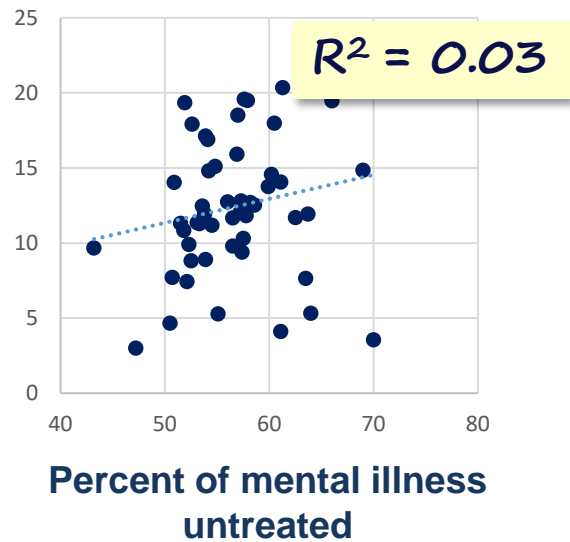
August 3, 2019

22 people shot to death at a Walmart in El Paso

"Bottom line is mental health is a large contributor to any type of violence or shooting violence..."

--Texas Governor Gregg Abbott

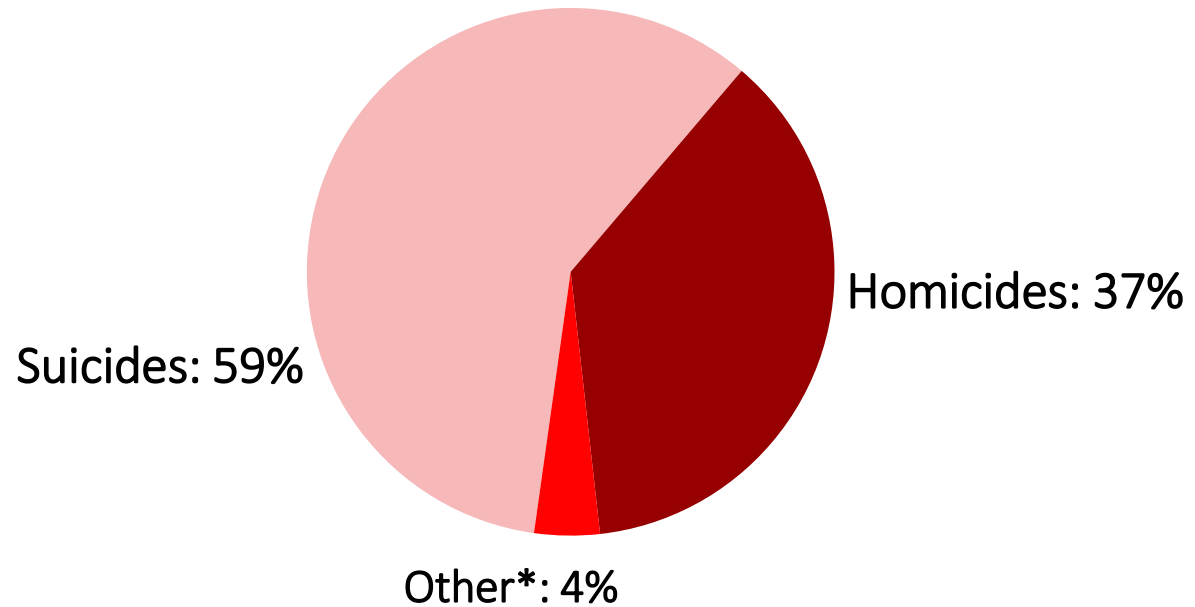
Annual rate of firearm-related fatalities in each state, by mental health and firearm-related characteristics of each state in 2015*



*Data sources: Centers for Disease Control; National Survey of Drug Use and Health; NASMHPD Research Institute; Kaiser Family Foundation; and Brady Campaign Scorecard. Year of data displayed varies between 2013 and 2015, depending on source reporting.

Gun violence in the United States by the numbers

- Over 2.5 million people have been injured by firearms within the borders of the United States **since the beginning of the 21st Century.**
 - Over 750,000 have died from gun injuries



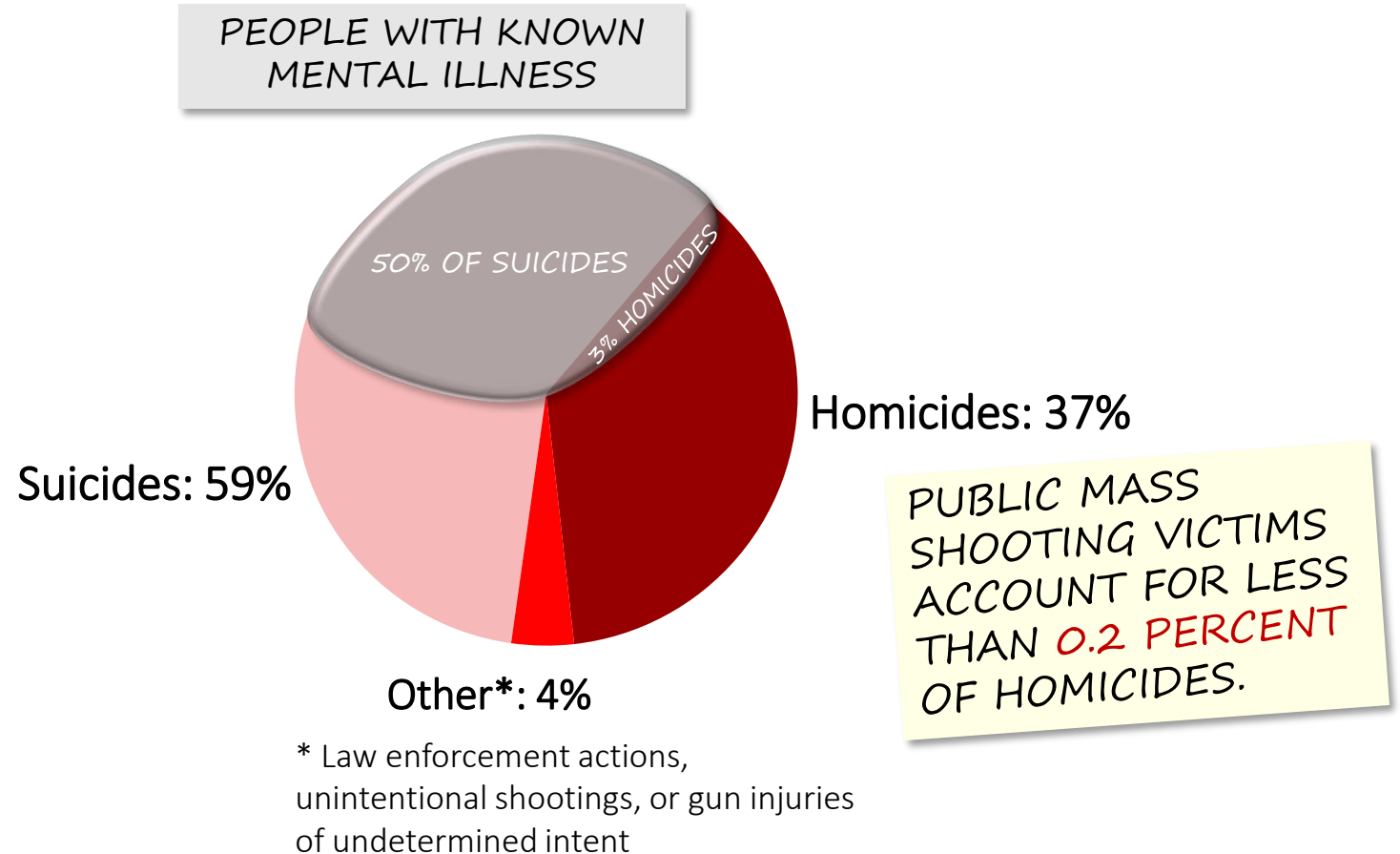
* Law enforcement actions, unintentional shootings, or gun injuries of undetermined intent

- CDC Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) datasets: (1) Fatal Injury Data; (2) Nonfatal Injury Data; (3) Violent Death Reporting System, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html> (accessed 3-24-2020)

- National Council for Behavioral Health. Mass violence in America: causes, impacts, and solutions, 2019.

