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8  
 9 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 10 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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<p>13 <b>WILLIAM WIESE, et al.,</b>          14          Plaintiff,          15          v.          16  <b>XAVIER BECERRA, et al.,</b>          17          Defendant.</p>	<p>2:17-cv-00903-WBS-KJN  <b>DECLARATION OF DANIEL          W. WEBSTER</b>          Date: June 16, 2017          Time: 10:00 a.m.          Courtroom: 5, 14th Floor          Judge: Hon. William B. Shubb          Trial Date: None Set          Action Filed: April 28, 2017</p>
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1 I, Daniel W. Webster, under penalty of perjury, declare and state:

2 1. I am Professor of Health Policy and Management, Co-Director for  
3 Research at the Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, and Director of the  
4 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research at the Johns Hopkins  
5 Bloomberg School of Public Health. Additionally, I head the Johns Hopkins-  
6 Baltimore Collaborative for Violence Reduction.  
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9 2. I began my career in public safety research in 1985 as a Research  
10 Associate at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health, and have  
11 devoted most of my research since then on gun-related injuries and violence. I have  
12 a Master of Public Health degree from the University of Michigan and a doctorate  
13 in Health Policy and Management from the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.  
14 This graduate training included many advanced courses in epidemiology, research  
15 methods, and statistical analysis.  
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18 3. Immediately prior to joining the faculty at Johns Hopkins, I directed a  
19 program on violence research at the Washington (D.C.) Hospital Center. I joined  
20 the faculty of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health in 1992, and since 2010  
21 have been a tenured Professor of Health Policy and Management with a joint  
22 appointment in the School of Education's Division of Public Safety Leadership. I  
23 teach graduate courses on violence prevention. Previously, I taught courses in  
24 research and evaluation methods at Johns Hopkins, direct the PhD program in  
25 Health and Public Policy, and served on the steering committee of a pre- and post-  
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1 doctoral training program in violence prevention research funded by the National  
2 Institutes of Health.

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4 4. I have directed numerous studies related to gun violence and its  
5 prevention. I have published over 100 articles in scientific, peer-reviewed journals,  
6 the vast majority of these addressed some aspect of violence and/or firearm injuries  
7 and their prevention. I am the lead editor of a book entitled Reducing Gun Violence  
8 in America: Informing Policy with Evidence and Analysis by Johns Hopkins  
9 University Press (2013), and am the lead author for two chapters and co-author on  
10 three other chapters in this book. In addition, I recently served as special editor or  
11 co-editor of three special issues on gun violence for top tier public health journals.  
12 My curriculum vita, detailing these publications, is attached as Exhibit 1 to this  
13 Declaration.  
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17 5. The Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research was  
18 established to conduct rigorous research into gun policy questions, look objectively  
19 at all available data, and analyze and report the results. Where the data and  
20 research, considered objectively, support a particular policy, we say so. Where the  
21 data and research do not support a particular policy, we say that as well. Our goal  
22 is not to advance any particular policy or agenda, but to use data and research to  
23 inform public policy decisions.  
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27 6. I make this declaration on the basis of my training and expertise, the  
28 research discussed below, and the work I have done in this case to date. I am being

1 compensated at \$350/hour. In the past four years I have testified as an expert in the  
2 following cases:

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- 4 a. Rocky Mountain Gun Owners v. Hickenlooper, Denver District Court  
5 case 13CV33879, Case matter 2013-EXAD-076563.
- 6 b. Wrenn vs. District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 15-00162 (CKK)
- 7
- 8 c. Heller vs. District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 08-01289 (D.D.C.)
- 9
- 10 d. Norberg v. Badger Guns, Inc., No. 10 CV 020655 (Circuit Court of  
11 Wisconsin, Milwaukee County)
- 12 e. Lopez vs. Badger Guns, Inc., No. 10 CV 018530 (Circuit Court of  
13 Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, Civil Division)
- 14
- 15 f. Cook v. Hickenlooper, Civil Action No. 13-CV-1300-MSK-MJW (D.  
16 Colo.)
- 17 g. Kolbe v O'Malley, No.: 1:13-cv-02841-CCB (D. Md.)

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19 7. There are data and good reasons to indicate that design and capabilities  
20 of firearms can potentially affect the likelihood that an intended target or by-stander  
21 at a shooting will be wounded as well as the severity of wounds resulting from  
22 criminal shootings. Particularly relevant is the capacity of a firearm's ammunition  
23 feeding device. In comparison to other magazines which feed ammunition to semi-  
24 automatic firearms, large capacity magazines (LCMs) – those that hold more than  
25 10 rounds – increase the number of rounds that can be fired without the shooter  
26 having to take the time to reload.  
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1           8.     A firearm's ability to accept LCMs and effectively and rapidly fire a  
2 large number of rounds from LCMs are what distinguish what is commonly  
3 referred to as assault weapons from other firearms. There is evidence that these  
4 design features of assault weapons make them especially appealing to criminals and  
5 those who commit mass shootings. A study of handgun purchasers in California  
6 prior to that state's ban of assault weapons found that assault pistols were more  
7 likely to be purchased by individuals with criminal histories; the more serious the  
8 prior offenses, the higher the likelihood that the handgun purchased was an assault  
9 pistol. The share of handguns purchased which were assault pistols was 2% if the  
10 purchaser had no criminal history, 4.6% if the purchaser had a history of minor  
11 criminal offenses, 6.6% for those with a previous criminal gun charge, and 10% for  
12 those who had previously been charged with two or more serious violent offenses.<sup>1</sup>  
13 I conclude from this research that features of assault pistols, some of which are  
14 common to assault rifles, particularly the ability accept detachable LCMs, are  
15 attractive to criminals.

21           9.     Efforts to ban assault weapons and LCMs have followed their use in  
22 mass shootings in public places including some of the most deadly shootings in our  
23 nation's history. Prior to the Federal ban of LCMs, these include the following  
24 high-profile mass shootings:  
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27 <sup>1</sup> Wintemute, Garen J., Mona A. Wright, Carrie A. Parham, Christiana M.  
28 Drake, and James J. Beaumont, Criminal activity and assault-style handguns: a  
study of young adults, *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 32:44-50 (1998).

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- a. the 1984 shooting at a McDonald’s restaurant in California that led to 21 deaths and 19 with nonfatal wounds;
- b. a schoolyard shooting in Stockton, California in 1989 which killed five children and left 29 others with nonfatal wounds;
- c. a 1989 workplace shooting in Louisville, Kentucky which left seven dead and 15 with nonfatal wounds;
- d. a 1991 shooting at a diner in Killeen, Texas that left 23 dead and 27 more wounded; and
- e. a 1993 shooting of 25 people on a Long Island Railroad train, six who died.
- f. A shooting on April 20, 1999 at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado in which assailants used an Intratec TEC-DC9 assault pistol with a LCM and other guns to murder 13 students and wound an additional 23.
- g. A shooting in which 76 rounds were fired to wound 70 people at a crowded movie theatre in Aurora, Colorado on July 20, 2012 in which the assailant used a Smith & Wesson M&P15 assault rifle with a 100-round LCM. Twelve people lost their lives in this shooting.
- h. Initial reports on a shooting of five people, three fatally, at a UPS facility in San Francisco on June 14, 2017 indicate that the shooter used an assault pistol, which typically have LCMs.

10. Among the mass shootings involving LCMS was the most deadly mass shooting in U.S. history at The Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida in 2016 in

1 which the shooter used multiple 30-round magazines, some taped together to  
2 facilitate swift reloading. This shooting left 52 dead and another 50 people with  
3 gunshot wounds that they survived. It also includes a 2011 shooting in front of a  
4 supermarket in Tucson, Arizona that left six dead and 13 wounded including then  
5 U.S. Rep. Gabrielle Giffords who a suffered life-altering head wound. The Tucson  
6 shooter used a handgun with a LCM and was able to fire 31 rounds before being  
7 restrained when attempting to reload. The shooter in the mass murder of 20 young  
8 children and six adults at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut  
9 and the shooter of 49 people, 32 who died, at Virginia Tech University also used  
10 LCMs.  
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14 11. When mass shootings occur in public, especially shootings that take  
15 place in public places, the shooter often selects an assault weapon or another  
16 firearm with a LCM. Data on 15 public mass shootings in the U.S. from 1984 to  
17 1993 collected by Gary Kleck revealed that six (40%) involved assault weapons or  
18 other firearms equipped with LCMs.<sup>2,3</sup> A collection of data by Mother Jones  
19 magazine on 62 mass shootings in public places by lone shooters from 1982  
20 through 2012 found that 33 (53.2%) perpetrators used firearms or LCMs that were  
21 or would have been banned by the federal ban of assault weapons and LCMs.<sup>4</sup> A  
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26 <sup>2</sup> Kleck, Gary. *Targeting Guns: Firearms and Their Control*. New York:  
27 Aldine de Gruyter, pp. 124-126 (1997).

28 <sup>3</sup> Koper, 2004, p. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Mother Jones Magazine, US Mass Shootings, 1982-2012. Data from

(continued...)

1 report by Everytown for Gun Safety examined data on mass shooting involving  
2 four or more gunshot victims from 2009 through August 31, 2016 using the FBI's  
3 Uniform Crime Reports/ Supplemental Homicide Reports data and media  
4 accounts.<sup>5</sup> This study did not limit the sample to shootings in public places  
5 involving lone shooters and thus included a large share of incidents of domestic  
6 violence or other scenarios in which a small number of people were targeted and,  
7 therefore, large ammunition capacity becomes less relevant than in the context of a  
8 mass shooting in a public place with a lot of people (e.g., school, workplace).  
9 Fifteen of 133 (11%) shootings involved a firearm with a LCM.  
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13 12. Among all cases of mass shootings (4 or more victim fatalities)  
14 identified by Everytown, use of an assault weapon or other firearm with a LCM  
15 is associated with more people who are shot (on average, 13.3 vs. 5.2%) or  
16 killed (on average, 7.5 vs. 5.1) when compared with incidents in which LCMs  
17 are not used. In other words, the average number of persons shot when the  
18 shooter had a LCM or assault weapon that likely included a LCM was 2.5 times  
19 higher and the number killed 47% higher than when no LCM was used.  
20 Similarly, Professor Christopher Koper's re-analysis of his student's data from  
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25 (...continued)  
26 Mother Jones' Investigation, available at  
27 [http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/mass-shootings-mother-jones-full-](http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/mass-shootings-mother-jones-full-data)  
28 [data](http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/mass-shootings-mother-jones-full-data) (2014).

<sup>5</sup> Everytown for Gun Safety. *Analysis of Recent Mass Shootings*  
<https://everytownresearch.org/reports/mass-shootings-analysis/> Accessed January  
30, 2017.



1 Mother Jones magazine's study of public mass murders with firearm revealed  
2 that mass shootings with assault weapons, compared with mass shooting with  
3 other firearms, involved more fatalities per incident (a mean of 10.4 vs. 7.4) and  
4 more victims with nonfatal gunshot wounds (mean of 13.5 vs. 6.4).<sup>6</sup> Dillon  
5 (2013) also reported that, compared with assaults carried out with firearms that  
6 did not have LCMs, mass shootings in which firearms with LCMs were used  
7 had 60% more fatalities on average (a mean of 10.19 vs. 6.35) and more than 3  
8 times as many persons with nonfatal gunshot wounds (12.39 vs. 3.55). These  
9 findings are consistent with those from a study of criminal shootings in Jersey  
10 City, NJ which found that, compared to shootings with revolvers, shootings with  
11 semi-automatic pistols – which tend to hold significantly more bullets than  
12 revolvers – had more shots fired and more victims wounded.<sup>7</sup>

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17 13. Unfortunately, data to more definitively determine the connections  
18 between ammunition capacity and gun violence outcomes – the number of shots  
19 fired, the rate of fire, the number of victims, the number of wounds per victims,  
20 lethality of woundings – have not been collected in any population. Gary Kleck,  
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24 <sup>6</sup> Dillon, Luke, *Mass Shootings in the United States: An Exploratory Study of*  
25 *the Trends from 1982-2012*, Thesis for Master of Arts in Criminology, Law and  
26 *Society*, George Mason University, September 2013; Koper, Christopher S.,  
27 *Supplemental affidavit submitted as an expert witness in June, Shew et al. v.*  
28 *Daniel P Malloy, et al. Civil Action No. 3:13-CV-00739-AVC. U.S. District Court,*  
*District of Connecticut, January 6, 2014.*

<sup>7</sup> Reedy, Darin C., and Christopher S. Koper, *Impact of handgun types on*  
*gun assault outcomes: a comparison of gun assaults involving semiautomatic*  
*pistols and revolvers*, *Injury Prevention* 9:151-155 (2003).

