

**NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION
BEST PRACTICES GUIDE**



WHITE PAPER

National District Attorneys Association

Women Prosecutors Section

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The National Domestic Violence Prosecution Best Practices Guide is a living document highlighting current best practices in the prosecution of domestic violence.

It was inspired by the Women Prosecutors Section of the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) and a National Symposium on the Prosecution of Domestic Violence Cases, hosted by the NDAA and Alliance for HOPE International in San Diego in October 2015. The two-day national symposium included 100 of our nation's leading prosecutors re-envisioning the prosecution of domestic violence cases in the United States.

Prosecutors and allied professionals are encouraged to continue developing this guide by contributing information on emerging best practices. NDAA recognizes that funding, local rules, or other state laws or local restrictions may prevent an office from adopting the various approaches suggested. This guide is not intended to replace practices and procedures already in operation, but to simply inform and recommend practices that are effective and consistent throughout the nation.

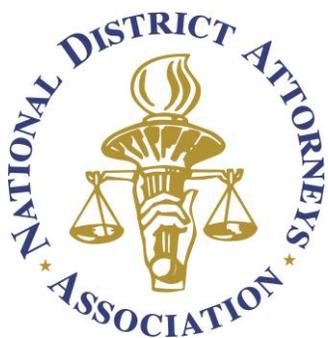


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INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is no longer a private matter to be resolved by the family alone.¹ Rather, it is a social, economic, and public health concern. Nationally, about 31.5% of women and 27.5% of men have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetimes. Of these, about 22.3% of women and 14% of men have experienced severe physical violence.² In addition to immediate physical injuries, victims of domestic violence suffer long-term social and psychological harms such as being fearful or concerned for their safety; developing symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; missing school; and finding themselves in need of housing, legal services, and medical care.³ About 47.1% of women and 46.5% of men have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetimes.⁴

The toll is not only felt by the individual victim but by the entire family. Violence committed in front of family members, particularly children, can have physical, developmental, and psychological ramifications on those who witness the violence or try to intervene.⁵ The incidence of child abuse is higher in homes where women are abused by their partners, and these children are at a high risk of becoming victims or abusers as adults.⁶ Recent research has documented high rates of domestic violence perpetration and victimization in the lives of children growing up in domestic violence homes.⁷ In a 2013 study by Sam Houston University, researchers tracked children growing up in domestic violence homes for 20 years. Children from 78.6% of the families became perpetrators by the age of 21.⁸ Children from 75% of the families became victims of domestic violence by the age of 21.⁹

Society as a whole is further impacted by the demand domestic violence generates. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that in 1995, the cost of domestic violence against women exceeded \$5.8 billion.¹⁰ Of this cost, \$4.1 billion were directly attributable to medical and mental healthcare costs with almost \$1.8 billion attributed to the indirect cost of lost productivity.¹¹ On average, victims lose about eight million days of paid work.¹² When converted to today's dollars, the cost of intimate partner violence (IPV), rape, physical assault, and stalking is more than \$8.3 billion.¹³

Domestic violence is not, and cannot remain thought to be, a private matter. The primary goals of this document are to increase victim safety, offender accountability, and community accountability by challenging prosecutors to aggressively prosecute domestic violence cases when the evidence supports prosecution and promoting multidisciplinary, multi-agency collaborations, including co-located service models such as family justice

¹ *National District Attorneys Association's Policy Positions on Domestic Violence* (pp. 1-33). (2004). Monterey, CA. Adopted by Board of Directors; See also Urban, R.P. (2000). *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual* (pp. 1-399), NV: The Urban Group.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011*, 1-18, 63 (SS08) (2014).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *National District Attorneys Association Policy Positions on Domestic Violence*, Adopted by the Board of Directors, October 23, 2004 (Monterey, CA);

⁶ *Domestic Violence & the Courtroom Knowing the Issues... Understanding The Victim*, 4 (2012), American Judges Association, <http://aja.ncsc.dni.us/pdfs/domestic-violence-the-courtroom.pdf>

⁷ Kelly E Knight et al., *Generational Cycles of Intimate Partner Violence in the US: A Research Brief* (2013).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States* 32 (2003).

¹¹ *Id.* at 31.

¹² *Id.* at 18.

¹³ *Injury Prevention & Control : Division of Violence Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* (2015), <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/consequences.html>, citing Max W, Rice DP, Finkelstein E, Bardwell RA, Leadbetter S. The economic toll of intimate partner violence against women in the United States. *Violence Vict.* 2004;19(3):259–72.

centers and similar multi-agency approaches and coordinated community responses. This document focuses on strategies for the successful prosecution of cases even when victims are unable or unwilling to participate in prosecution. It also includes a discussion of ways prosecutors can play a valuable role in advocating for community-oriented interventions to help support survivors and their children in breaking the vicious, generational cycle of family violence.

*Justice is telling the truth about injustice,
repairing the harm as much as humanly possible,
and working to change the conditions that caused the injustice in the first place.*

—Desmond Tutu

DEFINITIONS

The language, definition, and elements of domestic violence in criminal statutes vary by state, and prosecutors and allies should have knowledge of the definitional statutes applicable in their jurisdiction. Common terms include domestic violence, domestic abuse, domestic battering, family violence, spousal abuse, and partner or family member assault.¹⁴ Federal agencies and researchers such as the CDC often employ the term “intimate partner violence” (IPV),¹⁵ and this document therefore uses the CDC’s definition of IPV to define domestic violence.

The CDC defines IPV as “a serious, preventable public health problem that affects millions of Americans.”¹⁶ The CDC further categorizes IPV into four types:

- (1) Physical violence, defined as “the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm”¹⁷
- (2) Sexual violence, subdivided into five categories
 - a. Rape or penetration of victim
 - b. Victim made to penetrate someone else
 - c. Non-physically pressured unwanted penetration
 - d. Unwanted sexual contact, defined as the “intentional touching of the victim or making the victim touch the perpetrator, either directly or through clothing . . . without the victim’s consent”¹⁸
 - e. Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences,¹⁹ defined as the “unwanted exposure to sexual situations (e.g., pornography); verbal or behavioral sexual harassment; threats of sexual violence to accomplish some other end; and /or unwanted filming, taking, or disseminating photographs of a sexual nature of another person”²⁰
- (3) Stalking, defined as “repeated, unwanted attention and contact that causes fear or concern for one’s own safety or the safety of someone else (e.g., family member or friend)”²¹
- (4) Psychological aggression, defined as the “use of verbal and non-verbal communication with the intent to harm another person mentally or emotionally, and/or to exert control over another person”²²

Although the definition of the term domestic violence is limiting, there is an interrelationship between domestic violence and crimes involving drug and alcohol use and abuse, animal cruelty, elder abuse, and child abuse.²³ Domestic violence has a dire impact on particularly vulnerable populations; recognizing and acknowledging the unique characteristics of these populations is therefore imperative.

¹⁴ *National District Attorneys*, *supra* note 1.

¹⁵ Injury Prevention & Control, *supra* note 10.

¹⁶ Intimate Partner Violence: Definitions, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2016),

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/definitions.html>. *See also* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements (2015).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ *National District Attorneys Association*, *supra* at note 1.

VICTIM RECANTATION, MINIMIZATION, AND SELF-BLAME

Victims and survivors of domestic violence may present very differently than victims of other crimes. These victims often recant, minimize, or altogether deny their abuse as a result of the power and control that permeates their intimate partner relationship.

Victims may recant their statements to law enforcement by minimizing the incident, denying it happened, faulting him or herself, or refusing to participate in prosecution. Domestic violence victims differ from victims of other crimes in that the domestic violence victim and the offender are never strangers. Instead, victims of domestic violence have an intimate relationship that is often spousal, romantic, sexual, parental, social, psychological, and/or financial. While victims of other crimes may want justice, vindication, and restitution, many victims of domestic violence do not; instead, they want the abuse to stop or their abuser to be taken for the night but not necessarily arrested and prosecuted.²⁴ Furthermore, months into the case, victims of domestic violence may have personally resolved the conflict by putting the arrest behind them and continuing their lives with their abuser.²⁵ If this is the case, victims may perceive their personal resolution, however fragile and temporary, to be threatened by the stress and upheaval of criminal prosecution.²⁶ They may then become uncooperative and hostile, leading to recantation. Recantation and nonparticipation in prosecution may be associated with the victim's financial dependence on their abuser; psychological vulnerability; perceptions of an unsympathetic criminal justice response; poor access to advocates; emotional attachment to the offender; family, cultural, or religious pressure to remain with their abuser; shame or embarrassment; fear of deportation; and feelings of guilt. Many victims of domestic violence view recantation as the safest and most prudent course of action.²⁷

Recantation encompasses a vast majority of the domestic violence prosecutor's caseload, occurring in about 80% of domestic violence criminal cases.²⁸ Strategizing ways to address and respond to recantation is therefore a bulk of the prosecutor's work. When a victim recants, minimizes, or refuses to participate in prosecution, criminal conviction rates for domestic violence are impacted. The United States Supreme Court's 2004 decision in *Crawford v. Washington* limited the prosecutor's ability to pursue a domestic violence case without the victim's testimony.²⁹ The results of this limiting decision in *Crawford* are evident in a study conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts for Washington State from 1999 to 2010. Most notably, beginning in 2004, conviction rates for domestic violence decreased significantly.³⁰

The forms of control the offender exerts over the victim may be depicted in the Duluth's Model Power and Control Wheel.³¹ The wheel represents the dynamics of domestic violence, those being a cyclical pattern of actions intentionally used for power and control. This often doubles as an excellent tool to use when

²⁴Linda McGuire, Criminal Prosecution of Domestic Violence

<http://www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/bwjp/prosecutev/prosecutev.html> (1999); see also Rebecca McKinstry, "An Exercise in Fiction": *The Sixth Amendment Confrontation Clause, Forfeiture by Wrongdoing, and Domestic Violence in Davis v. Washington*, 30 HARV. J.L. & GENDER 531, at 532, 539.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ Lundy Bancroft & Jay Silverman, *The Batterer as Parent: Addressing the Impact of Domestic Violence on Family Dynamics* 99 (2002).

²⁸ Joan Meier, *Davis/Hammon, Domestic Violence, and the Supreme Court: The Case for Cautious Optimism*, 105 MICH. L. REV. FIRST IMPRESSIONS 22–27 (2015). See also Andrew R Klein, *Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part II: Prosecution* 2–92, National Institute of Justice (2009).

²⁹ *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 68 (2005).

³⁰ Sarah Veele, *Domestic Violence in Washington State: 1999-2010*, Washington State Center for Court Research 1-23.

³¹ Wheel Gallery, *Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs Home of the Duluth Model* (2011),

<http://www.theduluthmodel.org/training/wheels.html>. (While a reported 27.5% of men have experience physical violence, the Duluth model, developed for female victims, is still instructive in the intricacies of domestic violence). See also *Nevada Domestic Violence*, *supra* note 1.

interviewing a victim. The root of the violence—the need for power and control—lies in the center of the wheel. The spokes of the wheel represent the threats, intimidation, and coercion used to instill fear.³² The rim represents the acts of physical or sexual violence that hold the wheel together.³³ The use of violence enables and reinforces the use of psychological behaviors their abuser employs to have power and control over the victim. In a similar vein, witness tampering and intimidation is a significant problem in domestic violence cases due to the offender's manipulation and threats.³⁴

In addition to their abuser's behavior, factors such as family, cultural, and religious pressures to remain with their abuser; shame or embarrassment; fear of deportation; and feelings of guilt may prevent a victim from leaving their abuser and fully cooperating with law enforcement and prosecution. Victims may remain with their abusers for cultural or religious reasons, believing that the family must remain together, children need to be raised by both parents, the victim must remain faithful to the abusive spouse, or it is the victim's responsibility to make the relationship work.³⁵

The prosecutor's interests of offender accountability may conflict with the victim's personal resolution of the case. Prosecutors should therefore devise methods to most practicably address the goals of all parties involved and to eliminate as many conflicts as possible.³⁶ While the prosecutor's goals are to ensure the safety of the victim and community and to hold the offender accountable, the victim may want to continue his or her relationship with their abuser. This right of the victim to continue the relationship should not be confused with the obligation of the prosecutor to prosecute provable cases of abuse. The prosecutor should zealously prosecute the offender while remaining sensitive to and respectful of the victim's personal resolution of the case.³⁷ Prosecutors should not, however, confuse their role in holding offenders accountable for criminal behavior with the victim's often unrealistic belief that ending the prosecution will resolve the violence and abuse in the relationship.