Gun violence in the United States by the numbers

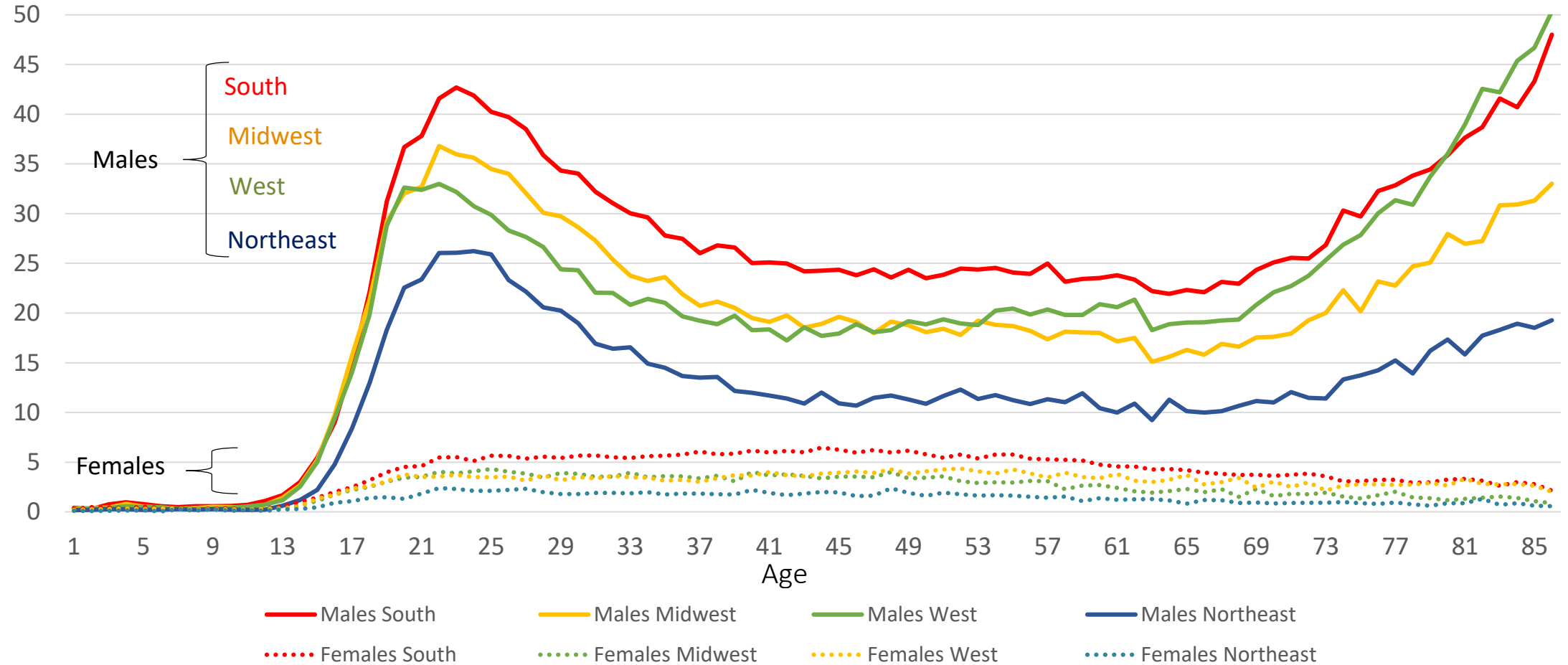
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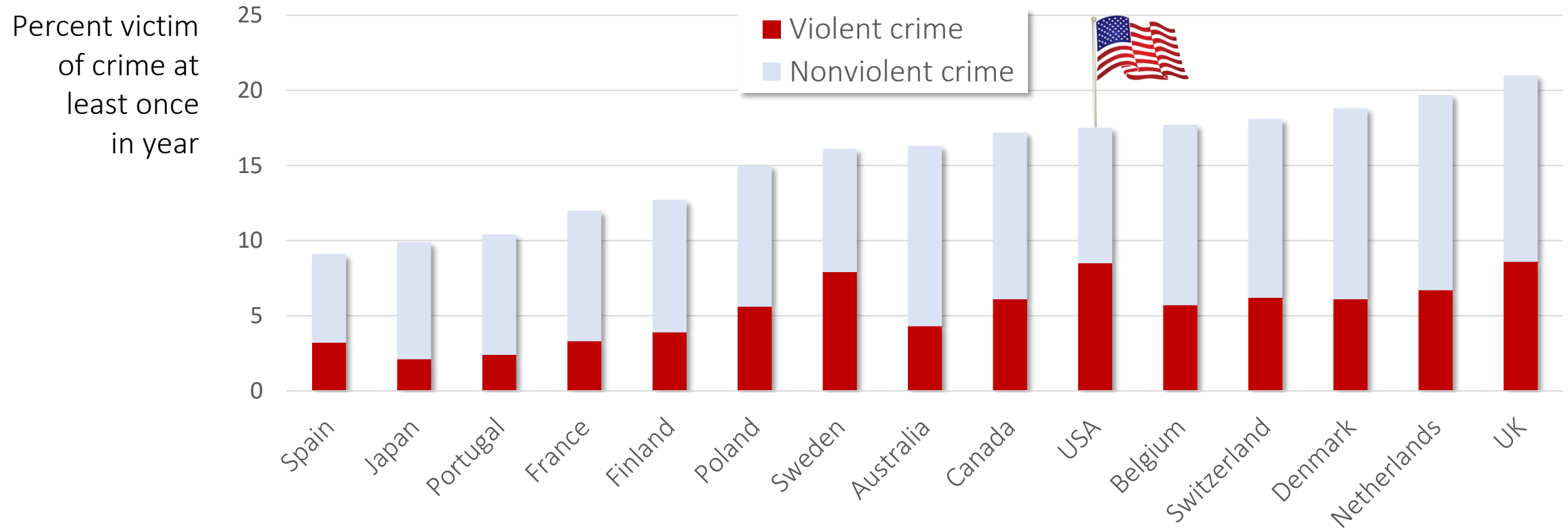
- National Council for Behavioral Health. Mass violence in America: causes, impacts, and solutions, 2019.

U.S. firearm deaths per 100,000 by age, sex, and region: average annual rates, 1999-2017



How does gun violence in the US compare to other countries?