1 Professor Emeritus from Florida State University, has published a study that  
2 pieces together various types of data in an attempt to discern whether there  
3 might be a logical connection between ammunition capacity or LCM use and  
4 outcomes in criminal violence.<sup>8</sup> Yet the data used by Kleck and the  
5 interpretations he makes of the data are flawed. To determine the set of cases  
6 where it would be plausible that involvement of LCM might be relevant to  
7 violence outcomes, Kleck searches for cases in which *more than six victims*  
8 *have been shot*. His logic is that an ordinary revolver can shoot six people  
9 without reloading and, thus, mass shootings with six or fewer victims might  
10 have involved guns without LCMs. But because the rate at which shooters hit  
11 their human targets is low<sup>9</sup>, having more rounds available to shoot within a short  
12 and presumably stressful interval could increase the odds of a shooting leading  
13 to the wounding of one to five victims as well. Kleck then identifies various  
14 online databases of cases involving shootings with six or more victims where  
15 there is some information – from news media accounts – about whether or not a  
16 LCM was used in the incident. Through this process, Kleck identifies only 23  
17 incidents in which more than six victims were shot at a single time and place in  
18 the U.S. for a period 1994-2013 and “*were known to involve the use of any*

25 <sup>8</sup> Kleck, Gary. 2016. “Large-capacity magazines and the casualty counts in  
26 mass shootings: the plausibility of linkages.” *Justice Research and Policy* 17:28-47.

27 <sup>9</sup> About 1 in 5 shootings reported by victims in the National Crime  
28 Victimization Survey result in a victim wounding. *Shotspotter* technology used to  
identify gunfire in urban areas identifies many time more shooting incidents than  
are reported to police or that result in woundings.

1 *magazines with capacities of ten rounds.*” (page 14) He then takes a two-year  
2 period (2013-2014) of such cases – 699 in all – and compares it against a list  
3 compiled by the Violence Policy Center for mass shootings in which a LCM  
4 was used and identifies two such cases. He uses this small ratio (2/699) to argue  
5 that LCMs are irrelevant to high-casualty shootings. Kleck acknowledges that  
6 news reports of mass shootings may not always report whether or not a LCM  
7 was used, but fails to acknowledge that the online databases he and others use to  
8 study mass shootings actually *rarely record the capacity of the firearm’s*  
9 *magazine.* This careless method, that pretends as if there is a valid surveillance  
10 system for tracking use of LCM use when ammunition capacity is rarely  
11 recorded, produces very misleading estimates of the use of LCMs in mass  
12 shootings.

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17 14. Kleck also makes an argument ammunition capacity is principally  
18 relevant in incidents in which there is a high rate of fire over a short span of  
19 time. This is because longer intervals in an incident provide opportunities for a  
20 shooter to load another magazine or switch to another gun within a few seconds.  
21 The concept is partly defensible, but his measure – seconds elapsing per shot  
22 fired – is fraught with problems for large portion of the cases. For example, a  
23 shooter may fire 20 rounds in less than 10 seconds, wounding or killing many  
24 who do not have time to escape or fight back, and then spend many minutes or  
25 hours “hunting” additional victims. In such cases, a measure of seconds elapsed  
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1 per shot fired is very misleading if the goal is to ascertain situations in which a  
2 shooter has the ability to and does fire a large number of rounds very quickly  
3 and uninterrupted. Also lost in Kleck's analysis and consideration is the fact  
4 that there is no way to measure the incidents where there was the potential for a  
5 large number of casualties in a shooting but fewer occurred *due to the absence*  
6 *of a LCM*. That is, the impact of a shooter having fewer bullets in an  
7 ammunition feeding device may have an important effect on reducing the  
8 likelihood that a case hits the victim threshold for a mass shooting that is  
9 captured in mass shooting tracking projects that Kleck uses in his analyses.

13 15. Studies of guns recovered by police and submitted for tracing to the  
14 U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) prior to the 1994 federal  
15 assault weapon ban indicated that assault weapons accounted for between 1% to 8%  
16 of such guns with the average of about 2%.<sup>10</sup> Yet a study of murders of police  
17 officers while on duty in 1994 found that assault weapons were used in 16% of the  
18 murders and a firearm with a LCM was used to shoot 31% to 41% of the police  
19 officers murdered.<sup>11</sup> The Violence Policy Center examined data on law  
20 officers murdered.<sup>11</sup> The Violence Policy Center examined data on law  
21 officers murdered.<sup>11</sup> The Violence Policy Center examined data on law  
22 officers murdered.<sup>11</sup> The Violence Policy Center examined data on law  
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24 officers murdered.<sup>11</sup> The Violence Policy Center examined data on law  
25 officers murdered.<sup>11</sup> The Violence Policy Center examined data on law

26 <sup>10</sup> Kleck, Gary. *Targeting Guns: Firearms and Their Control*. New York:  
Aldine de Gruyter. (1997), pp. 112, 141-143.)

27 <sup>11</sup> W.C. Adler, F.M. Bielke, D.J. Doi, and J.F. Kennedy. *Cops Under Fire:  
Law Enforcement Officers Killed with Assault Weapons and Guns with High-  
28 Capacity Magazines*. Washington, DC: Handgun Control, Inc., 1995, p.4.

1 enforcement officers murdered in the line of duty from the FBI for 1998-2001 and  
2 found 19.4 % (41 of 211) had been shot with an assault weapon.<sup>12</sup>  
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4 16. In contrast to the data indicating that assault weapons and LCMs  
5 increase casualties from mass shootings, I am aware of no study or systematic data  
6 that indicate that LCMs are necessary for personal defense more so than firearms  
7 that do not have a LCM. That is, I know of no data indicating that victims of violent  
8 crime tend to need more than 10 rounds of ammunition in the rare instances in  
9 which such persons use a firearm in self-defense or that persons equipped with  
10 assault weapons or LCMs were more effective in protecting themselves than were  
11 crime victims who used other types of firearms.  
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27 <sup>12</sup> Violence Policy Center, “Officer Down” Assault Weapons and the War on  
28 Law Enforcement, <http://www.vpc.org/studies/officene.htm> (2003).

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3 17. Some claim that bans of assault weapons and LCMs do not work,  
4 citing the research of Christopher Koper, the respected researcher who has studied  
5 the role of assault weapons and LCMs in criminal violence and attempted to  
6 estimate the impact of the 1994 federal assault weapon ban. Koper correctly  
7 identified a number of weaknesses in the federal assault weapons ban which limited  
8 its impact, especially in the short-term. For example, the federal assault weapons  
9 ban allowed “copycat” versions of the banned firearms to be produced and sold  
10 following the ban as long as the new firearm model was not identical to the banned  
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12 gun. Another was that the federal ban “grandfathered” currently owned  
13 assault weapons and LCMs, including allowing the ongoing sales of those  
14 grandfathered assault weapons and LCMs. It is estimated that this involved 1.5  
15 million assault weapons and 25 million LCMs.<sup>14</sup> Similar to what I and my  
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17 colleagues observed when Maryland banned so-called “Saturday night special”  
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19 handguns,<sup>15</sup> there was a sharp increase in sales of the to-be-banned assault  
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21 weapons just prior to the ban going into effect. The same was likely true for LCMs  
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23 that were to be banned for sale.

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27 <sup>13</sup> Zax, Jeffrey S. Supplemental Report by Jeffrey S. Zax, Cooke, et al. V.  
28 Hickenlooper, September 13, 2013.

1           18. These factors would suggest that the positive effects of the federal ban  
2 on LCMs and assault weapons on violence would be somewhat muted as well as  
3 delayed. In other words, the full impact of the federal ban of LCMs and assault  
4 weapons have on violence would be expected to be delayed and somewhat gradual  
5 as pre-ban built-up stocks of LCMs and assault weapons would satisfy most of the  
6 demand for some time after the ban went into effect.  
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9 19. Koper's study of the effects of the federal ban of LCMs and assault weapons  
10 in its early years indicated that there was a substantial decline in the  
11 percentage of guns recovered by police that were assault weapons in six  
12 cities that were studied with declines ranging from 17% in Milwaukee  
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25 <sup>14</sup> Koper, Christopher S. *An Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault*  
26 *Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003*.  
Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. (2004). Page 10

27 <sup>15</sup> Webster, Daniel W., Jon S. Vernick, and Lisa M. Hepburn, Effects of  
28 Maryland's law banning Saturday night special handguns on homicides. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 155:406-412 (2002).

1 (5.91% to 4.91%) to 72% in Boston (2.16% to 0.60%).<sup>16, 16</sup> Koper also  
2 examined pre-ban vs. post-ban changes in the percentage of police-recovered  
3 firearms with LCMs in three selected cities – Baltimore, Anchorage,  
4 and Milwaukee – with available data pre-ban and during a portion of the ban  
5 period. In Baltimore, Koper found that the percentage of all firearms  
6 recovered in crime that included a LCM declined a statistically significant  
7 24% and the percentage of all handguns recovered in crime that had a LCM  
8 declined a statistically significant 36%. Anchorage also experienced similar  
9 declines in the percentage of recovered firearms had a LCM; however, the  
10 differences were not statistically significant due to the relatively small  
11 number of guns recovered by police in that city. Milwaukee experienced  
12 increases in LCM use; however, the increases began prior to the ban.<sup>16</sup>  
13 Reporters from The Washington Post obtained data from the Criminal  
14 Firearms Clearinghouse collected by the Virginia State Police from 201 local  
15 law enforcement agencies across the state for the years 1993 through 2010,  
16 which included the ammunition capacity of the firearms recovered by police.  
17 These data revealed that the percentage of police-recovered firearms that had  
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24 <sup>16</sup> Koper, Christopher S., America's Experience with the Federal Assault  
25 Weapons Ban, 1994-2004: Key Findings and Implications, pages 157-171 in  
26 Reducing Gun Violence in America: Informing Policy with Evidence and Analysis,  
27 Daniel W. Webster and Jon S. Vernick, eds. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University  
28 Press, at 163 (2013). Other pre-ban to post-ban changes in the percentage of  
police-recovered firearms that were assault weapons: -34% in Baltimore (1.88% to  
1.25%), 32% in Miami, FL (2.53% to 1.71%), 32% in St. Louis (1.33% to 0.91%),  
and -40% in Anchorage, AK (3.57% to 2.13%).



1 LCMs rose steadily from about 13% in 1993 (the last full pre-ban year) until  
2 1997 when firearms with LCMs accounted for nearly 18% of guns recovered  
3 by police. This increase was followed by a sharp decline following 1997 until  
4 LCM-equipped guns accounted for 10% of police-recovered firearms in  
5 2004, the year the federal assault weapon ban expired. Particularly striking in  
6 these data was the sharp increase in the share of police-recovered firearms  
7 with LCMs after the federal ban expired in 2004. Firearms with LCMs rose  
8 from 10% in 2004 to more than 14% in 2005, continuing to rise in  
9 subsequent years until LCM-equipped guns accounted for 22% of all police-  
10 recovered firearms in Virginia.<sup>17</sup> This temporal pattern in the percentage of  
11 police-recovered firearms equipped with LCMs suggests that the pre-ban  
12 increased supply of LCMs likely brought about by a combination of  
13 increased domestic sales just prior to the ban and post-ban importation of  
14 LCMs (Koper 2004, pp. 65-67)<sup>16</sup> predictably increased their use in crime for  
15 a number of years before the blocked sales of new LCMs squeezed supply,  
16 making them less available for use in crime only several years into the post-  
17 ban period. Expiration of the ban in 2004 provided a large supply of LCMs to  
18 meet pent up demand.  
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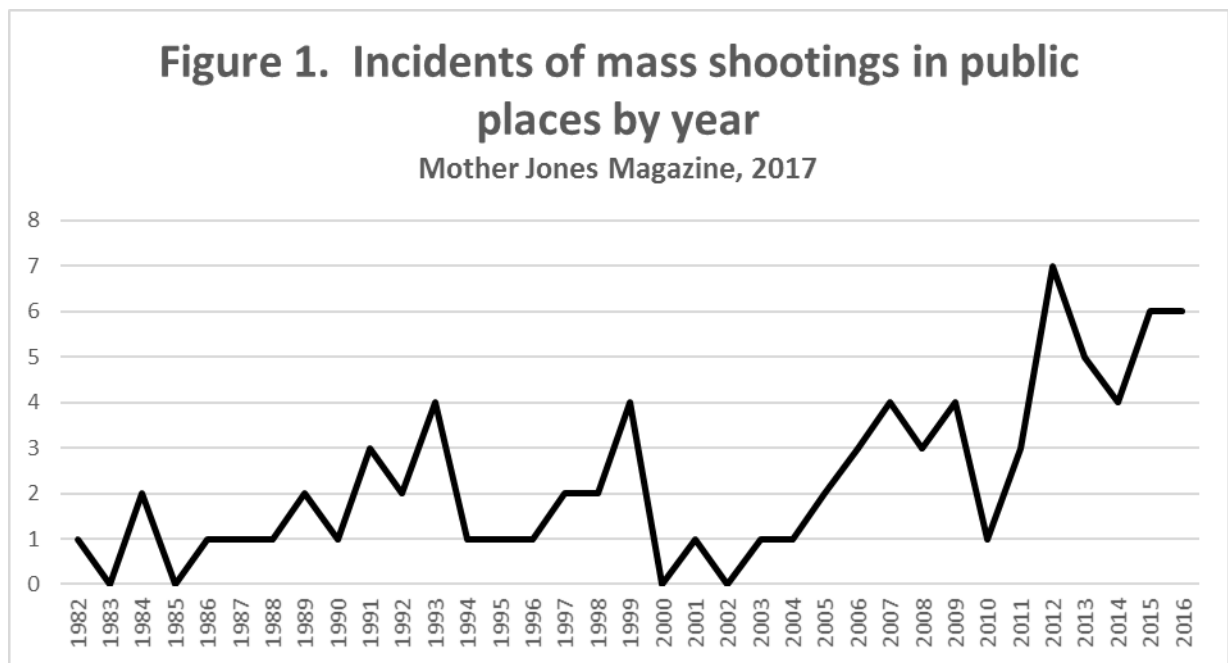
27 <sup>17</sup> Fallis, David, VA data show drop in criminal firepower during assault gun  
28 ban, *The Washington Post*, January 23, 2011.

