



**Governor's Domestic Violence
Fatality Review Board 2013
Annual Report**

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board 2013 Annual Report

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GOVERNOR'S DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW BOARD

*Sam Brownback, Governor
The Honorable Harold Flaigle, Chair
Judge, 18th Judicial District*

The Honorable Sam Brownback
Governor, State of Kansas
Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1590
Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Annual Report

Dear Governor Brownback:

On behalf of the entire membership of the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board I am pleased to forward the 2013 Annual Report. The Report reflects the ongoing efforts of all the members to continue to improve the way in which we respond to Domestic Violence in our society.

The Board's Recommendations this year reflect the ongoing efforts to raise awareness in various elements of our community who interact with those who are experiencing intimate partner violence. The Recommendations range from implementing "Bystander Intervention Training," for young people to curriculum infusion of domestic violence information for students in several disciplines, as well as recommendations for professionals currently involved with the issue. It is hoped these recommendations will continue the progress that has been made to date in preventing domestic violence.

As the report reflects, fewer cases have been reviewed by the Board this year. Reviewing fewer cases has allowed us to do a much more thorough analysis of the facts of cases for clues that will help advance our cause. In so doing, the Board does not overlook any case, but rather attempts to focus on those more likely to provide recommendations for change.

May I again take this opportunity to thank Ms. Debi Holcomb, our analyst, for doing an outstanding job, and each of the Board members for their ongoing work and dedication to the cause of Domestic Violence prevention. I know we will all continue to do everything within our power to prevent future fatalities and assist victims of domestic violence.

As always, your continued support in our efforts is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Flaigle
Chair

2013 Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Members

**The Honorable Judge Harold Flaigle,
Chair**
18th Judicial District
Sedgwick County

Carol Rood
Court Services Officer
Sedgwick County

Steven Halley, LSCSW
Clinical Director
Halley Counseling Services, P.A.
Shawnee County

Vicki Meyer
Domestic Violence Prosecutor
Unified Government Legal Department
Wyandotte County

Marilyn Ray, M.D., M.P.H.
(Resigned 2013)
Ellis County
Fort Hays State University

Dave Warry, Assistant Director
Kansas Law Enforcement Training
Center
Reno County

Joyce Grover, Executive Director
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and
Domestic Violence
Shawnee County

Libby Keogh
Probation Officer
Douglas County

Susan Moran
Community Member
Lyon County

Deborah Moody
District Attorney
Douglas County

Janice Norlin
Private Attorney
Saline County

Curt Brungardt
Family Member
Jana's Campaign
Ellis County

Paula Taylor, RN, PhD
Forensic Nurse Examiner
Newman Regional Health
Lyon County

Mark Malick
Special Agent In Charge
Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Shawnee County

Advisory Member

Audrey Cress, LMSW
Victim Services Director
Office of Victim Services

Staff

Debi Holcomb, LMSW
FRB Analyst

Jamie Bowser
Governor's Grants Program

Dedication

In 2013, the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board reviewed domestic violence-related fatalities from 2007, 2008 & 2009. Each fatality represents not just a number or simply some statistic, but real people - wives, mothers, sisters, aunts, daughters, sons, brothers, & fathers. The work of the fatality review board and this report is dedicated to those who are no longer alive and to those who grieve for their loved one every day.

Introduction

The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (FRB) was established on October 11, 2004 by Executive Order 04-11. The mandate set out in the order is to "recommend improvements to prevent future fatalities and determine if adequate resources and training are in place for those who respond to domestic violence crimes." The FRB began reviewing the tragic homicides that occur in intimate partner relationships over nine years ago. During that time, the FRB has had the opportunity to make a difference by reviewing 50 cases of homicides/suicides and all other deaths related to intimate partner violence. The FRB views the work as more than "cases to be reviewed," recognizing that the people involved are loved ones from our communities. People who once had a future, who are now gone, leave a rippling impact on children, families and communities. Valuable recommendations, many of which had been implemented, have resulted from the reviews in an effort to address the realities of intimate partner violence.

Through funding from the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, a FRB analyst assists the FRB in its mission, which affords the FRB the opportunity to review these deaths even more thoroughly. The FRB is now learning more about the people involved, who knew about the abuse/violence and what the systemic response over time was to the abuse. Learning from the viewpoint of the perpetrator, family members, friends, employers/co-workers, school and medical personnel, and others who knew the families provides insight that has influenced future recommendations for the direct benefit all Kansans.

Goals & Objectives

The work of the FRB and the examination of domestic violence cases are based on the following goals and objectives established by the FRB.

Goals of the Board

The FRB examines domestic violence homicides with two principal goals:

1. To continue informing the public about the insidious nature of domestic violence and motivating the public to find solutions to end domestic violence; and
2. To identify systemic changes within all the organizations and agencies that work with domestic violence victims, offenders, and families to learn new ways of reducing the number of fatalities by better identification of risk factors and improvement in the coordination of services that our State provides.

Objectives

1. To describe trends and patterns of domestic violence-related fatalities in Kansas.
2. To identify high risk factors, current practices, gaps in systemic responses, and barriers to safety in domestic violence situations.
3. To educate members of the health care system, social services, law enforcement, judicial system (judges, court services officers, probation officers, prosecutors, lawyers, etc.), policy makers, and any public or private entity about fatalities due to domestic violence and about strategies for intervention.
4. To recommend policies, practices, and services that will encourage collaboration and reduce fatalities due to domestic violence.
5. To improve the sources of domestic violence data collection by developing systems that share information between agencies and offices that work with domestic violence victims.
6. To more effectively facilitate the prevention of domestic violence fatalities through multi-disciplinary collaboration.
7. To organize a public awareness campaign.