Crime victimization rates in 15 advanced countries



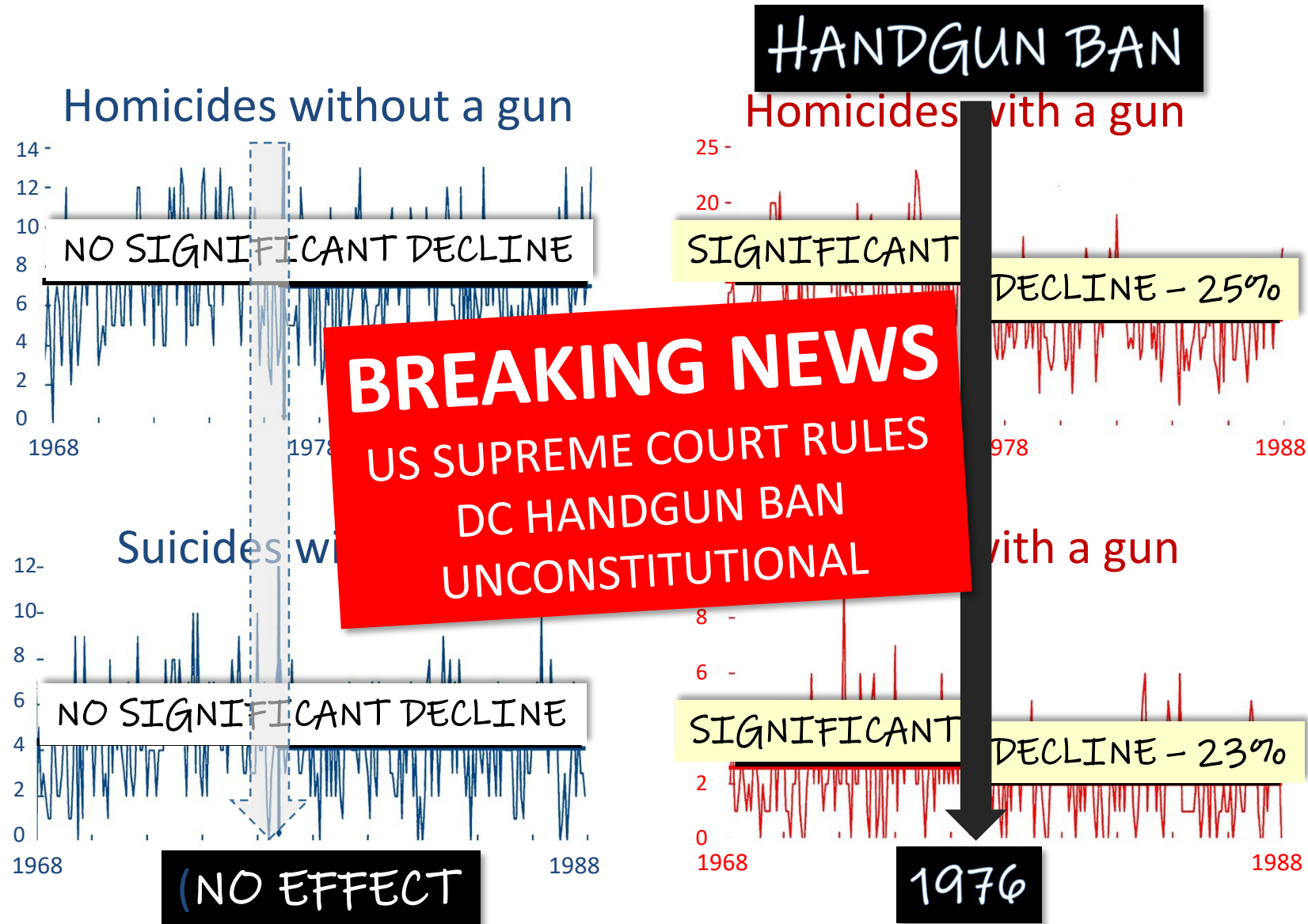
- Adapted from: OECD, Society at a Glance 2009: OECD Social Indicators; crime victimization.
- https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/society-at-a-glance-2009_soc_glance-2008-en#page1 (accessed 3/23/20)

Homicide rates in 15 advanced countries: Homicide deaths per 100,000 population in 2012



-Adapted from: Butchart A, Mikton C, and Krug E. 2014 Country Profiles. Global Status Report on Violence Prevention 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Available at <http://gunpolicy.org> (accessed 3/23/2020)

Effect of restrictive gun licensing on homicides and suicides in Washington, D.C., 1968 – 1978 (Loftin et al., 1991 NEJM)



Current starting point for firearms policy

Current starting point for firearms policy

– Constitutional right to bear arms

- Landmark US Supreme Court decisions striking down across-the-board handgun bans -- *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008) and *McDonald v. Chicago*, 561 U.S. 3025 (2010) -- affirmed that the 2nd amendment **“protects an individual right to possess a firearm...and to use that arm for traditionally lawful purposes, such as self-defense within the home.”**

– Not an unlimited right

- Court added, **“...the right is not unlimited”** and explicitly preserved gun restrictions provided in 1968 Gun Control Act and encoded in 18 U.S. Code § 922 for people with:
 - Felony convictions
 - Mental health adjudications
 - » Involuntary civil commitment
 - » Incompetent to manage own affairs (e.g., guardianship)
 - » Incompetent to stand trial in a criminal matter
 - » Not guilty by reason of insanity

* DANGEROUSNESS
* DUE PROCESS

– Focus on “dangerous people” more than guns

- We cannot solve our gun violence problem by broadly limiting the public’s legal access to firearms. Instead, we must focus more narrowly on **how best to identify and limit “dangerous people” who should not have access to guns.**

State gun laws vary substantially:

State Scorecard (100 pts.=most restrictive)

CURB FIREARM TRAFFICKING (35 Points)		
Gun Dealer Regulations (12 Points)	State license required	2
	Record keeping and retention	2
	Report records to the state, and state retains records	2
	Mandatory theft reporting of all firearms	2
	At least 1 store security precaution required	2
	Inspections by police allowed	2
Limit Bulk Purchases (10 Points)	One handgun per month, no exceptions	10
	One handgun per month, 1 exception	6
	One handgun per month, 2 or more exceptions	3
Crime Gun Identification (10 Points)	Ballistic fingerprinting	5
	Require microstamping on semi-auto handguns	5
Report Lost/Stolen Guns (3 Points)	Mandatory reporting by firearm owners	3
Total Points: 35		
STRENGTHEN BRADY BACKGROUND CHECKS (27 Points)		
Universal Background Check (17 Points)	All firearms	17
	Handguns only	10
Permit to Purchase (8 Points)	Fingerprinting required	2
	Safety training/testing required	2
	Extend three-day limit for background checks	2
	Permit process involves law enforcement	2
	Background check on all firearms for each purchase	7
Closed Gun Show Loophole** (7 Points) <small>**States with universal background checks on all firearms not eligible for gun show loophole points</small>	Background check on handguns only for each purchase	5
	Background check on long guns only for each purchase	4
	Permit for all firearms, no background check per purchase	3
	Permit for handguns, no background check per purchase	2
	Permit for long guns, no background check per purchase	1
Ammunition Regulations (2 points)	Ammunition Purchaser Records Kept/Vendor License Req	1
	Ammo Brady Check/Permit Required to purchase	1
Total Points: 27		
CHILD SAFETY (20 Points)		
Childproof Handguns (7 Points)	Only authorized users are able to operate new handguns	7
	Integrated locks sold on all handguns	3
Child Safety Locks (6 Points)	External locks sold with all handguns	2
	Standards on all external locks	1
Child Access Prevention (5 Points)	Ages 16/17 and under	5
	Ages 14/15 and under	3
	Ages 13 and under	2
Juvenile Handgun Purchases (2 Points)	Must be 21	2
Total Points: 20		
GUNS IN PUBLIC PLACES AND LOCAL CONTROL (8 Points)		
No Guns in Workplace (2 Points)	Employers not forced to allow firearms in parking lots	2
No Guns on College Campuses (2 Points)	Colleges are not forced to allow firearms on campus	2
Not A CCW Shall Issue State (2 Points)	Law enforcement discretion when issuing CCW permits	2
No State Preemption (2 Points)	Local control of firearm regulations(2)/Exemption (1)	2/1
Total Points: 8		
3AN MILITARY STYLE ASSAULT WEAPONS (10 points)		
Assault Weapons Ban (5 Points)	1 feature test	5
	2 feature test	3
	2 feature test on assault pistols only	1
Large Capacity Magazine Ban (5 Points)	10 rounds or less	5
	15 rounds or less	3
Total Points: 10		

Firearm trafficking (38 pts.)

Background checks (27 pts.)

Child safety (20 pts.)

Assault weapons (10 pts.)