The prosecutor should avoid the temptation to blame the victim for being uncooperative or unwilling to testify. Often it is better to shift the focus from questioning why victims do not wish to testify and why victims stay with their abusers, to questioning why abusers batter and why intervention is necessary. Asking why victims remain with abusers places the blame on the victim when it is the abuser who should be held accountable.³⁸ By listening to the victim's perspective; exploring mutual interests; and clarifying the roles of the victim, the defendant, and the prosecutor, prosecutors may be able to reduce conflicts of interest and better help the victim understand why a prosecutor may prosecute irrespective of the victim's reluctance to participate.³⁹ The core charge of the prosecutor is offender accountability, and prosecutors should not be misled by the false reality that dismissing the case will solve the abuse or end the violence in the relationship.⁴⁰

Effective listening requires an awareness of the background beliefs and experiences particularly vulnerable populations hold.

³² *Id.*

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ See AEquitas, *The Prosecutors' Resource Witness Intimidation* (2014), <http://www.aequitasresource.org/The-Prosecutors-Resource-Intimidation.pdf>.

³⁵ *Nevada Domestic Violence*, *supra* note 1.

³⁶ *National District Attorneys*, *supra* note 1.

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ *Nevada Domestic Violence*, *supra* note 1.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ Casey Gwinn and Gael Strack, *Hope for Hurting Families: Creating Family Justice Centers Across America* (2006), pp. 79-81.

CULTURAL COMPETENCE

Native American Victims

Among the American Indian and Alaska Native populations, an estimated 51.7% of women and 43.0% of men have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetimes.⁴¹ Native American victims are disinclined to report domestic violence and be involved in the prosecution process for several reasons. Their cultures place great value on community, and coming forward may threaten this communal and familial harmony.⁴² Not unlike women of other cultures, Native American women may fear losing custody of their children. Confusion surrounding federal and tribal jurisdiction may prevent offenders from being apprehended, prosecuted, and ultimately convicted.

African-American Victims

Among the African-American population, an estimated 41.2% of women and 36.3% of men have experienced physical violence from an intimate partner during their lifetimes.⁴³ About 17.4% of African-American women and 14.8% of African-American men have experienced sexual violence other than rape,⁴⁴ and about 8.8% of African-American women have been raped during their lifetimes.⁴⁵

Prosecutors should understand and acknowledge concerns and fears unique to African-American victims. In addition to the abovementioned reasons, this population may be reluctant to report domestic violence to law enforcement and participate in the prosecution of their abusers because of their suspicion of the justice system. They may also fear that they will not be believed, child protective services will become involved, or familial and communal units will be disrupted if they report “one of their own.”⁴⁶

African-American women victims are more likely to seek help from their social and religious communities, and the prosecutor should enlist the aid of multidisciplinary teams that can also help address the victim’s basic needs.

Hispanic Victims

Among the Hispanic population, an estimated 29.7% of women and 27.1% of men have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetimes. About 9.9% of Hispanic women and 13.5% of Hispanic men have experienced sexual violence other than rape by an intimate partner during their lifetimes, and 6.2% of Hispanic women have been raped during their lifetimes.

Language barriers, immigration status, and cultural and religious beliefs may be responsible for Hispanic victims’ reluctance to participate in the prosecution of their abusers. Among the groups that are least likely to report, undocumented women have great fear of retaliation by both their abuser and their community. Their abuser may have threatened to report them to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and their community in whole or in part may also be undocumented and therefore unsupportive of any actions that may draw attention to its members.

LGBTQ Victims

According to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), of the 2,679 reports of intimate partner violence received in 2012, 15.8% of victims experienced physical violence, 12.9% experienced

⁴¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 2.

⁴² Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

⁴³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 2.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

harassment, and 11.3% experienced threats by an intimate partner.⁴⁷ This is consistent with the CDC's 2010 report estimating 43.8% of lesbian women and 26% of gay men have experienced physical violence, rape, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes.⁴⁸

Victims among the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) community face unique challenges in reporting abuse and participating in the prosecution of their abuser. Their close-knit community has historically been under scrutiny and criticism, and as a result LGBTQ victims may be reluctant to report the abuse for fear of betraying their community or stalling the community's efforts for social and legal recognition. LGBTQ victims may fear unequal treatment by the justice system, not being believed, or being "outed."⁴⁹ The NCAVP reports that in 2012, in about a third of the cases reported to law enforcement, the victim was arrested instead of the abuser, and he or she experienced further verbal abuse and physical and sexual violence by the police.⁵⁰

Teenage Victims

It is estimated that 71.1% of women and 58.2% of men have been victims of sexual violence, physical contact, or stalking by an intimate partner before 25 years of age. Of those victims, 23.2% of women and 14.1% of men first experienced one or more of these offenses before 18 years of age.⁵¹ Significantly, of those who experienced abuse before 18 years of age, 23.1% of women and 14% of men first experienced abuse between the ages of 11 and 17 years.⁵² Most strikingly, every year in the United States, about 1.5 million high school students experience physical abuse by a dating partner.⁵³

Teenage victims are a particularly vulnerable population, and multidisciplinary teams should therefore implement teenage dating abuse and healthy relationships awareness campaigns. These teams should include, but not be limited to, educators, students, parents, counselors, community members, school boards, elected officials, and advocates.

Multidisciplinary teams can reach teenagers through press conferences, public services announcements, posters, social media, and media outreach. For example, in San Diego County, an awareness campaign included a press conference at which the district attorney, the president of the Domestic Violence Council, the operation director of Strong Hearted Native Women's Coalition, and the San Diego Chargers kicker spoke; six public service announcements played during 1,301 spots between February 7 and July 31, 2016, including two spots during the Super Bowl; 6,000 posters distributed to local schools, social services agencies, healthcare sites, and courts; information dispensed through social media accounts; and media outreach through radio and television interviews.

While utilizing the internet to raise awareness, multidisciplinary teams, and particularly prosecutors, should recognize the implications the internet poses to the prosecution of offenders of teenage domestic violence. For instance, the defendant may try to utilize the teenage victim's social media accounts to paint the victim in a bad light and attack his or her character and credibility. The offender may also utilize social media to continue the

⁴⁷ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2012* (2016), http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_ipvreport.final.pdf.

⁴⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation 19* (2013), http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_sofindings.pdf.

⁴⁹ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

⁵⁰ NCAVP, *supra* note 63.

⁵¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 2.

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ Break the Cycle, *State Law Report Cards* (2014), <http://www.breakthecycle.org/state-law-report-cards>.

abuse through stalking and threats. To address the potential damage to both the victim and the prosecution process, prosecutors should inquire into the victim's social media accounts in the early interview stages.

The trial phase of the prosecution process is also affected by factors unique to teenage victims. Teenagers are often negatively stereotyped as drinkers and drug users, disrespectful, difficult, rebellious, and even promiscuous,⁵⁴ and these stereotypes may seep into the courtroom. To prevent jurors from forming these stereotypes, or to deconstruct them where they have already been formed, prosecutors should expose these stereotypes early on by thoroughly learning about the individual teenager.

Self-blame and the fears of legal and social repercussions, not being believed, or being judged may lead teenage victims of domestic violence to omit, lie, or rationalize.⁵⁵ If, for example, a teenager lies about consuming alcohol, the prosecutor should not call the teenager a liar but should instead explain that although the teenager should not have drunk, the focus of the prosecution is the violence against the teenager.⁵⁶ Prosecutors can also offer expert witnesses to explain the reasons a teenager would omit or lie.

Child Victims and Witnesses

Childhood maltreatment is positively correlated with negative health and well-being later in life, as found by the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study.⁵⁷ Particular attention should therefore be given to child victims and witnesses. Prosecutors should be mindful of how gender differences affect the experience of and response to domestic violence, as studies show boys are more approving of violence than girls.⁵⁸ Child victims and witnesses should receive immediate medical and mental care. As a response to the ACE Study's findings, many jurisdictions across the country, such as Stearns County, Minnesota,⁵⁹ are developing evidence-based, trauma-informed practices to address the impact of witnessing domestic violence.⁶⁰

Studies show that compared to children who have not witnessed domestic violence, child witnesses of domestic violence exhibit lower social competence and higher aggressive, antisocial, fearful, and inhibited behaviors.⁶¹ One study found that higher aggressive behaviors may be the result of the child victim and/or witness developing an attitude that justifies the use of violence as a way of enhancing reputation or self-image.⁶²

In addition to being emotionally distressed, children may be developmentally limited in their ability to communicate. To aid the child in telling his or her story, prosecutors should carefully listen to children and discern communication gaps. Prosecutors should use simple words and questions, use the child's own words, make use of looping questions to help the child construct a narrative, and remain sensitive to the fact that the child's notion of certain concepts such as time and distance will be different from an adult's. Questions asking how far or for how long may confuse the child and force him or her to guess.⁶³

Prosecutors should acknowledge the trauma domestic violence inflicts on children and remain supportive and understanding of the child's trauma response. Children may feel divided between choosing between two parents and as a result may recant or be uncooperative. Prosecutors should allow children to express whatever positive emotions they may feel toward their abuser while assuring the child that it is never his or her fault. Allowing for

⁵⁴ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2016), <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/>.

⁵⁸ Jeffrey Edleson, Problems Associated with Children's Witnessing of Domestic Violence (1997), http://www.vawnet.org/print-document.php?doc_id=392&find_type=web_sum_AR (last visited Mar 22, 2016).

⁵⁹ ACEs, *supra* note 42.

⁶⁰ See generally Casey Gwinn, *Cheering for the Children: Creating Pathways to HOPE for Children Exposed to Trauma* (2015).

⁶¹ Edleson, *supra* note 43.

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Prosecutor's Sexual Assault Reference Book (2009).

this expressive function may help reduce the child's self-blame. Prosecutors are encouraged to record and memorialize early testimony.⁶⁴ Prosecutors should also be mindfully weighing the necessity of the child as a witness with their responsibility to ensure the innocent are protected from unwarranted harm.⁶⁵

Prosecutors and victim advocates should have knowledge of, inform victims of, and make use of statutory rights that some jurisdictions afford to children in addition to those afforded to all victims and witnesses.

TOOL BOX IDEAS

- **Train first responder law enforcement to take photographs of each child at the scene.**
- **Train first responders to document where children were in relation to the abuse occurring in the home.**
- **Charge child endangerment statutes whenever children are present at domestic violence scenes.**
- **Utilize experts in neurology and pediatrics to discuss how children who witness domestic violence suffer brain trauma and emotional injury.**

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ National District Attorneys Association, National Prosecution Standards 1-1.1 (2016).

TENETS OF CASE HANDLING

Vertical Case Handling

Prosecution of domestic violence crimes differs from the prosecution other crimes and requires unique skills and mindsets because the key, and often only, witness may be reluctant to participate in prosecution.⁶⁶ Given the unique characteristics of domestic violence victims and the complex intricacies of their relationships with their abusers, specially trained prosecutors and vertical prosecution, or the practice of one prosecutor handling the case from filing to disposition, are often the most effective means of prosecuting domestic violence crimes.

Unlike victims of other crimes who generally want to be involved in the prosecution of the offender, domestic violence victims are often reluctant to disclose the abuse to anyone, particularly to law enforcement and prosecutors. Victims of domestic violence may have been physically, psychologically, socially, and financially damaged for such a long time, they distrust that anyone can help them. Specially trained prosecutors often have a better opportunity to build a relationship with the victim during the pendency of the case.

To help victims regain trust in themselves and the justice system, it is imperative that the prosecution process offers consistency and continuity. It is important that victims feel they are being heard, and this may be effectuated by asking the victim to tell his or her story to one prosecutor, one investigator, and one advocate. Ensuring only one prosecutor takes the victim through a case from start to finish has the potential to show that victim he or she does not have to resolve the problem alone and that the justice system can be counted on to help keep him or her safe.

Horizontal Case Handling

Vertical case handling may be problematic for high-volume jurisdictions. If a prosecutor is carrying a significant caseload, he or she may not have the ability to develop and maintain meaningful relationships with victims. Many large, urban jurisdictions therefore utilize horizontal case handling. In horizontal prosecution, prosecutors do not handle one case from beginning to end but rather handle multiple cases, performing the same task for each case. For example, one group of prosecutors may file cases, one may negotiate cases, and one may try cases.