1           20.    Though Koper has been relatively thorough in his examination of the  
2 potential effects of the federal ban on assault weapons and LCMs on violent crime,  
3 his analyses did not examine data for the full 10-year period the federal ban of  
4 LCM and assault weapons was in effect because it was not available at the time he  
5 completed his study. Excluding data from the last years when the ban was in effect,  
6 based on temporal pattern of LCM use from data from Virginia police, likely  
7 underestimated the LCM ban's effects on gun violence. Koper's analyses of  
8 longitudinal data that ended between 2000 and 2003 depending on the analysis,  
9 largely tested differences between pre-ban and post-ban means. An underlying  
10 assumption behind such comparisons and statistical tests is that the potential effects  
11 of the assault weapons and LCM ban would be observed immediately and be  
12 constant over the post-ban time period. In his published reports, Koper did not  
13 formally test whether the federal assault weapons ban had a delayed or gradual  
14 effect on violent crime. Such a delayed or gradual effect is an outcome that would  
15 be more plausible than the immediate, constant change scenario that was tested, in  
16 light of the market data Koper analyzed, the effects of permitting ongoing sales of  
17 grandfathered assault weapons and LCMs, and trends in criminal use of LCMs in  
18 Virginia. For these reasons, it is my view that Koper's research is likely to  
19 understate potential long-term public safety benefits of the federal ban of assault  
20 weapons and LCMs.  
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1           21. Furthermore, as Koper has pointed out, only about 5% of those shot in  
2 criminal shootings victimizations are shot in incidents in which more than 10  
3 rounds were fired, suggesting an upper-bound for the potential impact of LCM bans  
4 on gun violence. Because trends in overall gun violence are influenced by myriad  
5 of factors, some of the potentially most important of which are very difficult to  
6 measure (e.g., drug market dynamics, gang disputes, social norms surrounding  
7 violence), it is possible that the federal ban of assault weapons and LCMs did  
8 contribute to a proportionately small yet meaningful reduction in gun violence, but  
9 available data and statistical models are unable to discern the effect. As Koper  
10 points out, a one percent reduction in shootings in a nation with such high rates of  
11 gun violence – undetectable in virtually any statistical analysis – translates to about  
12 650 fewer shootings per year. (Koper 2013, p. 167.)<sup>18</sup>

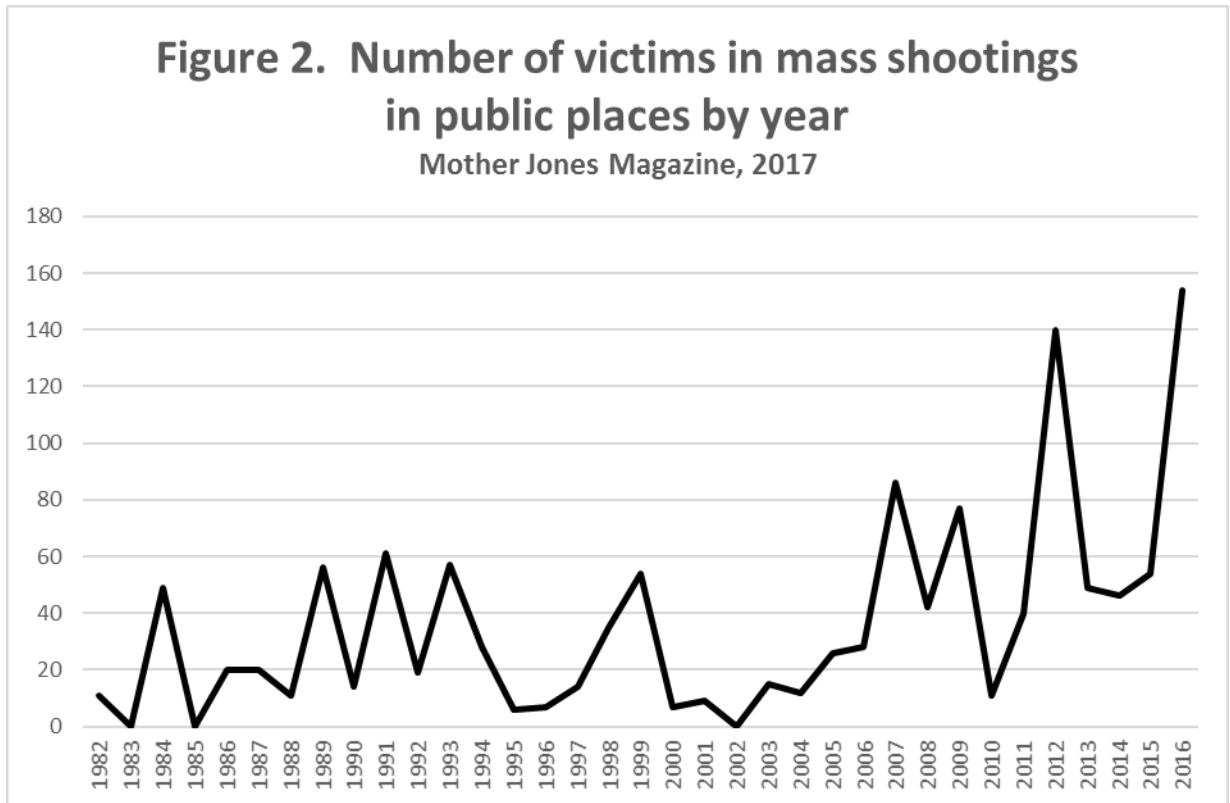
17           22. Due to the relative rarity of such events, especially during his study  
18 period, Koper did not examine the potential impact of the federal assault weapon  
19 and LCM ban on mass shootings in public places or the effects of the policy change  
20 on the number of victims shot in such cases. Although no formal, sophisticated  
21 analyses of the data on mass shootings in public places by lone shooters for the  
22 period 1982-2012 collected by Mother Jones magazine has been performed to my  
23 knowledge, a temporal pattern can be discerned that is consistent with a  
24 hypothesized protective effect of the federal assault weapon and LCM ban and a  
25 harmful effect of the expiration of that ban. Examining the data in Figure 1 (below),  
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1 there is a noteworthy increase in the number of these incidents in the years leading  
 2 up to the 1994 federal ban, a leveling off during the ban, and an increase following  
 3 the expiration of the ban (from an annual average of 1.5 for 1995-2004 to 4.1 for  
 4 2005-2016).  
 5



18 23. A more striking pattern is evident for the number of persons killed and  
 19 wounded in public mass shootings by lone shooters (Figure 2). The mean number  
 20 of persons shot per year in these incidents during the pre-ban years (1982- 1994)  
 21 was 26.6, during the years the ban was in effect (1995-2004) it dipped to 21.1  
 22 (despite an upward pre-ban trajectory and the unusually large spike in 1999), and  
 23 more than doubled during the years since the ban has expired (66.1 in 2005-2016).  
 24 (Mother Jones Magazine 2017). These temporal changes could be due to a myriad  
 25 of factors, but the pattern of findings suggests that the federal assault weapons and  
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1 LCM ban could have had a protective effect against the type of shootings in which  
 2 the unique features of assault weapons and LCMs were most relevant and that  
 3 motivated calls for the ban.  
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18

19 24. I performed a series of negative binomial regression analyses to test  
 20 whether the pattern I observed in trends for mass shootings and victims shot in  
 21 mass shootings were statistically significant and thus unlikely to be due to normal  
 22 statistical fluctuation in the phenomena. These regression analyses use the annual  
 23 US population as a so-called offset variable, thereby eliminating the effect of a  
 24 growing population during the 1982-2016 study period. Simple regressions that  
 25 tested for the effect of the 10-year federal ban of assault weapons and large capacity  
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1 magazines indicated that the ban was associated with a statistically significant  
2 62.6% reduction in the total number of victims shot in mass shootings during the  
3 ban (Incidence Rate Ratio, IRR = .374,  $p = 0.010$ ) and a statistically significant  
4 89.3% reduction in the number of victims shot in mass shootings in incidents  
5 involving an assault weapon or other firearm with a LCM (IRR = .107,  $p = <.001$ ).  
6  
7 When I included a linear trend term in the model to control for pre-ban trend in  
8 mass shooting victimizations, the statistically significant associations between the  
9 AW/LCM ban years and the other years were essentially unchanged (-59.9% for all  
10 victims, IRR = .401,  $p = .017$ ; -87.4% for all victims shot in mass shootings with an  
11 AW or LCM, IRR = .126,  $p < .001$ ). I also tested whether the effect of having the  
12 federal AW/LCM ban grew over the years the ban was in effect. This is arguably a  
13 better way to model the effect due to the fact that there were large increases in AW  
14 and LCM bans just prior to the ban and that more potential sales of AWs and LCMs  
15 were blocked with each year the ban was in effect. Again, I found that, even after  
16 controlling for population growth and pre-ban trend in mass shooting victimization,  
17 the AW/LCM ban was associated with a 14.2% reduction in the rate of all mass  
18 shooting victimization for each year the ban was in effect (IRR = .858,  $p = .012$ ) and  
19 a 28.5% reduction in the number of victims shot in public mass shootings where an  
20 AW or other firearm with a LCM was used (IRR = .725,  $p <.001$ ). These  
21 associations were statistically significant.  
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1           25. To date, there are no studies that have examined separately the effects  
2 of an assault weapons ban, on the one hand, and a LCM ban, on the other hand,  
3 likely because the two have usually been enacted together. It is my opinion that  
4 the largest protective effect of these laws are due to restrictions on LCMs  
5 because LCMs are used much more frequently than assault weapons.  
6

7  
8           26. LCMs can increase the ability of criminals and those attempting to  
9 kill or wound large numbers of innocent people to maximize casualties from  
10 their attacks. When shootings result in mass casualties, those in which a firearm  
11 with a LCM is used result in 2.5 times as many people shot and 47% as many  
12 killed than is the case in mass shootings with other types of firearms. Based on  
13 the threat that they pose to public safety as well as the fear generated by mass  
14 shootings, the state of California's law restricting the maximum size of  
15 ammunition feeding devices to 10 seems prudent. Indeed, a lower limit could be  
16 justified. There is good reason to believe that California's restriction in the  
17 capacity of ammunition feeding devices for firearms would lead to modest  
18 reductions in gun violence. The federal LCM ban appears to have led to a  
19 delayed decrease in the criminal use of LCMs and the expiration of that law  
20 contributed to an increase in the use of LCMs in crime. There is also data  
21 supporting the hypothesis that the federal ban and its expiration were associated  
22 with changes in the number of people shot in mass shootings in public places in  
23 a similar way.  
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1 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing  
2 is true and correct.

3 Executed on: June 15, 2017  
4 \_\_\_\_\_



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6 DANIEL W. WEBSTER  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Case Name: **Wiese, William, et al. v.** No. **2:17-cv-00903-WBS-KJN**  
**Xavier Becerra, et al.**

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I hereby certify that on June 15, 2017, I electronically filed the following documents with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system:

**DECLARATION OF DANIEL W. WEBSTER**

I certify that **all** participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the CM/ECF system.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on June 15, 2017, at San Francisco, California.

---

N. Newlin  
Declarant

---

/s/ N. Newlin  
Signature

# **Exhibit 1**

May 2017

## CURRICULUM VITAE

**Daniel William Webster**

### PERSONAL DATA

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### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Doctor of Science, 1991, The Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Department of Health Policy and Management.

Masters of Public Health, 1985, The University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Department of Health Planning and Administration.

Bachelors of Arts, 1982, The University of Northern Colorado, Psychology.

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

**Professor, 2010 – present; Director, Health and Public Policy Program 2013-2015; Associate Professor, 2001-2010; Assistant Professor 1995-2001; Instructor, 1992-1995.** Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD.

**Professor, 2010 – present,** Division of Public Safety Leadership, School of Education, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.

*Research Center Participation at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health*  
**Center Director, 2012 – present, Co-Director, 2001–2012.** Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research.

**Team Lead, 2016 - .** Violence Prevention Workgroup, Bloomberg American Health Initiative.

**Deputy Dir. for Research, 2005–present, Faculty, 2000–present.** Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence.

**Core Faculty, 2016 – present.** Center for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Policy Research,

**Core Faculty, 1992 - present.** Center for Injury Research and Policy. JHBSPH.

**Director of Violence Research, 1990-1992.** Washington Hospital Center, Trauma, Surgical Critical Care, and Emergency Medicine Department, Washington, DC.

**Graduate Research/Teaching Assistant, 1987-1990.** The Johns Hopkins University, Injury Prevention Center and Department of Pediatrics, Baltimore, MD.

**Guest Researcher, 1988.** National Institute on Aging; Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry Program, Bethesda, MD.

