

GVP CSI Program

NFTY-TOR Summerpalooza

Sarah Kaplan, President & Jared Steinhart, PVP (2015)

Updated: Kaylie James, SAVP (2018)

Time Needed: 1 Hour 25 Minutes

Touchstone Text:

“If I am not for me, who is for me; and if I am (only) for myself, what am I. And if not now, when?” – Hillel, Ethics of the Fathers, 1:14

Goals:

- ⌘ Participants will have a better understanding of what GVP is
- ⌘ Participants will have the tools necessary to continue research on GVP
- ⌘ Participants will have fun while learning!

Objectives:

- ⌘ Participants will investigate to solve a crime
- ⌘ Participants will find current information and facts about GVP

Materials: (Black out parts of clues)

- White Chalk
- Yellow Caution Tape
- Poster (YOUR MISSION: *list the questions*)
- Poster w/ Locations
- 4 Kraft Clasp envelopes
- Black sharpie
- 2 Notepads
- Pens
- Appendices A-E and G
- 2 copies of Appendices F and H
- 2 Copies of both Appendix I
- 1 copy of Appendix J/GL

People Needed:

- ⌘ Participants (PPs) split into 2 teams
- ⌘ 2 Program Leaders (PL)
- ⌘ Group Leaders (GLs)

Space Needed:

- ⌘ Open space that fits the whole group where videos can be played

- € Space for a crime scene
- € Designated spots for clues

Time Table:

00:00-00:05	Videos
00:05-00:10	Intro
00:10-00:18	Walk to Crime Scene
00:18-00:21	Crime Scene
00:21-00:26	Explain/Split Up
00:26-01:06	Research/Find Clues
01:06-01:13	Teams Compare/Come to a Conclusion
01:13-01:15	Answer Revealed
01:15-1:25	Discussion

Detailed Procedure:

00:00-00:05 Videos

PPs will come and sit on the floor. Lights will be off and the following videos will be played:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=64G5FfG2Xpg>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d14VHTLaPbU>

00:05-00:10 Intro

PL will say, *“As you can see, Gun Violence affects our society more and more each day. These videos are from 2012 and 2015 and they could have been created yesterday. As of August 26th, 234 mass shootings have occurred¹. Columbine. Sandy Hook. Stoneman Douglas High School. Huffman High School. Santa Fe. Virginia Tech. UT Austin. On average, 2,647 youth die from gun violence every year and 62% of gun related deaths are suicides.*

The United States of America is not the only country on Earth with violent or dangerous people. We are not inherently more prone to violence. But we are the only advanced country on Earth that sees this kind of mass violence erupt with this kind of frequency. It doesn't happen in other advanced countries. It's not even close. -Obama

"What we must do now is enact change because that is what we do to things that fail: We change them."

Whether you know of someone who has been a victim of gun violence or have only seen victims on the news, we are all connected to this issue,

¹ <https://www.abc15.com/news/data/mass-shootings-in-the-us-when-where-they-have-occurred-in-2018>

*and it is all our jobs to better understand it and take a stand against it. NFTY, on a North American level has taken a stand in support of gun violence **prevention**.*

I want you all to follow us...when we get to our final destination, look around at what we bring you to for a few minutes on your own. As you look around, don't touch what is set up. It's most important that you observe everything by yourself. Afterwards we'll give you further instructions."

00:10-00:18 Walk to Crime Scene

00:18-00:21 Crime Scene

PL will then lead the PPs to the crime scene. Have them look around, but do not touch anything.