The benefit of the victim's familiarity with the prosecutor that comes from vertical prosecution is instead derived from familiarity with the advocate in horizontal prosecution. Advocates keep cases vertical by always working with the same victims from beginning to end. If an agency utilizes horizontal prosecution, it is imperative that victim advocate services be valued and fully funded. Otherwise, this system can leave the victim feeling as if he or she is being passed around – the very problem vertical prosecution tries to avoid.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Carrie Hobbs, Pam Loginsky & David Martin, *Prosecutor's Domestic Violence Handbook* (2016), <http://www.waprosecutors.org/MANUALS/DV/WAPA%20KCPAODV%20Manual%2012.11.14.pdf>.

⁶⁷ David Martin, *Comments for DV Manual*, (May 2016).

EVIDENCE-BASED PROSECUTION

Evidence-based prosecution is an approach whereby prosecutors build a case based on available evidence irrespective of the victim's willingness to participate in the case or testify against their abuser. This approach began around the mid 1980s and early 1990s in communities such as Duluth, MN; San Diego, CA; Los Angeles, CA; and Nashville, TN. Fundamental to the evidence-based prosecution approach is the principle that domestic violence cases that are provable should be prosecuted irrespective of whether the victim is cooperative or willing to participate in the case.⁶⁸ Early evidence reflected the success of evidence-based prosecution with multidisciplinary professionals working together.⁶⁹ While mandatory arrest of domestic violence offenders, in the absence of prosecution, was clearly ineffective in stopping domestic violence, the combination of mandatory arrest with an evidence-based prosecution approach proved effective in reducing recidivism and lethality.⁷⁰ Mandatory arrest and the pro-prosecution policies of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act resulted in an unexpected overflow of domestic violence cases which necessitated the creation of specialized units.⁷¹ As a result of reluctant and uncooperative victims, prosecutors began promoting evidence-based prosecution and collaborative approaches to meeting the needs of victims while prosecuting cases even without their participation.⁷²

Evidence-Based Prosecution versus No Drop Policies

Evidence-based prosecution has been referred to as victimless prosecution. This phrase minimizes the importance of the victim and the importance of victim advocacy services for all victims and their children. Domestic violence cases are not victimless crimes. Even when the prosecutor decides to proceed with a case without the victim's participation, every effort should be made to offer the victim advocacy services from all available resources, including victim witness programs and community-based advocacy organizations.

In some communities, prosecutors have attempted to implement a no drop policy, advocating for the filing of all cases and refusing to dismiss any cases once charges are filed. The NDAA does not support this approach. Neither the American Bar Association standards nor the filing standards for the NDAA support the prosecution of cases when the evidence does not support a reasonable likelihood of conviction.

The earliest protocols for the prosecution of domestic violence cases emphasized the following two-step evaluation process:

- (1) Is the case provable, beyond a reasonable doubt, without the participation of the victim, based on corroborating evidence? If yes, the case should be prosecuted even in the absence of victim participation or cooperation.
- (2) If the case is not provable without the participation of the victim, is the victim willing to testify, and what other evidence is necessary or can be identified to corroborate the testimony of the victim?⁷³

This multi-layered approach has been expanded over the years to include other considerations related to victim safety issues, the balancing of interests which must be considered when putting child witnesses on the stand to testify against an adult abuser in the home, and other considerations in the interests of justice. The core principles of evidence-based prosecution should continue to guide prosecutors in the review and prosecution of

⁶⁸ Casey G. Gwinn, Anne O'Dell, *Stopping the Violence: The Role of the Police Officer and the Prosecutor*, 20 W. ST. L. REV. 1501, 1511-12 (1993).

⁶⁹ Robert C. Davis, Barbara E. Smith, Heather J. Davies, *Effects of No-Drop Prosecution of Domestic Violence Upon Conviction Rates*, 3 Justice Research and Policy 1-13 (2001).

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ John M. Leventhal and Liberty Aldrich, *The Admission of Evidence in Domestic Violence Cases after Crawford v Washington: A National Survey*, 11 BERKELEY J. CRIM. L. 77, 80 (2006).

⁷² *Id.* at 81.

⁷³ San Diego City Attorney's Office Domestic Violence Prosecution Protocol, August 1986

both misdemeanor and felony domestic violence cases. The California Attorney General's Office endorsed this approach in 2005, and it continues to be the majority approach in most California prosecutor's offices.⁷⁴

Law Enforcement Investigations

Effective prosecution of domestic violence crimes without the victim requires thorough investigation and evidence collection by law enforcement in collaboration with the prosecutor. A complete investigation should include formal recorded statements from the victim, the defendant, and all witnesses; physical evidence documented and inventoried; deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) evidence; the defendant's prior record and other acts, including prior incidents of domestic violence; digital records; medical reports, including photographs and diagnoses; and any other pieces of evidence that will corroborate the charges.⁷⁵

Law enforcement should approach each report of domestic violence as if the case will be prosecuted months, possibly years from the incident date without the victim's participation.⁷⁶ Law enforcement should collect all of the evidence necessary for prosecution without reliance on the victim's in-court testimony. Evidence to be collected includes body worn camera videos; photographs of the victim and the scene; follow-up photographs; 911 tapes; written statements from the victim, defendant, witnesses, and child witnesses; interviews of neighbors, families, and friends of the victim and defendant; physical evidence; forensic examination results; and jail calls placed by the suspect after the incident. Without further jeopardizing the victim's safety, police officers should conduct follow-up interviews with the victim and "knock and talks" with witnesses in the days after the incident. Law enforcement should be aware of and prepared to enforce both local and federal domestic violence laws, including the elements of domestic violence crimes and criminal procedures such as warrantless searches and arrests.

It is imperative that incident reports be complete and thorough and forwarded to prosecutors without undue delay. Even while prosecutors are evaluating cases, aggressive victim advocacy services should be offered to the victim by both government- and nongovernment-based advocates.

In determining probable cause, police officers should assess the appearance, demeanor, and injuries of the victim and the defendant as well as their relationship history, including any past incidents of domestic violence. Officers should also obtain contact information for all witnesses.

⁷⁴ CAL.ATT'Y GEN.'S.CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION CENTER, REPORT TO THE CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL FROM THE TASK FORCE ON LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, KEEPING THE PROMISE: VICTIM SAFETY AND BATTERER ACCOUNTABILITY p. 87 (June 2005), Available Upon Request from Alliance for HOPE International, (888) 511-3522.

⁷⁵ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48. See also Massachusetts District Attorneys Association (MDAA), Domestic Violence Trial Notebook (2015), <http://www.mass.gov/courts/docs/lawlib/docs/mdaa-domestic-violence.pdf>.

⁷⁶ *National Symposium on the Prosecution of Domestic Violence: Re-Envisioning Evidence-Based Prosecution in America*, (2015).

THE PROSECUTOR'S ROLE

Prosecutors should maintain their role as the ultimate decision maker in whether charges should be filed and pursued against a criminal defendant. Even in jurisdictions where private arrest or citizen's arrest is permissible, prosecutors should maintain the authority to proceed with cases that are provable and dismiss cases that are not supported by admissible evidence. Prosecutors must establish early contact with the victim to ensure the victim's safety and obtain more information on potential charges.⁷⁷

Interviewing the Victim

Ideally, the prosecutor should meet with the victim to explain the prosecution process and explore issues that may have been undetected in the initial police investigation. The prosecutor should have a third party present, such as a law enforcement officer or detective, to record the interview in the event the victim later recants.⁷⁸

Interviewing the victim provides prosecutors with the opportunity to build rapport, rebuild the victim's confidence, and listen to the victim's concerns and desired outcome. It is also an opportunity for the prosecutor to explain his or her role and the role of the victim. The prosecutor should be mindful that domestic violence often minimizes or eliminates the victim's control over his or her life and should be respectful of a victim's frustration that, in his or her perspective, the control has now shifted from the defendant to the prosecutor. The prosecutor should explain that while the victim's input is valuable, it is the prosecutor's decision to file charges, the jury's duty to convict or acquit the defendant, and the judge's role to issue the sentence.⁷⁹

Prosecutors should personalize victim interviews by developing a thorough understanding of the victim's background, including social, economic, and cultural factors. Throughout the interview, prosecutors should engage in active listening, ask open-ended questions, seek narrative answers, be attentive to non-verbal communication, and allow moments of silence for the victim to think while keeping in mind that silence may be uncomfortable.⁸⁰

While prosecutors should allow for flexibility during victim and witness interviews, they should inquire about information that can be used in the later phases of the prosecution process. In light of the risk of recantation, prosecutors should collect information that will support the use of tools such as forfeiture hearings and prior bad acts without appearing to be undermining or disbelieving when interacting with the victim. For example, the prosecutor should inquire about past incidents of domestic violence and any information that corroborates those incidents as this may help establish a pattern of abuse and prove useful if any forfeiture by wrongdoing issues arise at trial.⁸¹ Prosecutors should also inquire into the defendant's past acts to determine if any can be introduced for reasons other than to show propensity, such as identity, intent, motive, common plan or scheme, signature, absence of mistake, or knowledge. Prosecutors should gather as much information as possible while remaining sensitive to the fact that doing so may force victims to relive the domestic violence experience.⁸²

Prosecutors and victim advocates should inform victims of domestic violence of their rights under the victim's bill of rights.⁸³ Prosecutors and victim advocates should further be mindful of the victim's safety if the victim remains with their abuser and encourage the victim to inform the lead law enforcement officer of future contact with or threats from the defendant. Victims may also be advised to keep a journal of any future contact with the defendant, particularly when it involves threats or violations of no contact orders.

⁷⁷ Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

⁸¹ AEquitas, *The Prosecutors' Resource Forfeiture by Wrongdoing 5-6* (2012),

http://www.aequitasresource.org/The_Prosecutors_Resource_Forfeiture_by_Wrongdoing.pdf.

⁸² Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

⁸³ *Id.*

ENLISTING VICTIM ADVOCACY

Victims often become socially, psychologically, and financially dependent on their abuser, and prosecutors should therefore enlist the aid of victim advocates to address the basic needs of victims and their families. Addressing health, food, and shelter needs may reduce some of the victim's fears and allow for more victim cooperation. Reviewing state and federal victim rights with the domestic violence victim may further provide him or her with the confidence needed to remain cooperative. System-based victim advocates should be trained to disclose Brady material and any other exculpatory evidence.⁸⁴

In addition to facilitating communication between victims and prosecutors, victim advocates help ensure that victims obtain a higher level of justice as victim advocates help victims meet their non-legal needs.⁸⁵

In enlisting the aid of a community-based victim advocate, prosecutors should remain mindful that just as the victim's interests may differ from the prosecutor's, so may the interests of victim advocates. Victim advocates may be interested in helping victims create safety plans and build support systems outside of the justice system that will enable them to reach self-sufficiency. Prosecutors should acknowledge this healthy tension, as it may lead to better, more informed decision-making.⁸⁶

System-based victim advocates should also assist with logistics such as confirming subpoena services and familiarizing victims with the courtroom. Victim advocates should be prepared to inform victims about their state and federal rights and to assist them with the applications and documents necessary for crime victims' compensation.⁸⁷

Victim advocates and prosecutors should have knowledge of domestic violence victims' coping mechanisms, such as drug and alcohol use, and be aware that the victim may be engage in criminal behavior. Victim advocates and prosecutors should refrain from judging victims and should instead explain to victims the consequences this behavior may have on their access to resources and safety and on their overall health.⁸⁸

Many repeat offenders re-victimize persons who have previously suffered abuse, and victim services should be more intensive in those cases. Ideally, each prosecutor's office should employ well-trained system-based victim advocates, but if limited resources do not allow for this, prosecutors should creatively allocate resources or look to outside partners.