Guns in public places (8 pts.)

New Vermont gun laws: House Bill 230

- Creates a 72-hour waiting period for purchasing firearms
- Expands extreme risk protection laws to allow family members to petition for temporary firearm removal from individuals who pose a high risk of harm to others or self
- Require safe storage of firearms in households with children

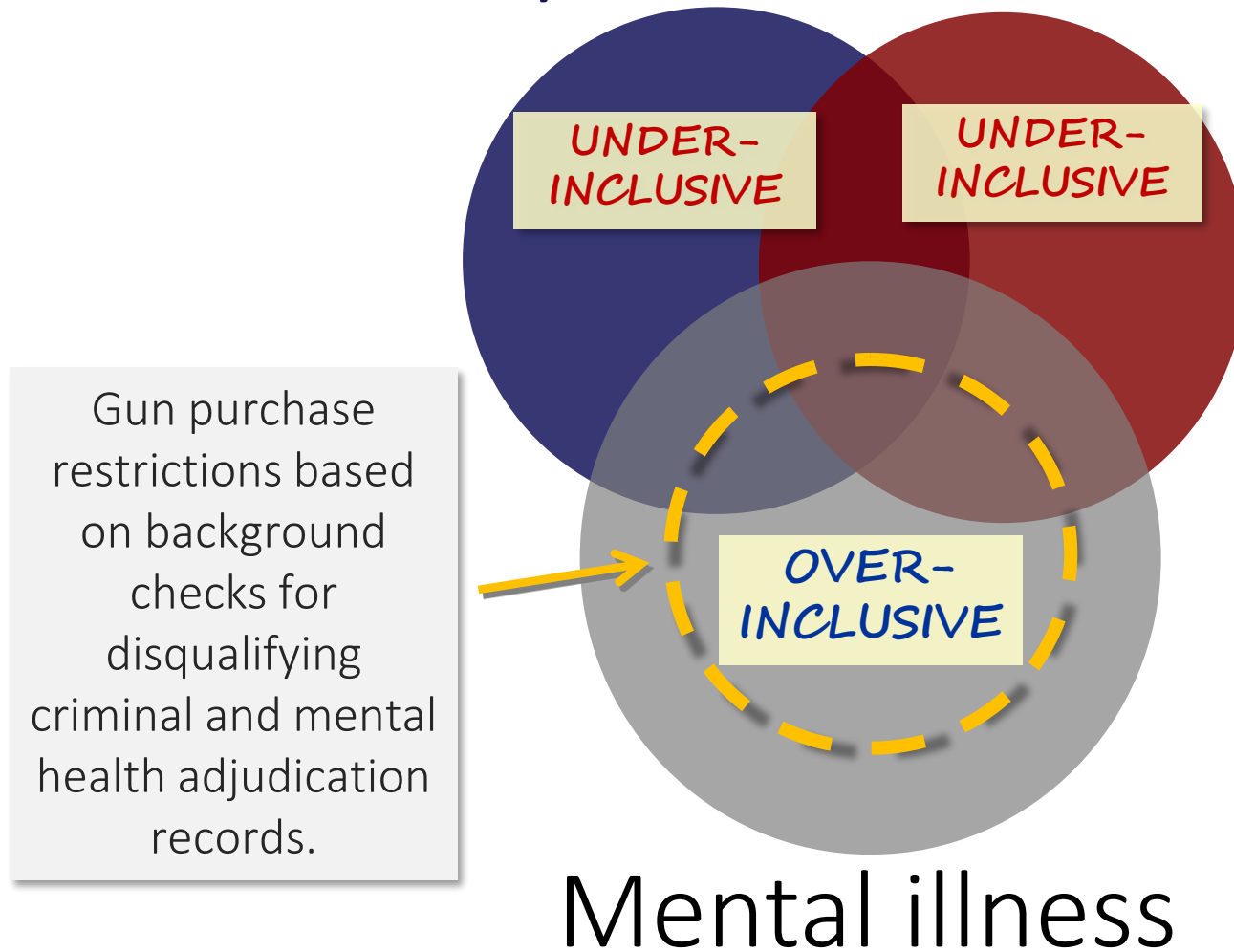
New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen, 597 U.S. ___, 142 S. Ct. 2111 (2022)

- Case concerned the constitutionality of the 1911 Sullivan Act, a New York State law requiring applicants for a license to carry a concealed pistol on their person to show "proper cause", or a special need distinguishable from that of the general public, in their application.
 - Bruen expanded the right of Americans to bear arms as guaranteed by the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution
 - The Court significantly curtailed a state's ability to restrict citizens' right to carry firearms publicly for their self-defense.
- Changed the way in which courts must judge Second Amendment challenges to gun regulations and restriction
 - Two-part test overturned
 - "Text, history, and tradition"

The problem with existing gun restriction criteria

Suicidality

Interpersonal
violence



Gun purchase
restrictions based
on background
checks for
disqualifying
criminal and mental
health adjudication
records.

Mental illness

Gun restrictions are too broad in some cases

Tyler v. Hillsdale County Sheriff's Dept., 837 F. 3d 678 (6th Cir. 2016)

- Charles Tyler **involuntarily hospitalized for suicide concern** in 1985 at age 23
- Psych diagnosis: “**Brief reactive depression** in response to his wife divorcing him.”
- Tyler remained employed for the next 19 years with **no depressive episodes**, no problems with substance abuse, no legal involvements.
- In 2011, Tyler **attempted to purchase a firearm, but was denied** when a NICS background check revealed he was a prohibited person under U.S.C. §922(g)(4).
- Tyler's home state, **Michigan, had no procedure for him to seek restoration** of his firearm rights.
- **Tyler sued in federal court**, claiming that his 2nd amendment right had been violated; lower court ruled against Tyler.
- Tyler appealed to the **US 6th Circuit, which reversed and remanded** the case to the district court with instruction to apply “intermediate scrutiny” standard to **determine whether the law was constitutionally applied** specifically to appellant Charles Tyler

Gun restrictions are too broad in some cases

Tyler v. Hillsdale County, 2017 WL 1111111

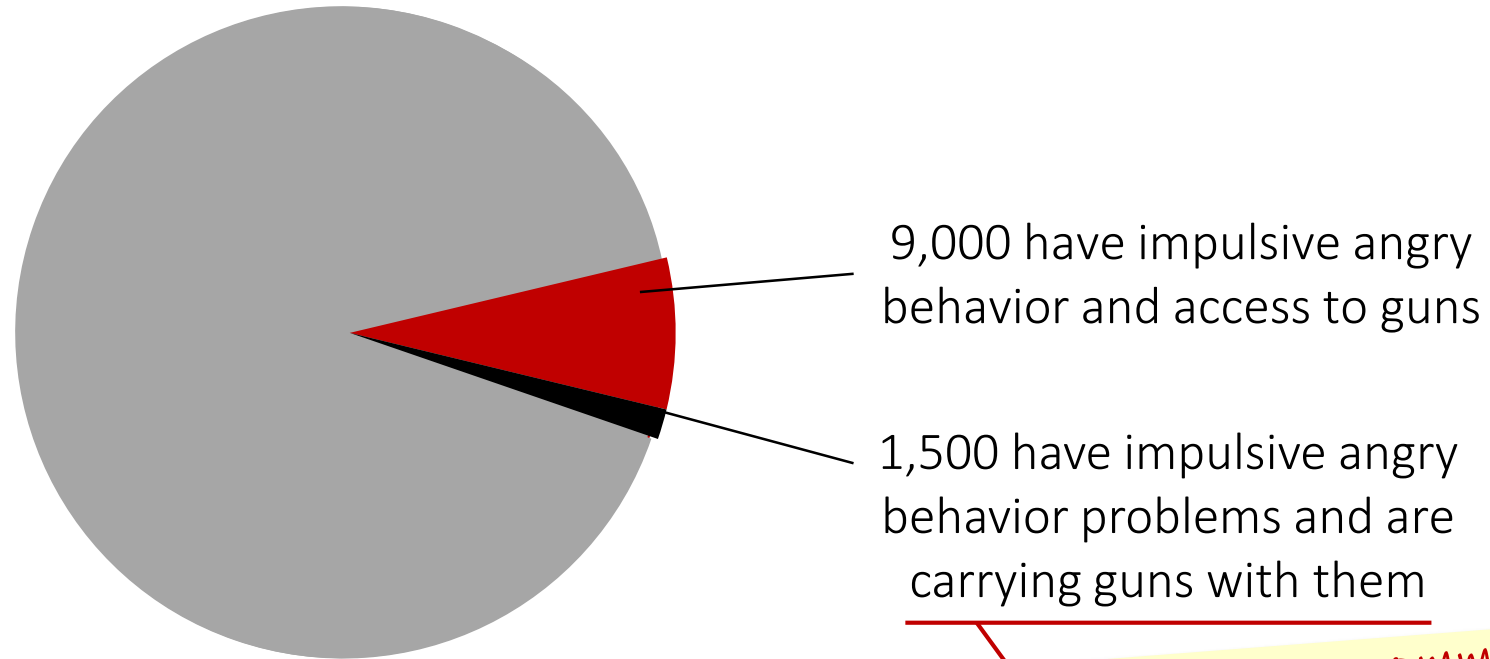
- Charles Tyler
- Psych diag
- Tyler rema
- abuse, no
- In 2011, Ty
- was a proh
- Tyler's hom
- Tyler sued i
- Tyler.
- Tyler appea
- instruction
- applied spec