00:21-00:26 Explain/Split Up

Advisor will say, *"As you can see, there has allegedly been a shooting. I've been investigating as much as I can, but I can't figure out this crime myself. I need the help of all of you."*

PL will say, *"You all have been called upon to answer some questions about this tragedy. Who did it? Why did they do it? How did this person get the gun? Where did they get the gun? What laws did they break? Where did they commit the crime? We will split you down the middle into two groups. After our quick research, we have discovered 4 locations with clues and evidence. The sign has the four locations. As a team, you will go to the location, which will have an envelope with resources that will hold answers to the questions you need to solve. There will also be a clue hidden somewhere at your location. It is your team's job to go through these resources, search for the clue, and figure out the facts of the crime. We highly recommend writing all evidence found in envelopes as well as clues on the notepads. Leave all resources in the envelopes unless otherwise stated. Once you have found the clue and have finished going through your resources, hide the clue where you found it, then come back to the crime scene to decide on the next location. Once you investigated all clues and resources from all locations, your team should go to where we watched the videos and put your story together. At the end groups will compare and come up with one conclusion. Are there any questions? Great, you have 40 minutes to meet back with your answers."*

00:26-01:06 Research/Find Clues

	Clue	Location	Question Answered	In Envelope
Clue 1	Receipt w/ time of purchase Appendix A		Where gun was bought	List of gun stores in the area and hours of operation Appendix B
Clue 2	Checkbook Appendix C		Who he is/why he did it	Behavioral analysis/background Appendix D
Clue 3	Flyer for gun show Appendix E		How did he get it/What law did he break	laws about gun purchasing/mental illness Appendix F
Clue 4	Parking validation for a restaurant Appendix G		Where did he do it	Open carry facts/laws Appendix H

The YOUR MISSION sign should be hung up in the dining room. GL should follow a group. Only give them the hints on Appendix J if they are really struggling.

01:06-01:13 Teams Compare/Come to a Conclusion

PPs will return and teams will come together and compare what they find. PPs will come up with a final conclusion and present it.

01:13-01:15 Answer Revealed

PLs will reveal the answer to the crime: Harrison James LaCourt was open carrying his Glock 19 handgun when he shot his wife in Landry's. He bought the gun at Texas National Tactical. He killed her because he lost visiting privileges of their kids in custody battle and has a restraining order. Laws he broke: Owned handgun when charged with class B misdemeanors, has restraining order issued, has been diagnosed by a licensed physician as suffering from a psychiatric disorder.

01:15-1:25 Discussion

1. What were some laws that surprised you? How did they make you feel?
2. Is there any information you learned that you didn't know before? If so, what?
3. What were your initial reactions from the videos we watched?
4. What are some ways, if there even are any, you think we could avoid this happening in the future?
5. It was illegal for him to purchase a gun because the restraining order was issued by his wife. If it was his girlfriend, he could have gotten the gun legally. Do you think they should change the law? Why do you think the law originally was only for orders issued by the spouse?
6. Imagine you are the parent or child of the shooter. How would this situation make you feel?

Appendix A

Texas National Tactical

978 FM 1696 Rd W
Huntsville, TX 77320

Tel: 9936) 755-3268

⊕
Welcome to Texas National Tactical

Order#: 17

Date: 8/31/2018 01:06

(T.4)

Glock 19 Handgun \$545.00

\$3.00

⊕

Total 2 item(s) \$548.00

Sales Tax \$45.21

=====
Grand Total \$593.21

Appendix B

Texas Gun Stores

Store Name	Hours of Operation
D & J Sales and Service	2pm-8pm
DFW Shooting Sports	1:30pm-7:30pm
Dury's Gun Shop	12pm-11pm
Fourth Perimeter Tactical, LLC	9am-5pm
Gunmaster's	8am-4pm
Hooten Armory	11am-5pm
Houston Outfitters	5am-11am
Nagles Gun Shop	12pm-4pm
Ranger Point Precision, LLC	3:30am-9:30am
New World Ordnance	2pm-9pm
Texas National Tactical	10 am - 7 pm
Spring, Guns and Ammo	6pm-12am
The Gun Store	10am-2pm

Appendix C

1025

DATE 8/31/2018

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Texas National Tactical \$ 592.21

FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO COLLARS AND TWENTY-ONE CENTS DOLLARS  Security Features
Included.
Details on Back.