When a prosecutor's office does not have the financial resources to employ its own team of system-based victim advocates, it should partner with community-based organizations. Most of these community-based organizations are non-profit organizations dependent on public and private grants, and as a result the services provided will differ among organizations. Some organizations may provide wraparound comprehensive support services while others may offer more specialized services. Community-based victim advocates may provide confidential support services such as transportation services, emergency shelter, crisis intervention, and transitional housing.⁸⁹

⁸⁴ *Id.*

⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁸⁹ *Id.*

RISK ASSESSMENT AND SAFETY PLANNING

Risk Assessment

The use of a risk assessment tool at the pre-trial stage is encouraged to better inform both the prosecutor of the charges to be filed and the judge of the dangerousness of the defendant.⁹⁰ Abusive relationships may be unpredictable and potentially escalate quickly, and certain factors can aid in assessing the lethality of particular situations. These factors include drug and alcohol abuse, an increase in the number and severity of violent episodes, threats of self-harm and harm to children, access to weapons, a history of psychiatric impairment, criminal history, the proximity of the victim and their abuser, and noncompliance with court orders.⁹¹

Some states have passed legislation mandating the use of standardized, evidence-based risk assessment tools to be administered to offenders post-arrest.⁹² Many states have chosen the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) tool and have created multidisciplinary teams to aid in the promotion and training of this tool.⁹³

The ODARA, consisting of a short number of very specific questions addressing threats, substance abuse, and the victim's fears, is an evidence-based risk assessment tool that identifies and assesses the domestic violence offender's risk of future violence against intimate partners.⁹⁴ The assessment tool was designed to be used by law enforcement in the field and requires no clinical experience. The assessment places the offender into seven risk categories, with the highest scores indicating offenders will abuse more, sooner, and more severely. The ODARA alone can be utilized with male and female offenders, where there is risk of lethality, and in cases of dating violence.

Safety Planning

The two leading danger assessment tools for victims of domestic violence are the Danger Assessment Tool, developed by Dr. Jacqueline Campbell, and Mosaic, developed by Gavin de Becker.⁹⁵ While the ODARA and other similar tools evaluate risk and danger by looking at the perpetrator, the Danger Assessment Tool and Mosaic look at risk from a victim's perspective and through victim reporting of prior perpetrator conduct. As discussed earlier, all victims in all cases in a prosecutor's office should be offered risk assessment and safety planning services regardless of whether the cases are prosecuted.

Many excellent models of safety plans are currently used in local agencies across the country. Massachusetts developed SafePlan, a model plan that is offered by various community-based organizations throughout the state.⁹⁶ SafePlan provides recommendations to victims of domestic violence and helps ensure their safety during a wide range of circumstances, such as when victims are on the job, in public, using technology, preparing to leave, or caught in explosive incidents. SafePlan also helps ensure the safety of victims' children and their emotional health.

⁹⁰ Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

⁹¹ *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Model*, *supra* note 1.

⁹² As part of comprehensive homicide reduction plan, in 2012 the Main Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) joined with partners including the Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse, the Maine Department of Public Safety, the Attorney General's Office, and the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to pass legislation that mandates the use of a standardized, evidence-based risk assessment tool for domestic violence offenders post-arrest. [19-A M.R.S. §4012(6)]

⁹³ Domestic Violence and Abuse in Relationships: ODARA, Waypoint, <http://www.waypointcentre.ca/cms/one.aspx?portalId=10043&pageId=52600>.

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ See www.dangerassessment.org and www.mosaicmethod.org. Both tools are validated instruments and are used regularly by advocates and victim-witness services professionals to help victims identify how much danger they are in during the pendency of a case.

⁹⁶ Safety Plan, Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance, <http://www.mass.gov/mova/docs/safety-plan/safety-plan-english.pdf>.

DISCOURAGING DUAL ARRESTS

Law enforcement should thoroughly examine the victim, the defendant, and the scene to determine the predominant aggressor and avoid dual arrests. Law enforcement should consider any injuries sustained by either or both parties, the presence or use of drugs or alcohol, any prior history of abuse, and the demeanor of each party.⁹⁷ Police officers should thoroughly examine the physical evidence and implement a lethality assessment model at the scene to determine the future dangerousness of each party.

Police officers should consider possible scenarios, such as self-defense, and establish probable cause in identifying the predominant aggressor.

The passage of mandatory arrest laws has resulted in an increase in the number of women arrested in domestic violence cases. Prosecutors should have guidelines for addressing self-defense and battered spouse syndrome to prevent filing cases against victim-defendants.⁹⁸ While domestic violence victims may use violence against their batterers, some of this violence may be in self-defense, as proactive protection or to combat a long history of abuse, but law enforcement does not always document or even acknowledge it as such, resulting in the arrest of the victim.⁹⁹

Research surveys of police officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation officers, and support services providers reflect that while the number of victim arrests has increased, the use of violence by victims has remained constant, suggesting greater manipulation of the justice system by defendants and lack of police training in the intricacies of domestic violence dynamics.¹⁰⁰

Arresting a victim has a significant negative impact on the victim. In addition to confirming the victim's fear that their abuser is in control, arresting the victim may lead to loss of public services and employment opportunities and loss of parental custody.¹⁰¹

In identifying the primary aggressor, police officers face several challenges. Officers often operate with limited information about the situation and without the parties' full criminal histories, and they may mistakenly believe mandatory arrest laws require them to arrest a party before leaving the scene. Officers may use specialized language or technical jargon that victims do not understand or may face language barriers when communicating with victims, defendants, and witnesses.¹⁰² Officers should assess all relevant factors, such as the size of both parties; fear exhibited by either or both parties; corroborating or contradictory statements from the victim, defendant, and witnesses; the presence of drugs or alcohol; known substance abuse issues for either or both parties; pattern evidence; and defensive wounds visible on either or both parties.

Mandatory training on assessing for the primary aggressor and protocols for determining survivor status should be implemented in both law enforcement and prosecuting agencies. Near and nonfatal strangulation cases (discussed below) often involve life-threatening violence to victims, yet most of the injuries perceived and reported by law enforcement may be inflicted by the victim on the defendant. Assessing for the primary aggressor is particularly critical in cases of near and nonfatal strangulation where victims may be arrested if the officer only observes and bases his investigation on the extent of visible injuries on both parties. It is imperative law enforcement be able to identify defensive and self-inflicted wounds.

⁹⁷ *National Symposium, supra* note 77.

⁹⁸ Hobbs, *supra* note 67. *See also* Meg Crager, Merrill Cousin & Tara Hardy, *Victim-Defendants: An Emerging Challenge in Responding to Domestic Violence in Seattle and the King County Region* (2003), <http://www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/victimdefendant/victimdefendant.html>.

⁹⁹ *See* Crager, *supra* note 93.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

¹⁰² *Id.*

Law enforcement should creatively allocate time and resources to use interpreters when necessary and adopt supervisory reviews with feedback and consultation.

CONTINUED INVESTIGATION OF DEFENDANTS

Although access to the defendant will be severed after charges are filed, the prosecutor can continue his or her investigation of the defendant by reviewing criminal records, including out of state criminal information. The prosecutor must disclose to the defendant and to the court any exculpatory evidence he or she obtains, including victim recantations, even when the prosecutor believes it to be false.¹⁰³ Prosecutors should consider reviewing jail calls or visits from the defendant as these may be the basis for the victim's minimization or recantation. Prosecutors should continue to ask the victim whether the defendant has contacted him or her from jail and whether these contacts were attempts to dissuade the victim from participating in prosecution or testifying at trial.

¹⁰³ MDAA, *supra* note 76. *See also* Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

NEAR AND NONFATAL STRANGULATION

In the United States, about 10% of violent deaths result from strangulation, almost all of which involve manual (using hands, forearms, or knees) or ligature (using a cord) strangulation.¹⁰⁴ The majority of high-risk domestic violence victims experience nonfatal and near-fatal strangulation assaults.¹⁰⁵ Even more importantly, nonfatal strangulation is a high-grade marker for domestic violence homicides. If a victim is strangled one time by an intimate partner, he or she is 750% more likely to later be killed by that partner.¹⁰⁶

The seminal work on the importance of strangulation began in the San Diego City Attorney's Office in 1995 under the leadership of then-Deputy City Attorney Gael Strack. Her 1995 research data became the basis for a published 2001 study of 300 strangulation misdemeanor cases. This study revealed that 50% of strangulation victims showed no visible signs of injury, 35% showed injuries too minor to photograph, and in the 15% of cases with visible injuries, such as redness, the photographs were too blurry to use in prosecution.¹⁰⁷ In most cases, either police officers did not question victims about non-visible injuries and symptoms or the victims did not report their symptoms. In cases where victims reported symptoms, the symptoms included nausea, hyperventilation, loss of consciousness, memory loss, shaking, and throat pain.¹⁰⁸

The authors of the study developed a training curriculum to guide law enforcement officers and suggested that police officers begin by changing their perspective and language. When a victim reports the abuser "choked" him or her, police officers should further investigate whether the incident was an attempted or near-fatal strangulation.

Law enforcement should be particularly attentive to signs of strangulation. Police officers should record victim statements (e.g., "he choked me") and those describing the means of strangulation, (e.g., the defendant used his or her hands, objects, ligatures, or weapons; applied pressure; and made death threats).¹⁰⁹ If the victim is unable to describe the event, police officers should use follow-up questions to determine the method and manner of strangulation. Strangulation injuries may be internal and not visible, and police officers should therefore record victim statements describing the extent of the injury, such as the amount of force or pressure the defendant applied, trouble breathing, and loss of consciousness, and officers should encourage victims to seek medical attention (and provide transportation to the hospital if necessary). Other signs of strangulation include voice hoarseness or complete loss of voice, breathing and swallowing difficulties, mental status changes, involuntary urination or defecation, and even miscarriage. When collecting physical evidence, police officers should locate and seize objects and weapons that may have been used, photograph both the victim's and the defendant's injuries (including distance and close-up photos), document and photograph petechiae, and record any changes in the victim's voice or demeanor.¹¹⁰

After making observations at the crime scene, police officers should note their experience in their reports, obtain a copy of the 911 calls (as they may reflect a change in the victim's voice), and record follow-up interviews.

¹⁰⁴ Gael Strack & George McClane, *How to Improve Your Investigation and Prosecution of Strangulation Cases* (2007), http://www.vawnet.org/summary.php?doc_id=2809&find_type=web_sum_GC.

¹⁰⁵ Casey Gwinn, Gael Strack, National District Attorneys Association, National Domestic Violence Prosecution Symposium, Presentation, October 28, 2015, San Diego, CA.

¹⁰⁶ Nancy Glass, Jacqueline Campbell, et. al *Nonfatal Strangulation is an Important Risk Factor for Homicide*, 21 J. OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE, 329 (2008).

¹⁰⁷ Strack, *supra* note 98. See also Gael Strack, George McClane, & Dean A. Hawley, *A Review of 300 Attempted Strangulation Cases Part I: Criminal Issues*, 21 J. OF EMERGENCY MED. 317-322.

¹⁰⁸ Improve your Investigation, *supra* note 81. See also Review of 300, *supra* note 101.

¹⁰⁹ Allison Turkel, "And Then He Choked Me": Understanding, Investigating, and Prosecuting Strangulation Cases, http://www.ndaajustice.org/pdf/the_voice_vol_2_no_1_08.pdf.

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

Prosecutors should make use of forensic investigators and nurses, medical experts, emergency room physicians, and coroners during trial as a way to educate the judge and jury about non-visible symptoms and the seriousness of attempted, near, and nonfatal strangulation. Prosecutors should make clear to the judge and jury that strangulation is a lethal form of domestic violence, as unconsciousness can occur within seconds and death within minutes or less.

Alliance for HOPE International operates the Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention (TISP) and provides comprehensive training for all professionals in the handling of near and nonfatal strangulation cases. In collaboration with the California District Attorneys Association, the TISP published a manual on the investigation and prosecution of strangulation assaults.¹¹¹ In 2014, the *Domestic Violence Report* published a special issue focused on the handling of nonfatal strangulation assaults.¹¹²

¹¹¹ For more information, go to www.strangulationtraininginstitute.org.

¹¹² Gael Strack, Casey Gwinn, Eds., Special Issue, *Domestic Violence Report, Handling Strangulation Assaults*, Vol. 19, No. 6, ISSN 1086-1270, Pages 81-100, August/September 2014. <http://www.civicresearchinstitute.com/pdfs/DVR1906.pdf>, Accessed June 6, 2016.

