



Chapter 4

Prosecution

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—CHARGING DECISIONS

APPLICABILITY TO BOTH COMMONWEALTH AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

Chapter 4: Prosecuting Attorney's Office applies to both the Commonwealth and County Attorneys' Offices. Both offices prosecute domestic violence crimes.

Per KRS 15.725, the Commonwealth's attorney attends Circuit Court and prosecutes all violations by adults or juveniles of the criminal and penal laws which are to be tried in the Circuit Court. In addition, the Commonwealth's attorney has primary responsibility to present evidence to the grand jury concerning such violations.

The County attorney attends the District Court and prosecutes all violations by adults or juveniles of criminal and penal laws within the jurisdiction of District Court.

According to the Kentucky Court of Justice, Circuit Court is the court of general jurisdiction that hears civil matters involving more than \$5,000, capital offenses and felonies, land dispute title cases and contested probate cases. Circuit Court has the power to issue injunctions, writs of prohibition and writs of mandamus and to hear appeals from District Court and administrative agencies. District Court is the court of limited jurisdiction and handles juvenile matters, city and county ordinances, misdemeanors, violations, traffic offenses, probate of wills, arraignments, felony probable cause hearings, small claims involving \$2,500 or less, civil cases involving \$5,000 or less, voluntary and involuntary mental commitments and cases relating to domestic violence and abuse.

FRAMEWORK: CHARGING DECISIONS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED CRIMES

Prosecutors play a key role in the Blueprint approach to intervention. They are in a central position to integrate the foundational principles into the resolution of every case. Because they have broad discretion in deciding whether and what to charge in any particular case, they hold the key to applying the principle of adjusting the response to severity and context.¹ In that same capacity they are best positioned to act affirmatively to avoid unintended consequences of state intervention. Every court appearance affords the prosecutor the opportunity to make the violence visible and to send powerful messages to victims and offenders.

In every case, a prosecutor must evaluate the likelihood of conviction. At the same time, a prosecutor is charged to act in service to justice rather than to achieving convictions.² Seeking justice in domestic abuse-related cases includes weighing the goals of victim safety and

offender accountability and rehabilitation. Domestic violence cases introduce several additional factors to consider in exercising the discretion to charge, including: (1) the history and context of violence between the defendant and the victim; (2) the seriousness of injuries and/or the level of fear expressed by the victim; (3) ways in which children have been used as part of a pattern of abuse and violence; and (4) the possible negative or beneficial impact of aggressive pursuit of convictions and enhancement or the impact of less aggressive approaches to a case.³ The standard for charging varies across jurisdictions along a continuum from probable cause to substantial likelihood of success at trial. When evaluating domestic violence-related cases that present a high risk of harm or lethality to the victim, a prosecutor may charge a case in the absence of optimal facts or evidence and request additional investigation.

In any criminal case, the decision whether to charge and what to charge depends heavily on the information gathered by law enforcement's initial response and evidence-gathering and subsequent follow-up investigation. The closer prosecutors and law enforcement are linked, the more likely there will be sufficient information available to prosecutors to make timely decisions under deadlines for charging or releasing a suspect.⁴ Based on national studies, between 42 and 66% of suspects are gone on arrival (GOA). These suspects are more likely to have criminal histories, less likely to be arrested, and twice as likely to re-abuse. Considering the heightened risk GOA cases present, the Blueprint directs prosecutors to respond to these cases with as much urgency, according to the same risk evaluation, as in-custody cases.⁵ In many domestic violence cases, sure and swift consequences are the most effective way to reduce further abuse.⁶ Prosecutors can contribute to that deterrence by issuing the highest level charge possible within the framework of ethical practice and the goals of victim safety and offender accountability and rehabilitation.

Most domestic violence cases coming to the attention of the criminal justice system are part of an ongoing pattern of intimidation, coercion, and violence (i.e., battering) that began prior to the specific incident and arrest that brought the case to the prosecutor's office.⁷ While most criminal domestic violence cases do involve this pattern of abuse, some cases are clear exceptions requiring different intervention approaches. Offenders who are mentally ill and use a more generalized, less targeted form of violence, are not deterred by the same interventions as a batterer. While many batterers are also addicted to alcohol or drugs and will use violence regardless of their dependency status, some offenders only use violence when under the influence and do not engage in a pattern of coercion. They can be stopped by discontinuing the substance abuse. A final exception involves cases in which the victim of ongoing abuse uses violence against the abuser. These cases involving victims/defendants are addressed throughout the Blueprint, and are also discussed at length in *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*.

In cases of battering (ongoing pattern of coercion, intimidation and violence), the violence is likely to continue beyond closure of that specific case, particularly if there is no coordinated, interagency response. It may take repeated interventions to control the behavior of a defendant who is engaging in ongoing intimidation, coercion, and violence. Each intervention should be seen as part of a continuing effort to contain the abuser's violence. Most victims of domestic violence try multiple times to leave the relationship before successfully freeing themselves. Some victims live with abusers because the alternatives for them and their children

upon leaving are bleaker and more precarious to their overall well-being than conditions in the relationship.⁸ As a result, prosecutors will often be working with a victim who is entrapped in the relationship.

Many victims of battering face intense pressure to oppose prosecution,⁹ even as they want the criminal legal system to impose significant consequences for the harm they have experienced. The fundamental purpose of battering, which characterizes the majority of domestic violence criminal cases, is to control what the victim says, thinks, feels, and does.¹⁰ Victims are rarely in a position to ‘tell all’ and cooperation with interveners often creates concerns for them¹¹ and has complex and dangerous implications. Prosecutors can work in collaboration with victims in ways that acknowledge that reality, minimize the victim’s need to confront the offender,¹² and protect victims from retaliation (see sample policy in supplemental materials on when to compel a victim to testify).

Prosecution should be centered on victim safety, but not be victim-dependent. The Crawford case and its progeny make it critical that prosecutors approach domestic violence cases and direct evidence-gathering in ways that minimize dependence on the victim, maximize other sources of evidence, and stay mindful of intimidation and coercion directed at victims to prevent their participation in the prosecution process. See *Appendix 4A: Training Memo—Implications of Crawford and Davis for Prosecution of Domestic Abuse Cases*.

In the past decade, many prosecutors have adopted evidence-based prosecution—building a case with multiple sources of evidence. An evidence-based approach that builds on as many non-victim sources as possible, however, does not mean that a prosecutor assumes at the charging stage that the victim will be unavailable to testify and thus declines the case as unwinnable. Prosecutors should not assume, for the purpose of charging, that the victim will be unavailable. Nor should the victim’s testimony, when obtainable, be discounted. The uncorroborated testimony of an available victim may be sufficient to proceed with the case.

Pursuing the widest range of charges supported by probable cause, as described in these policies and protocols, can provide avenues for sanctioning and supervising domestic violence offenders that are less reliant on direct victim testimony: for example, charges stemming from a defendant’s actions after officers arrive at the scene,¹³ either directed at officers or exhibited in front of officers, or engaging in witness tampering through calls from the jail. Such behavior demonstrates the defendant’s willingness to continue abusive behavior even when independent authority figures are present or the defendant is confined. Charging such crimes offers the potential to utilize law enforcement witnesses, which may lessen the need for the victim to testify. Thorough attention to the range of possible charges can also help illuminate crimes of strangulation and stalking. Because stalking is a patterned crime and strangulation does not always manifest visible injuries, they can be easy to overlook.¹⁴ Both are markers of serious danger to the victim¹⁵ (see *Appendix 1A: Practitioners’ Guide to Risk and Danger in Domestic Violence Cases* and *Appendix 1B: Training Memo—Risk and Dangerousness*).