“THE GOVERNMENT’S INTEREST IN KEEPING FIREARMS OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE MENTALLY ILL IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY RELATED TO DEPRIVING THE MENTALLY HEALTHY, WHO HAD A DISTANT EPISODE OF COMMITMENT, OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.”

--CHIEF JUDGE DANNY BOGGS
U.S. 6th CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Categorical gun restrictions are also too narrow

In a group of 100,000 people....



5 TIMES MORE COMMON
AMONG MEN WHO OWN
MANY GUNS (6 OR MORE)

Adapted from Swanson JW, Sampson NA, Petukhova MV, Zaslavsky AD, Appelbaum PS, Swartz MS, Kessler RC. Guns, anger, and mental disorders: Results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R). *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 2015; 33: 199-212.

Does the mental health gun prohibitor prevent gun violence? (Does it work?)

New Florida study: Swanson JW, Tong G, Robertson AG, Swartz MS (2020). Gun-related and other violent crime after involuntary commitment and short-term emergency holds. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law* 48:4, 1-14.

Sample: 77,048 adults with a diagnosis of schizophrenia-spectrum disorder, bipolar disorder, or major depression in Florida public behavioral health system

Method: linked administrative data from the behavioral health system, public safety, criminal justice, and death records for a follow-up of 6-7 years.

Does the mental health gun prohibitor prevent gun violence? (Does it work?)

New Florida study: Swanson JW, Tong G, Robertson AG, Swartz MS (2020). Gun-related and other violent crime after involuntary commitment and short-term emergency holds. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law* 48:4, 1-14.

Key results :

- Non-gun-involved vs. gun-involved violent crime over the follow-up period:
 - 7.5 percent of the sample were arrested for a violent offense not involving a gun
 - ✓ Overall violent crime arrest rate 1.9 times higher than in the general population of Florida.
 - 0.9 percent were arrested for a violent crime involving a gun
 - ✓ Violent *gun* crime arrest rate virtually the same as the general population of Florida.

Does the mental health gun prohibitor prevent gun violence? (Does it work?)

New Florida study: Swanson JW, Tong G, Robertson AG, Swartz MS (2020). Gun-related and other violent crime after involuntary commitment and short-term emergency holds. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law* 48:4, 1-14.

Key results (continued):

- Homicide arrests over the follow-up period:
 - 149 individuals (0.2 percent of sample) were arrested for a homicide
 - ✓ 29.5 percent of homicides involved firearms, 70.1 percent used other means. (Comparison: In the general population, guns are used in 52% of homicides.)
 - ✓ Low absolute risk, significant relative risk: Annualized homicide rate in SMI sample was 2.8 times higher than in the general adult population of Florida during the study years: 15.8 vs. 5.7 per 100,00

Does the mental health gun prohibitor prevent gun violence? (Does it work?)

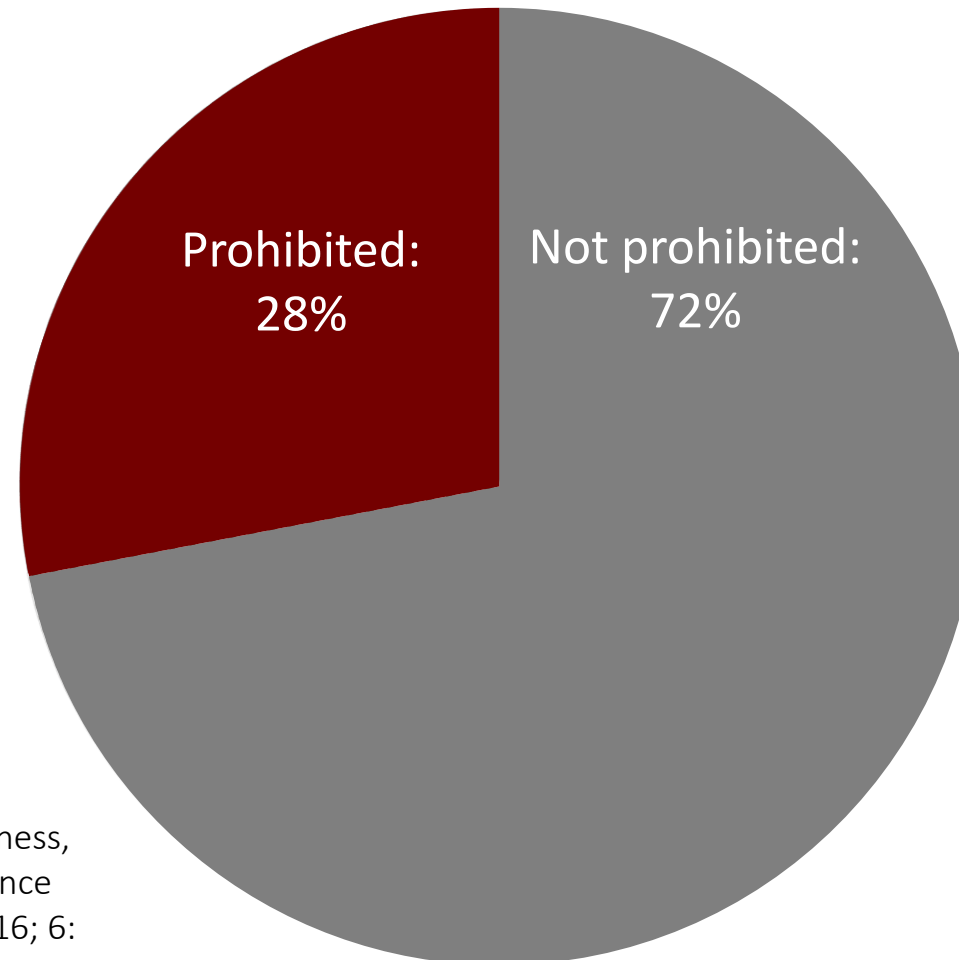
New Florida study: Swanson JW, Tong G, Robertson AG, Swartz MS (2020). Gun-related and other violent crime after involuntary commitment and short-term emergency holds. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law* 48:4, 1-14.

