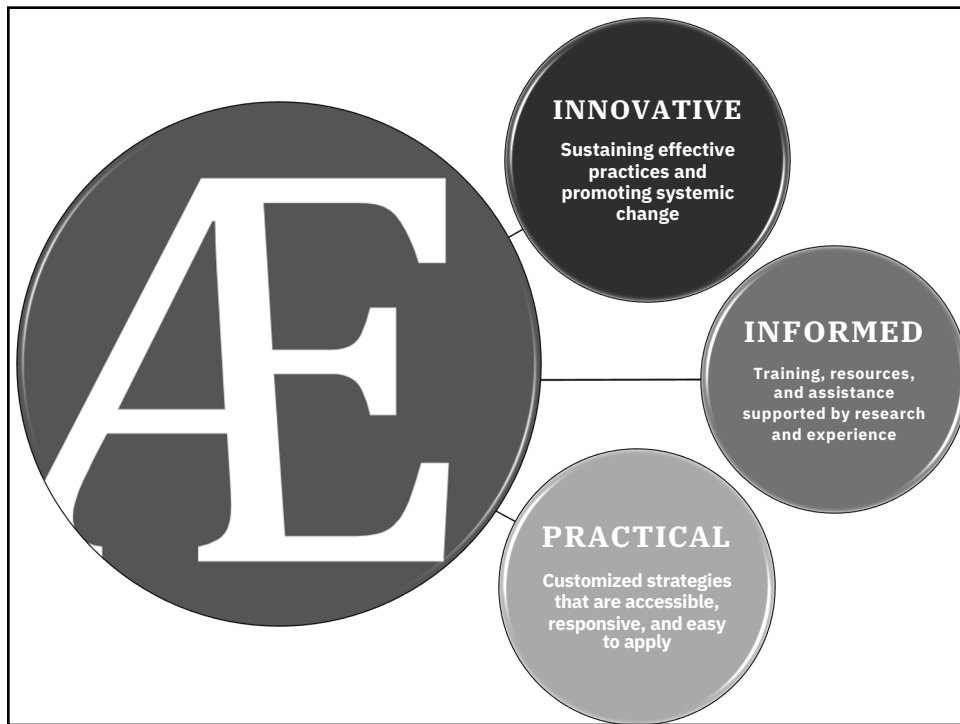


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What We Do	
 <h3>Resources</h3> <p>Create, research, and curate publications, statutory and case law compilations, and other resources that strengthen prosecution practices</p>	 <h3>Consultations</h3> <p>Offer on-demand 24/7 consultations with our seasoned prosecutors to answer case-specific inquiries, discuss strategy, conduct research, and recommend data-driven solutions</p>
 <h3>Training Events</h3> <p>Develop curricula and facilitate a wide range of specialized in-person and web-based trainings designed to empower prosecutors and allied professionals</p>	 <h3>Partnerships & Initiatives</h3> <p>Provide long-term support in building frameworks for coordinated responses to gender-based violence including data collection and analysis, task force development, and training</p>

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Support

This project was supported by Grant No. 2017-YX-BX-K002 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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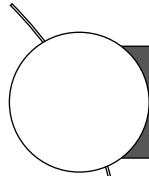
Presenter: John Wilkinson



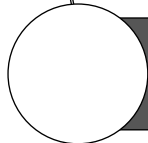
- AEquitas Attorney Advisor
- Former NDAA Program Manager
- Prior Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney in Fredericksburg, VA

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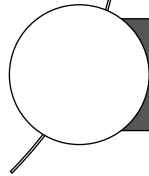
Objectives



Educate judges and juries about the latest tactics defendants use to intimidate witnesses.



Protect witnesses throughout the course of a case including investigation, discovery, and trial.



File and argue compelling motions to admit the statements of witnesses unavailable for trial.

7

What is witness intimidation?

8

Anything done with the intention or purpose of preventing or altering a witness's testimony or report to law enforcement, or to retaliate against a witness for such testimony or report.

AEQUITAS FIELD GUIDE TO WITNESS INTIMIDATION (2018)

9

Intimidation

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

How?

Why?

10

Most explicit acts of intimidation take place **where police exert little control:** at the witness's home, school or work; or while the witness is running errands or socializing.