This approach—charging all crimes supported by the evidence—requires strong linkages between prosecutors and law enforcement in order to produce thorough investigations, reports and evidence-collection that clearly substantiate each charge. Multiple charges must not be pursued as a form of harassment against a particular defendant, however, but as a

legitimate means of strengthening public safety and accountability for the harm done. There are times when charging misdemeanor crimes along with one or more felony crimes can weaken a prosecutor's case by giving the defense attorney and jury the opportunity for a compromise verdict. Prosecutors must consider the possibility of lesser charges having this effect in some cases.

While the approach of charging all crimes supported by the evidence generally enhances victim safety and offender accountability, there may be situations where safety considerations and justice require a more limited range of charges, particularly in responding to defendants who are victims of ongoing abuse. In prosecuting cases involving victims of ongoing abuse who have used illegal violence against their abusers, the prosecutor must consider the safety needs of both the victim of the immediate offense and the defendant in the case.

Maximizing safety for a defendant who is a victim of ongoing domestic violence (or "**victim defendant**") requires careful appraisal of the ways in which multiple charges may adversely affect her or his safety. Pursuing multiple charges may unintentionally reinforce the batterer's control via such actions as threats to make reports to law enforcement or probation or to use the charges against the defendant to influence child custody decisions.¹⁶

Law enforcement discourages dual arrests and directs officers to arrest the predominant aggressor when both parties use illegal violence. When officers are skilled in making self-defense determinations and apply the predominant aggressor arrest policy properly, most victim defendants are screened out of the system.¹⁷ Prosecutors may decide that a case was more likely than not self-defense and further screen victims of abuse from the criminal justice system.

Nevertheless, cases will be presented to the prosecutor when the victim defendant was clearly the predominant or only aggressor in the instant offense. Such cases present prosecutors with a number of complex questions in determining who should be protected from whom and in what ways. Criminal justice policy reforms, such as mandatory arrest and no-drop prosecution, do not preclude prosecutors from exercising judgment and discretion. Rather, fairness requires that prosecutors continue to make distinctions when particular factors are present in order to ensure a just approach that meets the goals of victim safety and offender accountability and rehabilitation.

The prosecutor's decision to charge can send powerful messages of help and accountability to victims and defendants on behalf of a community that recognizes domestic violence as serious and unacceptable. To victims: *You have the right to live without violence and no one has the right to abuse or hurt you. The criminal justice system will intervene to stop the violence and place controls on abusive behavior. If you are a victim of ongoing abuse and have used illegal violence in response, that violence is not acceptable; there are alternatives and we will act in ways that maximize your safety and connect you with those alternatives.* To defendants who have engaged in intimidation, coercion, and violence toward an intimate partner: *You are not entitled to abuse another person; the criminal justice system will hold you accountable and there will be consequences for the harm you have caused, along with opportunities for you to change your behavior.*

POLICY: CHARGING DECISIONS

These policies and protocols are generally applicable to domestic violence cases. However, there may be instances in which, due to the circumstances and facts of the case, another course of action may be required to better serve the goals of victim safety, community safety, and offender accountability. All of these policies and protocols should be reviewed by supervisory personnel on a yearly basis.

In addition to adhering to general agency policy, prosecutors will take the following actions in making decisions about whether to charge and what to charge in domestic abuse–related cases, using the protocols and training memos referenced and included as part of this policy.

1. Utilize the widest possible range of information sources, including the History of Domestic Violence Summary (see *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*), when available and request additional evidence as needed to evaluate the case and make the charging decision, in accordance with **Protocol 1: Charging Decisions**.
2. Review the following considerations as they apply to the circumstances of the case:
 - a. History and context of violence between the parties involved (see *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*)
 - b. Seriousness of injuries and/or level of fear expressed by the parties
 - c. Use of children as part of the pattern of abuse
 - d. Consequences of no intervention or less aggressive intervention on the potential lethality in the case
3. File charges that reflect all crimes committed in the case as supported by the evidence, except where considerations of victim safety, including the safety of a victim defendant, would warrant otherwise.
 - a. If the defendant is engaging in a patterned use of intimidation, coercion, and violence toward the victim, file all charges that will likely result in a disposition that places controls on the defendant’s behavior, holds the defendant accountable for the behavior, enhances safety of the victim, and allows for the possibility of rehabilitation, as appropriate.
 - b. If the defendant is a victim of ongoing domestic violence (“victim defendant”), consider whether charging the widest range of crimes or the most severe crime furthers the goal of enhancing the victim/defendant’s safety or whether, given the circumstances of the case, less severe charges or no charges should be brought. See *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*, *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*, and *Appendix 1D: History of Domestic Violence Summary Instructions and Sample*.
4. Approach each case with an understanding that the victim may be unavailable to testify while recognizing that at the charging stage the availability of victim testimony may not be known.

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- a. Request that evidence-gathering be done in a way that minimizes dependence on the victim and maximizes the sources of evidence.
- b. Stay alert to intimidation and coercion directed at victims to prevent participation in the prosecution process.
5. In setting priorities, give precedence to those cases appearing to present the greatest risk, based on the evidence and the victim's responses to risk questions.
 - a. Prioritize cases where the offender is out of custody or gone-on-arrival (GOA) according to the same risk evaluation as in-custody cases.
 - b. Where evidence supports it, charge GOA cases within 30 days even if an interview with the suspect has not been obtained.
 - c. In those cases where the defendant is not in custody and there is high risk, if the prosecutor determines that charges should be filed, prosecutors will request a warrant.
6. In evaluating cases for charging, pay particular attention to charges that may have been historically underutilized but are characteristic of domestic violence cases, such as:
 - a. Illegal behavior that occurs after officers arrive on the scene
 - b. Strangulation
 - c. Harassment/Stalking
 - d. Terroristic threats
 - e. Sexually aggressive behavior
 - f. Pattern of harassing conduct
 - g. Witness tampering
7. Evaluate prior recent incidents to determine whether the offender engaged in prior criminal conduct against the same victim. If so, consider charging those incidents where there is sufficient evidence.
8. Evaluate prior convictions to determine if they allow enhancement of the current offense with additional penalties.
 - a. Where possible and appropriate, use the enhancement to support more flexibility in negotiating a resolution that serves both victim safety and offender accountability.
 - b. Enhancements, even when available, should not be utilized automatically. They are intended to further the goals of offender accountability, victim safety, and justice. Avoid using enhancement when those goals are not met.
9. In the following circumstances, transfer the case immediately to the appropriate prosecuting authority and promptly inform law enforcement of the case transfer and reason for the transfer:
 - a. If prosecutors at the felony level determine not to charge a case and misdemeanor charges may be possible

- b. If prosecutors at the misdemeanor level determine that the case may be appropriate for felony-level charges

10. Work in collaboration with victims in accordance with **Protocol 2: Victim Engagement Guidelines.**

- 11.** Be responsive and provide information to community domestic violence advocates inquiries and consult with community domestic violence advocates as consented to by the victim.
- 12.** Inform the investigator, the victim, and others designated in **Protocol 1: Charging Decisions** once a final determination has been made whether or not to charge the case.
- 13.** The supervising prosecutor will take the following actions to implement and maintain this policy and related procedures:
 - a. Review three files per prosecutor semiannually for policy and protocol compliance.
 - b. Meet quarterly with law enforcement, the victim witness advocate, other prosecuting jurisdictions, and the Blueprint Team to discuss cases that have been declined and the thoroughness of investigations.
 - c. Be available to meet with law enforcement as requested to review individual cases that have been declined for prosecution.