Key results: (continued)

- A short-term hold was associated with a significantly higher risk of future arrest for violent crime with and without firearm involvement.
- Involuntary commitment was associated with a significantly higher risk of future arrest for violent crime not involving a firearm.
- Involuntary commitment was **not** associated with a significantly higher risk of future arrest for violent crime involving a firearm.

Categorical gun restrictions are also too narrow

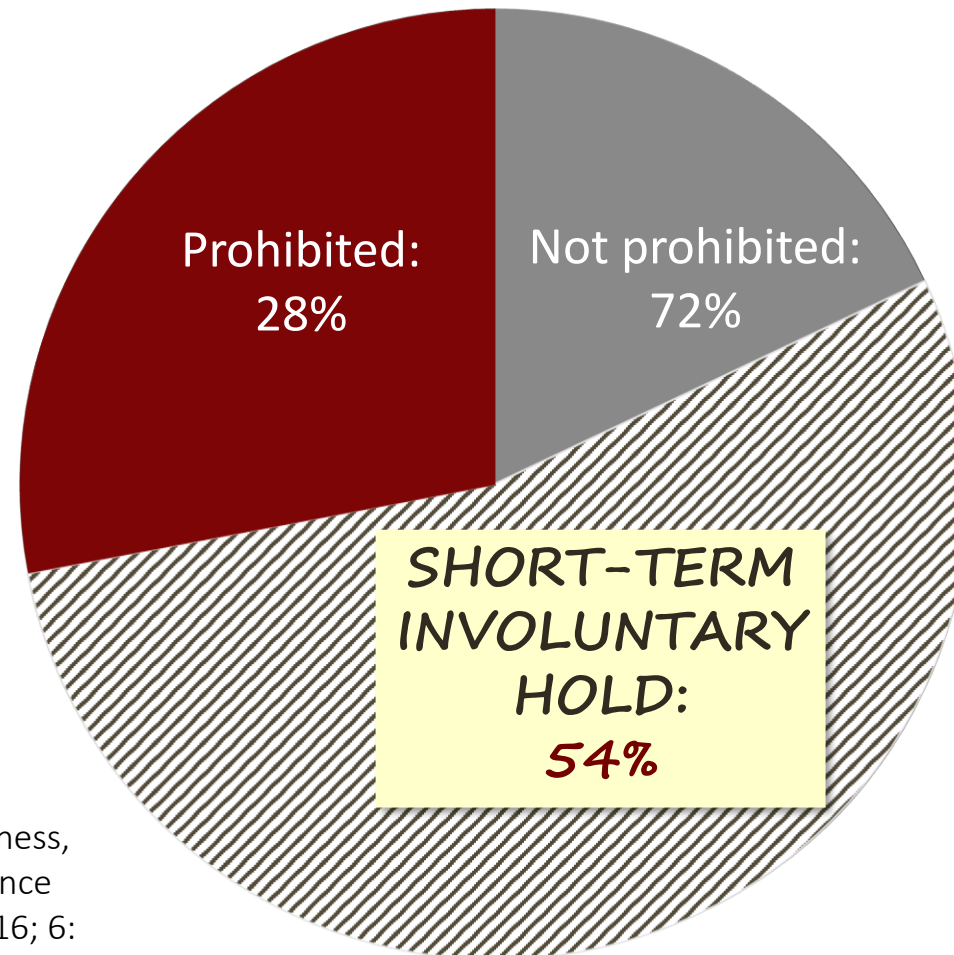
50 gun suicides: gun prohibited status at death



- Adapted from Swanson JW, Easter MM, Robertson AG et al.. Gun violence, mental illness, and laws that prohibit gun possession: evidence from two Florida counties: *Health Affairs* 2016; 6: 1067-1075

Categorical gun restrictions are also too narrow

50 gun suicides: gun prohibited status at death

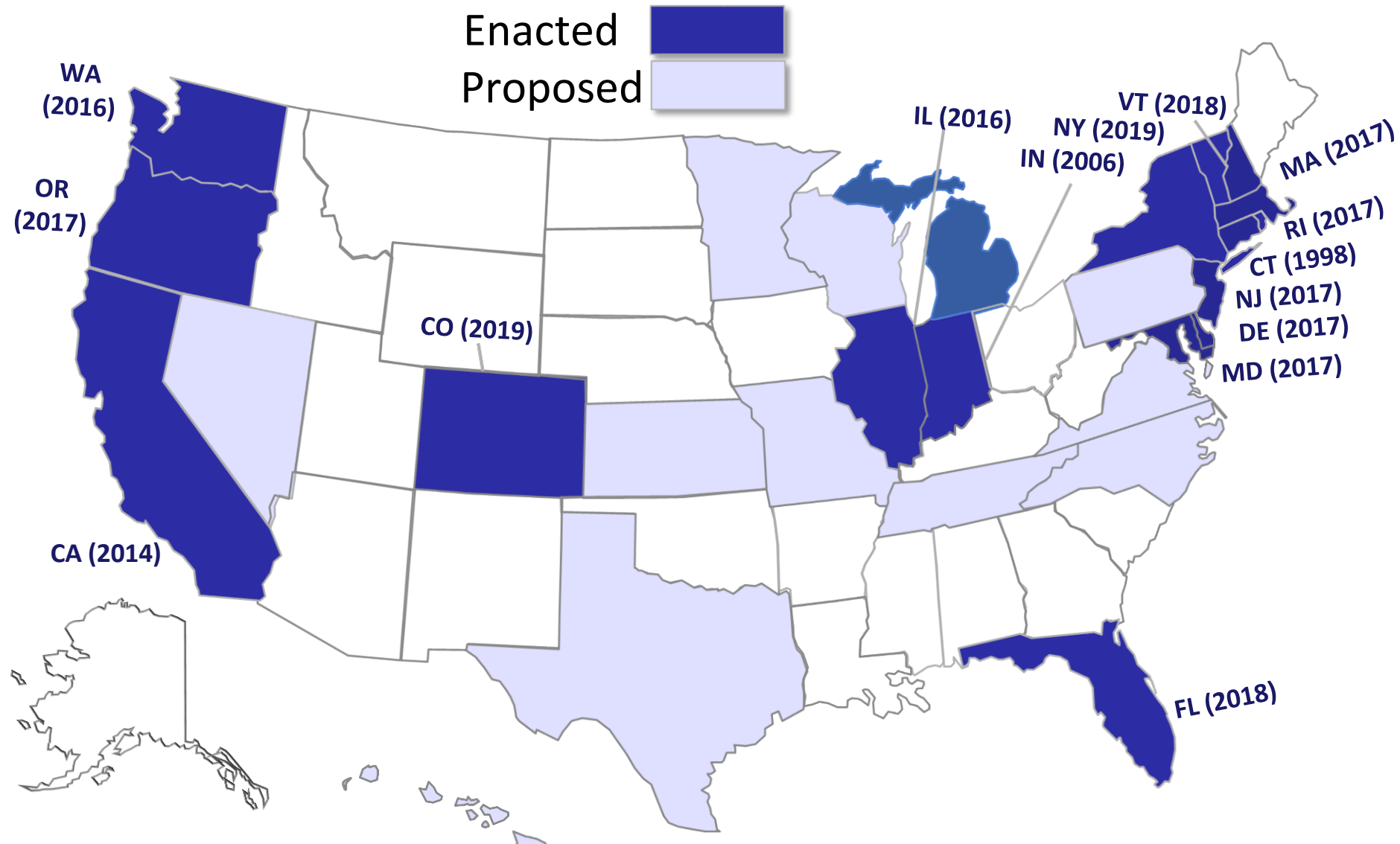


- Adapted from Swanson JW, Easter MM, Robertson AG et al.. Gun violence, mental illness, and laws that prohibit gun possession: evidence from two Florida counties: *Health Affairs* 2016; 6: 1067-1075

Extreme Risk Protection Orders (aka “red flag laws”)