Nicholas Fyfe & Heather McKay, *Desperately Seeking Safety*, 40
(4) BRITISH J. OF CRIMINOLOGY, 675-91 (2000)

But witnesses also report being intimidated at the crime scene, while at the police station making a statement and **while in the courthouse** waiting to testify. Some report being intimidated **while on the witness stand.**

KELLY DEDEL, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING
SERVICES, *WITNESS INTIMIDATION* (2006)

11

The Most Dangerous Time

- Most dangerous: between arrest and trial
- Second most dangerous: during the trial itself

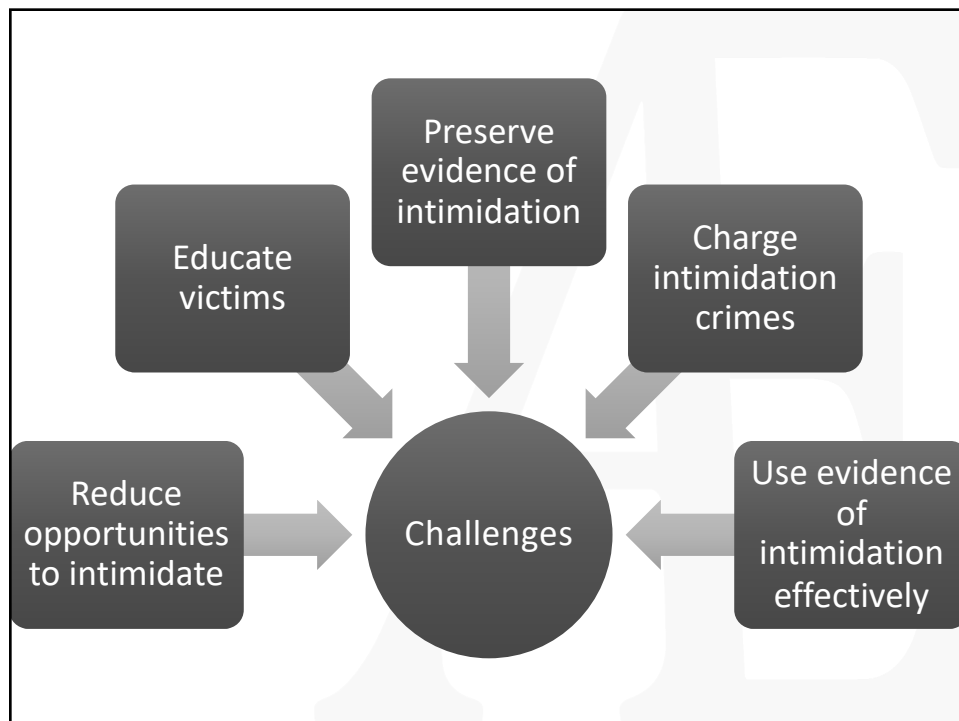
KERRY HEALEY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, *RESEARCH IN ACTION,
VICTIM AND WITNESS INTIMIDATION: NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND EMERGING
RESPONSES*
(Oct. 1995)

12

“Only unsuccessful intimidation
ever came to the attention of
police or prosecutors.”

KERRY HEALEY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, *RESEARCH IN
ACTION,*
*VICTIM AND WITNESS INTIMIDATION: NEW DEVELOPMENTS
AND EMERGING RESPONSES 2* (Oct. 1995)

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Strategy

Identify and Document Nontestimonial
Statements

15

“In all criminal prosecutions, the
accused shall enjoy the right...to
be confronted with the witnesses
against him...”

U.S. CONST. amend. VI, Confrontation Clause

16

WHAT IS “TESTIMONIAL”?

Generally more formal or made to law enforcement or their agents

Primary purpose is to report facts for later prosecution

17

Testimonial Hearsay

Crawford, 541 U.S. 36

Admissible **ONLY** where:

- Declarant is available **for cross-examination** at trial, **OR**
- Prosecution shows that the declarant is **unavailable AND** defense had **prior opportunity to cross-examine, OR**
- **Forfeiture by Wrongdoing**

18

WHAT IS “NON-TESTIMONIAL”?