PROTOCOL 1: CHARGING DECISIONS

- 1.** Charging decisions should further the multiple goals of controlling an offender’s behavior, holding the offender accountable for his or her behavior, providing rehabilitation services to appropriate offenders, deterring future violence, and enhancing the safety of victims of the offense and possible future victims of the defendant.
- 2.** Approach domestic violence–related cases in ways that minimize dependence on the victim and maximize other sources of information. Stay mindful of intimidation and coercion directed at victims to prevent participation in prosecution.
 - a. Know the implications of the Crawford and Davis decisions and strategies to maximize non-victim sources of information in light of those decisions.
 - b. Know the doctrine of forfeiture by wrong-doing and strategies for applying it in domestic violence cases, including training law enforcement on needed evidence gathering.
 - c. Expand the focus of attention to illegal behavior after officers’ arrival.
 - d. Develop access to multiple sources of information in addition to the victim.
 - e. Hold quarterly meetings with law enforcement, the victim witness advocate, and the supervising prosecutors from relevant prosecutorial jurisdictions to review the thoroughness of investigations, discuss declined cases, and address any concerns that either investigators or prosecutors identify as needing resolution.
 - f. Periodically, select two to five cases at random, depending on the need to best represent a particular issue and/or typical volume of cases, and complete a case review with law

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enforcement, supervising prosecutor, and the law enforcement officer and prosecutor responsible for each reviewed case.

- g. Work with local law enforcement to train law enforcement on relevant legal issues and investigation techniques that support minimizing dependence on victims of domestic violence.
3. Use the following sources of information as available and provided by law enforcement to evaluate the case and decide whether and what to charge when applicable and available:
 - Law enforcement reports of the current offense
 - Past law enforcement reports involving this suspect
 - Summary of the presentence investigation on offenders previously convicted (see *Appendix 1D: History of Domestic Violence Summary Instructions and Sample*)
 - Evidence collected at scene, e.g., photographs, broken phones, ripped clothing, other damaged property
 - 911 tapes and CAD reports
 - Jail phone call recordings or other related documents
 - Past and current protective orders or orders for protection (hereinafter OFP) and harassment restraining orders (hereinafter HRO) pleadings, including affidavits
 - E-mail, voice mail, text messages, letters, and other communication
 - Arrests and convictions, including all available data bases
 - Victim's responses to dangerousness or risk assessment questions in current and past law enforcement reports.
 - Communication with victim, either direct or (with victim consent) via community advocate or victim/witness advocate.
 - Defendant's behavioral history in relation to possible harassment/stalking charges
 - Medical records
 - Family court files
4. Re-evaluate the case for additional charges or amend charges as additional evidence is gathered and developed.
 - a. In order to meet legally imposed deadlines, all information may not be available at the time of initial charging.
 - b. Additional charges could include harassment/stalking, strangulation, or enhancement of charges.
5. Request further investigation rather than decline cases that might be charged with additional information.

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- a. Focus especially on additional investigation related to charging strangulation, harassment, stalking, and terroristic threats.
- b. In requests to law enforcement, specify what additional information is needed, including obtaining information from other jurisdictions.
6. Evaluate the nature and history of violence between the parties involved in the case to understand the context of the violence, fully inform prosecutorial decision-making, and advance the goals of victim safety and offender accountability and rehabilitation. Ask:
 - a. To what extent is there a pattern of ongoing intimidation, coercion, and violence?
 - b. Who is perpetrating any such pattern, and against whom?
 - c. What is the severity of the violence?
 - d. What is the frequency of the violence?
7. Evaluate the seriousness of injuries and/or level of fear expressed by the parties. Ask:
 - a. Who has been injured and how?
 - b. Who is afraid of whom and in what ways? Note: include fear of losing children, homelessness, loss of family, job, etc.
 - c. What kind of threats have been made or coercion used to dissuade the victim from participating in the prosecution?
 - d. Who is most vulnerable to ongoing intimidation, coercion, and violence?
8. If children are involved, evaluate whether they have been present, were themselves assaulted, or were used as an instrument of abuse by the party engaging in ongoing intimidation, coercion, and violence against the other. Ask:
 - a. Has the abusive party physically harmed the children? If so, in what ways?
 - b. Has the victim been threatened that the children will be harmed? If so, in what ways?
 - c. What is the status of any family court action?
 - d. Does the victim fear that the abuser will take the children in retaliation for cooperation?
 - e. Was the victim assaulted during pregnancy or shortly after giving birth?
9. If the defendant is engaging in a patterned use of intimidation, coercion, and violence toward the victim in this case, file charges that will likely result in a disposition that will place controls on the defendant's behavior, enhance victim safety, and allow for the possibility of rehabilitation, as appropriate.
 - a. In cases where potential charges include a non-domestic-related felony and a domestic-related misdemeanor that is not pursued, discuss the domestic-related elements of the case with the probation presentence investigation (PSI) writer, either directly or through the victim witness advocate to ensure that recommendations for conditions of probation consider adequate domestic violence-related programming.

- 10.** If the defendant is a victim of ongoing domestic violence (victim defendant), use a course of action that will help place controls on the person's continued use of violence without making her or him more vulnerable to ongoing battering or abuse. Use the options presented in *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*.

Specifically, consider whether charging the widest range or most severe crime furthers the goal of enhancing victim safety or whether, given the circumstances of the case, charges that do not trigger the full range of domestic violence consequences or filing no charges may be appropriate.

- 11.** File charges that reflect the broad range of crimes committed in the case, except where considerations of victim safety, including the safety of victim defendants, warrant otherwise. As it applies to the circumstances of the case, consider the impact of no intervention or less aggressive intervention on potential risk and lethality as well as charging all crimes committed.
- a. Evaluate the risk and lethality factors evident or suggested in the case (see *Appendix 1A: Practitioners' Guide to Risk and Danger in Domestic Violence Cases* and *Appendix 1B: Training Memo—Risk and Dangerousness*).
 - b. Assess the possible consequences or benefits of charging all crimes, filing fewer charges or deciding not to charge the case.

- 12.** Consider but do not limit charges to the following:

- Interference with emergency call
- Harassment/stalking
- Violation of an OFP (Order for Protection)/HRO (Harassment and Restraining Order) or a domestic abuse no contact order (hereinafter DANCO) if available in your jurisdiction
- Strangulation
- Assaults on witnesses
- Terroristic threats
- Disorderly conduct
- Criminal damage to property
- Assaults on responding officers
- Witness tampering
- Sexual assault
- Burglary
- Trespassing
- Depriving another of custodial or parental rights

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- Coercion
 - Identity theft
 - Interference with privacy
 - Animal abuse
- 13.** When a decision is made to decline charges, promptly communicate that decision to law enforcement. If the law enforcement officer believes there is merit to the case, discuss the case with the officer to determine if additional evidence can be gathered to support a charge.
- 14.** Make information regarding the charging decision available to the following individuals and agencies, as applicable:
- Arraignment attorney
 - Victim/witness personnel
 - Victim and victim advocate
 - Pre-trial release personnel
 - Investigator
 - Arresting officer (in cases where there is no further investigation)
 - Probation officer (if defendant is currently on probation)
- 15.** In cases where both parties have used illegal violence, neither party has engaged in self-defense, and the predominant aggressor has been arrested, review the case and consider whether to charge the second party in addition to the predominant aggressor.

PROTOCOL 2: VICTIM ENGAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- 1.** Work in collaboration with victims, cognizant of the principles of “continuing engagement”:
- a. Minimize the victim’s need to confront the offender.
 - b. When using information provided by the victim, attempt to protect her or him from retaliation.
 - c. Treat each interaction with the victim as an attempt to build collaboration over multiple criminal justice system interventions.
 - d. Be mindful of the complex and often dangerous implications of a victim’s collaboration with interveners.
 - e. Be aware that the fundamental purpose of battering, which characterizes the majority of domestic violence criminal cases, is to control what the victim says, thinks, feels, and does. Victims are rarely in a position to “tell all,” although they may do so in unguarded moments. Take great care to not endanger victims with what they have shared about their lives subject to constitutional constraints and rules of discovery.