**Injury Control Analyst, 1986 - 1987.** American National Red Cross, Washington, DC.

**Research Associate II, 1985 - 1986.** Program for Urban Health Research, Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

**Research Associate I, 1984-1985.** Systems Analysis Division, The University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, Ann Arbor.

**Research Assistant I, 1983-1984.** Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

**Social Worker, 1982-1983.** Department for Social Services, Cabinet for Human Resources, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Warsaw, Kentucky.

*Society Membership and Leadership*

American Public Health Association, Injury Control and Emergency Health Services Section, Policy Committee, Faculty for training seminar on Design & Evaluation of Violence Prevention Programs.

American Society of Criminology, Firearms Program Chair 2009.

*Participation on Advisory Panels and Task Forces*

Founding member and Co-Chair, advisory board for Safe Streets Baltimore, Baltimore City Health Dept., 2016 - present.

Director, Johns Hopkins-Baltimore Collaborative for Violence Reduction, 2016 – present.

Director, Baltimore Homicide Review Commission. City of Baltimore, 2014 – 2015.

Advisory Committee on Violent Media and Gun Violence to the Directorate of the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Division, National Science Foundation, 2013.

Institute of Medicine, Planning Committee for Workshop on Evidentiary Base for Violence Prevention across the Lifespan and Around the World, 2012-2013.

Invited participant to the Baltimore City GunStat project to provide technical assistance to law enforcement officials on gun law enforcement strategies, 2007 to present.

Expert reviewer, Child Death Review Capacity Building Project, Harborview (University of Washington) Injury Prevention and Research Center, 2006.

Advisory Council to the California Department of Justice for planning gun violence prevention campaign, 2005 - 2009.

Lethality Assessment Committee, advisory group for the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence to develop a model lethality assessment protocol for police and providers of services to victims of intimate partner violence, 2003 to present.

Johns Hopkins Univ. President's Council on Urban Health, Violence Working Group, 1998-2000.

Baltimore City Task Force on Gunshot Wound Lethality, 1996-1997.

#### Grant Review

National Center for Injury Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Violence Prevention Through Community-Level Change, April 2004.

National Center for Injury Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, May 2001. (Also selected for NCIPC-CDC review panel, June 1998)

National Institutes of Health, Clinical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel, Small Business Innovation Research Program, March 1999.

National Institute for Mental Health, Behavioral Science Track Award for Rapid Transition B/START) Program, April 1998.

#### Consultations

Violence Prevention Research Program, University of California, Davis, 2014 – present. Identify state background check policies for firearm purchasers and develop plans for evaluating the laws' effects on violence and injuries.

John Jay School of Criminal Justice, 2014 – present. Advise team evaluating Cure Violence public health interventions in New York to reduce shootings and other serious violence.

Police Executive Research Forum, 2012-2014. Advise PERF and law enforcement officials in four cities on strategies to combat gun violence as part of a USDOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance project.

California Dept. of Justice, Firearms Division, 2005-2006. Provide advice about how the state should use funds from its litigation against Wal-Mart to advance gun violence prevention.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2005-2006. Prepare advice and white papers on the prevention of youth violence and the prevention of intimate partner violence.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1999-2000. Assistance with gun violence victimization survey of NAACP members for use in lawsuit against the gun industry.

Duke University and Georgetown University, 1998-1999. Consultation on project to estimate the economic costs associated with firearm injuries.

Consortium of Virginia Urban Municipalities on strategies to reduce violence, 1992.

Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, Washington, DC, 1991-1993. Conducted survey of pediatricians on materials being developed for education families about firearm injury prevention.

Testimony

Testimony before U.S. House Gun Violence Prevention Task Force's Forum: "No More Silence: Commonsense Solutions to Address the Gun Violence Epidemic." December 8, 2015.

Congressional staff briefing on "Guns, Public Health, and Mental Illness: An Evidence-Based Approach to Federal Policy. U.S. House of Representatives, December 11, 2013.

Testimony in Support of SB 281 – Firearm Safety Act of 2013, and SB 266, Maryland Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, February 6, 2013.

Testimony in support of HB 1092 – Public Safety – Regulated Firearms – Reporting Lost or Stolen. Maryland House of Delegates, Judicial Proceedings Committee Hearings, March 5, 2013

United States House of Representatives Democratic Gun Violence Prevention Task Force on Strengthening Federal Law on Background Checks for Firearm Purchases Friday March 15, 2013.

Proposals to Reduce Gun Violence: Protecting Our Communities While Respecting the Second Amendment. U.S. Senate, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Human Rights, February 12, 2013.

Congressional Briefing: Gun Violence: Lessons from Research and Practice. U.S. House of Representatives, February 22, 2012.

Maryland Senate. SB 512, Regulated Firearms – Database – Applications for Dealer's License – Record 2 Keeping and Reporting Requirements. February 23, 2012.

District of Columbia Council, Hearing on gun laws, January 30, 2012.

Maryland Senate and House of Delegates, SB 162 / HB 330, Bill to reduce maximum capacity of detachable ammunition magazines, Feb. – March, 2011.

Maryland Senate and House of Delegates, SB 161 / HB 1043, Bill to provide state police with greater authority to regulate licensed handgun dealers, Feb. – March, 2011.

Maryland Senate and House of Delegates, SB 239 / HB 241, Bill to create a minimum sentence of 18 months for all defendants convicted of illegal possession of a loaded firearm, Feb. – March, 2011.

Maryland Senate and House of Delegates, SB 240 / HB 252, Bill to allow longer sentences for felons illegally possessing firearms and extend prohibitions to include long guns, Feb. – March, 2011.

U.S. House of Representatives, Forum on the Gun Show Loophole Act of 2009. July 14, 2010.

Chicago City Council, Committee on Police and Fire Departments, Hearing on a new legislation to replace the city's handgun ban with comprehensive gun regulations. June 29, 2010.

Maryland Senate and House, SB 645 and HB 820, Firearms Safety Act of 2010, March 2010.

District of Columbia Council, Committee on Public Safety and the Judiciary, Hearing on a bill to rewrite many provisions of its firearms laws. October 1, 2008.

District of Columbia Council, Committee on Public Safety and the Judiciary, Hearing on the revision of the District's gun laws in response to the Supreme Court's ruling that the law was unconstitutional. July 2, 2008.

Maryland Senate, SB 642 Restrictions on pretrial release for offenses involving firearms. Mar. 2008.

Maryland Senate, SB586 Restrictions on Possession of Firearms - Conviction of Disqualifying Crime and Protective Order Respondent, March 2008.

Maryland Senate, SB585 Reporting Lost or Stolen Firearms, March 2008.

Baltimore City Council, Law to Establish a Registry for Gun Offenders, August 2007.

United States Congress, House Committee on Government Oversight and Reform, May 10, 2007.

Connecticut Senate, RB 5600, Act to Require Reporting of Theft or Loss of a Firearm. March 2004.

Maryland Senate, SB 83, Law Enforcement – Forfeited Property and Agency-Owned Handguns – Disposition; SB 528, Firearm Loss and Theft Reporting; SB 494 Assault Weapons Ban; Feb. 2003.

Maryland Senate, SB 224 Gun Accountability Act of 2002; SB 225 Gun Safety Act of 2002; SB 969 Minors Access to Firearms, March 12, 2002.

Maryland Senate, SB 448, Bodywire Evidence and Illegal Gun Sales, February 22, 2002.

Maryland Senate, SB 384, Minors' Access to Firearms - Felony. March 13, 2001.

Maryland House of Delegates, HB 1131, Mandatory Licensing of Handgun Purchasers, March 2000.  
California State Assembly, Committee on Public Safety, hearing on a right-to-carry handgun law, November 18, 1997. (Written)

Baltimore City Grand Jury Commission on the Prevention of Gun Violence, March 25, 1993.

Maryland Senate, SB 326, Assault Pistols Act of 1993, March 17, 1993.

## **EDITORIAL ACTIVITIES**

### *Scientific Journal Peer Review*

American Journal of Epidemiology

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

American Journal of Public Health

Annals of Emergency Medicine  
Annual Reviews of Public Health (Special Symposium Editor 2014-2015)  
Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine  
Canadian Medical Association Journal  
Epidemiologic Reviews (Special Issue Editor 2015-2016)  
Guide to Clinical and Preventive Services  
Health Education and Behavior (Special Issue Editorial Board Member)  
Health Education Research  
Injury Prevention (Editorial Board, 2005-2010)  
JAMA (Journal of the American Medical Association)  
Journal of Crime and Delinquency  
Journal of Criminal Justice  
Journal of General and Internal Medicine  
Journal of Health Politics, Policy, and Law  
Journal of Interpersonal Violence  
Journal of Policy Analysis & Management  
Journal of Quantitative Criminology  
Journal of Trauma  
Journal of Urban Health  
Journal of Women's Health  
New England Journal of Medicine  
Pediatrics  
Politics and Policy  
Preventive Medicine (Co-editor, special issue on gun violence, 2015)  
Social Science & Medicine  
Southern Economic Journal  
Western Criminology Review

## **HONORS AND AWARDS**

Johns Hopkins University Distinguished Alumni Award, 2017.

Injury Free Coalition for Kids, Pioneer Award, 2017.

Leon Robertson Award for best 2016 article in *Injury Epidemiology*, co-author, 2017.

Baltimore City Health Equity Leadership Award, 2016.

David Rall Award for Science-Based Advocacy, American Public Health Association, 2015.

Finalist for The Baltimore Sun's award for Marylander of the Year, 2013.

Selected for Institute of Medicine Planning Committee for the Evidentiary Base for Violence Prevention Across the Lifespan and Around the World Workshop, 2012.

Delta Omega Honorary Society in Public Health – Alpha Chapter, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Faculty induction, 2005.



Education Award from the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, 2004.

Delta Omega Honorary Society - Alpha Chapter Certificate of Merit, 1989.

William Haddon Memorial Fellowship, The Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, 1988-1989.

Public Health Traineeship, The Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, 1987-1989.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Peer Reviewed Journal Articles

Crifasi CK, Choksey S, Buggs S, **Webster DW**. The initial impact of Maryland's Firearm Safety Act of 2013 on the supply of crime guns in Baltimore. *The Russel Sage Foundation Journal for the Social Sciences*, in press.

Crifasi CK, Pollack K, **Webster DW**. Assaults against U.S. law enforcement officers in the line-of-duty: Situational context and predictors of lethality. *Injury Epidemiology* 2016 Dec;3:29. PMID: 27885587.

Tung GJ, Vernick JS, Stuart EA, **Webster DW**, Gielen AC. Federal Actions to Incentivize State Adoption of 0.08g/dl Blood Alcohol Concentration Laws. *Injury Prevention* 2016 Oct 31. doi: 10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042087. PMID: 27799290.

Milam AJ, Buggs S\*, Furr-Holden CD, Leaf P, Bradshaw CP, **Webster D**. Changes in Attitudes towards Guns and Shootings following Implementation of the Baltimore Safe Streets Intervention. *J Urban Health* 2016 Jun 13. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 27294969.

Masho SW, Schoeny M, Sigel E, **Webster D**. Outcomes, data, and indicators of violence at the community level. *Journal of Primary Prevention* 2016;37:121-39. doi: 10.1007/s10935-016-0429-4.

Wintemute GJ, Frattaroli S, Wright MA, Claire BE, Vittes KA, **Webster DW**. Firearms and the incidence of arrest among respondents to domestic violence restraining orders. *Injury Epidemiology*, 2015; 2:14. doi: 10.1186/s40621-015-0047-2.

Riedel LE, Barry CL, McGinty EE, Bandara SN, **Webster DW**, Toone RE, Huskamp HA. Improving Health Care Linkages for Persons: The Cook County Jail Medicaid Enrollment Initiative. *J Correct Health Care*. 2016 Jul;22(3):189-99. doi: 10.1177/1078345816653199. PMID: 27302704.

Messing JT, O'Sullivan CS, **Webster D**, Campbell J. Are Abused Women's Protective Actions Associated with Reduced Threats, Stalking, and Violence Perpetrated by their Male Intimate Partners? *Violence Against Women* 2016 Apr 26. pii: 1077801216640381. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 27118689.

Parker EM, Gielen AC, Castillo R, **Webster D**, Glass N. Intimate partner violence and patterns of safety strategy use among women seeking temporary protective orders: a latent class analysis. *Violence Against Women* 2016 Mar 6. pii: 1077801216631436. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 26951307.

Messing JT, Campbell J, **Webster DW**, Brown S, Patchell B, Wilson JS. The Oklahoma lethality assessment study: A quasi-experimental evaluation of the Lethality Assessment Program. *Social Service Review* 2015; 89: 499-530. DOI: 10.1086/683194.

**Webster DW**, Cerdá M, Wintemute GJ, Cook PJ. Epidemiologic evidence to guide the understanding and prevention of gun violence. *Epidemiologic Reviews* 2016; 38(1):1-4. doi: 10.1093/epirev/mxv018. Epub 2016 Feb 10. PMID: 26905892.

Milam AJ, Furr-Holden CD, Leaf P, **Webster D**. Managing Conflicts in Urban Communities: Youth Attitudes Regarding Gun Violence. *J Interpersonal Violence* 2016; Mar 27. pii: 0886260516639584. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 27021734.