Statements during ongoing emergency

- 911 calls
- To law enforcement to meet emergency

For purpose of medical treatment

Business records (not prepared for litigation purposes)

Casual remarks to others

19

Non-testimonial Hearsay

Whorton v. Bockting, 549 U.S. 406 (2007)

- Sixth Amendment Confrontation Clause does not come into play
- Admissibility depends solely on jurisdiction's hearsay rules

20

To whom might the witness have
spoken or confided?

Friends

Family

Employer / co-workers

Landlord

Neighbors

Professionals (medical or others)

21

Federal Rule of Evidence

803(b)(4)

Statement Made for Medical Diagnosis or Treatment.

A statement that:

(A) is made for--and is reasonably
pertinent to--
medical **diagnosis** or **treatment**; and
(B) describes medical history; past or
present symptoms or sensations; their
inception; or their general cause.

22

Medical Treatment

State v Koederitz, 166 So. 3d 981, 986 (La. 2015)

“These statements are non-hearsay as a matter of La.C.Cr.P. art. 803(4) and are therefore admissible as substantive evidence because they were made for purposes of diagnosis and treatment, essential components under current medical practice in cases of domestic violence, and not as part of a forensic examination intended for use at trial.”

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Medical Treatment

Webster v. State, 151 Md. App. 527, 545 (2003)

"We agree with the State and the trial court that a sexual assault victim's statement describing the assault may be admissible under Rule 5-803(b)(4), even though it was taken and given for dual medical and forensic purposes.”

24

Officers, victim advocates, and prosecutors can ask:

“Have you talked to anyone else about this incident, either before or after you spoke to the police?”

Document evidence of an ongoing emergency

25

Strategy: Charge intimidation crimes and join with principal charge

Public Intimidation and Retaliation

Intimidating, impeding, or injuring witnesses

Suborning Perjury

Obstruction of Justice

26

Protection of Witness Identity

~~La. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 729.7A~~

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the district attorney or the defendant may delete or excise from any information required to be disclosed herein any information which identifies a witness if such party believes the witness's safety may be compromised by the disclosure.

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Redacted Discovery

State v. Le, 165 So.3d 242 (La.App. 4 Cir. 2015)

- Ex parte hearing
- State must disclose reasons why information should be redacted
- Record of proceedings and unredacted documents kept under seal
- Reviewable by supervisory writ application to an appellate court

28

Restricted Discovery

State v. Moody, 178 So. 3d 1031, 1046-47 (La. App. 2 Cir. 2015)

Defendant has failed to show any prejudice from the procedure employed. His counsel had access to all discovery materials and was allowed to show the materials to Defendant and to discuss them with Defendant in preparation for trial.

29

Strategy

Preserve Testimony with Opportunity for Cross-Examination

30

Prior Opportunity for Cross

- Prior trial testimony
- Preliminary hearing testimony, provided opportunity for cross is sufficient
- Deposition, under rules permitting
- Grand jury proceedings do NOT afford opportunity for cross

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Preliminary Hearing

- Foster a “full and fair opportunity” for cross-examination
- Fight defense attempts to waive
- Pass discovery before hearing
- Allow short adjournments if necessary to allow defense reasonable opportunity to prepare
- Refrain from objections to extent possible