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- f. Engage in dialogue with the victim, thereby avoiding inadvertently treating her or him as simply an information source.
 - g. In order to avoid unintentionally replicating or reinforcing the actions of the abuser, offer a clear alternative to messages that the victim is crazy, at fault, unbelievable, and unable to make decisions and that the abuser is unstoppable.
 2. Act in ways that prioritize safety and respect a victim's precarious circumstances and fear of the offender's aggression. The prosecutor or the victim/witness advocate acting on the prosecutor's behalf should:
 - a. Provide information about likely pre-trial release conditions and answer the victim's questions.
 - b. Request a no-contact order (see *Appendix 10A: Training Memo—Use of No-Contact Orders in Domestic Violence Criminal Cases*). If the victim requests contact, however, consider each request individually and keep in mind that in some cases a prolonged no-contact order may result in hardship for the victim.
 - c. If the victim requests that a no-contact order not be issued and the request is not the result of coercion, consider honoring the request or tailoring the no-contact order to maximize its benefits and minimize its burdens for the victim.
 - d. When a defendant is not held in custody, request pre-trial supervision when there is indication of escalating violence or a serious concern by a victim or interagency partners about the probability of continued harassment and harm.
 - e. Answer questions about the risks and benefits of testifying and the risks and benefits of not testifying.
 - f. Do not threaten to or place a victim in custody to ensure witness availability. However, in some extremely limited circumstances, it may be advisable to send a patrol officer or investigator to the victim's residence to facilitate the victim's appearance at trial. In very rare cases, if the community or children are at high risk of serious or lethal harm, consider requesting a warrant, keeping in mind that there is a reasonable likelihood that the perpetrator may use severe violence on the victim in retaliation for testifying. A warrant may not be requested unless the prosecutor has obtained the approval of the supervising prosecutor.

NOTE: In almost every case, requesting a warrant to force a victim's testimony will be counterproductive and inconsistent with Blueprint victim engagement guidelines. For a more detailed explanation of the policies and procedures to follow concerning the issuance of a witness warrant for domestic violence victims see *Appendix 4D: Sample Policy Language—When to Compel a Victim to Testify*.
3. Respond to domestic violence crimes in ways that are victim safety-centered but not victim-dependent.

- a. Approach each case with an understanding that the victim may be unavailable to testify or may recant.
- b. Utilize all available sources of evidence that support charges independent of a victim's direct testimony.
- c. Seek charges stemming from a defendant's actions after officers' arrival on the scene, witness tampering from jail, and violations of pre-trial release conditions.
- d. If requested by the victim or victim's advocate, ask the court to order that the victim's address and phone number remain confidential or be restricted to defendant's attorney only.
- e. Protect victims from retaliation because of their participation in prosecution.
- f. Pursue possible charges that can be prosecuted independent of a victim's direct testimony.
- g. Emphasize at every opportunity that it is the prosecutor's decision on behalf of the community and the state to pursue charges, and not the victim's decision.
- h. Stay alert to intimidation and coercion directed at victims to prevent their participation.
- i. Be prepared to take prompt action for witness tampering by the defendant and utilize the doctrine of forfeiture by wrongdoing (see *Appendix 4B: Training Memo—The Implications of Forfeiture by Wrongdoing for Prosecution of Domestic Abuse Cases*).

As many as half

of domestic violence victims may be threatened with retaliation for cooperation with prosecutors.

– R. Davis, et al. (1990)

APPENDICES TO POLICY ON CHARGING DECISIONS

The following appendices are included as a part of the charging decisions policy:

- *Appendix 1A: Practitioners' Guide to Risk and Danger in Domestic Violence Cases*
- *Appendix 1B: Training Memo—Risk and Dangerousness*
- *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*
- *Appendix 1D: History of Domestic Violence Summary Instructions and Sample*
- *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*
- *Appendix 3I: Training Memo—How a Defense Attorney Reads a Police Report*
- *Appendix 3J: Training Memo—How a Prosecutor Reads a Police Report*

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- *Appendix 4A: Training Memo—Implications of Crawford and Davis for Prosecution of Domestic Abuse Cases*
- *Appendix 4B: Training Memo—The Implications of Forfeiture by Wrongdoing for Prosecution of Domestic Abuse Cases*
- *Appendix 4C: Training Memo—Use of Expert Witnesses in Domestic Violence Cases*
- *Appendix 4D: Sample Policy Language—When to Compel a Victim to Testify*
- *Appendix 4F: Training Memo—Addressing Uncharged Sexual Abuse in Domestic Abuse Cases*
- *Appendix 10A: Training Memo—Use of No-Contact Orders in Domestic Violence Criminal Cases*

See the Madison County Blueprint for Safety Appendix for appendices referenced in the policy and protocols.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—BAIL AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

FRAMEWORK: BAIL AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE RECOMMENDATIONS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED CRIMES

Courts have two primary goals in setting the conditions under which a defendant will be released prior to trial: (1) ensure that the defendant will make future court appearances and (2) protect the community, the alleged victim, and any other person. Because of the unique circumstances of domestic violence-related cases, in which victims may be especially vulnerable to coercion and intimidation, the goal of protecting victims requires specific attention to victim safety and the defendant’s risk of causing further harm to the victim.¹⁸ Many jurisdictions require that both goals be taken into account when setting bail and pre-trial release conditions. For example, Kentucky law requires that the judge determines whether the release of someone arrested for domestic abuse-related offenses poses a threat to the alleged victim, another family or household member, or public safety. The judge must also consider whether the defendant constitutes a flight risk, or is unlikely to appear for trial. KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 431.066

Building sound pre-trial release practices involves paying increased attention to safety at the front end of the criminal justice process,¹⁹ both in the specific conditions of release and through the wider interagency response. Elements in the interagency response include expanding victim/witness support, expediting access to orders for protection (which can provide broader, longer-lasting restrictions than pre-trial release conditions alone), prompt revocation of pre-trial release for new acts or threats of violence, and aggressively pursuing witness tampering and intimidation.

In an interagency effort to establish and enforce specific conditions of release for domestic violence crimes, the following elements, as part of an interagency response, involving the pre-trial release agency and the court, as well as the prosecutor’s office, reinforce victim and community safety and address the high rate of re-abuse in domestic violence cases.

- Will make every effort to contact a victim as soon as possible once victim information is received, in ways that respect her or his fear and circumstances.
 - Determine whether the victim is afraid and if so, in what ways.
 - Follow up on responses to the risk questions documented in the patrol report and in the investigator’s report.
 - Tell the victim that in domestic abuse related cases the prosecutor generally requests a no-contact order to shield the victim from retaliation or intimidation from the suspect.
 - Ask if a no-contact order might have some negative consequences and probe to fully understand those consequences.

- Ask about changes in injuries or new symptoms from the incident.
- Provide any information about likely pre-trial conditions and answer the victim's questions.
- Use all available sources of background information (e.g., patrol report, criminal history records, History of Domestic Violence Summary, and databases, order for protection records) to ascertain the danger that a defendant poses to a victim²⁰.
- Pretrial Services interviews all defendants booked into the jail to determine who is eligible for release to the community pending resolution of the case. The pretrial release evaluation provides due process to those accused of crimes with the goals of securing defendants for trial while protecting the victim, witnesses and the community from harm. However, to the extent that prosecutors may become involved in this process (when an indictment is issued, at the initial arraignment, etc.), they should:
 - Review any information received about risk when involved in recommending or arguing conditions of release.
 - Put conditions of release in writing and provide a copy to the victim as soon as possible.
 - Enter pre-trial release conditions into law enforcement information systems and notify local agencies.
 - If the victim requests contact, consider each request on an individual basis, evaluating the risk to the victim if a no contact order is not issued and the difficulty faced by the victim if it is ordered. In most cases, support a no-contact order.
 - Take prompt action when presented with violations of release conditions.
 - Request that bail be set at an appropriate amount to not only ensure the defendant's appearance but to enhance the safety of the victim and the public.