FRB 2013 Activities

The FRB received updated and relevant information related to domestic violence from several sources throughout the year, which is important in order for the board to remain current and informed each year as reviews are conducted.

Board Education

Children

As reported in the 2012 FRB Annual Report, more than half of the cases reviewed involved minor children who had one or both parent/caregiver killed. The board recommended strategies that can be put in place to address children's exposure to violence as recommended by the National Task Force.

To learn more about the history of this issue in Kansas, in March 2013, the FRB invited Kathy Wood, with the Kansas Coalition against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV) who presented information to the FRB regarding a history of their partnership with Social and Rehabilitative Services (SRS) which is currently the Department for Children and Families, to improve the response to domestic violence. Thirty studies illustrate a co-occurrence rate of domestic violence and child abuse between thirty and seventy percent.

Kansas History: In 2002, a multi-disciplinary team of representatives from domestic violence and sexual assault agencies, Social and Rehabilitative Services, the Attorney General's Office, the Office of Judicial Administration, and Child Advocacy Centers was formed called the Safe at Home Committee. As recommended by the committee, a Safety and Accountability Assessment was conducted of the state child welfare system in 2003 and it was discovered that;

- Domestic violence was rarely identified by the system until safety and lethality risks were high,
- Domestic violence training was not required for workers,
- There was a breakdown in linkages between child welfare systems and domestic violence agencies. For example, domestic violence risks were not considered in children safety plans, no safety planning was conducted with adult victims, the non-offending parent was required to comply with activities under threat of losing custody, domestic violence was identified as a mutual problem, lethality

indicators were often missed, abusers use of children was not identified, abusers manipulation of worker not recognized, and a lack of awareness of how to use statutes and other systems were more of the findings from the assessment.

As a result, SRS started a project in 2005 to review how domestic violence was assessed by their workers. They identified the need for training, cross training, and resources to assist victims and batterers. KCSDV received a Federal Rural grant to contract with SRS to conduct train the trainer events with SRS until 2012 to address the concerns when the contract ended.

In 2013, the FRB conducted reviews of intimate partner homicides from 2007 and 2008 and found that the training for child welfare workers continued to be a need. More extensive training for this population is included in the recommendations for 2013, which expands on the 2012 recommendation that all systems use appropriate and trauma informed responses with children.

Batterers Intervention

Standards for Batterer Intervention Programs (BIP) is one of the original recommendations made by the FRB as it recognized immediately that there is a need for consistent, effective, and appropriate services for those who batter.

Dorothy Stucky Halley, Director of Victim Services and Michelle McCormick, Batterer Intervention Provider Unit Coordinator from the Office of the Attorney General Derek Schmidt provided training to the FRB during the June quarterly meeting titled, Understanding the DV Offender: The Connection between Risk and Motive. The presentation focused on defining domestic violence in batterer intervention programs and types of batterers to include; survival-based, entitlement-based and sadistic. Acknowledging that each batterer has their own motivation for abusing their partner can assist with evaluating the risk for victims and help teach us how to continue to improve the response to domestic violence which will increase victim safety and offender accountability.

Kansas is currently the only state that considers motivation in its assessment tool for batterer's intervention. The Family Peace Initiative in Topeka, which does consider

batterer motivation when working with offenders, has demonstrated that eighty percent of offenders who completed the Batterer Intervention Program were 1) not rearrested for domestic battery nor 2) had a Protection from Abuse Order filed against them within four years. There is acknowledgment that these two measurements are not the only indicators of success, however this is considered a promising practice.

Osage County Attorney

Osage County Attorney Brandon Jones who prosecuted the case of the State of Kansas v. James Kraig Kahler presented a review of the case to the FRB in September 2013. James Kahler killed his estranged wife Karen, their two daughters, and Karen's grandmother on November 28, 2009. Mr. Jones was able to provide a history of the relationship and identify signs of control and abuse prior to the murders as well as discuss the case from the unique perspective of a prosecutor. A summary of the case is provided in the Case Review section of this report.

Analyst Activity

The analyst is responsible for gathering information from as many sources as possible to provide comprehensive information for the FRB to review the cases and develop recommendations in as an informed manner as possible. One of the unique aspects of the FRB, is the ability to interview offenders who have killed their intimate partners. The analyst and a board member were able to meet this year with several offenders in prison who murdered their partner. Kansas is one of very few states who interview the offender as part of the case review process. The information provided by offenders is critical to understand the history of the relationship as well as the life and history of the offender. It is the hope of the FRB that patterns and missed opportunities can be learned from offenders in our efforts to prevent future intimate partner homicides.

The FRB Analyst attended the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative, Global Possibilities, in Phoenix, Arizona. The conference included several mock reviews and presentations on how to respond to children who survive fatalities. The analyst also attended the Kansas Annual Crime Victims' Rights Conference and pre-

conference Institute, which focused on the impact of domestic violence on children and was presented by Lundy Bancroft.

Community

One of the goals of the FRB is to continue informing the public about the insidious nature of domestic violence and motivating the public to find solutions to end domestic violence.