Bushman BJ, Newman K, Calvert SL, Downey G, Drezde M, Gottfredson M, Jablonski NG, Masten AS, Morrill C, Neil DB, Romer D, **Webster DW**. Youth violence: what we know and what we need to know. *American Psychologist* 2016;71:17-39. doi: 10.1037/a0039687.

Wintemute GJ, Frattaroli S, Wright MA, Claire BE, Vittes KA, **Webster DW**. Firearms and the incidence of arrest among respondents to domestic violence restraining orders. *Injury Epidemiol.* 2015;2(1):14. Epub 2015 Jun 23. PMID: 27747746

Bandara SN, Huskamp HA, Riedel LE, McGinty EE, **Webster D**, Toone RE, Barry CL. Leveraging the Affordable Care Act to enroll justice-involved populations in Medicaid: an inventory of state and local efforts. *Health Affairs* 2015;34:2044-51. doi: 10.1377/hlthaff.2015.0668. PMID: 26643624.

Crifasi CK, Pollack K, **Webster DW**. The influence of state-level policy changes on the risk environment for law enforcement officers. *Injury Prevention* 2015 Dec 30. pii: injuryprev-2015-041825. doi: 10.1136/injuryprev-2015-041825. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 26718550.

Kennedy-Hendricks A, Richey M, McGinty EE, Stuart EA, Barry CL, **Webster DW**. Opioid Overdose Deaths and Florida's Crackdown on Pain Clinics. *Am J Public Health* 2015 Dec 21:e1-e8. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 26691121.

Rutkow L, Chang HY, Daubresse M, **Webster DW**, Stuart EA, Alexander GC. Effect of Florida's prescription drug monitoring program and pill mill laws on opioid prescribing and use. *JAMA Internal Med* 2015; online August 17, 2015. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2015.3931.

Crifasi CK, Meyers JS, Vernick JS, **Webster DW**. Effects of changes in permit-to-purchase handgun laws in Connecticut and Missouri on suicide rates. *Preventive Med.* Jul 23, 2015. pii: S0091-7435(15)00229-7. doi: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2015.07.013. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 26212633.

McGinty EE, Sell TK, Wolfson JA, **Webster DW**. Political communication about firearm policy in the United States: Competing news media messages about background check proposals in the year following the Newtown shooting. *J Health Politics, Policy, and Law*, 2015 Nov 13. pii: 3445592. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 26567381.

Barry CL, Kennedy Hendricks A, Gollust SE, Niederdeppe J, Bachhuber MA, **Webster D**, McGinty EE. Understanding Americans' Views on Opioid Pain Reliever Abuse. *Addiction.* 2015 Jul 25. doi: 10.1111/add.13077. [Epub ahead of print] PMID: 26212522

Rudolph KE, Stuart EA, Vernick JS, **Webster DW**. Association between Connecticut's permit-to-purchase handgun law and homicides. *American Journal of Public Health*, 105(8):e49-54. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2015.302703.

Barry C, McGinty EE, Vernick JS, **Webster DW**. Two Years after Newtown - Public Opinion on Gun Policy Revisited. *Preventive Medicine* 2015 May 18. pii: S0091-7435(15)00166-8. doi: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2015.05.007.

**Webster DW**, Wintemute GJ. Effects of policies designed to keep firearms from high-risk individuals. *Annual Reviews of Public Health*. 2015;36:21-37. PMID: 25581152.

McGinty EE, Frattaroli S, Appelbaum P, Bonnie R, Grilley A, Horwitz J, Swanson J, **Webster DW**. Using research evidence to reframe the policy debate around mental illness and guns: Process and recommendations. *Am J Public Health*. 2014;104(11):e22-6. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2014.302171.

**Webster DW**, Crifasi CK, Vernick JS. Effects of the repeal of Missouri's handgun purchaser licensing law on homicides. *J Urban Health* 2014;91:293-302. Erratum: *J Urban Health* 2014; 91:598-601.

McGinty EE, **Webster DW**, Jarlenski ML, Barry CL News media framing of serious mental illness and gun violence in the United States, 1997-2012 *Am J Public Health* 2014;104:406-13. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2013.301557.

Cavanaugh CE, Messing JT, Amanor-Boadu Y, O'Sullivan CS, **Webster D**, Campbell J. Intimate partner sexual violence: a comparison of foreign-born versus U.S.-born physically abused Latinas. *J Urban Health* 2014;91:122-35. PMID: 23959640.

McGinty EE, **Webster DW**, Barry CL. Gun policy and serious mental illness: Priorities for future research and policy. *Psychiatric Services* 2014;65:50-8. doi: 10.1176/appi.ps.201300141

Tung GJ, Vernick JS, Stuart EA, **Webster DW**. Political factors affecting the enactment of clean indoor air laws. *Am J Public Health*. 2014;104(6):e92-7. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2013.301689.

Whitehill JM, **Webster DW**, Frattaroli S, Parker EM. Interrupting violence: How the CeaseFire program prevents imminent gun violence through conflict mediation. *J Urban Health* 2014;91:84-95. doi: 10.1007/s11524-013-9796-9.

Wintemute GJ, Frattaroli S, Wright MA, Claire BE, Vittes KA, **Webster DW**. Identifying armed respondents to domestic violence restraining orders and recovering their firearms: process evaluation of an initiative in California. *Amer J Public Health* 2014;104:e113-8. doi: 2013.301484. PMID: 24328660

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**Webster DW.** The true impact of mass shootings on Americans. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 2017; *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 2017 May 2. doi: 10.7326/M17-0943. PMID: 28462426.

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Vittes KA, **Webster DW,** Vernick JS. "Reconsidering the Adequacy of Current Conditions on Legal Firearm Ownership," pp. 65-76.

McGinty EE, **Webster DW,** Vernick JS, Barry CL. "Public Opinion on Proposals to Strengthen U.S. Gun Laws: Findings from a 2013 Survey," pp. 239-257.

Vernick JS, **Webster DW,** Vittes KA. "Law and Policy Approaches to Keeping Guns from High Risk People" in Culhane J. ed. *Reconsidering Law and Policy Debates: A Public Health Perspective*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011.

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Consortium for Risk-Based Firearm Policy (**DW Webster** contributing member). *Guns, Public Health, and Mental Illness: An Evidence-Based Approach to State Policy*. December 2013.

Consortium for Risk-Based Firearm Policy (**DW Webster** contributing member). *Guns, Public Health, and Mental Illness: An Evidence-Based Approach to Federal Policy*. December 2013.

**Webster DW**. Evaluation of Baltimore's Strategies for Reducing Gun Violence. Report prepared for the Baltimore Police Department, Smart Policing Initiative grant, U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Aug. 2013.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Vittes KA, McGinty EE, Teret SP, Frattaroli S. *The Case for Gun Policy Reforms in America*. Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, October 2012.

**Webster DW**, Whitehill JM, Vernick JS, Parker E. *Evaluation of Baltimore's Safe Streets Program: Effects on Attitudes, Participants' Experiences, and Gun Violence*. Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, January 2012.

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**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Mendel J. Interim Evaluation of Baltimore's *Safe Streets* Program. Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, Jan. 2009.

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- Co-advisor to: Leonardo Goe (MHS Health Policy), 1997-98  
Rachel Garfield (MHS Health Policy), 1998-  
Emma (Beth) McGinty, PhD, 2010-2013
- Thesis committees: Kathleen Roche, PhD in MCH, 1998  
Shannon Frattaroli, PhD in HPM, 1998  
Li-Hui Chen, PhD in HPM, 1999  
Marsha Rosenberg, PhD in Mental Hygiene, 2001  
Lisa Hepburn, PhD in HPM, 2001  
Swapnil P. Maniar, PhD in PFHS, 2005  
Maria Bulzacchelli, PhD in HPM, 2006  
April Zeoli, PhD in HPM, 2007  
Anne Outwater, PhD in Nursing, 2007  
Donna Ansara, PhD in PFHS, 2008  
Vanessa Kuhn, PhD in HPM, 2010  
Susan Ganbarpour, DrPH, 2011  
Mahua Mandel, PhD, 2012  
Lareina La Flair, PhD, 2012  
Gregory Tung, PhD, 2012  
Michael Kim, PhD, 2013  
Elizabeth Parker, PhD, 2013  
Nicole Lunardi, MSPH, 2014
- Preliminary oral exam committees: Shannon Frattaroli, Marguerite Roe, Li-Hui Chen, Mary Beth Skupien, Monique Shepard, Beth Hooten, Farfifteh Duffy, Mary Garza, Lisa Hepburn, Marc Starnes, Jennifer Manganello, Allegra Kim, Christina Pallitto, Swapnil Maniar, Christine Koth, Maria Bulzacchelli, Margaret Haynes, Frank Franklin, Donna Ansara, Vanessa Kuhn, Susan Ghanbarpour, Greg Tung, Adam, Milam, Michael Kim, Beth McGinty, Erin Pearson.
- Post-Doctoral Mentoring Lorraine Freed, MD, MPH, RWJ Clinical Scholar 1996-98  
Shannon Frattaroli, Kellogg Community Health Scholar, 1999-2000  
Barry Solomon, MD, Pediatric Fellow, 1999-2002  
Erica Sutton, MD, NIMH Violence Research Fellow, 2003-2005  
Lareina LaFlair, NIDA Drug Dependency Epidemiology, 2012-2013

*Program Management / Training Program Involvement*

Program Head, PhD program in Health and Public Policy, 2006–2007; 2012 -2014.

Faculty Director, Certificate Program in Injury Control, 1999- 2012.

Executive Committee and Core Faculty, Interdisciplinary Research Training Program on Violence Research (pre- and post-doctoral training program funded by NICHD), 2008-2015.

Executive Committee and Core Faculty, Interdisciplinary Research Training Program on Violence (pre- and post-doctoral training program funded by NIMH), 1999-2008.

Core Faculty, Drug Dependency Epidemiology Program (pre- and post-doctoral training program funded by NIDA), 2011-present.

Resource Faculty, Alcohol, Injury and Violence Training Program (pre-doctoral training program funded by NIAAA), 2001-2007.

## ACADEMIC COMMITTEES

Appointments and Promotions Committee, School of Public Health, 2012 – 2015.

Conflict of Interest Committee, School of Public Health, 2011 – 2012

Academic Policy and Admissions Committee, HPM, 2006 – 2007, 2012 – 2014

Faculty Development Committee, HPM, 2010 - present

Qualifying Exam Committee, HPM, 1998- 1999, 2001 – 2008, Chair 2004 – 2008

HPM Doctoral Admissions Committee, 2006 – 2007.

Affirmative Action Committee, School, 2005 – 2010.

6 Ad Hoc Committees for Appointments and Promotions, 2006 – present.

Search Committee, Leon Robertson Chair in Injury Control, 2005 – 2006.

Academic Policy and Admissions Committee, HPM, 1997- 1999

Ad-Hoc Committee on Statistics Training, HPM, 1997-1998

Research Policy Committee, HPM, 1995-97

## RESEARCH GRANT PARTICIPATION

### Active Support

Title: Johns Hopkins-Baltimore Collaborative for Violence Reduction

Dates: 1/1/16 – 6/30/17

Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster

Sponsoring Agency: The Abell Foundation and The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Funding Level: \$500,000

Effort: 30%

Main Objectives: Assess police efforts to reduce violent crime and enhance training to promote more effective policing.

Title: Study of Baltimore's Underground Gun Market

Dates: 7/1/15 – 6/30/17

Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster

Sponsoring Agency: Everytown for Gun Safety

Funding Level: \$240,245

Effort: 15%

Main Objectives: Collect and analyze data from surveys of offenders, crime gun trace data, and gun-related arrests to describe Baltimore's underground gun market and assess evidence that 2013 state gun laws affected the diversion of guns to criminals.

Title: Effects of Universal Background Check Laws for Handgun Sales in Maryland and Pennsylvania  
Dates: 8/1/15 – 7/31/18  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
Funding Level: \$357,000  
Effort: 18%  
Main Objectives: Describe the implementation and enforcement of universal background check laws for handgun purchases in Maryland and Pennsylvania and estimate the effects of the laws and enforcement practices on gun violence.

Title: Estimating Effects of Gun Policies on Intimate Partner Homicides  
Dates: 8/1/15 – 6/30/17  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster, subcontract to Michigan State University  
Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
Funding Level: \$267,276  
Effort: 10%  
Main Objectives: To estimate the impact of firearm sales laws on intimate partner homicides and examine factors relevant to successful enforcement of those laws.

Title: Promoting Evidence-based Policies to Reduce Domestic Violence Involving Guns  
Dates: 7/1/15 – 6/30/16  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Norman Raab Foundation  
Funding Level: \$25,000  
Effort: 2%

Title: Analysis of the Strength of Legal Firearms Restrictions for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence and their Impact on Intimate Partner Homicide  
Dates: 8/1/15 – 1/31/18  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
Funding Level: \$176,389  
Effort: 10%  
Main Objectives: Describe the implementation and enforcement of domestic violence related firearm laws and their impact on intimate partner homicides.