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PROSECUTIONS

Federal Law

Domestic violence is traditionally and principally a subject to be adjudicated by state and local jurisdictions. However, in certain situations, where interstate travel and firearms are involved, federal law allows for the prosecution of domestic violence. Below is a list of federal laws that may be used as tools for and during the prosecution of domestic violence offenders.¹¹³ Where it seems appropriate to prosecute federally, the United States Attorney's Office should be contacted.

- The Violence Against Women Act
- Gun Control Act
- Interstate Travel to Commit Domestic Violence, 18 U.S.C. § 2261
- Interstate Stalking, 18 U.S.C. § 2261A
- Interstate Travel to Violate a Protection Order, 18 U.S.C. § 2262
- Possession of Firearm While Subject to Order of Protection, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8)
- Transfer of Firearm to Person Subject to Prosecution Order, 18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(8)
- Possession of Firearm After Conviction of Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9)
- Transfer of a Firearm to Person Convicted of Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence, 18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(9)
- Amendment of the Brady Statement, 18 U.S.C. § 922
- Right of Victim to Speak at Bail Hearing, 18 U.S.C. § 2263
- Other Victims' Rights, 42 U.S.C. § 10606(b)
- Restitution, 18 U.S.C. § 2264
- Full Faith and Credit
- Self-Petitioning for Battered Immigrant Women and Children, 18 U.S.C. § 1154
- Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 – U Visas

¹¹³ For a more complete list and summary of each of these, see *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual*, *supra* note 1. See also MDAA, *supra* note 76.

CHARGING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE

Prosecutorial Discretion

Prosecutorial discretion is an effective tool for addressing domestic violence cases and is favored over a blanket no drop policy.¹¹⁴ Given the dynamics of domestic violence and issues unique to domestic violence victims, a blanket policy may be too restrictive.¹¹⁵

Consideration of the timing of filing charges is also important. Prosecutors should balance victim safety and a thorough investigation. Once charges are filed and the defendant exercises his Sixth Amendment right to counsel, the prosecutor's access to the defendant will likely be severed, limiting the investigation. However, quickly filing charges may prevent future abuse and the ability for the defendant to re-establish a relationship with the victim, as no contact orders and bond restrictions may become available.¹¹⁶

When a case is not charged, the victim should be notified and a record of the uncharged incident report should be kept for future prosecutions.¹¹⁷ In uncharged cases, the prosecutor should ensure that the victim receives information about social and medical resources.

Other Charges Supported By the Evidence

Prosecutors should carefully review the evidence for other charges, including attempt charges and enhancers. Including other charges may advance prosecutorial goals and serve as corroboration, provide the jury with a complete picture of the defendant, and bolster negotiation.¹¹⁸ Additional charges that are commonly supported by the evidence include assault, battery, burglary, robbery, theft, false imprisonment, carjacking, mayhem, stalking, criminal threats, kidnapping, and child endangerment.¹¹⁹ Prosecutors should also consider joining cases, which can help establish the severity of the relationship and abuse between the victim and their abuser.¹²⁰

¹¹⁴ *National District Attorneys Association*, *supra* note 1.

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

¹¹⁷ *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual*, *supra* note 1.

¹¹⁸ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

ARGUING BAIL AND THE INITIAL APPEARANCE

Prosecutors should ensure accuracy in the complaint prior to and during arraignment.¹²¹ Arraignment is also an important opportunity for prosecutors to consider victim safety.¹²²

The prosecutor's considerations when advocating for bail conditions should include the seriousness and violence of the offense; use of weapons; lethality of the defendant; the defendant's criminal record and history of violence; the defendant's history of noncompliance with court orders and outstanding warrants; threats of death, injury, retaliation, and suicide; the victim's fears; and access to the victim.¹²³ Prosecutors should inquire about and identify any signs of strangulation as these signs may indicate severe violence patterns and high fatality risk.¹²⁴ If the defendant is released, prosecutors should advocate for written conditions, such as stay away from and no contact with the victim; global positioning system (GPS), tracking, or monitor devices for the defendant; restricting the defendant's access to firearms; prohibiting the use of substances and alcohol; and any reasonably necessary condition to ensure the defendant's appearance and the victim's safety.¹²⁵ If the facts do not support a high bail, but there is great safety concern, prosecutors in some states may move for a dangerousness hearing.¹²⁶

The victim's failure to appear in court is not uncommon. Victims may fail to appear by avoiding subpoena service, disobeying a subpoena, or recanting,¹²⁷ and prosecutorial discretion is imperative in effectively addressing failure to appear issues. The use of subpoenas, while carefully weighing the decision to request a contempt citation, is recommended. The prosecutor must maintain the integrity of the justice system and act accordingly when he or she has the belief and corresponding probable cause that the victim has filed a false report.

¹²¹ *Id.*

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48; *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual*, *supra* note 1; Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

¹²⁴ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹²⁵ MDAA, *supra* note 76; Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

¹²⁶ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹²⁷ *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual*, *supra* note 1.

PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

The purpose of a preliminary hearing is to present evidence of probable cause that the defendant committed the crime charged. Prosecutors may also use a preliminary hearing as an opportunity to remove the defendant's domination and control over the victim and to eliminate any guilt the victim may feel by establishing that it is the prosecutor who is in charge of holding the defendant accountable.¹²⁸ The victim may be more likely to cooperate when he or she sees that the prosecution process is inevitable.

Although prosecutors should try to complete the preliminary hearing without the victim's testimony, there are benefits of the victim testifying during this early stage. Testifying will allow the victim to become comfortable with the form and substance of questions in a less public forum as may be at trial. A victim's testimony at the preliminary hearing, when subject to cross-examination, may also be useful evidence if the victim later recants.

Prosecutors should be mindful of the Confrontation Clause and set reasonable expectations when proceeding without the victim's direct testimony. Common evidence allowed without the victim's testimony includes admissions by party opponent, excited utterances, 911 calls, present sense impressions, and statements made for the purpose of medical diagnosis or treatment.

Prosecutors should also make use of their state's available evidentiary objections, such as relevancy, discovery not allowed at the preliminary hearing, credibility as a non-issue during the preliminary hearing, evidence of a witness's character and conduct, and rape shield law violations.¹²⁹

WITNESS PREPARATION

Although witnesses of domestic violence may be or become uncooperative, prosecutors must prepare them as much as possible. At a minimum, prosecutors should review with the witness the witness's prior testimony, the form and substance of questions that will be asked during direct and cross examination, the form and substance of the witness's answers, and any exhibits for which the witness will be used to lay the foundation.¹³⁰

Prosecutors should avail themselves of all relevant statutory tools that may protect witnesses in the courtroom, such as the use of a support person, a therapy canine support dog, or other judicial courtroom control measures in order to make witnesses feel supported.

¹²⁸ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

¹²⁹ *Id.*

¹³⁰ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

MOTIONS IN LIMINE

The defense often moves to dismiss a case in the pre-trial phase.¹³¹ Prosecutors are encouraged to practice the use of motions in limine to control the quantity and quality of information sought to be introduced. Prosecutors should move in limine to exclude evidence protected by rape shield laws, exclude privileged or confidential information, admit extrinsic evidence to prove the victim's conduct, and admit the defendant's prior bad acts (to prove identity, intent, motive, common plan or scheme, absence of mistake, signature, and knowledge).¹³² Prosecutors should also move pre-trial to join domestic violence cases; doing so may help establish the severity of the relationship and of the victim's situation.¹³³

RAPE SHIELD LAWS

Nationally, about 19.3% of women and 1.7% of men have been raped during their lifetimes.¹³⁴ Of these, about 8.8% of women and 0.5% of men were raped by an intimate partner.¹³⁵

Rape shield laws protect victims of sexual assault by limiting the evidence the defendant is allowed to introduce to attack the victim's credibility. Evidence of the victim's sexual conduct to attack the victim's credibility is only allowed if it is relevant to credibility, heard outside the jury's presence, accompanied by an affidavit of proof, and presented through written motion.

The defendant may introduce this evidence to show the victim has falsely reported sexual assault in the past, the victim has previously engaged in consensual sexual conduct with the defendant, or the presence of semen other than the defendant's.¹³⁶ Through evidentiary hearings, the prosecutor should contend there is insufficient evidence to prove the existence of inconsistent statements, false statements, or prior false allegations and should attack the other challenges on relevancy and prejudicial grounds.¹³⁷

¹³¹ *Id.*

¹³² Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

¹³³ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹³⁴ Centers for Disease Control, *supra* note 2.

¹³⁵ *Id.*

¹³⁶ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

¹³⁷ *Id.*

Voir Dire

The complex dynamic between victims of domestic violence and their abusers and the likelihood that the victim may be uncooperative makes imperative the selection of jurors who will not adhere to stereotypes, will be sympathetic to the victim's fears, and will understand the reasons behind the victim's inconsistent statements. During voir dire, prosecutors should explore the jurors' general attitudes toward domestic violence by asking whether they believe domestic violence is to be resolved in the home or treated differently than other forms of violence and whether they believe the justice system should be involved when the victim does not want it to be.¹³⁸

Opening and Closing Statements

A common defense strategy is to shift the focus to the victim, and prosecutors should therefore select a theme that focuses on the defendant, such as highlighting that the defendant is a predator, manipulator, or opportunist.¹³⁹ The theme must make each juror personally invested and responsible for holding the offender accountable and protecting the victim. The prosecutor can achieve this by emphasizing domestic violence as not simply a dispute between intimate partners but a crime that results in harm extending beyond the individual victim to society as a whole.¹⁴⁰ When appealing to societal impact, prosecutors should be knowledgeable of and comport to their state's ethical rules. Prosecutors should choose a theme that will help the jury make sense not only of the defendant's behavior but also that of the victim while ensuring the theme and prosecution remain defendant-centered.¹⁴¹ Prosecutors should consider statements such as "this is a case about power and control," "this is a case where a defendant would not take 'no' for an answer," or "this is a case where the victim was a prisoner in her own home."

Evidentiary Issues

Prosecutors should be aware of evidentiary tools available in their states, such as non-hearsay and hearsay exceptions, the use of medical and forensic testimony, and the use of non-victim witnesses. Prosecutors should become experts in these tools and the requirements of each (e.g., laying the foundation for introduction). Common non-hearsay includes prior consistent statements, prior inconsistent statements, and admissions by the party opponent. Common exceptions to hearsay include present sense impressions, excited utterances, statements made for the purpose of medical diagnosis or treatment, recorded recollections, and records of regularly conducted activities. Character evidence in the form of opinion, reputation, and specific instances of conduct as well as other acts evidence may be available to prosecutors in certain states. When a defense witness testifies to the defendant's good character, prosecutors can challenge the witness's credibility on grounds such as lack of personal knowledge, reliability of opinion, and contradicting the witness's opinion of the defendant's good character by asking the witness if he or she knows of the defendant's past instances of conduct, and if so, how that information changed the witness's opinion.¹⁴² Some jurisdictions allow evidence showing the defendant's consciousness of guilt, such as fleeing the scene, trying to flee the jurisdiction, or fleeing from police officers.¹⁴³ Jurisdictions that prohibit the introduction of prior bad acts to prove propensity may allow these acts to prove intent, motive, or absence of accident, or to rebut recantation and minimization, and prosecutors are encouraged to litigate these pre-trial issues.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁸ MDAA, *supra* note 76; Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

¹³⁹ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

¹⁴⁰ *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual*, *supra* note 1.

¹⁴¹ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹⁴² *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Model*, *supra* note 1.