The Chair of the FRB and the analyst presented to criminal justice personnel, victim advocates, other helping professionals, and community members at the 2013 Annual Crime Victims' Rights Conference. The analyst also presented to social work students at Kansas State University. These presentations provide audiences with the purpose, objectives, and workings of the FRB, statistics, patterns and trends identified through the FRB case reviews, a sample timeline of an intimate partner homicide from Kansas, and finally, recommendations of the FRB and discussion of those recommendations.

The analyst participated as a representative of the FRB on several coordinated community response groups and statewide committees to include the Sunflower Bridge Child Exchange and Visitation Center Advisory Council, the Geary County Domestic Violence Task Force, the Riley County Domestic Violence Task Force, the Statewide Victim Assistance Academy Steering Committee and the Governor's Statewide Steering Committee for Domestic Violence Training.

Case Reviews

The FRB only reviews closed cases of intimate partner homicide and homicide/suicide. This ensures all appeals have expired and the FRB will not affect the ongoing investigation of an active criminal or civil case. In addition, the review and discussions of individual cases are conducted in a confidential manner in executive session.

Information for each review is gathered through law enforcement reports, autopsy reports, media reports, criminal justice inquiries, and interviews with family members, friends, employers, coworkers, and the offenders. A timeline is developed to identify the offender's history of abuse, red flags in the relationship, and community and agency

interaction with the family. Fifty cases have been reviewed since 2004 with five completed in 2013. A summary of those five reviewed in 2013 follow.

SUMMARIES OF FATALITY REVIEWS IN 2013

Karen

Karen, her son and her two daughters were at Karen's grandmother Dorthy's house on November 28, 2009 when Karen's estranged husband, James, came in through the back door with an assault rifle. He shot Karen, their two daughters and Dorthy however their son escaped and ran to a neighbors' house who called the police. James ran from law enforcement but was apprehended the next morning. There were reports of James demonstrating controlling behaviors towards Karen when they were dating in the 1980's and his control continued throughout the marriage. Karen had filed for divorce and it was soon to be final. James was found guilty of Aggravated Burglary and Capital Murder.

Katie

On an evening in January of 2007, Katie and Samuel returned to their home in a rural Kansas town after attending a BBQ at Samuel's brother's home with their two children, who were 2 years and 5 months old. Samuel's brother pulled up outside of their house as the couple was just returning home and Katie went to his car and told him that she and Samuel were fighting. His brother left and Katie, Samuel and the children went in the house. Soon after, Samuel took the children to his mother's house and told his mother that Katie was dead. He then went to a friend's house and told his friend that Katie was dead. Katie had been stabbed multiple times in the neck which perforated the jugular vein and carotid artery. There were multiple sharp force injuries to the trunk of her body which penetrated her heart. Samuel was arrested two blocks from the home with blood on his hands and a stab wound on his thigh. They had been arguing about his drinking, which was a common occurrence in their relationship. Samuel stabbed Katie to death while both children were in the home.

Samuel was originally charged with Murder in the First Degree, which was amended by the prosecutor to Voluntary Manslaughter upon sudden quarrel or heat of passion. He was sentenced to 71 months in prison with 36 months post-release supervision and ordered to pay \$8,161.72 in restitution.

Sara

In November 2007, which was Sara's 20th birthday, Fredrick went to his ex-wife Sara's apartment, shot her in her bed and then committed suicide by shooting himself. Sara and Fredrick separated approximately four months prior to the murder/suicide. Sara's mother had taken Fredrick, Jr., their three year old son, to another state to visit family a few weeks prior to the murder/suicide at the request of Sara because she was concerned for their safety due to Fredrick's behavior. He had threatened Sara and her boyfriend a month earlier and Fredrick was arrested for domestic battery. A family member of Frederick was concerned when Fredrick seemed profoundly depressed after he and Sara separated and helped Fredrick go to a therapist. Following an evaluation for suicidal ideations, he was hospitalized. Following his hospitalization, many family members and his employer remained concerned about his behavior and the concern escalated when he started asking people where he could buy a gun. Due to their concern, his family members were out looking for him the evening he killed Sara.

John

Mary called 911 at approximately 3:00 a.m. one morning in March of 2008. Mary reported that someone broke in to her house through the garage and she was afraid. She said that she was asleep and initially did not know who was in her house and she threw a coffee mug at the intruder. She reported that she realized it was John, her former boyfriend, after he yelled at her when the mug had hit him in the back of the head. She wanted police to remove him from the residence. John also called 911 to report he had been hit in the back of the head and would not stop bleeding. Mary's two teenage children were in the home at the time. John was transported to the emergency room and was given stitches in the back of the head. Within a few days, he was hospitalized due to complications from the injury and after undergoing surgery three

times, he died from sepsis as a result of necrotizing fasciitis. Mary was not charged with his death as it was determined by the prosecutor that she acted in self-defense.

Kimberly

In August of 2007, Kent walked into an urban police department and reported that he thought he hurt his wife. Police went to the home Kent and his wife shared and found Kimberly dying in the bedroom where she had been shot 4 times. Kimberly was planning to leave Kent and move into an apartment with their son. She came to their house to talk with Kent and he was waiting in the house for her with a gun in hand. Kent had been hospitalized for suicidal ideations about one year prior to the murder when Kimberly was planning to separate from him. She did not separate from him at that time and he returned home following his hospitalization. Family, friends, co-workers, and several systems were aware of problems within the family.