Title: Baltimore Homicide Review Commission  
Dates: 9/1/14 – 12/31/15  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Baltimore City Mayor's Office  
Funding Level: \$135,000  
Effort: 15%  
Main Objectives: Conduct in-depth reviews of homicides in three police districts in Baltimore to identify determinants of lethal violence and develop recommendations for policies, procedures, and programs to prevent homicides.

Title: Study of Baltimore's Underground Gun Market  
 Dates: 7/1/14 – 6/30/15  
 Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
 Sponsoring Agency: The Norman Raab Foundation  
 Funding Level: \$50,000  
 Effort: 5%  
 Main Objectives: Gather data about how criminals access firearms, how they connect with suppliers, what barriers they face, and their perceptions of gun laws.

Title: Effects of Drug and Gun Law Enforcement on Violence in Baltimore  
 Dates: 1/1/14 – 12/31/15  
 Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
 Sponsoring Agency: The Abell Foundation  
 Funding Level: \$144,918  
 Effort: 15%  
 Main Objectives: Estimate the effects of law enforcement activities directed at drug and gun law violations on violent crime in Baltimore from 1986 through 2012.

Title: Gun Owners Perspectives on Safe Gun Ownership and Sales Practices  
 Dates: 10/01/2013 – 03/31/16  
 Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
 Sponsoring Agency: Harold B. Simmons Foundation  
 Funding Level: \$411,421  
 Effort: 20%  
 Main Objectives: Study gun owners' attitudes relevant to safe firearm sales and storage.

Title: Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence  
 Dates: 9/15/11 – 9/14/16  
 Principal Investigator: Philip Leaf  
 Sponsoring Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 Funding Level: \$6 million  
 Main Objectives: Develop, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive community intervention to prevent youth violence in the Park Heights neighborhood of Baltimore.  
 Effort: 20% to 25%

Prior Support

Title: Prescription Opioid Addiction Research Study  
 Dates: 09/01/2012 – 08/31/2014  
 Principal Investigator: Colleen L. Barry  
 Sponsoring Agency: AIG  
 Funding Level: \$430,655  
 Main Objectives: To assess of the growing problem of prescription opioid addiction, and to identify promising policy and clinical approaches to address the problem.  
 Effort: 10%

Title: National Gun Violence Research Center - subcontract  
 Dates: 05/01/13 – 05/31/14  
 Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster



Sponsoring Agency: Police Executive Research Forum  
Funding Level: \$41,762  
Effort: 20%  
Main Objectives: Assist PERF with designing and conducting studies of innovative policing strategies to combat gun violence.

Title: Evaluation of the Effects of Permit to Purchase Handgun Laws  
Dates: 9/1/12 - 8/31/14  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
Funding Level: \$222,242  
Main Objectives: To evaluate the effects of changes in permit to purchase handgun laws in Connecticut and Missouri on homicides and the diversion of guns to criminals.  
Effort: 25%

Title: Gun Violence Reduction Program  
Dates: 1/01/11 – 12/31/13  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Bloomberg Philanthropies  
Funding Level: \$500,000  
Main Objectives: Conduct research, policy analysis, and technical assistance to inform efforts to reduce the availability of illegal guns and gun violence.  
Effort: 5% to 40%

Title: Evaluation of Baltimore Policing Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence  
Dates: 10/1/2010 – 3/31/2012.  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Funding Level: \$60,000  
Main Objectives: Develop unbiased estimates of the impact of 3 strategies being implemented by Baltimore police to reduce violence.  
Effort: 15%

Title: Impact of Safe Streets' Outreach Workers on the Lives of Their Clients  
Dates: 12/1/09 – 6/30/10  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Baltimore City Health Department  
Funding Level: \$72,000  
Main Objectives: Measure the impact of the Safe Streets program on program participants and analyze of the relationships between program activities and gun violence.  
Effort: 25%

Title: Effects of the Lethality Assessment Program on Intimate Partner Violence  
Dates: 3/15/10 – 3/14/12  
Principal Investigator: Daniel Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (through Center grant to JHU)  
Funding Level: \$388,282  
Main Objectives: Estimate the effects of the Maryland Lethality Assessment program on

intimate partner homicide and repeat intimate partner violence.  
Effort: 20%

Title: Gun Violence Reduction Program  
Dates: 1/01/08 – 12/31/10  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Anonymous donor  
Funding Level: \$500,000

Main Objectives: Conduct research, policy analysis, and technical assistance to inform efforts to reduce the availability of illegal guns and gun violence.  
Effort: 25%

Title: Analyzing and Developing Policies to Limit Firearm Access by High-Risk People  
Dates: 5/1/09 – 4/30/11  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
Funding Level: \$179,971  
Main Objectives: Research and describe state laws pertaining the potential public safety gains for expanding current prohibition categories for firearm purchase and possession.

Title: Data for Combating Illegal Guns  
Dates: 1/01/08 – 12/31/08  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Maryland Governor's Office for Crime Control and Prevention  
Funding Level: \$75,419  
Main Objectives: Assist Baltimore and Maryland State Police to collect and analyze data on crime guns and illegal gun trafficking.

Title: Analyzing & Assisting Innovative City-Level Efforts to Prevent Gun Violence  
Dates: 5/1/07 – 4/30/09  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
Funding Level: \$175,000  
Main Objectives: Analyze data on illegal gun trafficking and provide consultation to enhance data to inform efforts to stem gun trafficking in Milwaukee. Case study of Chicago Police Department's efforts to thwart gun trafficking.

Title: Evaluation of the California Firearms Domestic Violence Intervention Project  
Dates: 1/15/07 – 1/14/10  
Principal Investigator: Garen Wintemute (UC Davis) and Shannon Frattaroli (JHBSPH)  
Sponsoring Agency: California Department of Justice  
Funding Level: \$31,481 subcontract from UC Davis for first year  
Main Objectives: Evaluate a program in 2 California counties to enhance implementation of state laws prohibiting certain domestic violence offenders from possessing firearms.  
Effort: 10%

Title: Baseline Data for Evaluating a Community Initiative to Reduce Youth Homicides  
Dates: 3/01/07 – 2/28/09  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Baltimore City Health Department  
Funding Level: \$75,122  
Main Objectives: Collect and analyze baseline data on violent crime and youths' attitudes relevant to gun violence in intervention and comparison neighborhoods.  
Effort: 6%

Title: Evaluation of a community gun violence prevention initiative in Baltimore.  
Dates: 9/1/05 – 8/31/10  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Funding Level: \$745,352  
Main Objectives: Estimate the impact of the initiative on youth gun violence victimization and perpetration and attitudes and behaviors of high risk youth.  
Effort: 25%-30%

Title: Effects of a Formal Danger Assessment and Risk Communication Intervention on Actions Taken to Reduce Risks of Intimate Partner Violence  
Dates: 9/1/04 – 8/31/09  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Funding Level: \$485,000  
Main Objectives: Determine whether a formal, quantitative assessment of danger, and a standard protocol for communicating the assessed risk of future partner violence and scientific support for protection strategies is more effective than current procedures in motivating protective actions and lowers risk for future violence.  
Effort: 20%-25%

Title: Reducing Illegal Gun Trafficking Through Research and Technical Assistance  
Dates: 5/1/05 – 4/30/08  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
Funding Level: \$181,117  
Main Objective: Disseminate research findings to law enforcement agencies, advocates, and the media on policies shown to reduce illegal gun trafficking.  
Effort: 25%-30%

Title: Effects of Police Stings of Gun Dealers on the Illegal Gun Market  
Dates: 11/1/03 - 10/31/04  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: The Overbrook Foundation  
Funding Level: \$37,000  
Main Objectives: Assess the impact of police stings of 12 gun dealers suspected of making illegal gun sales in Chicago on the flow of new guns into the illicit gun market.  
Effort: 20%

Title: Evaluating and Developing Policies to Regulate Licensed Gun Dealers  
 Dates: 4/1/02 - 3/31/04  
 Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
 Sponsoring Agency: The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation  
 Funding Level: \$260,000  
 Main Objectives: 1) Document state policies and practices for regulation and oversight of licensed gun dealers; 2) Assess effects of those measures on gun trafficking; and 3) Recommend strategies for deterring diversions of guns to criminals.  
 Effort: 35%

Title: Working with Health Commissioners to Reduce Gun Violence  
 Dates: 7/01/03 - 6/30/04  
 Principal Investigator: Jon S. Vernick  
 Sponsoring Agency: Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund  
 Funding Level: \$100,000  
 Main Objective: Identify and provide technical assistance to city or county health commissioners in order to use public health powers to shut down corrupt gun dealers who endanger the public's health.  
 Effort: 15%

Title: Separating Kids from Guns Program  
 Dates: 10/01/01 - 9/30/03  
 Principal Investigator: Shannon Frattaroli  
 Co-PI: Daniel W. Webster  
 Sponsoring Agency: The David and Lucille Packard Foundation  
 Funding Level: \$300,000  
 Main Objective: Conduct research, perform policy analysis, disseminate information relevant to protecting children and adolescents from unsupervised access to guns.  
 Effort: 25%

Title: Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research  
 Dates: 01/01/99 - 4/30/04  
 Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
 Principal Investigator: Stephen P. Teret (1995-2001), Jon S. Vernick (2001-present)  
 Co-Prin. Invest.: Daniel W. Webster (2001-present)  
 Funding Level: 2001-2003: \$600,000  
 Main Objective: Develop and analyze policies to reduce firearm injuries.  
 Responsibilities: Co-direct Center, initiate and conduct research and analysis relevant to gun policy; develop and analyze gun policy surveys; assist groups working to reduce gun violence; serve as resource to media and policymakers.  
 Effort: 15% (05/01/03 - 4/30/04)  
 35% (05/01/01 - 4/30/03)  
 25% (01/01/00 - 4/30/01)  
 35% (01/01/96 - 12/31/99)  
 20% (01/01/95 - 12/31/96)

Title: Effects of Minimum Age Restrictions on Handgun Purchase and Possession –  
Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence  
Dates: 10/01/00 - 9/30/05  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Funding Level: \$306,695  
Main Objective: Estimate the effects of minimum age restrictions on handgun purchases and possession on youth homicide offending and suicides

Title: Evaluation of Instruments to Assess Risk for Intimate Partner Violence  
Dates: 08/01/00 - 03/31/04  
Principal Investigator: Jacquelyn C. Campbell  
Sponsoring Agency: National Institute of Justice  
Funding Level: \$619,792  
Main Objective: Determine the sensitivity, specificity, and predictive value of four instruments designed to assess future risk for violent victimization by an intimate partner.  
Effort: 20%

Title: The Center for Injury Research and Policy:  
Dates: 1987-2005  
Sponsoring Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Principal Investigator: Ellen MacKenzie  
Funding Level: 1999-2003: \$750,000 per year.  
Main Objective: One of the eight regional injury control research centers.  
Responsibilities: Evaluate state-level gun policies, direct study of risk factors for serious injuries from intimate partner assaults, develop research proposals, serve as resource to students, media, practitioners, and policy makers.  
Effort: 10% (09/03/03 - 8/31/04) 20% (04/01/94 - 08/31/94)  
10% (09/01/00 - 8/31/01) 50% (07/01/92 - 03/31/94)  
20% (09/01/99 - 8/31/00) 100% (04/01/92 - 06/30/93)  
25% (09/01/94 - 08/31/98) 10% (09/01/98 - 08/31/99)

Title: Developing and Analyzing Data for Effective Gun Law Enforcement  
Dates: 03/01/01 - 02/28/02  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Sponsoring Agency: Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention  
Funding Level: \$102,911  
Main Objective: Develop databases for information about the sources of crime guns and the prosecution of gun crimes  
Effort: 35%

Title: Developing a Dataset of State Gun Laws  
Dates: 12/01/00 - 11/30/01  
Principal Investigator: Jon S. Vernick  
Sponsoring Agency: Annie E. Casey Foundation  
Funding Level: \$45,000  
Main Objective: Determine the presence and effective dates of specific types of gun laws in each of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. Create a dataset with

Effort: this information and provide the information to interested researchers.  
10%

Title: Effects of Personalized Guns in Maryland  
Dates: 9/1/99 - 8/31/00  
Sponsoring Agency: The Abell Foundation  
Funding Level: \$40,533  
Principal Investigator: Stephen Teret  
Main Objective: Assess likely effects of a law to require personalized guns in Maryland  
Effort: 10%

Title: Risk Factors for Homicide in Violent Intimate Relationships  
Dates: 09/01/96 - 02/28/00  
Sponsoring Agency: NIDA, NIMH, CDC, NIJ, NIA  
Principal Investigator: Jacquelyn Campbell  
Funding Level: \$1,267,744  
Main Objective: Determine risk factors for homicide or attempted homicide among women involved in violent intimate relationships and develop predictive screening devices for clinicians, shelter workers, and the courts.  
Effort: 10% (09/01/99 - 02/28/00)  
25% (09/01/98 - 08/31/99)  
10% (09/01/97 - 08/31/98)  
15% (09/01/96 - 08/31/97)

Title: Preventing Firearm Suicide and Unintentional Deaths Through Safer Gun Design  
Dates: 01/01/00 - 12/31/00  
Principal Investigator: Jon S. Vernick  
Sponsoring Agency: Funders' Collaborative for Gun Violence Prevention  
Funding Level: \$176,755  
Main Objective: Evaluate potential benefits of safer gun designs  
Effort: 10%

Title: Public Attitudes About New Law Enforcement Technologies  
Dates: 06/01/97 – 05/31/99  
Sponsoring Agency: National Institute of Justice  
Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
Funding Level: \$266,625  
Main Objectives: Assess public attitudes relevant to law enforcement strategies to detect concealed weapons in high-crime areas including the use of new technology, concerns about safety, privacy, and fairness in the way that law enforcement officials apply new technology. Qualitative study of residents of a high-crime neighborhood in Baltimore and a national phone survey of urban residents.