¹⁴³ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹⁴⁴ Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

Confrontation Clause¹⁴⁵

In 1980, the Supreme Court held in *Ohio v. Roberts*¹⁴⁶ that an unavailable witness's out-of-court statement could be admitted only if it bore "indicia of reliability."¹⁴⁷ The Court explained that reliability could be "inferred without more . . . where the evidence [fell] within a firmly rooted hearsay exception" or bore "particularized guarantees of trustworthiness."¹⁴⁸

In 2004, *Crawford v. Washington*¹⁴⁹ overturned the *Ohio v. Roberts* "indicia of reliability" test, holding that "where testimonial evidence is at issue . . . the Sixth Amendment demands . . . unavailability and a prior opportunity for cross-examination."¹⁵⁰ The Court gave no comprehensive definition of what constitutes "testimonial evidence" but enumerated instances where statements would be testimonial: preliminary hearings, before a grand jury, at a former trial, and during police interrogations.¹⁵¹ Excited utterances and other hearsay exceptions made to non-law enforcement persons, such as relatives and friends, may be considered non-testimonial.¹⁵² Whether excited utterances made to law enforcement are nontestimonial is determined on a case-by-case basis.¹⁵³

In 2006, in the consolidated cases of *Davis v. Washington* and *Hammon v. Indiana*,¹⁵⁴ the Supreme Court considered police interrogations and held that not all statements given to police are testimonial. Statements offered to police to assist in an ongoing emergency and 911 calls describing an ongoing domestic disturbance are nontestimonial.¹⁵⁵ However, where there is no immediate danger, statements given to the police at the crime scene are testimonial.¹⁵⁶

In 2011, the Supreme Court affirmed *Davis v. Washington* when it held in *Michigan v. Bryant* that statements given to the police about the perpetrator's identity and location were nontestimonial when the victim's primary purpose for offering the statements was to assist in an ongoing emergency.¹⁵⁷

The Confrontation Clause does not apply when a victim is present at trial and recants or minimizes the facts because the victim is present to be cross-examined.¹⁵⁸

Forfeiture by Wrongdoing¹⁵⁹

The theory of forfeiture by wrongdoing allows the introduction of out-of-court statements by a witness whom the defendant has made unavailable.¹⁶⁰ The doctrine applies only when "the defendant engage[s] in conduct *designed* to prevent the witness from testifying."¹⁶¹

¹⁴⁵ For a guide on the challenges and strategies relating to the Confrontation Clause, see AEquitas, *supra* note 82. For a discussion on *Crawford v. Washington* implication on child abuse prosecution, see Mary Sawicki, "The Crawford v. Washington Decision - Five Years Later" Implications for Child Abuse Prosecutors (2009), http://www.ndaa.org/pdf/update_vol_21_no_9_10.pdf. For a discussion on the implications of *Crawford v. Washington* on domestic violence cases, see Leventhal, *supra* note 72.

¹⁴⁶ *Ohio v. Roberts*, 448 U.S. 56 (1980).

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* at 66.

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ *Crawford* 541 U.S., *supra* note 30 at 68 (2005).

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² Leventhal *supra* note 72.

¹⁵³ *Id.* at 89.

¹⁵⁴ *Davis v. Washington*, 547 U.S. 813 (2006). *Davis* and *Hammond* were both domestic violence cases.

¹⁵⁵ *Id.* at 828. The Court noted that once the emergency has been addressed, the 911 call becomes testimonial.

¹⁵⁶ *Id.* at 813.

¹⁵⁷ *Michigan v. Bryant*, 562 U.S. 344, 377-78 (2011).

¹⁵⁸ *Hobbs*, *supra* note 67.

¹⁵⁹ Markman, Isley. *The Admission of Hearsay Testimony under the Doctrine of Forfeiture-by-Wrongdoing in Domestic Violence Cases: Advice for Prosecutors and Courts*. American University Criminal Law Brief 6, no. 2 (2010): 9-19. at p. 14 arguing that forfeiture by wrongdoing may be a more effective strategy and more protective of victim rights than the nontestimonial exception.

In 2008, the Supreme Court held in *Giles v. California*¹⁶² that the murder of a victim does not trigger the doctrine of forfeiture by wrongdoing because the purpose of the murder was not to keep the victim from testifying.¹⁶³ Discussing the implications of *Giles v. California* on domestic violence cases in dictum, the Court noted:

Acts of domestic violence often are intended to dissuade a victim from resorting to outside help, and include conduct designed to prevent testimony to police officers or cooperation in criminal prosecutions. Where such an abusive relationship culminates in murder, the evidence may support a finding that the crime expressed the intent to isolate the victim and to stop her from reporting abuse to the authorities or cooperating with a criminal prosecution—rendering her prior statements admissible under the forfeiture doctrine. Earlier abuse, or threats of abuse, intended to dissuade the victim from resorting to outside help would be highly relevant to this inquiry, as would evidence of ongoing criminal proceedings at which the victim would have been expected to testify.¹⁶⁴

Thus, conduct “designed to prevent the witness from testifying” may be in the form of an ongoing pattern of abuse.¹⁶⁵

In most states, the standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence, and in the remaining few it is clear and convincing evidence.¹⁶⁶

Witness tampering is common in domestic violence cases.¹⁶⁷ Prosecutors, with the help of family advocates, should educate victims about manipulation and intimidation, emphasizing that their abuser’s wrongful acts are not limited to criminal acts but also include promises to change, declarations of love, and marriage proposals when intended to prevent victims from testifying.¹⁶⁸

If the defendant attempts to induce a victim to not testify through acts of love and kindness, prosecutors may call experts to explain how the defendant’s behavior perpetuates a cycle of violence that is characterized by a “period of tension building followed by an abusive episode that is resolved in a ‘honeymoon phase.’”¹⁶⁹ Prosecutors should also consider whether additional charges of witness intimidation are appropriate.

Battered women’s syndrome, sometimes referred to as battered person syndrome, can be described as the “behavioral and psychological consequences that many victims . . . experience as a consequence of living in domestic violence situations.”¹⁷⁰ Behaviors exhibited by these victims include appearing withdrawn, traumatized, or non-responsive and developing low self-esteem and negative coping mechanisms, such as drug and alcohol use. Prosecutors can use experts, psychologists, and social workers to explain the victim’s behaviors to the jury. Such issues should be litigated pre-trial in accordance with applicable state standards.

¹⁶⁰ *Giles v. California*, 554 U.S. 353, 359 (2008); Fed. Rule Evid. 804(b)(6); *Reynolds v. United States*, 98 U.S. 145 (1879). The Supreme Court first addressed forfeiture by wrongdoing in *Reynolds*.

¹⁶¹ *Giles* 554 U.S. at 359 (emphasis in original).

¹⁶² *Giles* 554 U.S.

¹⁶³ *Id.* at 361 (2008) (murder victim statements may come in as dying declarations).

¹⁶⁴ *Id.* at 377.

¹⁶⁵ *AEquitas*, *supra* note 82.

¹⁶⁶ *Id.*

¹⁶⁷ *Hobbs*, *supra* note 67.

¹⁶⁸ See Jeff Grabmeier, *Jailhouse Phone Calls Reveal Why Domestic Violence Victims Recant* The Ohio State University Research, <http://researchnews.osu.edu/archive/vicrecant.htm>. See also *AEquitas supra*, note 82 and *Hobbs, supra* note 67.

¹⁶⁹ *McKinstry*, *supra* note 22 at 438.

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*; *Hobbs, supra* note 67.

Prosecutors should ensure that convictions secured through forfeiture by wrongdoing comport to the defendant's due process rights.¹⁷¹

Evidentiary Hearings

The low standard of proof and admissibility of hearsay and testimonial evidence during forfeiture by wrongdoing hearings make these hearings a powerful tool.¹⁷² Where prosecutors intend to admit out-of-court statements under a theory of forfeiture by wrongdoing, they should file a motion in limine and request an evidentiary hearing, during which rules of evidence are not applicable and a variety of information may be considered.¹⁷³ These are usually pre-trial hearings, but a hearing may be held mid-trial.¹⁷⁴

For the purposes of forfeiture by wrongdoing hearings, there are several ways a witness can be unavailable. A witness may fail to appear in court by avoiding subpoena service or disobeying subpoena.¹⁷⁵ A witness may also be considered unavailable where he or she appears in court but either refuses to testify or recants. Prosecutors should be prepared to argue ad hoc motions where witnesses refuse to testify or recant.¹⁷⁶

Prosecutors should be aware of their jurisdiction's requirements for forfeiture hearings and, at a minimum, explain due diligence and unavailability, remind the court of the standard of proof and admissibility of hearsay, and call witnesses.¹⁷⁷ Prosecutors should prove that the witness is unavailable, the defendant engaged in conduct that made the witness unavailable, and the defendant had the intent to make the witness unavailable.¹⁷⁸ Prosecutors should emphasize that intent can be inferred from acts such as promises to change, appeals to emotions, bribes, violations of a no contact order, and attempts to pressure the victim directly or through family.¹⁷⁹

Jailhouse phone calls may be subpoenaed and reviewed to prove the defendant has engaged in conduct intended to prevent the victim or witnesses from testifying. Defendants have become sophisticated in their jail calls, and prosecutors should therefore be on the lookout for ways in which defendants attempt to mask their conduct and intent, such as by using another inmate's pin number, persuading the victim to purchase a disposable phone, or routing calls from a third person to the victim.¹⁸⁰ When reviewing jailhouse phone calls, prosecutors should be vigilant not to intentionally review calls that may be privileged, such as attorney-defendant calls, and implement a protocol for when a call is inadvertently reviewed.¹⁸¹

Fifth Amendment Assertions by the Victim

Victims of domestic violence often assert their Fifth Amendment rights. When this occurs, prosecutors must inform the court so that an attorney can be appointed to him or her, and henceforth prosecutors must conduct all future communications in the presence of the victim's attorney.¹⁸² Although victims can assert their Fifth Amendment rights, they must do so in response to particular questions and not as a blanket assertion.¹⁸³

¹⁷¹ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹⁷² McKinstry, *supra* note 22 at 541; *see also* MDAA *supra* note 76.

¹⁷³ MDAA, *supra* note 76; *see also* Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

¹⁷⁴ AEquitas, *supra* note 82 at 5 (hearing held mid-trial because defendant sent individual to courtroom to intimidate witnesses).

¹⁷⁵ Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual, *supra* note 1.

¹⁷⁶ AEquitas, *supra* note 82 at 6.

¹⁷⁷ For a guide on what questions to ask of witnesses during a forfeiture by wrongdoing, *see* AEquitas, *supra* note 82 at 7-8.

¹⁷⁸ Giles 554 U.S.; *see also* MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹⁷⁹ Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

¹⁸⁰ *Id.*

¹⁸¹ *Id.*

¹⁸² MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹⁸³ *Id.*

Domestic violence prosecutors should keep in mind a defense attorney may advocate for a particular victim to be counseled for a Fifth Amendment claim. However, no legitimate Fifth Amendment privilege actually exists. For instance, recantation or minimization of a statement to an initial officer is part of the larger cycle of domestic violence and not necessarily a lie or separate crime for which a person may inculcate him or herself. Domestic violence prosecutors should identify victims that are experiencing the cycle of power and control within an intimate partner relationship and arm themselves with case law addressing true Fifth Amendment claims.

Spousal and Therapist-Patient Privileges

Jurisdictions differ in their treatment of spousal privileges, and prosecutors should therefore be knowledgeable about the rules and exceptions to asserting privilege. Generally, privilege rules will contain exceptions for cases in which the defendant-spouse committed a crime against the testifying spouse.¹⁸⁴

Recanting Victims

When called to testify, domestic violence victims may feel forced to decide between testifying truthfully and their personal safety. Accordingly, prosecutors and law enforcement should be diligent in the evidence collection stages of prosecution to reduce the need for the victim to testify. When the need to call the victim outweighs victim safety concerns, and the victim recants on the stand, prosecutors should ask simple questions to confirm identity, time, and place; eliminate alternative explanations; and corroborate the first statement even if it requires going through the victim's prior statement line by line.¹⁸⁵

When a victim recants on the witness stand, prosecutors should attempt to refresh the victim's recollection with his or her past statement(s). If the witness does not remember, some jurisdictions permit the introduction of recorded recollection. Prosecutors may also impeach the witness or introduce prior inconsistent statements. Some attorneys prefer not to impeach the victim on the stand, in essence viewing this process as re-victimizing. In such situations, the attorney may try to prove the case without calling the victim at all, through evidence-based prosecution.

Recantation is often the consequence of the highly sophisticated manipulation strategies of the defendant, and prosecutors should therefore inquire into the nature, source, timing, and consequences of the non-cooperation. Prosecutors should avoid dismissing a case simply because the victim is uncooperative and instead double their efforts to hold the defendant accountable.¹⁸⁶ Recanting victims are often labeled as uncooperative and not on board with the prosecutor's efforts. As a result, advocacy support may be minimized and reallocated to those who are deemed cooperative. However, given the reasons victims recant, those seen as uncooperative may be most in need of help, despite their lack of help-seeking behavior. Victims of charged domestic violence crimes infrequently seek services from a community-based domestic violence agency, and recanting victims may be even less likely to seek such help. Prosecutors should ensure they provide all victims, including recanting victims, with contact information for services and fully explain to them that these domestic violence agencies are equipped to address the often-needed long-term support services that help protect against re-victimization.