MEMO Glock 19 Handgun Harrison James LaCourt

⑆000000000⑆ ⑆000000000⑆ 1025

Appendix D

State of Texas Psychological Report

Name: Harrison James LaCourt

Age: 34

City: Bruceville

State: Texas

Zipcode: 76630

Marital Status: Recently Divorced (as of June 2018) Children: 2

Please Elaborate on Marital Status: Caught wife cheating. She received full custody of children because of his drinking problem. She issued a restraining order.

Medical History: Depression, Anxiety, Past Drug Use; Convicted of 3 counts of Class B Misdemeanor as of June 2016, November 2016, and May 2017

Behavior Analysis: Angry, Impatient, Judgmental

Next Step: Needs more therapy; medication for depression

Under Texas's laws, a class B misdemeanor is punishable by:

- up to 180 days in jail
- a fine of up to \$2,000, or
- both.

(Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.22.)

For example, possession of up to two ounces of marijuana is a class B misdemeanor.

Appendix E

GUN SHOW



Temple, Texas

August 31, 2018

Western State Bank Expo Center
11333 Hwy. 283



Show Times
Saturday: 9-5
Sunday: 9-4



Large show w/ a large selection of
New & used rifles, shotguns, handguns, knives, ammo, & accessories



G&S Promotions

PO Box 338
Wister, OK 74966



918-659-2201

Appendix F

Texas' Private Sales Policy

Texas has no law requiring a background check on the purchaser of a firearm OR a Concealed Handgun License (CHL) when the seller is not a licensed dealer. Texas law does, however, state that a person commits a Class A misdemeanor if he or she:

- Sells, rents, leases, loans, or gives a handgun to any person knowing that the person to whom the handgun is to be delivered intends to use it unlawfully or in the commission of an unlawful act;
- Intentionally or knowingly sells, rents, leases, or gives or offers to sell, rent, lease, or give a firearm to any child younger than age 18. It is an affirmative defense to this charge that the transfer was to a minor whose parent or legal custodian had given written permission for the sale or, if the transfer was other than a sale, the parent or legal custodian had given effective consent. This offense rises to the level of a "state jail felony" (the lowest class of felony under state law) if the firearm involved is a handgun;
- Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly sells a firearm or ammunition to any person who is intoxicated;
- Knowingly sells a firearm or ammunition to any person who has been convicted of a felony before the fifth anniversary of the later of: 1) the person's release from confinement following conviction of the felony; or 2) the person's release from supervision under community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision following conviction of the felony;
- Sells, rents, leases, loans, or gives a handgun to any person knowing that an active protective order is directed to the person to whom the handgun is to be delivered; or
- Knowingly purchases, rents, leases, or receives as a loan or gift a handgun while an active protective order is directed to the person.¹

GC §411.172. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) A person is eligible for a license to carry a handgun if the person:

- (1) is a legal resident of this state for the six-month period preceding the date of application under this subchapter or is otherwise eligible for a license under Section 411.173(a);
- (2) is at least 21 years of age;
- (3) has not been convicted of a felony;
- (4) is not charged with the commission of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or equivalent offense, or of an offense under Section 42.01, Penal Code, or equivalent offense, or of a felony under an information or indictment;
- (5) is not a fugitive from justice for a felony or a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or equivalent offense;
- (6) is not a chemically dependent person;
- (7) is not incapable of exercising sound judgment with respect to the proper use and storage of a handgun;
- (8) has not, in the five years preceding the date of application, been convicted of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or equivalent offense or of an offense under Section 42.01, Penal Code, or equivalent offense;
- (9) is fully qualified under applicable federal and state law to purchase a handgun;
- (10) has not been finally determined to be delinquent in making a child support payment administered or collected by the attorney general;
- (11) has not been finally determined to be delinquent in the payment of a

tax or other money collected by the comptroller, the tax collector of a political subdivision of the state, or any agency or subdivision of the state;

(12) is not currently restricted under a court protective order or subject to a restraining order affecting the spousal relationship, other than a restraining order solely affecting property interests;

(13) has not, in the 10 years preceding the date of application, been adjudicated as having engaged in delinquent conduct violating a penal law of the grade of felony; and

(14) has not made any material misrepresentation, or failed to disclose any material fact, in an application submitted pursuant to Section 411.174.