Title: Evaluation of the California Violence Prevention Initiative  
Dates: 07/01/93 - 04/15/96  
Sponsoring Agency: The California Wellness Foundation

Principal Investigator: Stephen P. Teret  
 Co-Prin. Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
 Funding Level: \$3.1 million  
 Main Objectives: Conduct process and outcome evaluation of a statewide violence prevention initiative.  
 Effort: 50%

Title: Evaluation of Violence Prevention Public Education Campaign  
 Dates: 04/01/94 - 03/31/95  
 Sponsoring Agency: The California Wellness Foundation  
 Principal Investigator: Daniel W. Webster  
 Funding Level: \$40,000  
 Main Objectives: The describe all facets of the campaign and the political and social context in which the campaign is conducted and evaluate the effects of the campaign on public opinion, opinion leaders, the media, and policy makers.  
 Effort: 20%

Title: Planning "The Consortium on Gun Policy and Information"  
 Dates: 04/01/94 - 10/31/94  
 Sponsoring Agency: The Joyce Foundation  
 Principal Investigator: Stephen P. Teret  
 Funding Level: \$40,000  
 Main Objectives: To assess the need for a "Consortium on Gun Policy and Information" that would provide factual information on firearms and the public's health to various consumers. Examine the feasibility of creating a Consortium, explore the policy role that such an organization might fulfill, and describe the methods by which accurate information could be disseminated.  
 Effort: 10%

## PRESENTATIONS

### *Scientific Meetings*

**Webster DW.** Research and public safety collaborations focused on reducing gun violence in Baltimore. Presented at the Annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, November 2016.

**Webster DW.** What have we learned about the impact of states' gun policies. Plenary session presentation at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Denver, Nov. 2016.

**Webster DW,** Crifasi CK, Meyers JS, Vernick JS. Effects of changes in permit-to-purchase handgun laws on suicide rates. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American College of Epidemiology, Atlanta, GA, September 29, 2015.

**Webster DW,** Meyers JS, Buggs S. Access to firearms among youth in the United States: Patterns, consequences, and prevention strategies. Presented at the Institute of Medicine's Forum on Global Violence Prevention, Workshop on Lethal Means of Violence, Washington, DC, December 18, 2014.

**Webster DW.** State of the science and need for additional research to prevent gun violence in America. Presentation at the Martha May Elliott Forum at the American Public Health Association Annual Meetings, New Orleans, November 2014.

**Webster DW.** Community Involvement in the Evaluation of Baltimore's Safe Streets Program to Reduce Youth Violence. Presented at the annual meetings of the Society for Prevention Research, Washington, DC May 29, 2014.

**Webster DW.** Mental health and means of violence. Presented at Workshop on Violence and Mental Health: Opportunities for Prevention and Early Intervention, Institute of Medicine's Forum on Global Violence Prevention, February 26, 2014.

**Webster DW.** Effects of Missouri's permit to purchase handgun licensing law on the diversion of firearms to criminals and homicides. Presented at the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association, Boston, November 2013.

Vittes KA, **Webster DW**, Vernick JS. Associations between state gun sales laws and the source of criminals' handguns they used to commit crime. Presented at the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association, Boston, November 2013.

**Webster DW.** Effects of Baltimore's Safe Streets Program on Gun Violence and Youth Attitudes toward Resolving Conflicts with Guns. Presented at the World Health Summit, Berlin, Germany, October 2013.

**Webster DW.** Safe Streets Baltimore – program effects on gun violence, youth attitudes, and the lives of program participants. Presented at the meetings of the Society for the Advancement of Violence and Injury Research, Baltimore, June 2013.

Parker EM, Gielen AC, Castillo R, **Webster DW.** Intimate Partner Violence and Patterns of Safety Strategy Use among Women Seeking Temporary Protective Orders: A Latent Class Analysis. Presented at the meetings of the Society for the Advancement of Violence and Injury Research, Baltimore, June 2013.

**Webster DW.** Priorities for public health efforts to reduce gun violence. Presentation to the Institute of Medicine's Workshop on Priorities for Public Health Research Agenda to Reduce Firearm-Related Violence, Washington, DC, April 2, 2013

**Webster DW.** State gun laws' effects on the intra- and interstate diversion of guns used by criminals. Presented at the annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC, November 2011.

**Webster DW.** Effects of state gun sales laws on the exportation of guns used by criminals. Presented at the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association Meetings, Washington, DC, November 2011.

**Webster DW**, Mendel JS, Vernick. Evaluating Baltimore's Safe Streets Program's effects on violence. Presented at the annual meetings of the Amer. Public Health Assoc., Denver, Nov. 2010.



**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Mendel JS. Interim evaluation of Baltimore's Safe Streets initiative: Effects on gun violence. Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Public Health Association, Philadelphia, November 2009.

**Webster DW**. Impact of danger assessment screening and safety education on abused women's perceived risk of serious re-abuse. Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Public Health Association, Philadelphia, November 2009.

Mendel JS, **Webster DW**, Vernick JS. Street outreach to prevent gun violence in Baltimore: An analysis of high-risk conflict mediation. Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Public Health Association, Philadelphia, November 2009.

Vernick JS, **Webster DW**. An environmental approach to preventing firearm violence: targeting illegal gun trafficking. Annual Meetings of Amer. Public Health Assoc., Philadelphia, Nov. 2009.

Vittes KA, **Webster DW**. Potential effects of expanding firearm prohibitions in the U.S.: analysis of data from a national survey of prisoners. Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Public Health Association, Philadelphia, November 2009.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Bulzacchelli MT. Effects of Policies to Promote Firearm Dealer and Owner Accountability on Firearm Trafficking. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, November 2007.

**Webster DW**. Firearm violence roundtable: Data collection, data quality, and data access. Roundtable discussion led at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, November 2007.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS. Implementation of a Community Gun Violence Prevention Program: A Focus on Outreach Workers' Efforts. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, November 2007.

**Webster DW**, Mahoney P, Campbell JC, Ghanbarpou S, Stockman J. Factors associated with seeking a long term protective order and staying away among women seeking temporary protective orders against a male partner. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, November 2007.

**Webster DW**, Mahoney P, Campbell JC, Ghanbarpou S. Communicating empirically-based information about risks and protection strategies to survivors of intimate partner violence. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, Nov. 2007.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Bulzacchelli MT. Association Between Regulations and Oversight of Firearm Dealers and Gun Trafficking. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, November 2007.

Campbell JC, O'Sullivan C, Roehl J, **Webster DW**, Mahoney P, White M, Eliacin J, Guertin K. What battered women know and do to protect themselves from abuse: results and methodological challenges from the domestic violence risk assessment validation experiment. Paper presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> International Family Violence Research Conference, Portsmouth, NH, July 2005.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Manganello JA, Zeoli AM. Effects of youth-focused firearm laws on youth suicides. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, November 2004.

Vernick JS, **Webster DW**, Pierce MW, Johnson SB, Frattaroli S. Judging the constitutionality of injury interventions using empirical data: The case of concealed weapons detectors. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, November 2004.

Vernick JS, Lewin NL, Beilenson PL, Mair JS, Lindamood MM, Teret SP, **Webster DW**. Using local public health powers as a tool for gun violence prevention: The Baltimore Youth Ammunition Initiative. Paper to be presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, November 2004.

**Webster DW**. Cracking down on corrupt gun dealers in Chicago: Effects on the illicit gun market. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, San Francisco, November 2003.

Campbell JC, **Webster DW**, Mahoney P, Rhoel J, O'Sullivan C. Domestic violence risk assessment and history of injury. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, San Francisco, November 2003.

Kim A, **Webster DW**. Effects of a one-gun-a-month purchase limit on illicit gun trafficking and availability. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, San Francisco, November 2003.

Campbell JC, **Webster DW**, Chouaf K, et al. "If I can't have you, no one can": Further exploration of estrangement increasing risk of intimate partner femicide. Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, November 2002.

Kim A, **Webster DW**. The effects of the 1996 Maryland Gun Violence Prevention Act on Illicit Gun Markets. Presented at the Annual Meeting of Amer. Public Health Assoc., Philadelphia, Nov. 2002.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Hepburn L. The association between licensing, registration, and other gun sales laws and the state-of-origin of crime guns. Presented at the National Association for Injury Control Research Centers meeting, Pittsburgh, May 2001.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Hepburn L. The association between licensing, registration, and other complementary gun sales laws and the state-of-origin of crime guns. Presented at the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association, Boston, November 2000.

Campbell JC, **Webster DW**, et al. Risk factors for intimate partner femicide among women in physically abusive relationships. Presented at the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association, Boston, November 2000.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Hepburn L. Can comprehensive gun control and enforcement keep guns from being used in crime? Presented at the annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, Ont., November 1999.

Roche K, **Webster DW**, Alexander C, Ensminger M. Neighborhood effects on the association between parenting and youth fighting. Presented at the American Sociological Association Annual Meetings, 1999.

**Webster DW**. Assessing sources of data on risk factors for intimate partner homicide: Proxy respondent surveys versus police records. Femicide Research Working Meeting, Chapel Hill NC, February 1999.

**Webster DW**, Campbell JC, Curry MA. Issues of using proxy informants in femicide research. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington DC, November 1998.

McFarlane J, **Webster DW**, Campbell JC, Block CR, Ulrich Y. Femicide with and without suicide by an intimate partner: A comparative analysis. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington DC, November 1998.

**Webster DW**, Vernick JS, Huang K. The effects of Maryland's law banning Saturday Night Specials on homicides. American Public Health Assoc. Annual Meeting, Washington DC, Nov. 1998. Vernick JS, **Webster DW**, Huang K. Maryland's 1988 law banning Saturday Night Special handguns: Effects on intermediate outcomes. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, Washington DC, November 1998.

**Webster DW**. Investigating a sudden increase in the lethality of shootings in Baltimore: A case study. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, Indianapolis IN, November 1997.

Freed LH, Wilson MHS, Longwell JJ, Carrese J, **Webster DW**. Deterrent to gun carrying among incarcerated adolescent males. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Meeting, November 1998.

**Webster DW**, Kaljee L, Vernick JS, Cameron DD. Attitudes about new law enforcement technologies and strategies for detecting concealed weapons in a high-crime urban community. Presented at the National Institute of Justice Annual Research and Evaluation Meetings, Washington DC, July 1998.

**Webster DW**, Campbell JC. Issues in using case-control methods in homicide research. Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Diego CA, November 1997.

**Webster DW**. Methodological challenges to evaluating the Brady Law. Annual Meetings of the Homicide Research Working Group, Shepherdstown, WV, June 9 1997.

**Webster DW**. Modifying guns to reduce child and adolescent mortality: A Risk Analysis. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, New York, November 1996.

**Webster DW**. School-based efforts to reduce adolescent violence. Presented at Children Harmed and Harmful: Risks and Risk-Taking Among 10-15 Year-Olds, Working Conference. Chicago, September 1994.

**Webster DW**. Tackling the problem of gun carrying among youth: Behavior change vs. environmental change. Paper presented at the National Conference on Risk-Taking Behaviors Among Children and Adolescents. Arlington, VA, June 1994.

**Webster DW.** Individual vs. community perspective on the study and prevention of youth weapon carrying. Public Health Service Annual Professional Meetings, Baltimore, MD, April 1994.

**Webster DW,** Wilson MEH. The role of primary care pediatricians in preventing firearm injuries to children and youth. Johnson & Johnson Pediatric Institute Conference on the Pediatrician's Role in Violence Prevention, Dulles, VA, March 1994.

**Webster DW,** Gainer PS, Champion, HR. Determinants of weapon carrying within a sample of inner city junior high school students. Paper to be presented at the American Public Health Association Annual Meetings, Washington, DC, November 1992.

**Webster DW.** Short-term effects of a primary prevention program for youth violence. American Psychiatric Association Annual Meetings, Washington, DC, May 1992.

**Webster DW,** Sykes L, Champion HR, Gainer PS. The effects of Washington D.C.'s epidemic of gun violence on trauma center admissions and wound profiles. American Public Health Association Annual Meetings, Atlanta, GA, November 1991.

Champion HR, Oschner MG, **Webster DW.** A retrospective review of over 300 abdominal gunshot wounds at an urban Level I trauma center. International Society of Surgery Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, August 1991.

Wilson MEH, **Webster DW,** Duggan AK, Pakula LC. Firearm injury prevention counseling: are pediatricians and parents ready? American College of Physicians Annual Meetings, April 1991.

**Webster DW,** Wilson MEH, Duggan AK. Parental beliefs and practices concerning firearm injury prevention. American Public Health Association Annual Meetings, New York, October 1990.