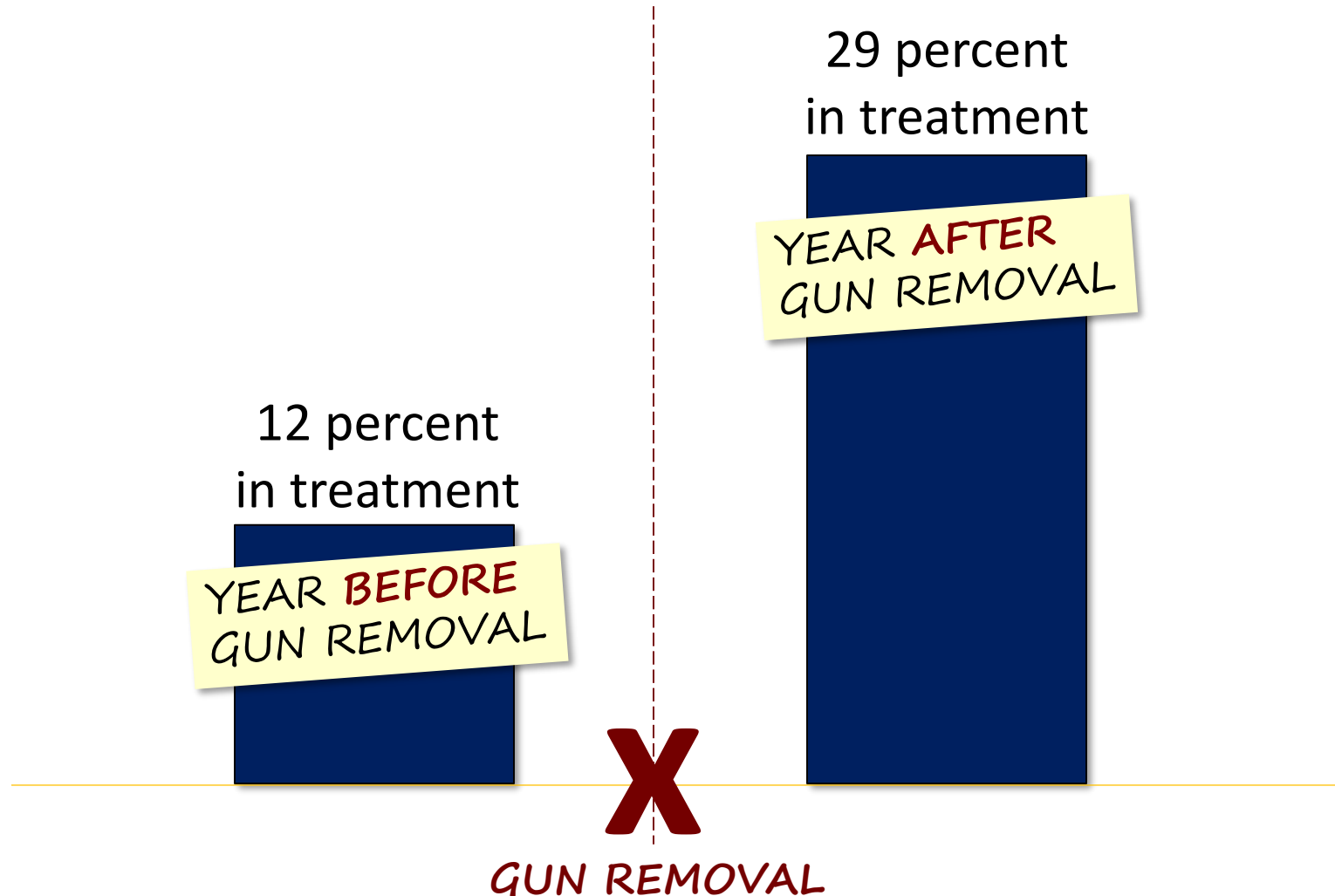
1. Civil restraining order for gun removal based on behavioral indicators of risk
 - non-criminalizing
 - police and (in most states with these laws) family members can petition court for gun removal
2. Gun removal is time-limited
 - typically 12 months
3. Authorizes police to search for and remove firearms in a 2-stage process
 - initial warrant based on probable cause of imminent harm
 - subsequent court hearing (typically within 2 weeks) requires state to show clear and convincing evidence of ongoing risk

States with risk-based temporary gun removal laws, 2019

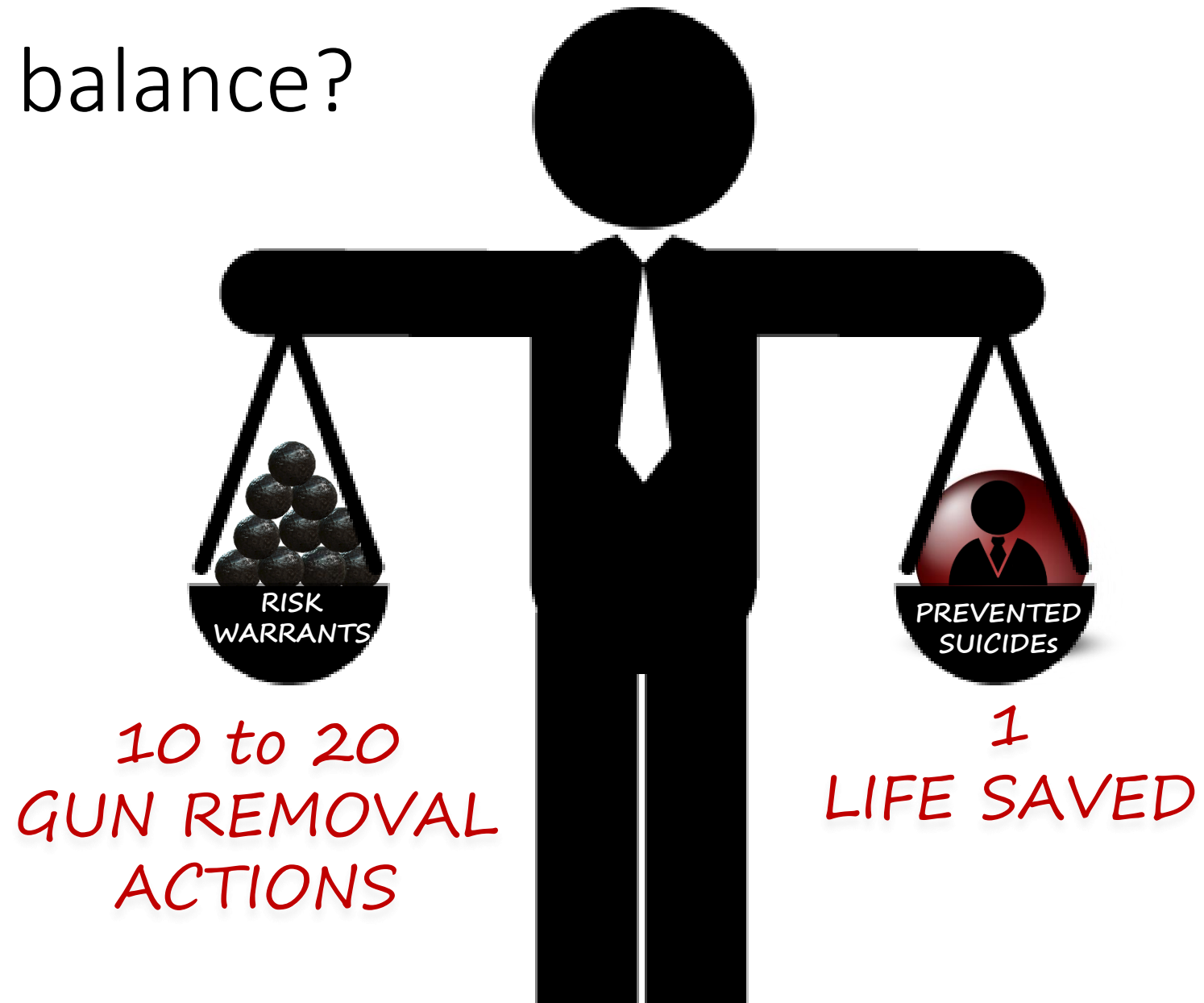


Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence. Extreme Risk Protection Orders. <https://lawcenter.giffords.org/gun-laws/policy-areas/who-can-have-a-gun/extreme-risk-protection-orders/> (accessed 3/24/2020)

Connecticut study: Proportion receiving mental health treatment in **year before and year after gun removal**



What's in the balance?