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Strategy

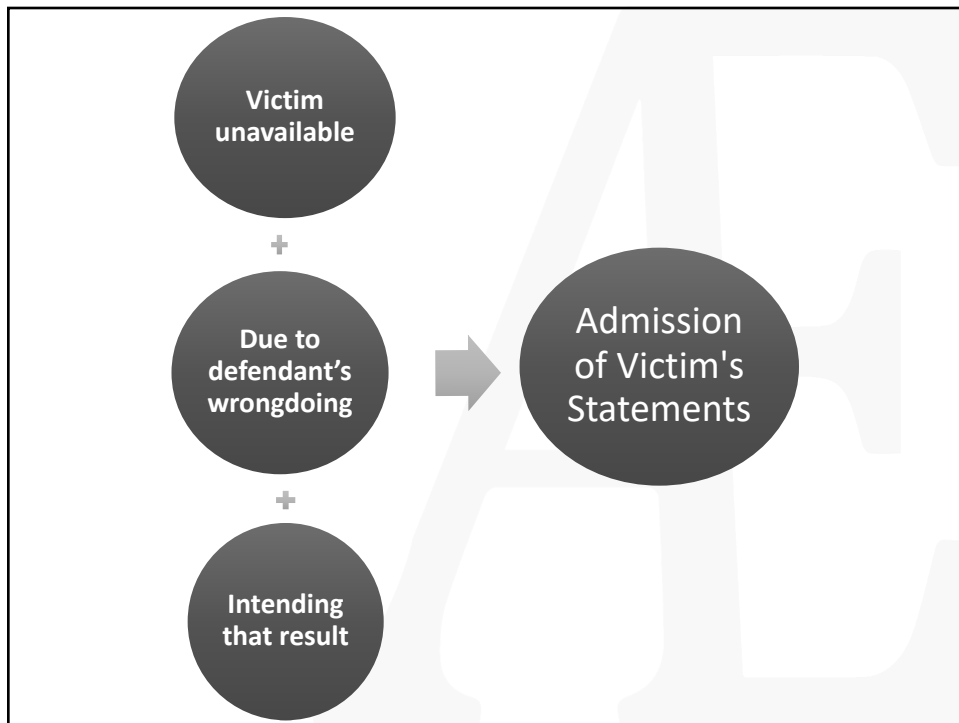
Forfeiture by Wrongdoing

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Concept

- Defendant has the right to confront witnesses against him /her
- Right can be **forfeited** if the witness cannot be confronted due to the defendant's intentional **wrongdoing**

34



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Forfeiture by Wrongdoing

Federal Rule of Evidence 804(b)(6)

A statement offered against a party that wrongfully caused--or acquiesced in wrongfully causing--the declarant's unavailability as a witness, and did so intending that result.

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Valuable Tool

- Applies to any potential witness who is “unavailable”
- Opens the door to any hearsay
 - Testimonial
 - Nontestimonial

37

Giles v. California

554 U.S. 353 (2008)

- Domestic violence related homicide: defendant shot ex-girlfriend
- Claimed self-defense
- 3 weeks prior → domestic violence callout
 - Victim crying
 - Made statements about being assaulted, strangled, threatened with knife
- Statements allowed under FBW based upon intentional act of killing
- Defendant convicted of 1st Degree Murder

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Giles

Cont'd

Case remanded:

- Not enough evidence that victim was made unavailable due to intentional act of defendant
- Defendant had to have **specific intent** to make victim unavailable as a witness when committing the wrongdoing

39

History of Relationship

“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.”

Giles, 554 U.S. at 376

40

Unavailability

- State must show efforts to produce witness were both reasonable and made in good faith

Barber v. Page, 390 U.S. 719 (1968)

- “The lengths to which the prosecution must go to produce a witness . . . is a question of reasonableness.”

Ohio v. Roberts, 448 U.S. 56, 74 (1980)

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Unavailability

Is a witness who is present, testifies, and recants considered unavailable?

42

People v. Nelson

67 N.Y.S.3d 719 (N.Y. App. Div. 2017)

“‘Unavailability’ in this context is not limited to a witness's outright refusal to testify or physical absence from the proceedings; a witness is practically or effectively unavailable where the witness recants his or her initial statements or otherwise changes his or her version of the events as a result of misconduct on the part of the defendant.”

43

People v. White

772 N.Y.S.2d 309 (1st Dept. 2004)

To deem a testifying, but recanting witness ‘available’ for Confrontation Clause purposes, as defendant suggests, would provide witness tamperers with an incentive to induce witnesses to recant rather than to refrain from testifying at all.

44

Strategy

Pretrial Motion Practice

45

Admit Evidence; Protect the Record

- Motions to admit non-testimonial hearsay
- Motions to admit evidence under forfeiture by wrongdoing
- Litigate Forfeiture by Wrongdoing motions
 - “Forfeiture file” for any witnesses vulnerable to intimidation
 - Prior to trial; during trial when necessary

46

Going Forward

Recognize and address acts of intimidation

Support victims to enhance their ability to participate at trial

Document non-testimonial statements admissible under hearsay exception

Preserve testimony with opportunity for cross-examination

Litigate motion to admit evidence under forfeiture by wrongdoing

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