(b) For the purposes of this section, an offense under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States is:

(1) except as provided by Subsection (b-1), a felony if the offense, at the time the offense is committed:

(A) is designated by a law of this state as a felony;

(B) contains all the elements of an offense designated by a law of this state

as a felony; or

(C) is punishable by confinement for one year or more in a penitentiary; and

(2) a Class A misdemeanor if the offense is not a felony and confinement in a jail other than a state jail felony facility is affixed as a possible punishment.

(b-1) An offense is not considered a felony for purposes of Subsection

(b) if, at

the time of a person's application for a license to carry a handgun, the offense:

(1) is not designated by a law of this state as a felony; and

(2) does not contain all the elements of any offense designated by a law of this state as a felony.

(c) An individual who has been convicted two times within the 10-year period

preceding the date on which the person applies for a license of an offense of the grade of Class B misdemeanor or greater that involves the use of alcohol or a controlled substance as a statutory element of the offense is a chemically dependent person for purposes of this section and is not qualified to receive a license under this subchapter. This subsection does not preclude the disqualification of an individual for being a chemically dependent person if other evidence exists to show that the person is a chemically dependent person.

(d) For purposes of Subsection (a)(7), a person is incapable of exercising sound

judgment with respect to the proper use and storage of a handgun if the

person:

(1) has been diagnosed by a licensed physician as suffering from a psychiatric disorder or condition that causes or is likely to cause substantial impairment in judgment, mood, perception, impulse control, or intellectual ability;

(2) suffers from a psychiatric disorder or condition described by Subdivision

(A) is in remission but is reasonably likely to redevelop at a future time; or

(B) requires continuous medical treatment to avoid redevelopment;

(3) has been diagnosed by a licensed physician, determined by a review board or similar authority, or declared by a court to be incompetent to manage the person's own affairs; or

- (4) has entered in a criminal proceeding a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity.
- (e) The following constitutes evidence that a person has a psychiatric disorder or condition described by Subsection (d)(1):
- (1) involuntary psychiatric hospitalization;
 - (2) psychiatric hospitalization;
 - (3) inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment in the preceding five-year period;
 - (4) diagnosis in the preceding five-year period by a licensed physician that the person is dependent on alcohol, a controlled substance, or a similar substance;
 - (5) diagnosis at any time by a licensed physician that the person suffers or has suffered from a psychiatric disorder or condition consisting of or relating to:
 - (A) schizophrenia or delusional disorder;
 - (B) bipolar disorder;
 - (C) chronic dementia, whether caused by illness, brain defect, or brain injury;
 - (D) dissociative identity disorder;
 - (E) intermittent explosive disorder; or
 - (F) antisocial personality disorder.
- (f) Notwithstanding Subsection (d), a person who has previously been diagnosed as suffering from a psychiatric disorder or condition described by Subsection (d) or listed in Subsection (e) is not because of that disorder or condition incapable of exercising sound judgment with respect to the proper use and storage of a handgun if the person provides the department with a certificate from a licensed physician whose primary practice is in the field of psychiatry stating that the psychiatric disorder or condition is in remission and is not reasonably likely to develop at a future time.
- (1) is a member or veteran of the United States armed forces, including a member or veteran of the reserves or national guard;
- (2) was discharged under honorable conditions, if discharged from the United States armed forces, reserves, or national guard; and
- (3) meets the other eligibility requirements of Subsection (a) except for the minimum age required by federal law to purchase a handgun.
- (h) The issuance of a license to carry a handgun to a person eligible under Subsection (g) does not affect the person's ability to purchase a handgun or ammunition under federal law.
- Last amended by Acts 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., Ch. 437 (H.B. 910), Sec. 17, eff. Jan. 1, 2016