-Adapted from Swanson JW, Norko MA, Lin HJ, Alanis-Hirsch K, Frisman LK, Baranoski MV, Easter MM, Robertson MM, Swartz MS, Bonnie RJ. Implementation and effectiveness of Connecticut's risk-based gun removal law: Does it prevent suicides? *Law and Contemporary Problems* 2017; 80:101-128

A14

The New York Times

June 27, 2022

National

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 2022

For Gun Violence Researchers, Bipartisan Bill Is a 'Glass Half Full'

U.S. academics wage a frustrating battle to influence public policy.

By SHERYL GAY STOLBERG

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — Jeffrey W. Swanson, a sociologist at Duke University, is no stranger to Washington's gun laws debate. He has been studying violence and mental illness for more than 30 years, building a scientific case for policies that might reduce gun deaths. He has presented findings to members of Congress showing that so-called red flag laws, which allow the authorities to temporarily remove guns from people deemed dangerous by a court, save lives. He has stood side by side with researchers whose studies found that licensing laws and bans on large-capacity magazines sharply reduce gun violence deaths.

Dr. Swanson is part of a small community of American academics — about two dozen in all — focused exclusively on studying gun violence and how to prevent it. Washington has often stood in their way; for 24 years, Congress effectively barred the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from funding their work. Federal law still prevents the government from giving them access to gun-tracing records that would be extremely helpful to their research. For years, they have felt that Washington was not listening to them, and they had better luck with state lawmakers. But now that President Biden has signed the most significant revision to the nation's gun laws in decades, America's gun violence researchers are taking a bit of a victory lap — despite viewing the bipartisan legislation as imperfect and last week's Supreme Court decision expanding gun rights as a countervailing setback.

"I'll settle for a glass half full," said Garen J. Wintemute, a professor of emergency medicine at the University of California, Davis, who has studied gun violence for 40 years. America's gun violence research community includes psychiatrists, epidemiologists, and public health experts.

'Fixing mental health is a great slogan for a totally different public health problem that intersects with violence just on the edges.'

JEFFREY W. SWANSON, a sociologist at Duke University, who has studied violence and mental health for 30 years.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT
PUBLIC LAW 117-159
JUNE 25, 2022
“...a bipartisan community safety bill wrapped in a substantial mental health bill.”



Bipartisan Safer Communities Act

PUBLIC LAW 117–159—JUNE 25, 2022

TITLE I—CHILDREN AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

- Sec. 11001. Expansion of community mental health services.
- Sec. 11002. Medicaid and telehealth.
- Sec. 11003. Supporting access to health care services in schools.
- Sec. 11004. Review of State implementation of early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services.
- Sec. 11005. Pediatric mental health care access grants.

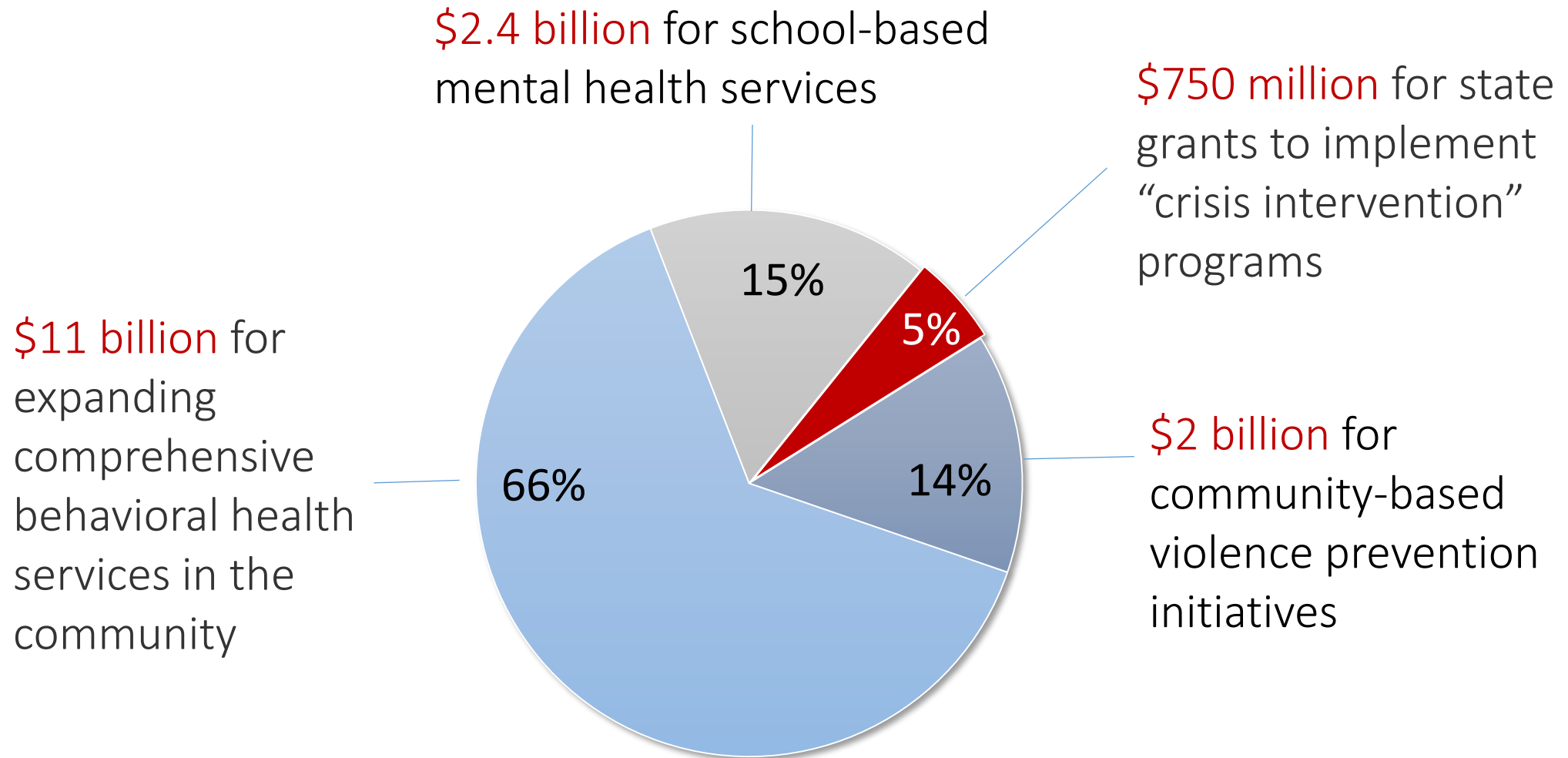
TITLE II—FIREARMS (COMMUNITY SAFETY)

- Sec. 12001. Juvenile records.
- Sec. 12002. Defining “engaged in the business”.
- Sec. 12003. Use of Byrne grants for implementation of State crisis intervention programs.
- Sec. 12004. Stop Illegal Trafficking in Firearms Act.
- Sec. 12005. Misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

TITLE III—OTHER MATTERS

Bipartisan Safer Communities Act

PUBLIC LAW 117–159—JUNE 25, 2022



Gun violence prevention puzzle