Kent was convicted of First Degree Murder and is serving a 25 year to Life sentence. He is currently housed in another state through Interstate Compact because he was once a correctional officer at a Kansas Correctional Facility. He did appeal his conviction which was not granted. He argued that he killed Kimberly in the heat of passion after a sudden quarrel and the jury should have been given instructions for voluntary manslaughter.

Case Review Findings

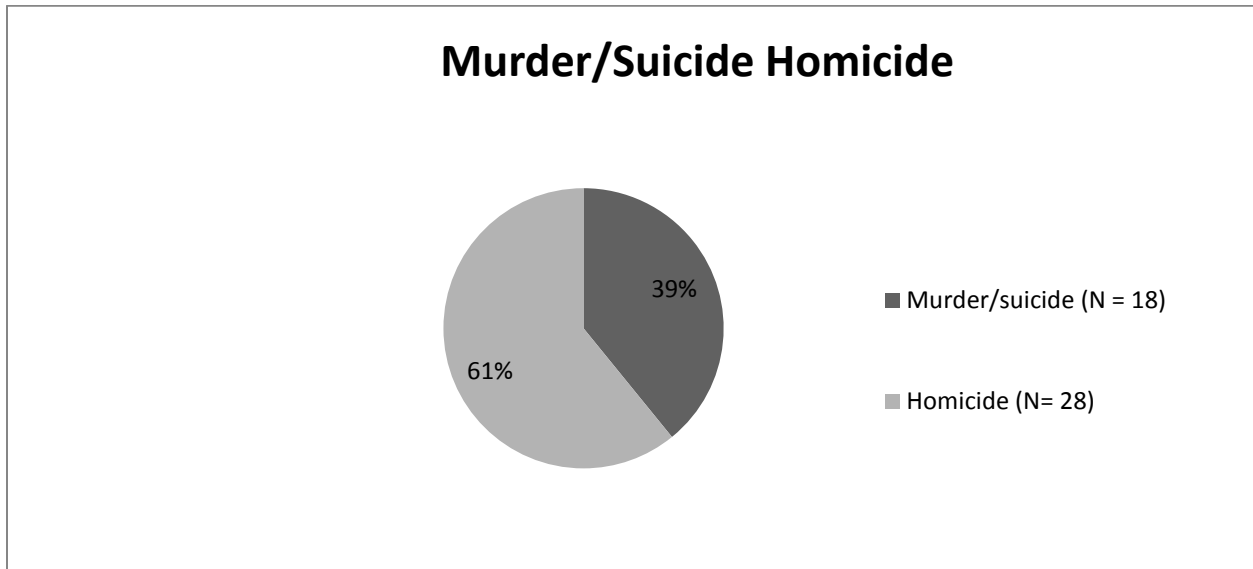
Since the FRB's inception in 2004, it has reviewed 50 intimate partner violence fatalities. The FRB meets quarterly to review the cases. The following charts represent statistics from 50 of the total fatalities reviewed. Three reviewed cases were deemed by the FRB not to be intimate partner violence therefore they are not included in the statistics. In one case reviewed in 2012 and another in 2013, there was no conviction of homicide of the victim and no information is included in the perpetrator section for those cases.

It is important to note the language and the context of victim and perpetrator in this report. Perpetrator is used to describe the person who committed the homicide and victim is used to describe the person who was killed. There is evidence through police reports that several of the female perpetrators of homicide were victims in a battering relationship prior to killing their intimate partner.

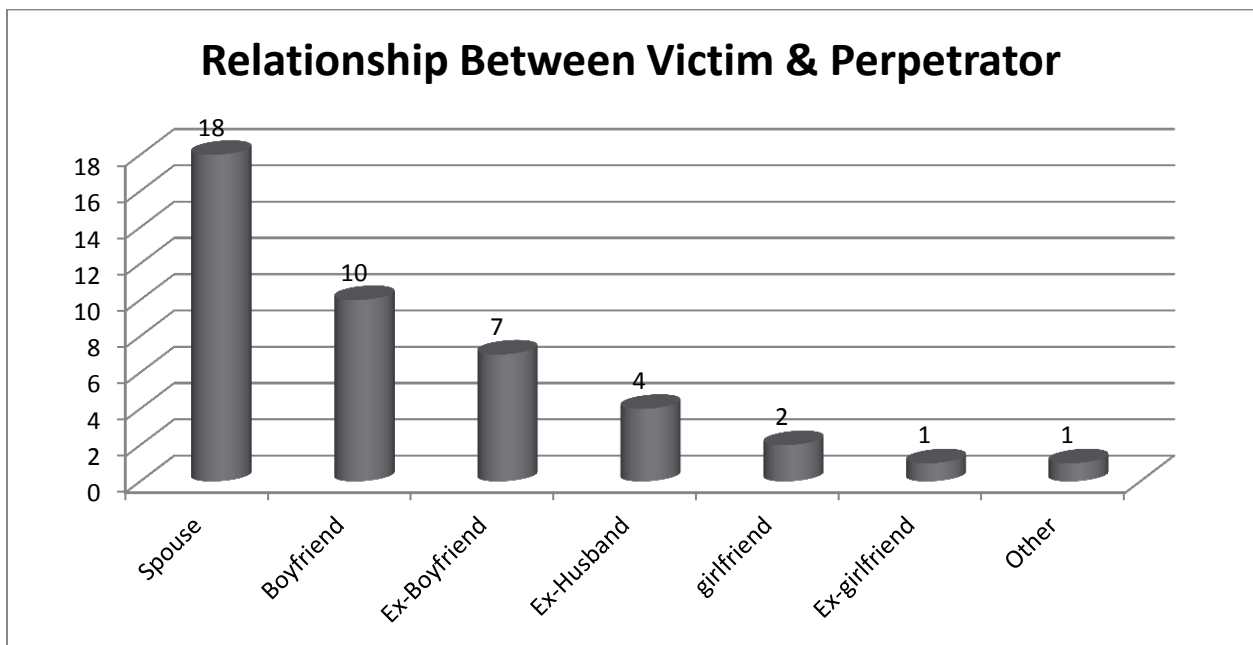
Characteristics	Victims		Perpetrators	
	Female (N=39)	Male (N=11)	Female (N=7)	Male (N=38)
Average Age	37.42	32.9	40.8	37.57