[Federal law requires federally licensed firearms dealers \(but not private sellers\) to initiate a background check on the purchaser prior to sale of a firearm.](#)

Federal law provides states with the option of serving as a state "point of contact" and conducting their own background checks using state, as well as federal, records and databases, or having the checks performed by the FBI using only the federal [National Instant Criminal Background Check System \("NICS"\) database](#). (Note that state files are not always included in the federal database.)

Texas is not a point of contact state for the NICS. Texas has no law requiring firearms dealers to initiate background checks prior to transferring a firearm. As a result, in Texas, firearms dealers must initiate the background check required by federal law by contacting the FBI directly.¹

Federal law does not require dealers to conduct a background check if a firearm purchaser presents a state permit to purchase or possess firearms that meets certain conditions. As a result, handgun license holders in Texas are exempt from the [federal background check requirement](#) when purchasing a handgun.² (Note, however, that people who have become prohibited from possessing firearms may continue to hold state firearms licenses if the state fails to remove these licenses in a timely fashion.)

Texas does not require private sellers (sellers who are not licensed dealers) to initiate a background check when transferring a firearm

Cited from: <http://smartgunlaws.org/background-checks-in-texas>

Appendix G



Appendix H

Texas' Carrying Concealed Weapons Act

Texas does not prohibit carrying a handgun on one's person if the person is also carrying a valid license to carry a concealed handgun of the same category as the handgun the person is carrying.¹ Texas is a "shall-issue" state, meaning that the Department of Public Safety must issue a concealed handgun license if the applicant meets certain qualifications.² Texas law provides that a person is eligible for a license to carry a concealed handgun if the person:

- Is a legal resident of Texas for the six-month period preceding the date of the application or meets the special eligibility requirements for legal residents of other states that do not issue licenses to carry concealed handguns;³
- Is at least 21 years of age;
- Has never been convicted ⁴ of a felony;
- Is not charged with the commission of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or disorderly conduct, or of a felony under an information or indictment or under a P.O.;
- Has not been convicted ⁵ two or more times within the past 10-year period of an offense of the grade of Class B misdemeanor or greater that involves the use of alcohol or a controlled substance as a statutory element of the offense;
- Has not been declared by a court to be incompetent to manage his or her own affairs;
- Has not entered in a criminal proceeding a plea of not guilty by reason of
- Has not been diagnosed by a licensed physician as suffering from a psychiatric disorder or condition that causes or is likely to cause substantial impairment in judgment, mood, perception, impulse control, or intellectual ability, unless he or she provides a certificate from a licensed psychiatrist stating that the psychiatric disorder or condition is in remission and is not reasonably likely to redevelop

Can I lawfully open carry a firearm in Texas?

Yes, as of January 1, 2016, you can carry any handgun openly or concealed as long as you are licensed by Texas or a state with reciprocity. By law, the handgun must be carried in a "shoulder or belt holster." Long arms do not require a license.

Can everyone open carry?

No, a person convicted of certain crimes cannot carry a firearm, and minors under 18 years old cannot openly carry without a parent present. Generally if you can lawfully possess a firearm, you can open carry with a license. Federal laws must also be considered when discussing the legality of firearm ownership.

Can my openly carried firearm be loaded?

Yes. The law makes no distinction between a loaded and an unloaded firearm. For safety purposes, we recommend every firearm be treated as if it were loaded.

Am I required to use a "retention holster?"

No. While we recommend a retention holster to better ensure that your firearm remains secure while carried openly or concealed, there is no requirement to have any specific holster.

Can I be arrested for open carry?