POLICY: BAIL AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE RECOMMENDATIONS

These policies and protocols are generally applicable to domestic violence cases. However, there may be instances in which, due to the circumstances and facts of the case, another course of action may be required to better serve the goals of victim safety, community safety, and offender accountability. All of these policies and protocols should be reviewed by supervisory personnel on a yearly basis.

Pretrial Services interviews all defendants booked into the jail to determine who is eligible for release to the community pending resolution of the case. The pretrial release evaluation provides due process to those accused of crimes with the goals of securing defendants for trial while protecting the victim, witnesses and the community from harm. However, to the extent that prosecutors may become involved in this process (when an indictment is issued, at the initial arraignment, etc.), they should take the following actions in recommending conditions of bail and pre-trial release in domestic abuse-related cases, using the protocols and appendices referenced and included as part of this policy:

1. Utilize the widest possible range of sources of information to determine bail and pre-trial release conditions that will best meet the safety needs of the victim and others, in accordance with **Protocol 3: Bail and Pretrial Release Recommendations**.
2. Seek and consider input from the victim and/or the victim's advocate to assist in determining the circumstances of the case, the context and severity of the offense, and the bail and pre-trial release conditions that are most likely to ensure the victim's safety, the safety of others involved, and the public.
 - a. Consider each no-contact order individually and avoid requesting a no-contact order automatically in every case (see *Appendix 10A: Training Memo—Use of No-Contact Orders in Domestic Violence Criminal Cases*). In general, the prosecutor will request a no contact order be issued in domestic violence cases. However, if the victim requests contact, the prosecutor shall consider the request keeping in mind that in some cases a prolonged no-contact order may result in hardship for the victim.
 - b. Consider the risk to the victim, if any, if a no contact order is not issued and the difficulty, if any, faced by the victim if it is ordered.
 - c. Work in collaboration with victims in accordance with **Protocol 2: Victim Engagement Guidelines**.
3. Use the factors included in **Protocol 3: Bail and Pretrial Release Recommendations** and *Appendix 4E: Guide to Bail Setting, Conditional Release and Enforcement* to determine the nature of the threat that the defendant presents to the victim and other persons and the related safety needs.
4. Make recommendations to the court for bail and conditions of pre-trial release that reflect the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses, and the safety needs of the victim and the public, in accordance with **Protocol 3: Bail and Pretrial Release Recommendations**.
 - a. If there is information to strongly suggest that the defendant is engaging in an ongoing patterned use of intimidation, coercion, and violence toward the victim, consider the full range of conditions of release that will likely result in placing controls on the defendant's behavior and enhance victim safety during the pre-trial period.
 - b. If the defendant reasonably appears to be the victim of ongoing domestic violence, consider whether requesting the full range of conditions of release in domestic violence cases is appropriate. Utilizing *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*, consider whether more limited conditions will meet the goal of victim and public safety and prevent the defendant from becoming more vulnerable to abuse.
5. In recommending bail and pre-trial release conditions, describe in detail to the court the violence that has occurred in this incident, the history of violence between the parties, the danger posed by the suspect to the victim and others based on this incident, the responses to the risk questions in the law enforcement reports, and the history between the suspect and the victim.

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6. Take prompt action upon notice of a defendant's violation of conditions of pre-trial release to ensure sure and swift consequences. If defendant's violation is an act of violence, threat of violence, coercion, intimidation, or presents an increased risk to the victim, consequences shall include but not be limited to, forfeiture of bail and revocation of conditions.
7. Unless undertaken by an interagency partner, keep the victim informed of bail and pre-trial release conditions and procedures for reporting violations.
8. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of a random sample of cases to ensure that violations of conditions of bail are followed by sure, swift and appropriate consequences.

PROTOCOL 3: BAIL AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Use the following sources of information as available to determine bail and pre-trial release conditions that best meet the safety needs of the victim and others.
 - a. Law enforcement reports of the current offense
 - b. 911 recordings and CAD reports
 - c. Past law enforcement reports involving this defendant
 - d. Portions of previous PSIs written on this offender [See *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*]
 - e. Arrests and convictions, including all available databases
 - f. Input from victim or victim's advocate
 - g. Probation status and compliance

2. Consider the risk factors related to the current offense and past actions in determining the nature of the threat the defendant presents to the victim and other persons and the related safety needs (see *Appendix 1A: Practitioners' Guide to Risk and Danger in Domestic Violence Cases* and *Appendix 4E: Guide to Bail Setting, Conditional Release and Enforcement*).

NOTE: Evaluating dangerousness to the alleged victim as a basis for setting bail and imposing certain conditions of release may generate controversy. The defense bar and some judicial officers might consider it inappropriate to inquire into these factors at the pre-trial stage since the defendant is presumed innocent and such inquiries might bias the court. However, it is now well recognized in policy and statute that in order to fashion conditions of release the judicial officer should take into account the safety of the community, the alleged victim, and any other person. See e.g., ABA Standard 10-1.2; Bail Reform Act of 1984, 18 USC §§ 3141-3150.

- a. Information obtained from domestic violence-specific risk assessment questions
- b. Severity of the assault, how frequent and how recent
- c. Serious injury in this or prior assaults
- d. History and nature of past violence toward this victim and others
- e. Whether the parties are recently separated
- f. Specific attention to strangulation and stalking
- g. Threats to harm the victim or the children
- h. Threats of homicide or suicide
- i. Intimidation of the victim if she/he seeks help
- j. Indicators of extreme jealousy, controlling behavior
- k. Sexual aggression and coercion

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- l. Violence towards pets
 - m. Criminal history and current probation status or other pending charges
 - n. Access to firearms and their use or threatened use
 - o. Current and past protection or harassment order, obtained by this or other victims
 - p. Excessive alcohol or drug use and its impact on defendant's actions
 - q. Mental health concerns and impact on defendant's actions
3. In recommending bail and pre-trial release conditions, describe to the court in detail the:
- a. Violence and coercion that has occurred in this incident
 - b. History of violence and coercion used by the defendant in this and other relationships.
 - c. Danger posed by the suspect to the victim and others based on this incident
 - d. Responses to the risk questions in the law enforcement reports
 - e. History of abuse between the suspect and the victim.
4. Determine which standard and domestic violence-specific conditions of bail and pre-trial release best fit the circumstances of the case, the context and severity of the offense, the danger the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public. Some risk factors and conditions to consider:

Risk Factors in domestic abuse cases

Low Risk Misdemeanors

Factors to consider:

- No injury or harm
- No history of abuse
- Victim credibly expresses no fear
- Little or no risk of future harm
- No criminal history

Recommend in low risk cases: Conditional release or lower bail; little or no supervision

High Risk Misdemeanors and Felonies

Factors to consider:

- Severe injury, harm, or extreme violence
- History of ongoing abuse and violence
- Likely risk of future harm
- Criminal history

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- History of non-appearance in court

Recommend in high risk cases: High bail & extensive conditions; close supervision

Conditions of pre-trial release in domestic abuse cases

Standard conditions:

- No act prohibited by state, federal, or local law, even if it is not charged as a crime or does not result in a criminal conviction
- No violations of the law
- Make all court appearances

Domestic abuse–specific conditions:

- No contact with victim or victim’s family, direct or indirect, or through a third party (subject to considerations noted in the protocol)
 - No contact with or appearance at the victim’s residence, home, place of employment, school, or other designated locations
 - If the parties live together, a provision permitting the defendant to return to the residence to obtain personal belonging only if accompanied by an officer
 - Weekly in-person reporting to pre-trial supervision staff or supervising probation agent
 - No firearms possession if circumstances mandate.
 - No use of alcohol or mood-altering chemicals not prescribed by a doctor
 - Periodic alcohol and drug testing if possible
 - If applicable, contact with children to be supervised and defendant must obtain a family court order
 - In stalking and other appropriate cases, restrictions on offender’s movement and communication with or about the victim
5. Per KRS 421.500(6), the victim shall be consulted by the attorney for the Commonwealth on the disposition of the case including:
 - a. Dismissal
 - b. Release of the defendant pending judicial proceedings
 - c. Consequences of imposing specific conditions of bail and pre-trial release
 - d. Negotiated plea
 - e. Entry into a pretrial diversion program
 6. Request a no-contact order in all cases unless the victim requests contact. If the victim requests contact, consider the following factors in making recommendations regarding no-contact orders:

- a. A no-contact order can impose significant hardships for a victim, particularly economic hardships which may increase risk given the victim's particular life circumstances.
- b. Obtain information from the victim about the implications of a no-contact order for the victim and her or his family.
- c. Evaluate each case in the context and totality of the circumstances involved, taking into account: victim opposition; offender intimidation; victim fear; economic impact; and dangerousness of the offender.
- d. Consider options that allow contact under limited conditions in cases where the risk factors indicate minimal risk, the victim has requested contact, and there is no evidence of coercion. Such conditions might include:
 - Allow contact but prohibit assaultive, harassing, threatening or stalking behavior.
 - Impose active pre-trial supervision or monitored conditions of release.
 - Request pre-trial conditions such as counseling, weapons restrictions, and random drug and alcohol testing.
 - Allow contact by e-mail, phone or only in public places.
 - Request a time limitation on the no-contact order, e.g., until enrolled in and attending domestic abuse counseling.
 - Allow contact but exclude the offender from the victim's residence.
7. Unless undertaken by interagency partners, keep the victim informed of the status and enforcement of bail and pretrial release conditions.
8. If defendant's violation is an act of violence, threat of violence, coercion, intimidation, or presents an increased risk to the victim, request forfeiture of bail and revocation of conditions.

In every case,

a prosecutor must evaluate the likelihood of conviction. At the same time, a prosecutor is charged to act in service to justice rather than to achieving convictions

- Praxis International

APPENDICES TO POLICY ON BAIL SETTING AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

The following appendices are included as part of the bail and pre-trial release policy:

- *Appendix 1A: Practitioners' Guide to Risk and Danger in Domestic Violence Cases*
- *Appendix 1B: Training Memo—Risk and Dangerousness*
- *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*
- *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*
- *Appendix 4E: Guide to Bail Setting, Conditional Release and Enforcement*

See the Madison County Blueprint for Safety Appendix for appendices referenced in the policy and protocols.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—PLEA AGREEMENTS & SENTENCING

FRAMEWORK: NEGOTIATED PLEA AGREEMENTS AND SENTENCING RECOMMENDATIONS

Negotiated plea agreements and sentencing recommendations are critical to furthering the goals of enhancing victim safety, holding offenders accountable for their behavior with a sure and swift response, and providing opportunities for rehabilitation. Prosecutors are in a position to reach agreements and emphasize consequences that reflect the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim(s), and the safety needs of the victim and the public. In so doing, prosecutors help set the basis for the behavioral controls that the criminal justice system can place on defendants' future conduct. The plea agreement and sentencing recommendations are the foundation for future action by a number of others, including:

Probation/Conditional Discharge

The plea agreement and sentencing recommendations set the outside parameters and framework within which probation/a conditional discharge order creates its plan for services and supervision of the defendant.

Victim

The plea and sentence set the framework within which the victim and offender have or do not have contact and provide controls on offender behavior that enhance victim safety.

Law Enforcement

The plea and sentence determine, in some cases, whether officers can arrest and hold for future enhanced charges and signals the relative dangerousness of the offender in future calls.

Prosecutor

The plea and sentence affect the ability to charge an enhanced crime and/or to pursue a probation violation if a violation or a new case occurs.

Family Court

The sentence affects decisions related to custody, visitation, and access to children.

The resulting sanctions and consequences can influence whether there is a subsequent arrest or incidence of violence. One researcher indicates that *“more rigorous sentences, including jail, work release, electronic monitoring, and/or probation, significantly reduce re-arrest for the*

*domestic violence over the less intrusive sentences of fines or suspended sentences without active probation.*²¹ Dispositions that address risk factors and impose appropriate sentences, including incarceration and supervised probation, can reduce the severity of ongoing abuse.

The type of violence and its context and severity are central factors in determining the terms of a plea agreement or sentencing recommendation that will best reflect the circumstances of the offense, the danger the defendant poses to the victim, others, and the victim's safety needs.²² When the defendant's actions are part of an ongoing pattern of intimidation, coercion and violence, requiring a plea to the most serious charge and a more severe sentence is appropriate.²³ When the defendant is a victim of ongoing violence who has used illegal violence in return (a "victim defendant"), an appropriate disposition may be a plea to a lesser offense and/or an agreement to a stay of imposition with probationary conditions that include support services that will aid in reducing the likelihood of the victim defendant using violence in the future.

A prosecutor is presented with a unique set of circumstances when negotiating a plea agreement with a victim defendant or making sentencing recommendations in such cases. Safety concerns and risk factors apply to both the victim in the current case and the victim defendant. While the statutory crime charged might be the same, there are significant differences *between the violence a victim defendant is using in response to abuse, and the violence they are experiencing* by this ongoing abuse.²⁴ In these cases, it is not a question of treating like cases alike, but rather of treating dissimilar cases differently.

Prosecutors should operate from a framework when determining appropriate sentencing recommendations. Blueprint Communities should use or adapt *Appendix 4G: Framework for Recommending Time to Serve and Length of Probation* and *Appendix 4H: Sentencing Guidelines Departure in Domestic Violence Cases*.

POLICY: NEGOTIATED PLEA AGREEMENTS AND SENTENCING RECOMMENDATIONS

These policies and protocols are generally applicable to domestic violence cases. However, there may be instances in which due to the circumstances and facts of the case, another course of action may be required to better serve the goals of victim safety, community safety, and offender accountability.

All of these policies and protocols should be reviewed by supervisory personnel on a yearly basis.

In addition to adhering to general agency policy, prosecutors will take the following actions in negotiating plea agreements and making sentencing recommendations in domestic abuse-related cases, using the protocols and appendices referenced and included as part of this policy.

1. Utilize the widest possible range of sources of information to reach a negotiated plea or make sentencing recommendations that best meet the victim's safety needs, in accordance with **Protocol 4: Negotiated Plea Agreements and Sentencing Recommendations**.