Race	Victims	Perpetrators
White	39	31
Black	9	13
Asian	2	1
Of Hispanic or Latin Origin	2	2

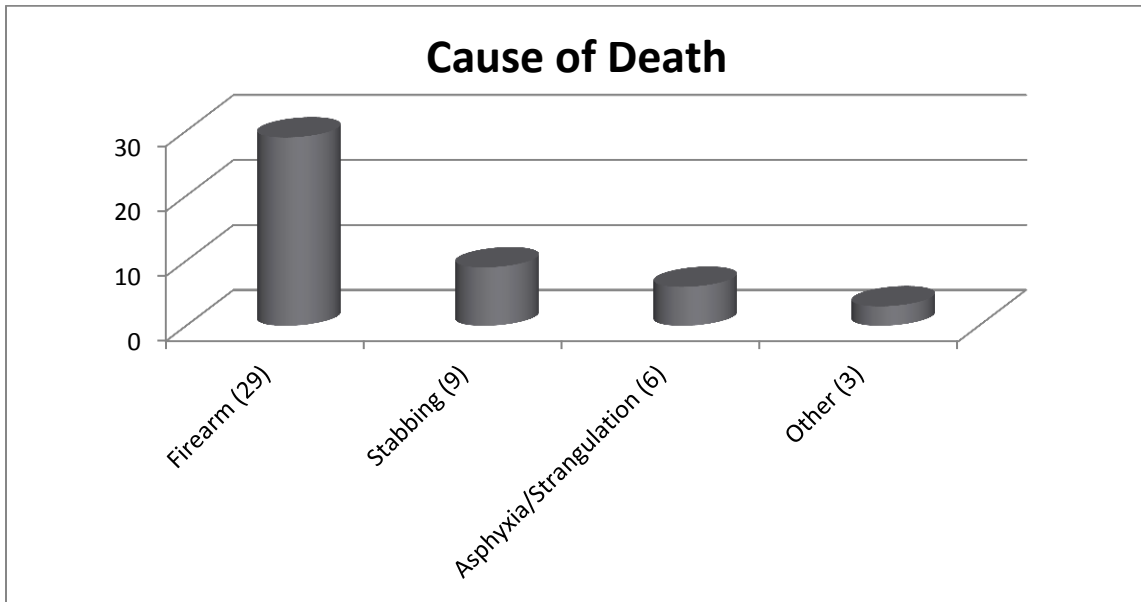
Forty percent of the cases involved a murder/suicide. Of the 47 cases included in these statistics since 2004, 18 perpetrators committed suicide after killing the victim. Included is one case where the perpetrator attempted suicide but survived the attempt.



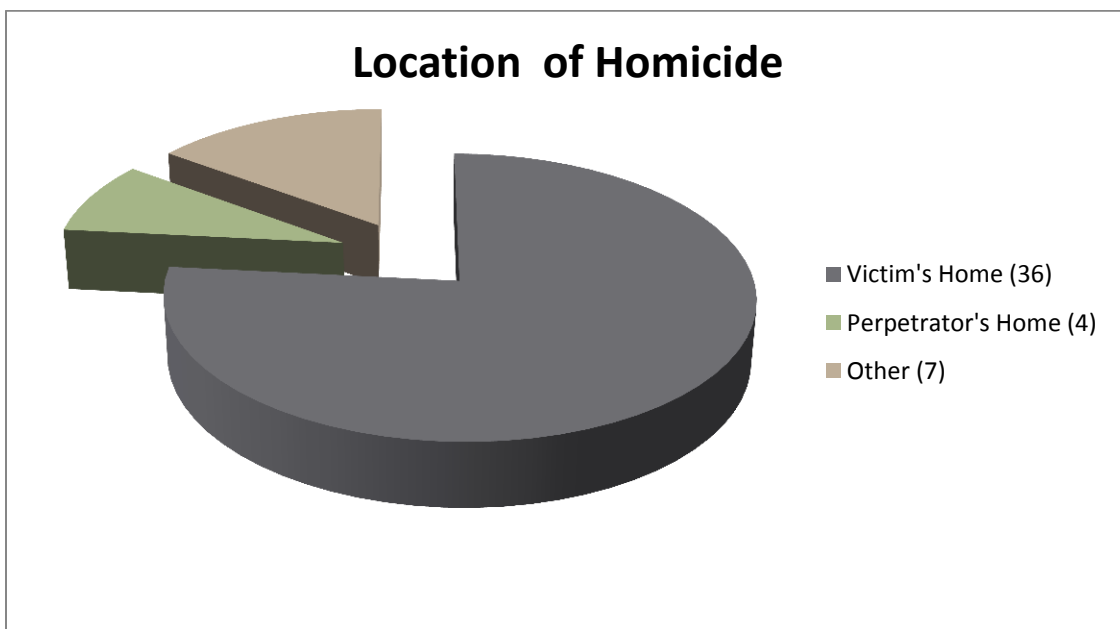
Of the intimate partner homicides, the perpetrator was most commonly the victim's current spouse or boyfriend.