**Webster DW,** Wilson MH, Duggan AK. Determinants of pediatrician firearm injury prevention counseling practices. American Public Health Assoc. Annual Meetings, New York, October 1990.

**Webster DW,** Wilson MH, Duggan AK. Pediatrician attitudes and practices concerning firearm injury prevention counseling. Amer. Pediatric Soc./Soc. Pediatric Research Meetings, Chicago, 1990.

Waller AE, **Webster DW,** Baker SP. Homicide and suicide among children, United States, 1980-1985. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, October 1989.

Keyl PM, **Webster DW,** Smith GS, Baker SP. The effect of Maryland's seat belt law on fatality risks. SAE Conference on the Evaluation of Trends in Auto Safety, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, DC, May 1989.

*Invited Presentations / Seminars / Webinars*

A Roadmap for Reducing Gun Violence in America. 28th Annual Herbert Lourie Memorial Lecture on Health Policy, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Oct. 2016.

Gun Violence in America: How Culture and Politics Shape Our Response. Public Health Models for Reducing Gun Violence. 22nd Annual Rosemary Flanigan Lecture, Center for Practical Bioethics, KU School of Medicine, The University of Kansas, August 2016.

Lessons from Baltimore's Safe Streets Program on Community Efforts to Reduce Gun Violence. National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine Workshop on Community Violence Prevention. Brooklyn, NY, June 16, 2016.

Effects of Extending Background Check Requirements to Firearm Sales by Private Gun Owners. White House meeting for state and local officials on strategies to reduce gun violence. Washington, DC, May 24, 2016.

Priorities for Advancing Research on Gun Violence. American Association for the Advancement of Science Forum on Science and Technology Policy, Washington, DC, April, 2016.

Evidence to Guide Public Health Efforts to Reduce Gun Violence. Keynote presentation at Gun Violence: A Public Health Crisis Symposium, Washington University of St. Louis, April 5, 2016.

Effects of drug law enforcement practices on gun violence in Baltimore, 2003-2015. Presentation at 2016 National High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Conference, Washington, DC, Feb. 18, 2016.

Public health approaches to reducing gun violence in America. Presentation at Moving from Crisis to Action: A Public Health Approach to Reducing Gun Violence, Mother Emanuel A.M.E. Church, Charleston, SC, Dec. 4, 2015.

Evidence on policies to keep guns from high-risk individuals. The Brady Center for Gun Violence Prevention and the American Public Health Association's Summit. Washington, DC, Oct. 27, 2015.

Charting a Course Toward Fewer Gun Deaths in America. National Public Health Week Grand Rounds Lecture, Drexel University, School of Public Health, Philadelphia, April 8, 2015.

Evidence to Guide Gun Violence Prevention in America. National Public Health Week Grand Rounds, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, April 6, 2015

Research on Policies to Keep Firearms from Dangerous People. Forum on Gun Violence Prevention. American Public Health Association and Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence. Washington, DC, March 2, 2015.

Why Collective Efficacy Makes us Safer than "Good Guys with Guns." Q Commons Baltimore. Baltimore. February 26, 2015.

Evidence that State Gun Policies Can Reduce Gun Availability to Criminals and Gun Violence. Gun Violence Prevention Summit for State Legislators, Arlington, VA, December 9, 2014.

Opportunities and Challenges for Prosecutors Combatting Gun Violence in America. Keynote presentation to the first meeting of Prosecutors Against Gun Violence, Atlanta, Oct. 21, 2014.

Evidence-Based Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence in America. Presentation as part of the Distinguished Guest Faculty Seminars, University of Michigan Injury Research Center, Ann Arbor, Oct. 21, 2014.

Evidence-Based Strategies for Reducing Gun-Related Violence and Injuries Among Youth. Grand Rounds Presentation, Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine. Sept. 24, 2014.

America's Path to Fewer Gun Deaths. Presented at TEDMED Conference, Washington, DC, Sept. 10, 2014.

Evidence-Based Policies to Reduce Gun Violence in America. George Mason University, Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy's 2014 Symposium, June 23, 2014.

Using Research Evidence to Strengthen Maryland's Gun Laws. Mid-Atlantic Public Health Grand Rounds, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, June 18, 2014.

Evidence to Support Efforts to Reform America's Gun Laws. The Brady Campaign Summit. Washington, DC, November 2013.

A Way Forward for Policies to Reduce Gun Violence in America. Invited to be a William J. Clinton Distinguished Lecturer for the Clinton School of Public Service, University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Sept. 10, 2013.

Public Health Approaches to Reducing Gun Violence. The Group Dynamics Seminar Series, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, October 7, 2013.

Preventing Intimate Partner Homicides by Keeping Firearms from Perpetrators of Domestic Violence. Summit on Civil Protection Orders, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Washington, DC, June 2013.

Data and Informatics needs for gun violence prevention research. Webinar for the Public Health Informatics Working Group for the American Medical Informatics Association. June 2013.

Webinar: Gun Violence: The Healthcare Providers Role in Prevention, National Healthcare Collaborative on Violence and Abuse., June 2013.

Firearm Policy and Gun Violence Prevention. Webinar for California Public Health Grand Rounds, May 2013.

Public Health Interventions to Reduce Gun Violence to Youth. Keynote session, Pediatric Academic Societies Annual Meeting, May 2013.

Priorities for a Public Health Research Agenda to Reduce the Threat of Firearm-Related Violence: Workshop. Institute of Medicine, Washington, DC, April 2013.

Preventing Violence with Policies to Keep Guns from High-Risk People. George Washington University, School of Public Health, Forum – From Dialogue to Action: Preventing Gun Violence, April 5, 2013.

Research to Inform Policies to Keep Guns from High Risk People. The United States General Accountability Office, April 3, 2013.

Policy Priorities for Reducing Youth Gun Violence: A Way Forward. Semi-annual meeting of the Maternal and Child Health Section of the American Public Health Association, February 2013.

Importance of Assessing Threats to Study Validity: Cautions About Applying Questionable Evidence to Policies and Programs to Reduce Violence. Evidence for Violence Prevention Across the Lifespan and Around the World: A Workshop of the Forum on Global Violence Prevention, Institute of Medicine, Washington, DC, January 23-24, 2013.

Preventing Gun Violence to Youth. Keynote presentation, King Holiday Celebration, Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violence, New York, NY, January 2013.

Changing the Code of the Street in Baltimore's Most Violent Neighborhoods: Evaluation of a *CeaseFire*-like Intervention. Patricia F. Waller Lecture. University of North Carolina, October 2012.

Reducing Risk for Reassault of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence. Network for Public Health Law's Eastern Region Symposium. University of Maryland Law School, Baltimore, June 26, 2012.

Firearm Seller Accountability Measures and the Diversion of Guns to Criminals. Congressional briefing organized by George Mason University's Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy, Washington, DC, February 2012.

Research with Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: Risks, Benefits, and Safety Strategies. Plenary session, Advancement of Ethical Research Conference, National Harbor, MD, December 2011.

Evaluating Baltimore's Replication of Chicago's *CeaseFire* Program: Effects on Youth Attitudes and Gun Violence. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, January 7, 2010.

Public Health Approaches to Gun Violence Prevention. Conference on Promoting Community Safety and Preventing Violence: Integrating Lessons from Research and Practice. Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, June 2009.

Keys to States Keeping Guns From Criminals and Reducing Gun Violence. Meeting of State Legislators Against Gun Violence, Gracie Mansion, New York, May 8, 2009.

Effects of Baltimore's Safe Streets Program: A Public Health Approach to Reducing Gun Violence. Trauma Seminar Series, Johns Hopkins Hospital, March 2009.

Effective Strategies for Combating Illegal Guns and Gun Violence. Roundtable on Gun Violence Prevention, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Chicago, IL, November 2008.

Research Supporting the Lethality Assessment Program. Maryland Judicial Conference, Linthicum Heights, MD, June 20, 2008.

Evidence-Based Strategies for Reducing Illegal Guns and Gun Violence. Seminar for the Baltimore

Police Department Command Staff Training, Baltimore, May 22, 2008.

Preventing Gun Violence. Invited seminar for the Baltimore City Circuit Court Judges, April 2008.

How Cities Can Reduce Gun Violence. Mid-Atlantic Regional Meeting, Mayors Against Illegal Guns, March 2007. Strategies to Reduce Illegal Gun Trafficking. Harvard Injury Control Research Center, January 2007.

Expert Panel, Midwest meeting of Mayors Against Illegal Guns, Chicago, October 2006.

Expert Panel for Mayors Against Illegal Guns Summit. New York, April 2006.

Promising Approaches for Violence Prevention. Association of Baltimore Area Grantmakers, Baltimore, March 2006.

Evidence of the Effectiveness of Gun Policies. Graduate Seminar in Injury Research and Policy, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, February 2004.

Recent Research on Gun Violence Prevention. Seminar at the 2003 Child Advocacy Leadership Institute, Advocates for Children and Youth, Washington, DC, November 2003.

Gun Policy: Understanding the Research and Defending the Data. Seminar at 2002 Child Advocacy Leadership Institute, National Association of Child Advocates, Washington, DC, November 2002.

Preventing Gun Violence Among Youth. Seminar for the University of Maryland Journalism Fellowship in Child and Family Policy, Washington, DC, November 2002.

Opportunities for Preventing Gun Violence in the U.S. Robert W. Leraas Lecture, St. Olaf College, Northfield MN, October 2002.

The Impact of Gun Safe Storage Laws on Firearm Mortality Risks among Youth. National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine Meeting on Youth and Gun Violence. Washington, DC, Sept 2002.

Recent Research on the Effectiveness of Gun Policies. Citizens' Conference to Stop Gun Violence. Arlington, VA, February 2002.

How Criminally-Involved Youth Obtain Their Guns. Citizens' Conference to Stop Gun Violence. Arlington, VA, February 2002.

The Role of Alcohol in Interpersonal Violence. Johns Hopkins University, Center for Injury Research and Policy Seminar, October 2001.

Risk Factors for Near Fatal Intimate Partner Assaults. Johns Hopkins University, Department of Mental Hygiene's Seminar Series on Violence Research, September 2001.

Effects of child access prevention gun laws on unintentional gun deaths to children. Presented at the annual meeting of the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network, Atlanta, April 2001.



Public health models for reducing gun violence. Grand rounds presentation at George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, April 2000.

Methodological challenges to studying risk factors for intimate partner homicide. Seminar for the Center for Injury Research and Policy, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, March 1999.

School-based interventions to reduce youth violence: Do our programs fit the problem? Annual conference of Maryland State School Health Council, Ocean City MD, April 1998.

The role of health professionals in the prevention of youth violence. Continuing medical education seminar at Bethesda Memorial Hospital, Boynton Beach, FL, February 1998.

Determinants of youth violence and scientific support for interventions. Best Practices in Adolescent Health Conference, Annapolis MD, May 1996.

Media advocacy and public health: A case study of a campaign to increase support for handgun restrictions. Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health Seminar, April 1995.

The evaluation of the policy program of the California Wellness Foundation's Violence Prevention Initiative, MPH Seminar, November 1995.

The limitations of skill-focused conflict resolution curricula for reducing youth violence. Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network Annual Meeting. Chicago, September 1994.

Promising public health approaches to violence prevention. Presentation to the Board of Directors, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Bethesda, MD, March 1994.

The ability of gun laws to reduce deaths and injuries. Presentation to the Maryland State Office of Strategic Drug Enforcement Coordination, Columbia, MD, January 1994.

The limitations of conflict resolution curricula for adolescents. National Symposium on Violence, Safety, and Health in Urban Schools. Sponsored by the Council of Great City Schools, Washington, DC, December 1993.

The role of public health in violence prevention. JHU Seminar sponsored by the Department of Mental Hygiene and The Injury Prevention Center, December 1993.

Research on Strategies to Prevent Youth Violence. Creative Solutions to Problem of Urban Violence. Symposium sponsored by the Baltimore Urban League and the YMCA. Baltimore, April 6, 1993.

Public Health Professionals' Role in Reducing Injuries from Violence. Preventive Medicine in Minority Communities: First or Last Resort? Symposium sponsored by the Student National Medical Association of The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. Baltimore, MD, April 3, 1993.

Health Professionals' Role in Limiting Children's Access to Firearms. Surgeon General's Invitational Workshop. Keeping Kids Safe: Strategies for Preventing Violence and Injury, Columbia, MD, November 19, 1992.

A Legislative Agenda for Violence Reduction. Consortium of Virginia Urban Municipalities, Williamsburg, VA, July 10, 1992.

Keynote Address: The epidemiology of violence and public health approaches to the problem. 13th Annual Institute of the Virginia Organization of Health Care Social Workers, Richmond, June 1992.

Research Objectives

To study the causes and prevention of interpersonal and self-inflicted violence and associated injuries; to study the effectiveness interventions intended to reduce severe forms of violence; to develop and assess instruments designed to assess the risk for future violence.

Keywords

violence, violence prevention, firearm injuries, gun policy, domestic violence, substance abuse

Community Involvement:

Coach, Bethesda-Chevy Chase Baseball Youth League 2001- 2010.

Served as Co-Chair of Social Justice Committee and as a member of the Board of Trustees at Temple Emanuel, Kensington, MD, 2004- 2007.