2. When possible, obtain input from the victim, the victim’s advocate, or victim/witness specialist to assist in determining the negotiated plea agreement or sentencing conditions that best reflect the circumstances of the case, the context and severity of the offense, and the victim’s safety needs. Work in collaboration with victims in accordance with **Protocol 2: Victim Engagement Guidelines**.
3. Ensure that the victim has the necessary information and that processes are in place to secure victim’s rights as required by law.
4. Negotiate plea agreements and make sentencing recommendations to the court that reflect the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public, in accordance with **Protocol 4: Negotiated Plea Agreements and Sentencing Recommendations**.
 - a. If there is information to strongly suggest that the defendant is engaging in an ongoing patterned use of intimidation, coercion, and violence toward the victim, generally require a plea to the most serious charge(s) and recommend a more severe sentence as a means of placing controls on the defendant’s behavior and enhancing victim safety [see *Appendix 4G: Framework for Recommending Time to Serve and Length of Probation*, *Appendix 4H: Sentencing Guidelines Departure in Domestic Violence Cases* and *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*].
 - b. If the defendant reasonably appears to be the victim of ongoing domestic violence, consider a plea to a lesser offense or an agreement to a stay of imposition with probationary conditions that include support services that will aid in reducing the likelihood of the victim defendant using violence in the future and preventing her/ him from becoming vulnerable to more abuse. (See *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*.)
5. Review any presentence investigation presented, and at sentencing support the imposition of conditions recommended by probation. Alternatively, support and argue for different or additional conditions if in the prosecutor’s judgment the PSI does not contain complete and appropriate conditions in light of the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public.
6. Appear at any proceedings that address violations of sentencing conditions and argue for imposition of more severe consequences in all cases involving new threats or acts of abuse. If the violation involves an act of violence, threat of violence, coercion, or intimidation, take immediate steps to revoke probation.
7. Supervising prosecutors will provide or arrange for training as applicable to prosecutors, law enforcement, probation, and the judiciary on topics related to successful intervention in domestic violence-related cases, in accordance with **Protocol 4: Negotiated Plea Agreements and Sentencing Recommendations**.
8. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of negotiated pleas in domestic abuse-related cases to ensure that they account for the context and severity of the offense,

the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public.

9. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of sentencing recommendations in domestic abuse-related cases to ensure that they account for the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public.
10. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of cases in which a violation of probation involved violence, threat of violence, intimidation or coercion to ensure that immediate steps were taken to revoke the defendant's probation.

PROTOCOL 4: NEGOTIATED PLEA AGREEMENTS AND SENTENCING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Negotiated pleas and sentencing recommendations should further the multiple goals of controlling offenders' behavior, providing rehabilitation services to appropriate offenders, deterring future violence, and enhancing the safety of victims.
2. Use the following sources of information available to the prosecutor to evaluate the case and determine the conditions of the negotiated plea and sentencing recommendations:
 - Pre-trial evaluation and summary of compliance with conditions of release
 - Law enforcement reports of the current offense
 - Past law enforcement reports involving this suspect
 - Past history of violence portion of the presentence investigation on offenders previously convicted
 - Summary sheets from probation on offenders previously convicted
 - Evidence collected at scene, e.g., photographs, broken phones, ripped clothing, other damaged property
 - 911 tapes and CAD reports
 - Jail phone call recordings or other related documents
 - Past and current DANCO; OFP and HRO pleadings, including affidavits
 - E-mail, voice mail, text messages, letters, and other communication
 - Arrests and convictions, including all available data bases
 - Victim's responses to dangerousness or risk assessment questions
 - Communication with victim, either direct or (with victim consent) via advocate or victim/witness personnel
 - Defendant's behavioral history in relation to possible stalking charges
 - Medical records
 - Family court files

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- Child protection records
3. Make reasonable efforts to obtain input from the victim, the victim's advocate, or victim/witness specialist to establish the following in relation to the terms of the negotiated plea and/or sentencing recommendations:
 - Nature and impact of the current offense
 - Context and history of past violence
 - Sanctions that are most likely to meet the victim's safety needs
 - Victim's relationship with the criminal justice system and its impact on her or his reaction to and support for prosecution
 4. Ensure that the victim has the necessary information and that processes are in place to secure the following victim's rights as applicable in your jurisdiction:
 - Right to submit a victim impact statement (KRS 421.520). The impact statement may be presented to the court orally or in writing, at the victim's option. If the victim requests, the prosecutor must orally present the statement to the court. Request that proper court decorum be maintained while the impact statement is being communicated to the court.
 - Right to restitution. (KRS 431.200).
 - Right to notice of plea agreement, final disposition, any appeal, and expungement. (KRS 421.500)
 5. Consider the following risk factors related to the current offense and past actions in determining the terms of the plea agreement and sentence, as obtained from a domestic violence-specific risk assessment, patrol and investigation reports, and other sources of information, e.g., an advocate (see *Appendix 1A: Practitioners' Guide to Risk and Danger in Domestic Violence Cases*):
 - Type and severity of assault; how frequent, how recent
 - Serious injury in this or prior assaults
 - History and nature of past violence toward this victim and others
 - Current or recent separation between victim and defendant
 - Specific attention to strangulation and stalking
 - Threats to harm the victim or the children
 - Threats of homicide or suicide
 - Intimidation of the victim if she/he seeks help
 - Indicators of extreme or obsessive jealousy or controlling behavior
 - Sexual aggression and coercion
 - Violence towards pets

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- Criminal history and current probation status or other pending charges
 - Access to firearms and their use or threatened use
 - Current and past protection or harassment orders, obtained by this or other victims
 - Alcohol or drug use and its impact on defendant's actions
 - Mental health concerns and impact on defendant's actions
6. Establish the nature and history of violence and coercion between the parties involved in the case in order to understand the context of the violence, fully inform the plea negotiation and sentencing recommendations, and advance the goals of victim safety and offender accountability and rehabilitation. Ask:
- To what extent is there a pattern of ongoing intimidation, coercion, and violence?
 - Who is perpetrating any such pattern, and against whom?
 - What is the severity of the violence?
 - What is the frequency of the violence?
7. Establish the seriousness of injuries and level of fear expressed by the parties. Ask:
- Who has been injured and how?
 - Who is afraid of whom and in what ways?
 - (Note: include fear of losing children, homelessness, loss of family, job, etc.)
 - What kind of threats have been made or coercion used to dissuade the victim from participating in the prosecution?
 - Who is more vulnerable to ongoing intimidation, coercion, and violence?
8. If children are involved, establish whether they have been present and/or used as an instrument of abuse by the party engaging in ongoing intimidation, coercion, and violence against the other. Ask:
- Has the abusive party physically harmed the children? If so, in what ways?
 - Has the victim been threatened that the children will be harmed? If so, in what ways?
 - What is the status of any family court action?
 - Does the victim fear that the children will be taken by the abuser (abducted or via custody) in retaliation for participating in the prosecution?
 - Was the victim assaulted during pregnancy or shortly after giving birth?
9. Take the following factors into consideration in negotiating a plea agreement:
- Victim input
 - Severity and extent of harm to the victim
 - Difficulties with evidence that constrain the likelihood of success at trial

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- The need for active supervision of the defendant; in most cases request the maximum period of probation supervision
 - Opportunity for rehabilitation and offender’s likely compliance
 - Sufficient stayed time to be a deterrent to continued wrongful conduct
 - A combination of time to serve and stayed time, appropriate to the severity of the crime and the harm caused (see *Appendix 4G: Framework for Recommending Time to Serve and Length of Probation* and *Appendix 4H: Sentencing Guidelines Departure in Domestic Violence Cases*).
 - Whether a defendant in custody at the time of a plea should remain in jail pending sentencing
 - Whether a defendant who will be released pending sentencing should be placed under supervised release
 - For felonies, sentencing guidelines applicable to your jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, factors supporting departure
- 10.** If there is information to strongly suggest that the defendant is engaging in an ongoing patterned use of intimidation, coercion, and violence toward the victim, generally require a plea to the most serious charge(s) and recommend a more severe sentence as a means of placing controls on the defendant’s behavior and enhancing victim safety.
- 11.** If the defendant reasonably appears to be a victim of ongoing domestic violence, consider a plea to a lesser offense and/or an agreement that will help place controls on the person’s continued use of violence without making her or him more vulnerable to ongoing battering or abuse. Using *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*, consider whether a plea to the widest range and/or most severe crime furthers the goal of enhancing the safety of the victim of the ongoing domestic violence and the victim in this offense or whether a plea that does not trigger the full range of domestic violence consequences is instead appropriate.
- 12.** Take into account the particular circumstances of the victim and defendant and attempt to minimize the potential disparate impact of the plea agreement, with specific attention to the following:
- No-contact orders and consideration of when a no contact order should be cancelled or modified based on risk factors and possible adverse impact related to economic support, isolating victim from her or his cultural community, and impact on children. Given the potential adverse impact on the victim and the effect on the victim’s willingness to be supportive of probation supervision and enforcement of probation conditions; except in rare circumstances, probationary no-contact orders should not be imposed over the objection of the victim.
 - Fines and costs of mandated programs, probation supervision, and incarceration on economic well-being of victim and children