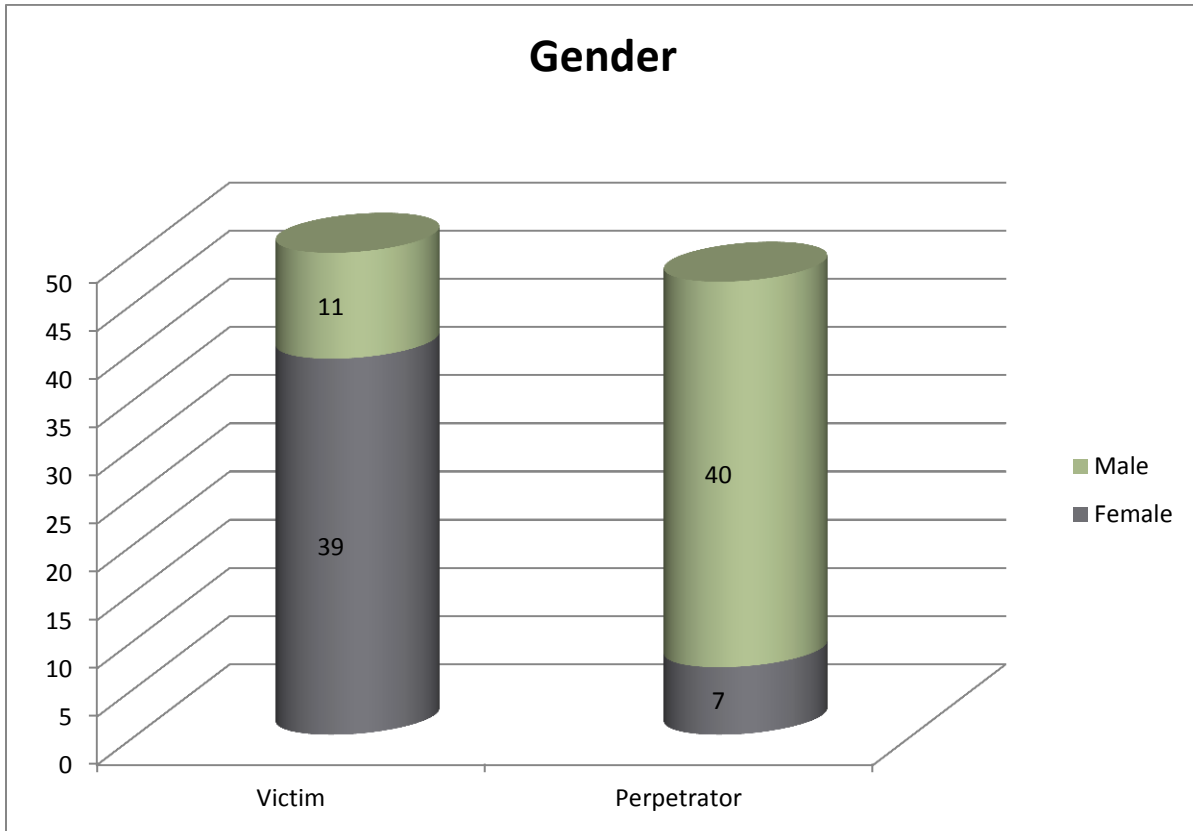
Of the cases reviewed since 2004, firearm shootings were the main cause of death (62 percent). Stabbing was the second leading cause of death (19 percent), followed by asphyxia and strangulation (13 percent).



The majority of the homicides occurred at the victim's home (77 percent).



Eighty-five percent of those who killed their intimate partner were male. Of the remaining 15% (7 women), two killed in self-defense and two were likely victims of domestic violence at some point prior to the homicide. These percentages are consistent with national research as noted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and can be found at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2221>



2013 FRB Recommendations

When reviewing fatalities, the FRB looking for patterns and missed opportunities in an effort to make recommendations that may prevent future intimate partner homicides. The FRB acknowledges the fact that they have the advantage of reviewing a timeline of events in a retrospective manner. Many community members and professionals are often involved in the lives of those involved in violent relationships and the FRB recognizes that systems and individuals usually respond in a manner that is well intentioned and within the limits of available resources. The following is an outline of recommendations from 2013 the FRB believes communities and agencies need to implement in the most effective manner possible.