Expert Testimony

Prosecutors should make use of expert testimony to explain to the judge and jury why victims and witnesses recant, change their stories, omit or withhold information, and are reluctant to testify against the defendant. Prosecutors should call as experts medical professionals, psychologists, law enforcement, social workers, and victim advocates. When enlisting an expert, prosecutors should meet with the expert prior to trial to address the substance and form of their testimony, visual aids, and compensation.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.*

¹⁸⁵ For a list of suggested questions, *see id.*

¹⁸⁶ Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

Medical experts may testify to non-visible internal injuries, especially those sustained during near and nonfatal strangulation.

Law enforcement experts may testify about behaviors victims display that may seem odd to the jury.

Social workers and victim advocates may further explain common victim reactions, including victim fears responsible for recantation.

Exhibits

The use of exhibits can corroborate the victim's initial testimony and may be particularly useful in the event the victim recants, changes his or her story, or omits information. Exhibits should include body worn camera evidence showing the victim's demeanor at the scene, photographs of the scene and visible injuries, medical records of internal injuries, and video or audiotapes of the defendant or victim reflecting the extent of the injuries inflicted.

Common Defenses

Prosecutors should anticipate and prepare for the limited number of defenses that may be raised. In doing so, prosecutors should determine why each of the witnesses on the defense's witness list will be called and what each may add to the defense's case. Prosecutors should prepare for both percipient witnesses and character and reputation witnesses.¹⁸⁷ Common defenses in cases of domestic violence include physical abuse, impugning the credibility of the victim, and intent issues. If the case involves sexual abuse within the intimate partner relationship, the defense is most often that the sexual conduct was consensual. Prosecutors must consider and address the plausible defenses in motions in limine and carry this throughout the case, from voir dire to sentencing.

Self-Defense

Defendants often raise self-defense despite the inherent risk of admitting to violent actions by doing so.¹⁸⁸ In addressing this defense, prosecutors should try to limit victim exposure and testimony; scrutiny into the victim's behavior shifts the focus from the defendant to the victim and risks the victim becoming reluctant.¹⁸⁹ Many jurisdictions allow the prosecution to rebut the defendant's contention that the victim was the first aggressor through the defendant's prior violent acts.¹⁹⁰

Provocation

In cases where the defendant tries to paint the victim as having provoked the defendant, the prosecutor should counter by portraying the victim as part of a group of people society should protect.¹⁹¹

He Said, She Said

Domestic violence most often occurs behind closed doors and out of the public eye, and the defense will try to make the domestic violence case into a he said, she said incident. Prosecutors are encouraged to address this defense by corroborating the victim's statement. Corroboration of the timeline, scene, and demeanors of the victim and defendant may aid when the actual assault cannot be corroborated.¹⁹² This is particularly important

¹⁸⁷ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹⁸⁸ *Id.*; *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual*, *supra* note 1.

¹⁸⁹ MDAA, *supra* note 76.

¹⁹⁰ *Id.*

¹⁹¹ *Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual*, *supra* note 1.

¹⁹² Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

in cases where the victim is unavailable and the prosecutor is left only with the victim's out-of-court statements.¹⁹³

False Report

Often the defense will use a victim's recantation to argue that the victim is lying to attract attention or as a form of revenge.¹⁹⁴

Victims of domestic violence recant for many reasons, as outlined above. Prosecutors should investigate why the victim in the case at bar is recanting and educate the jury and judge accordingly. If the victim is recanting under duress, the prosecutor must make the jury and judge aware. The prosecutor should further explain inconsistencies and omissions as understandable and seek clarification in a manner that is nonjudgmental.¹⁹⁵ Prosecutors may also be able to prevent or reduce inconsistencies through vertical prosecution and collaboration with victim advocates. The fewer professionals with whom the victim shares his or her story, the fewer opportunities the victim has to recant.

PLEA BARGAINS

Zero tolerance and offender accountability policy considerations favor a prohibition against the use of plea bargains, diversion programs, or fines in domestic violence crimes.¹⁹⁶ These tools should be used at the discretion of the prosecutor when the reduction is supported by the goals of prosecution, victim safety, and offender accountability and when the plead charge is another violent crime with a disposition similar to the domestic violence crime.¹⁹⁷ Used in this way, plea bargaining is a suitable alternative where the domestic violence victim is unwilling or unable to testify.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹³ See discussion on Forfeiture by Wrongdoing.

¹⁹⁴ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

¹⁹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁹⁸ *Id.*

DISPOSITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Because eradication of domestic violence requires a system-wide change in behaviors and beliefs, offenders are more likely to change when facing a combination of consequences; alone and without more, imprisonment, counseling, probation, prosecution, and arrest will not make an offender change.¹⁹⁹

Prosecutors should consider the violence and seriousness of the charged crimes, the defendant's criminal history, the defendant's performance on probation, alcohol and drug abuse, mental health, and sentencing options when exploring disposition alternatives.²⁰⁰

While seeking and considering the victim's input is important, prosecutors should explain the sentencing phase and make clear it is the judge, not the victim, who decides the sentence. Prosecutors may involve the victim in the sentencing phase through victim impact statements; with the assistance of a victim advocate, the victim may share the physical and psychological impact the abuse has had on him or her and the family.²⁰¹

Prosecutors should discuss plea offers with the victim, including the reasons for offering the plea agreement and the consequences facing the defendant.

Where a victim has documented personal and property damages, and where allowable by law, the prosecutor should request the court order restitution.²⁰²

In some jurisdictions, sentences for certain domestic violence crimes include a certified batterer's intervention program. Results are mixed as to the effectiveness of these programs,²⁰³ and prosecutors should be mindful not to mislead victims or promote outcomes that may not contribute to safety or accountability. According to the founder of Safe Horizons, the largest program for domestic violence offenders, batterer programs are better for accountability rather than reform.²⁰⁴ Prosecutors must understand the issues surrounding the success of batterer's treatment programs and be able to provide informed responses to the issues in their jurisdiction. A one-size-fits-all program may not be best suited for a particular defendant, especially given the complex needs and risks of each particular case. Prosecutors would benefit from attending examples of their local batterer's programs, collaborating with local treatment providers, and connecting with the probation departments who certify such treatment programs.

¹⁹⁹ Hobbs, *supra* note 67.

²⁰⁰ Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual, *supra* note 1.

²⁰¹ Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, *supra* note 48.

²⁰² Nevada Domestic Violence Resource Manual, *supra* note 1.

²⁰³ U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice Annual Report (2009). NIJ, 2009. See Erica Bowen, Len Brown & Elizabeth Gilchrist, *Evaluating Probation Based Offender Programmes for Domestic Violence Perpetrators: A Pro-Feminist Approach*, 41 *The Howard J. of Criminal Justice* 221–236, (2002) (67% of batterers who completed psycho-educational batterer programs in the UK had not reoffended one year later, as opposed to only 25% of those who received other sanctions). See also Frederick Buttell, & Michelle Carney, *Psychological and demographic predictors of attrition among batterers court ordered into treatment*. 26 *Social Work Research* 31-41, (2002); see also Edward Gondolf, *Evaluating Batterer Counseling Programs: A Difficult Task Showing some Effects and Implications*, 9 *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 605-631 (2003); see also Alex Heckert & Edward Gondolf, *Predicting Abuse and Reassault Among Batterer Program Participants*, 3 *National Criminal Justice Reference Service*, 1-12 (2004) (Other studies and literature reviews report similar findings, with 60 to 80% of completers not reoffending).

²⁰⁴ Tony Dokoupil, *Why Domestic Violence Prevention Programs Don't Work*, NBC News, October 4, 2014, <http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/nfl-controversy/why-domestic-violence-prevention-programs-dont-work-n217346>.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

Victim cooperation increases the apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of defendants, and victims should therefore receive comprehensive wraparound support services to help alleviate their psychological, social, and financial fears. A multidisciplinary approach may help ensure that a victim is treated respectfully, compassionately, and with dignity. A multidisciplinary approach may also help secure defendant accountability and community safety.

Multidisciplinary collaboration should be prosecutor-led and should include, but not be limited to, law enforcement, judges and court staff, medical and mental health communities, victim and witness services within and outside the prosecutor's office, domestic violence survivors, clergy, probation and parole, corrections, civil attorneys, and child welfare services. Together, this multidisciplinary team should engage in developing practices and recommendations to promote victim safety and offender accountability. This team should, however, do more than provide support for the individual victim and hold the individual offender accountable; it should address the globalized impact domestic violence has on society and the impact current societal beliefs have on the reporting and prosecuting of domestic violence crimes.

Multidisciplinary teams should be both inward and outward looking. The team should look inward at how domestic violence has historically been prosecuted and use this information to improve future prosecutions. Through a consensus the team should develop and implement creative initiatives, and each member of the team, as well as the team as a whole, should receive ongoing training to ensure the success of those initiatives. In many communities, the progression of multidisciplinary work has gone from the creation of community task forces or coordinating councils, to the specialization of police officers and prosecutors into specialized units, to the development of coordinated community responses to domestic violence. Enhanced collaborative models may develop into the co-location of professionals, such as police officers with advocates, prosecutors, or both. Family justice centers (FJCs) and similar multi-agency (MA) models often become the culmination of local multidisciplinary efforts. Family justice centers seek to co-locate many professionals under one roof to create wraparound services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and their children. These types of creative initiatives have developed across the country and should be called out in this paper with a particular emphasis on the importance of prosecutors participating in such initiatives.

Family Justice Centers and Other Multi-Agency Models

In 2002, then-San Diego City Attorney Casey Gwinn, Assistant City Attorney Gael Strack, and San Diego County District Attorney Bonnie Dumanis, together along with the San Diego Domestic Violence Council and nearly 25 government and non-government allied agencies, opened the San Diego Family Justice Center. The San Diego FJC brought together 120 professionals and 120 volunteers to provide comprehensive, wraparound services to victims of domestic violence and their children.²⁰⁵ This center represented the largest multi-agency collaboration ever developed in the United States, and early results documented a dramatic drop in domestic violence homicides in the City of San Diego, reduced domestic violence trials, and increased victim participation in the prosecution of domestic violence cases.²⁰⁶ In 2003, President George W. Bush created the President's Family Justice Center Initiative and provided \$20 million to replicate the San Diego FJC model in 16 communities across the country. The U.S. Department of Justice identified FJCs as a best practice in the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence cases and reported the following outcomes in the first five years of the FJC movement:

The documented and published outcomes have included: reduced homicides; increased victim safety; increased autonomy and empowerment for victims; reduced fear and anxiety for victims and their children; reduced recantation and

²⁰⁵ *Hope for Hurting Families*, *supra* note 41.

²⁰⁶ *Id.*

minimization by victims when wrapped in services and support; increased efficiency in collaborative services to victims among service providers; increased prosecution of offenders; and dramatically increased community support for services to victims and their children through the family justice center model.²⁰⁷

Today, the National Institutes of Justice (NIJ) has documented the existence of 137 FJCs and similar MA models.²⁰⁸ Former Attorney General Eric Holder has called FJCs “the future of community-oriented policing in the United States” and praised the San Diego FJC and its founders as innovators in the enhancement of victim’s rights and the prosecution of domestic violence cases.²⁰⁹

Prosecutors seeking to enhance the prosecution of domestic violence cases should look closely at the FJC model and similar MA models that bring together diverse professionals to work in multi-agency and multidisciplinary teams. Evidence supports not only better outcomes in the prosecution of domestic violence cases but the mitigating influence of FJCs and similar models in reducing policing bias in the handling of sexual assault and domestic violence cases. Recent research by the University of Miami and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), studying gender bias in policing and its negative impact on the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases, cited FJCs and other types of co-location models as ways to mitigate gender bias against sexual assault and domestic violence survivors.²¹⁰

Frequent Felon and Serious Offender Programs

Each year a small group of offenders are responsible for committing a large number of felonies, and limited resources should therefore be prioritized and allocated to the most dangerous offenders, without sacrificing quality response in general. For example, targeting repeat offenders may be accomplished by developing formal protocols in probation offices that allow police officers and prosecutors to quickly assess the offender’s history of victimization, or by establishing mechanisms for probation officers to inform prosecutors of an offender’s history.