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- A defendant who is the victim of ongoing violence
 - A victim with a disability who is reliant on the perpetrator for ongoing care
- 13.** If possible, disseminate information regarding the negotiated plea and sentencing to the following individuals and agencies, as applicable:
- Community advocate
 - Victim/witness personnel
 - Probation
 - Investigator
 - Arresting officer (in cases where there is no further investigation)
- 14.** When applicable, provide the Probation PSI writer with information already obtained by the prosecutor, e.g., past and current DANCOS, OFP and HRO pleadings, including: affidavits, arrests and convictions; pre-trial evaluation; medical records (when appropriate); and all current and past domestic violence-related law enforcement reports.
- 15.** If possible, take an active role in recommending conditions of probation and responding to violations.
- Work with probation to craft conditions of probation that are clear, concrete, and enforceable.
 - Be prepared to request specific and additional consequences in the event of a defendant's violation of a condition of probation. If the violation involves an act of violence, threat of violence, coercion, or intimidation, take immediate steps to revoke defendant's probation.
 - Review the presentence investigation prior to sentencing and prepare to argue that conditions recommended by probation be imposed, if in agreement with the conditions.
 - Argue for different and/or additional conditions if in the prosecutor's judgment the PSI does not contain complete and appropriate conditions in light of the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public.
 - Appear at any proceedings that address violations of sentencing conditions, including admit or deny hearings and argue for consequences that account for the egregiousness of the violation, impact on the victim's safety and other circumstances, and impact on public safety.
- 16.** Provide training as applicable to prosecutors, law enforcement, probation, and the judiciary on the following topics related to successful intervention in domestic violence-related cases:
- Risk factors
 - Role of thorough and complete investigation in establishing a sufficient evidentiary base to negotiate an appropriate plea agreement

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- Case preparation and evidence-gathering that reduces dependence on the victim
- Presentence investigations that include thorough consideration of risk

APPENDICES TO POLICY ON PLEA AGREEMENTS AND SENTENCING

The following appendices are attached to and included as part of the plea agreements and sentencing policy:

- *Appendix 1A: Practitioners' Guide to Risk and Danger in Domestic Violence Cases*
- *Appendix 1B: Training Memo—Risk and Dangerousness*
- *Appendix 1C: Training Memo—Intervention with Victims of Battering as Suspects or Defendants*
- *Appendix 1E: History of Domestic Violence Summary*
- *Appendix 4G: Framework for Recommending Time to Serve and Length of Probation*
- *Appendix 4H: Sentencing Guidelines Departure in Domestic Violence Cases*

See the Madison County Blueprint for Safety Appendix for appendices referenced in the policy and protocols.

When prosecutors

work with victims to meet victims' goals, prosecution rates increase, there are a greater number of guilty verdicts, and victims are more likely to report continued abuse.

- *E. Buzawa & C. Buzawa (2003); J. Belknap & D.L. R. Graham (2003); O'Sullivan et al. (2007)*

CHAPTER 4 ENDNOTES

1. Vorenberg, (1981, pp. 1521, 1555).
2. National Prosecution Standards (§ 1.1 NDAA, 2nd Ed. 1991), asserting that the primary responsibility of prosecution is to see that justice is accomplished.
3. Long and Kristiansson (2007, p. 1-6).
4. Police report writing and investigation are important to successful evidence-based prosecution and convictions. (Buzawa- et al., 2003, p. 22; Worden, 2003, p. 7)
5. An estimated 42-66% of suspects are 'gone on arrival' (Klein, 2008, Part 1, p. 17).
In the Quincy study of a proactive court model, "those offenders who left the scene had twice the number of past criminal charges and twice the recidivism rate of those present when police arrive."
(Buzawa, et al., 2000, p.22)
Data from 25 police departments in four states found that slightly more offenders who left the scene had prior records of abuse (36.8%) than those who did not leave the scene (30.3%). (*Hirschel and Buzawa, 2013, p. 1096*)
In one study, 40% of the offenders had left the scene and those offenders were "more than five times less likely to be arrested." (Ibid., p. 1079)
6. See Chapter 1 for a discussion of Swift and Sure Consequences.
7. Asmus et al., (2005, p. 115); Dutton and Goodman (2005).
8. From a study of women's responses to battering, Campbell et al. report that severity of abuse was only one factor in women's decisions to remain in a violent relationship (1998, p. 757).
Victims weigh safety and extralegal realities such as finances or housing against the potential for effective treatment and cessation of violence from the criminal justice system's intervention.
(Worden, 2003, p. 4).
9. For victim ambivalence regarding prosecution, see: Buzawa, Hotaling, and Byrne (2003); Buzawa et al. (2000); Ford and Breall (2000).
10. Dutton and Goodman (2005) and Johnson and Ferraro (2000).
11. See discussion of threatened retaliation and re-assault under Hart in Chapter 1, endnote #6.
12. Research suggests that there is a significant correlation between prosecutor victim contact and conviction rates (Belknap et al. 2000; Dawson and Dinovitzer, 2001; Peterson, 2013). A study in Brooklyn, New York, found that when victims (witnesses) participate with the prosecutor, the conviction rate was 58.8%, compared to 23.2% when the witness did not participate. Further, the

study found that victim participation could be significantly increased if calls were made to the victim immediately after arraignment (Peterson, 2013).

Also see, Belknap and Sullivan (2003); Buzawa, et al. (2003); Ford and Breall (2000); Goodman and Epstein, (2008).

13. McFarlane, et al. (2002, pp.51-68); Strack and McClane (1999).
14. McFarlane, et al. (1999); Campbell, et al. (2003).
15. Long and Wilkinson (2012); Logan (2010); Ford and Breall (2000).
16. In addressing issues related to defendants who are victims of ongoing abuse, prosecutors are encouraged to read Mary Asmus, *At a Crossroads: Developing Duluth's Prosecution Response to Battered Women Who Fight Back* (2004, Rev. 2007).
17. Johnson and Ferraro (2000) use the term violent resistance to differentiate acts that do not necessarily meet the legal standards for self-defense.
18. Long and Kristiansson (2007).
19. This discussion and list of pre-trial release practices that maximize safety for victims of domestic violence has been adapted from Sadusky (2006).
20. Multiple sources of information are essential to risk assessment. (*Ibid.*, p. 193)
21. Klein (2008, Part II, p. 40).
22. Dutton and Goodman (2005); Johnson and Ferraro (2000).
23. Erskine (1999) argues that when high-risk markers are visible, additional charges of coercion, intimidation, harassment, or stalking present a more complete picture of the nature and harm done to the victim.

Hofford (1991; pp. 12-17) promotes maximum supervision of domestic violence offenders. She argues that "the risk of recidivism is extremely high; felonious assaults are frequently reduced to misdemeanors in these cases; the community is at risk of future violence; a great majority of offenders have substance abuse problems. In addition, it is likely that perpetrators of family violence have committed the crime a number of times in the past; these offenders typically rationalize their criminal behavior; they know and have easy access to their victims."

Buzawa et al. (2003, p. 20) suggest that prosecutors "strive to file felony charges as opposed to misdemeanor charges, especially in very serious cases with hardcore offenders." Also see Ford and Breall (2000).
24. Johnson (2008, p. 10) discusses defendants who are also victims of domestic violence. He points to a pattern that is visible in these relationships where one partner uses violence but not coercive control and the other partner uses both physical violence and coercive control.