You can be arrested for any reason or no reason in Texas. Unfortunately, there are some Texas law enforcement that believe in "you can beat the rap, but you won't beat the ride" justice. Open carry is not a basis for a non-consensual stop in Texas and cops that violate your rights can be held civilly liable.

What do I need before I head out the door?

We strongly recommend you purchase "gun insurance" (prepaid legal services) before you begin your OC journey. It only costs about \$13 per month for peace of mind. We also recommend that you make sure you have a camera or a camera phone that can record video of any encounters with law enforcement, regardless of the type of encounter. Though negative encounters are becoming less common, this is for YOUR legal protection in court should you be unlawfully arrested or harassed.

Now that licensed open carry is legal in Texas, is there a need for Open Carry Texas?

Open Carry Texas is not a one-issue gun rights organization. As long as our rights are being infringed upon and groups exist to try and take them away, we are not going anywhere. Additionally, our ultimate goal is Constitutional Carry. We also want to greatly reduce the cost of the CHL, fix some of the minor, nonviolent offenses that cause you to lose or be ineligible to obtain a CHL, and continue to fight for greater preemption and protections of gun owners.

What is Constitutional Carry?

Constitution Carry simply means that if you can LEGALLY possess a firearm, you should be able to legally carry that firearm without government permission. It does not mean that felons or violent criminals can carry firearms as defined by current law. This document contains general information about legal matters. The information is not necessarily legal advice, and cannot substitute for the legal advice of a licensed professional. Stay informed and read up on Texas laws.

Can I open carry on private property?

Yes, provided the property does not display a 30.07 sign. The 30.07 sign will ban open carry, while the 30.06 sign will still apply to concealed carry. A business wanting to completely ban firearms is required to post both. However, if the owner requests removal of the weapon or asks you to leave the property, please respect his or her wishes. Failure to do so could result in the charge of Criminal Trespass and unlawful carry. Open Carry Texas respects private property rights and abides by business preferences by choosing to spend our money at gun friendly establishments. You can purchase "No guns=No money" cards in our store to hand to these anti-gun businesses to make them aware of lost revenue.

Do local law enforcement officers know that open carry is legal?

Many do, but some don't. Do not assume that someone who has been trained to enforce the law knows all of it. It is important to know and memorize the laws so that you can intelligently and articulately explain them to a law enforcement officer or curious individual.

Am I required to show ID if I'm stopped for open carrying?

No. You are not required to show an ID or a license to law enforcement unless you are suspected of committing a crime or volunteer to do so. It is important to ask the officer if you are suspected of committing a crime. He must have articulable circumstances that a

crime was, is, or is about to be committed. Open carry is not solely a basis for demanding ID.

Can I open carry in a vehicle?

Yes. You no longer have to conceal your holstered firearm while in your vehicle provided you have a license. If you do NOT have a license, you WILL need to keep your handgun concealed.

Cited from: <http://www.opencarrytexas.org/faq.html>

Appendix I

Who did it:

Why did they do it:

What laws did they break:

Where was the gun bought:

How did he obtain the gun:

Where was it:

Appendix J
FOR GROUP LEADERS ONLY
Guide to Answers

Clue 1: Pay attention to gun store name and the time of purchase/hours of operation

Clue 2: Pay attention to “depression, anxiety, and convicted of 3 counts of Class B misdemeanors” and date divorced/restraining order

Clue 3: Pay attention to “(4) is not charged with the commission of a Class A or Class B misdemeanor or equivalent offense,” and

(1) has been diagnosed by a licensed physician as suffering from a psychiatric disorder or condition that causes or is likely to cause substantial impairment in judgment, mood, perception, impulse control, or intellectual ability;

(2) suffers from a psychiatric disorder or condition described by Subdivision (1) that:

(A) is in remission but is reasonably likely to redevelop at a future time;

or

(B) requires continuous medical treatment to avoid redeveloping;

Clue 4: Pay attention to “No, a person convicted of certain crimes cannot carry a firearm”