To increase and ensure continued targeted prosecution, Stearns County created the nation’s first Domestic Violence Court for Repeat Felony Offenders in 2009.²¹¹ During the initial arrest stage, the court identifies repeat offenders and mandates immediate intensive supervision, including substance abuse testing and strict no contact orders. At the same time, victims are referred to support services. Law enforcement maintains a list with information such as employment addresses and vehicle information to ensure offenders remain away from victims.²¹² Finding that offenders sentenced to prison had the highest rates for re-offending, the court mandated target supervision upon their release. This specialized court has been effective for several reasons, including its consistency and its structure, which allows defendants to appear before the same judges, prosecutors, and probation officers. This results in reduced repeat offenses and increased victim confidence.

Other strategies for addressing and targeting frequent felons and serious offenders include “eyes on you” probation visits, the use of “wobbling up” statutes, and GPS monitoring during pendency.

²⁰⁷ Office on Violence Against Women, *The President’s Family Justice Center Initiative Best Practices*, 1-4 U.S. Department of Justice (2007).

²⁰⁸ See www.familyjusticecenter.org for complete listing of existing Family Justice Centers and similar multi-agency models in the United States.

²⁰⁹ Eric Holder, Community-Oriented Policing Conference (COPS), (2011).

²¹⁰ Responses from the Field Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Policing, 35-38 (2015).

²¹¹ Janelle Kendall, Stearns County Felony Domestic Violence Court: Increasing Victim Safety and Batterer Accountability through a Targeted Response to Dangerous Cases, Battered Women's Justice Project (2014), <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/stearns-county-felony-domestic-violence-court-increasing-victim-safety-and-batterer-accountability-through-a-targeted-response-to-dangerous-cases.html>.

²¹² Star Tribune, *Stearns County Holds Domestic-Violence Perpetrators Accountable*, 2013, <http://www.startribune.com/stearns-county-holds-domestic-violence-perpetrators-accountable/209736971/>.

High Risk Domestic Violence Teams

A high risk domestic violence team operates on referrals from community partners and meets ad hoc to help particular victims in need of assistance. Although community initiatives promoting safety first should target all past, current, and potential victims of domestic abuse, victims or potential victims who display a high risk of experiencing domestic violence should be informed of and assisted in developing a safety plan, such as SafePlan (see above).

Domestic Violence Fatality Review and Safety Audit Teams

Domestic violence fatality review (in cases of victim deaths) and safety audit (in cases of nonfatal injuries) teams may identify weaknesses in the criminal justice system, discuss strategies for resolving the identified problems, and provide recommendations and resources to implement strategies. Fatality review teams should be comprised of representatives from a diverse group of agencies and departments in the county, meet once a month, and maintain strict confidentiality. For example, the County of San Diego Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team is a coordinated effort of 25 agencies and departments and includes the prosecutor's office, medical examiner's office, community-based organizations, law enforcement, family justice centers, child welfare services, medical and mental health professionals, representatives from underserved communities, and representatives from batterer's treatment programs.²¹³ This team has received state-wide recognition as a model for fatality review teams.

The Blueprint for Safety

The Saint Paul, Minnesota Blueprint for Safety describes the following six essential intervention characteristics that ensure victim safety and offender accountability:

- (1) Develop an interagency approach and collective goals
- (2) Evaluate the context and severity of abuse
- (3) Recognize domestic violence as a crime of pattern that will require engagement with victims and repeat offenders
- (4) Ensure quick consequences
- (5) Send messages to the community of help and accountability
- (6) Reduce unintended effects and inequity of treatment²¹⁴

Judicial Awareness

The American Judges Association suggests judges practice the following to promote victim safety and offender accountability:²¹⁵

- (3) Take time to carefully listen to and demonstrate concern for the victim's situation
- (4) Understand the victim may be overwhelmed and using denial, rationalization, and minimization as coping methods
- (5) Inform the victim of options and provide information about social services for safety planning
- (6) Explain proceedings in plain terms and allow for victim input
- (7) Confirm the court record is clear and complete by inquiring into details
- (8) Create a zero tolerance courtroom environment to reduce intimidation factors

²¹³ Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team, San Diego County District Attorney (2015), <http://www.sdca.org/helping/domestic-violence-fatality-review-team.html>.

²¹⁴ The Saint Paul Blueprint for Safety: An Interagency Response to Domestic Violence Crimes, <https://www.stpaul.gov/DocumentCenter/Government/Police/Projects/Blueprint%20for%20Safety/SaintPaulBlueprintForSafety.PDF>.

²¹⁵ Domestic Violence & the Courtroom, *supra* note 6.

The American Judges Association also recommends that judges remain aware of and sensitive to cultural concerns, considering the victim's cultural identity as well as their own.²¹⁶

Lobbying and Legislative Involvement

Multidisciplinary teams should engage in lobbying and increased legislative involvement to encourage the funding of training for law enforcement and related agencies.

Funding

In addition to developing and implementing creative initiatives and trainings, multidisciplinary teams should take the lead in seeking, creating, and securing funding opportunities. Funding is necessary to sustain ongoing research and equip prosecutors and advocates on how to best serve victims and hold offenders accountable. It is also necessary to provide police officers, detectives, and probation officers with tools to effectively investigate and supervise offenders.

Although the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 is a primary source of funding, it should not be the only source. Other possible funding sources include public and private grants, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) funds, the Avon Foundation for Women,²¹⁷ and creative community events such as annual galas. Public and private partnerships may also be beneficial in creating funding opportunities, securing resources for victims (e.g., cellular phone donations), and raising awareness.

²¹⁶ See *id.* for a checklist on how judges can apply information about their own culture in domestic violence cases.

²¹⁷ Domestic Violence Grants, Avon Foundation for Women (2016), <https://www.avonfoundation.org/grants/domestic-violence-grants/>.

TRAUMA-INFORMED PROSECUTORS

Trauma-Informed Practices by Prosecutors

Every day, domestic violence prosecutors encounter survivors of abuse and violence. Most victims have experienced trauma as a result of these direct and indirectly violent experiences. According to the American Psychological Association, trauma is as an emotional response to a terrible event. Survivors may experience short- and long-term responses such as numbness, flashbacks of the traumatic event, unpredictable emotions, difficulty concentrating, significant anxiety, depression, and difficulty sleeping. For survivors of domestic violence, the risk of trauma responses is often heightened by the dynamics of the abusive relationship (e.g., loss of control, abuse lasting over time and increasing in frequency and severity, threats or attempts to take the victim's life, and fear of harm to the victim's children or other loved ones).

Child who witness domestic violence between their parents or caregivers may experience lasting effects on their sense of safety, relationships, and brain development. The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study conducted by Dr. Vincent Felitti in San Diego County demonstrated the long-term impacts of abuse and violence exposure on children.²¹⁸ Using a longitudinal method, this research study demonstrated significant correlations between ACE scores and long-term physical and behavioral health outcomes, such as substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, heart disease, cancer, and emphysema.

In our assistance and representation of domestic violence survivors, we have a professional duty as prosecutors, advocates, and legal staff to become well versed in trauma. Survivors are more likely to engage throughout the investigation and court process if trauma-informed practices (described below) are implemented. A trauma-informed organization works at all levels, incorporating professional practices, policies, and safe and welcoming environments, to infuse skills, awareness, knowledge of trauma, recovery, and resilience. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) promotes safety and mutual respect in all environments that survivors may encounter in the days, months, and years following their traumatic experiences.²¹⁹ This should include law enforcement agencies, court systems, district and city attorney's offices, advocacy agencies, healthcare facilities, and other environments.

The SAMHSA encourages professionals to recognize the widespread impact of trauma, the signs and symptoms of trauma, and to learn about pathways to recovery. Administration has the responsibility to integrate knowledge about trauma into practice, develop procedures and policies within the organization, and take measures to prevent re-traumatization.

Trauma-informed practices within the criminal justice system should include:

- Respect; treat each client with respect, empathy, and validation.
- Safety; throughout the organization, develop a safe and welcoming environment, both physically and psychologically.
- Transparency and trustworthiness; be genuine, explain the process, and partner with the client in a working relationship towards mutual outcomes.
- Dignity; recognize that the client may have a history of being mistreated and underrepresented and that it takes courage to seek help.

²¹⁸ Felitti VJ et al.: Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults: the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study. 14 Am. J. Prev. Med. 245–258 (1998).

²¹⁹ SAMHSA's Efforts to Address Trauma and Violence, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2016), <http://www.samhsa.gov/trauma-violence/samhsas-efforts>.

- Non-judgmentalism; hold judgment and meet clients where they are at emotionally and cognitively, recognizing that everyone's experiences are different.
- Integrity; follow the ethical and moral standards of your profession and your organization's practices and policies.
- Empowerment and choice; recognize your client's strengths, validate his or her choices, and connect him or her with resources and advocacy services that improve understanding of safety and options.
- Respect for diversity and the embrace of culture; be mindful of language and cultural considerations in providing support, utilize traditional cultural and peer support systems whenever possible, recognize historical trauma, and understand the diverse nature of each client and the unique needs of each person.

By utilizing a trauma-informed approach, prosecutors can work to be compassionate, supportive, and true advocates for our victims. For many survivors, the abuse they recently experienced may be the most current incident in a long history of traumatic experiences. By adhering to these principles above, prosecutors have the opportunity to prevent further trauma and provide quality services for survivors of trauma and abuse.

POLICE BODY-WORN CAMERAS

Law Enforcement Agencies across the country are beginning to wear body-worn cameras. Benefits accompanying body-worn cameras include increased transparency and police legitimacy, reduction of citizen complaints, improving behavior among both police and citizens, and documentation of a crime scene for later use in a jury trial.

Most domestic violence prosecutors who work in jurisdictions with body-worn camera evidence see a direct value to this kind of evidence. First, body-worn camera evidence assists issuing decisions. When a prosecutor is able to actually see the frightened or fearful demeanor of the victim, it may be easier to determine the likelihood of certain statements being admitted in court pursuant to evidentiary rules (i.e. spontaneous statements). Prosecutors may use to their benefit body-worn camera statements taken from the victim during negotiation of cases. Not uncommonly will a victim align with the defendant's counsel and advocate that law enforcement embellished the severity of the scene and the victim's demeanor. Body-worn cameras often shows the opposite. These cameras also assist in trial when victims recant their statements for reasons of fear, shame, embarrassment, or the general power and control exerted over them by the defendant. When a prosecutor can bring the jury back to the actual incident date, akin to 911 call evidence, the entire situation becomes raw, real, and more effective than stale testimony.

Research has supported what prosecutors are experiencing empirically. A February 2015 study examined the impact of deploying body-worn cameras in the Phoenix, Arizona police department, with one focus of the study being the impact on domestic violence case processing and outcomes. Analysis of the data revealed that upon deployment of body-worn cameras, cases were significantly more likely to be initiated, result in charges filed, and result in a guilty plea or guilty verdict.²²⁰

A 2016 study examined the effect of pre- and post-body-worn camera deployment on a number of outcomes related to prosecution and conviction in intimate partner violence cases. This study found that when compared with non body-worn camera cases, the cases with body-worn camera evidence were more likely to result in an arrest (40.0% vs. 34.3 %), charges filed (37.7% vs. 26%), the case furthered in the criminal system (12.7% vs. 6.2%), a guilty plea (4.4% vs. 1.2 %), and a guilty verdict at trial (4.4% vs. .09%).²²¹

Prosecutors should work with their law enforcement agencies to develop policies and procedures that utilize and maximize this helpful and important evidence.

²²⁰ Katz, Charles M., David E. Choate, Justin R. Ready, & Lidia Nuno. (2014). *Evaluating the Impact of Officer Body Worn Cameras in the Phoenix Police Department*. Phoenix, AZ: Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety, Arizona State University.

²²¹ *Assessing the Impact of Police Body-Worn Cameras on Arresting, Prosecuting, and Convicting Suspects of Intimate Partner Violence* (Police Quarterly June, 2016) Weston J. Morrow, Charles M. Katz, and David E. Choate.

CONCLUSION

It is a privilege to prosecute domestic violence cases but takes a village to do so. It is the hope that this resource guide can be a pathway for prosecutors in your jurisdictions. Please pass the torch of knowledge from those that have been in the trenches for decades and continue to serve in trauma-informed ways to best protect victims and the communities in which you serve.

Please refer questions, suggestions, and comments to:

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