1. The FRB has found in case reviews that the intimate partner homicide or homicide/suicide is always devastating to those who knew the couple but it is most often not a surprise. Family members, neighbors, co-workers, employers and friends were aware of the domestic violence in the relationship, though possibly not the extent of the violence, and did not know how to best respond. Feelings of frustration and helplessness are common when a loved one or friend is being abused. The FRB believes there is a need for people to know what is most helpful when they learn someone they know is being abused or being abusive as well as a need for our communities to work to prevent domestic violence.
 - ***The FRB recommends Bystander Intervention Training at all levels of our communities to include Kindergarten through 12th grade, all places of higher education and workplaces while also continuing and enhancing current primary prevention efforts in Kansas.***

2. Helping professionals were involved with most of the families prior to the homicide. If a professional does not have knowledge of domestic violence, they can unintentionally increase risk to victims, expect victims to be accountable for the offender's behavior, minimize the responsibility of the offender, and validate the offender's criminal behavior.
 - ***The FRB recommends curriculum infusion of intimate partner violence be required in coursework within schools of medicine, law, social work, education and other helping professions in Kansas. The FRB acknowledges that some schools do include domestic violence in their curriculum and encourage the continuation of this incentive.***

3. Child protection workers are often involved with families who are experiencing intimate partner violence. Child protection workers have a unique opportunity to assess domestic violence in homes and to assist with accountability of perpetrators. It is critical that child protection workers consistently assess violence in the home and respond in an appropriate trauma informed manner.
 - ***The FRB recommends that all child protection workers receive training, and continue to receive on-going training, to assess intimate partner violence in the home and respond in an appropriate and trauma informed manner.***

4. Most offenders in the cases that have been reviewed have a criminal history. It is common for domestic violence offenders to be granted a diversion. Approximately thirty diversion policies from across the state were reviewed by the FRB to determine how victim safety is considered before a diversion is granted, during the time a diversion is active and when revocation is being considered.
 - ***The FRB recommends that a consistent policy among districts attorneys, county attorneys and municipal prosecutors be created when considering a batterer's eligibility for diversion. Once granted, the FRB recommends that statewide standard conditions be included in the agreement, such as a BIP assessment and a requirement that all recommendations of that assessment be followed, along with specific timelines in completing each and every condition. The timeline should be monitored to ensure the batterer remains in compliance with the conditions of the diversion during the diversion period.***

5. Suicidal ideation can precede an intimate partner homicide/suicide and needs to be taken seriously. It is important to know if a partner or former partner may be at risk. In the five cases reviewed in 2013, it is known that three of the offenders received mental health counseling; two of those were hospitalized for suicidal ideations prior to killing their partners, with one committing suicide.
 - ***The FRB recommends that all persons who present to professionals as suicidal be assessed for domestic violence to try to determine if the person is possibly a victim or a perpetrator of domestic violence.***

Progress on Recommendations

The following is a synopsis of the FRB recommendations from prior years and the known progress made on each. Some of the recommendations developed during the initial years of the board's work have been modified in successive years as a result of more case reviews and additional information. Recommendations that are related to each other are grouped together with the year of the recommendation noted.

YEAR	RECOMMENDATION(S)	PROGRESS
TRAINING		
2005	Train all professionals involved with domestic violence case advocates, law enforcement, judges, probation and parole officers, community corrections officers, prosecutors, as well as non-criminal justice professionals such as healthcare providers, educators and school personnel and social workers.	<p>In 2006 the Governor's Office in conjunction with the Kansas Attorney General, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV), Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center, Kansas Office of Judicial Administration, Kansas Department of Corrections and Kansas county & District Attorneys Association received a federal grant from the U. S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. The purpose of the project was to develop a comprehensive training program that includes trainer curricula and materials and develop model policies for all professions involved in the criminal justice system. Policy development and training occurred for law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, community supervision officers and advocates across Kansas.</p> <p>In 2012, the Governor's Office in conjunction with the Kansas Office of the Attorney General, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center, Kansas Office of Judicial Administration, and Kansas Department of Corrections again received a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women to conduct domestic violence and sexual assault needs assessments to identify training needs of criminal justice professionals in Kansas. Previously developed domestic violence curricula, best practices and training materials were then updated and enhanced. A domestic violence screening tool is being developed by the Kansas Department of Corrections to be used to identify offenders in the prison system with a history of domestic violence.</p>

2006	Create culturally sensitive training.	Both of the above federal grants in 2006 and 2012 developed and implemented culturally sensitive training.
2006	Recognize elder abuse issues. Training and screening tools should be developed for those working with the elderly population.	KCSDV obtained PEANE grants from the Department of Aging to create brochures and training on abuse in later life to increase awareness, which are available on KCSDV's website. In 2012, KCSDV sponsored training on abuse against older adults presented by national expert Holly Ramsey-Klawnsnik, Ph.D.

BATTERER INTERVENTION

2005	Adopt and require standards for working with batterers.	The FRB reviewed and updated the Essential Elements and Standards of Batterer Intervention Programs in Kansas developed by KCSDV and key stakeholders. The standards were approved and adopted in 2006 by the Kansas Attorney General who developed the oversight and certification process for those who provide services to batterers in Kansas.
2007	The FRB should continue to support the development of Batterer Intervention Programs across the state, which follows a curriculum containing the <i>Essential Elements and Standards of Batterer Intervention Programs in Kansas</i> .	The Batterer Intervention Program (BIP) Unit of the Victim Services Division, Office of the Attorney General, was established in 2009. By 2013, thirty-two programs were certified in Kansas, 7 in the process, and 547 professionals received training. Thirteen hundred forty-seven individuals were served by BIP's. Through the authority granted in the BIP Certification Act in 2012, the unit was able to begin responding to complaints and monitor programs to be sure they are maintaining integrity with the statute, regulations and state standards.

TRACKING OFFENSES

2005	Develop a systematic manner to track and report criminal data on the relationship of the victim and offender from time of incident to disposition of the criminal case, not just if a domestic violence battery.	During the 2010 Legislative Session, the Kansas Legislature passed Substitute for House Bill 2517 unanimously. It created a standard definition of domestic violence, requires the trier of fact to determine if a domestic violence offense was committed and that a domestic violence designation be placed on criminal cases. It requires assessments of domestic violence offenders and those who enter into a domestic
2007	The FRB recommends legislation that would create a domestic	

	<p>violence tag for all crimes. This proposal includes a new definition for domestic violence. The proposal does not preclude a judge from ordering any other evaluations the judge deems necessary in addition to the assessment tool. The new proposal would repeal the domestic battery statute.</p>	<p>violence offense diversion agreement, the attorney general to adopt rules and regulations regarding the assessment process, and law enforcement to make changes to its domestic violence policies. Finally, the KBI must provide domestic violence crime data to the FRB.</p>
2010	<p>Courts should be encouraged to designate cases of criminal intimate partner violence with a unique identifying case number as suggested in Substitute for HB 2517.</p>	<p>In FY 2013, 194 cases were designated as domestic violence by courts in Kansas.</p>
2005	<p>Ensure that third time convicted offenders of domestic violence battery spend time in state correctional facility.</p>	<p>In 2006, HB 2576 required a person convicted of a third or subsequent DV Battery to enter into and complete a treatment program for domestic violence. Failure to do so would result in serving not less than 180 days or more than one year in prison.</p>
PROTECTION ORDERS		
2005	<p>Develop an assessment tool to ascertain the level of protection needed for victims seeking protection from abuse and protection from stalking orders.</p>	<p>Since 2006, domestic violence advocates have had access to several resources developed by KCSDV to include; protection order training, an online Guided Interview for Survivors, available in English and Spanish, a Protection Order Manual for professionals and advocates which is updated annually, a Safety Planning Tool, and Ten Guiding Principles. The manual has also been distributed to law enforcement and judges.</p>
2007	<p>The majority of domestic violence homicides result in the use of a firearm and the state should do everything possible to keep guns out of the hands of abusive and violent batterers. Perpetrators of domestic violence should be given notice of the federal firearms prohibition at the time of conviction or at the issuance of a protection from abuse or stalking order.</p>	<p>In 2009 and 2010, a subcommittee of the Kansas Judicial Council reviewed protection order forms and firearms. In 2010, new forms were released that give warning of and comply with the federal firearms provisions. New forms were designed to comply with Project Passport, an initiative of the National Center of State Courts.</p>
2009	<p>Domestic violence advocates</p>	<p>KCSVD continues to provide some direct</p>

	should work closely with victims seeking protection orders, helping victims understand what to expect from the legal process, attending hearings with victims, assessing if abuser has access to weapons, etc.	representation for victims seeking protection orders in order to develop legal materials and case law to improve the protection order system.
2009	Domestic violence programs should address victims' needs with Kansas courts to enhance access to protection orders, create consistent procedures where possible and to provide access to assessment and services.	KCSDV published and trained on a Civil Legal Assistance Manual for advocates, private attorneys, and Kansas Legal Services attorneys, a Criminal Justice Manual for advocates, the booklet "Frequently Asked Questions: A Guide for Survivors on Protection from Abuse and Protection from Stalking in Kansas," and developed and continues to disseminate law enforcement pocket cards on enforcement of protection orders.
2009	The courts should have domestic violence advocates available when victims are seeking protection orders.	Although each community domestic violence agency does not have designated court advocates, they do have advocates who will respond to victims seeking protection orders.
2010	Courts should be encouraged to discontinue the practice of dismissing temporary protection orders and restraining orders and merging them into the interlocutory orders associated with divorce cases.	In 2010 & 2011, twelve Kansas judges attended the national Enhancing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases Workshop sponsored by the National Judicial Institute on Domestic Violence. The Office of Judicial Administration also recruited a group of judges to develop bench cards that provide judges information related to Protection from Abuse, Protection from Stalking cases and tips on best practice in domestic violence cases. The KCSDV Protection Order Project has provided training for attorneys representing victims in divorce cases so they do not ask judges to dismiss these protection orders.
COMMUNITY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGENCIES		
2005	Ensure that adequate funds are available for community based domestic violence programs regarding capacity building.	The FRB supported the efforts of domestic violence programs to continue receiving state general funds. The Kansas Legislature first appropriated funds in 2006 for SFY2007.
2007	Continue to increase awareness and promote successes of domestic violence services.	In 2009 & 2010, KCSDV released "Beyond Statistics: Lethal domestic and sexual violence in Kansas," providing information on homicides occurring from 2007 through 2009 in Kansas.

		KCSDV continually promote public awareness and successes of domestic violence services through the annual Safe Homes Safe Streets event in February, the traveling Silent Witness display, tool kits and information about Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October), Teen Dating Violence Awareness Week (February), and Stalking Awareness Month (January).
2009	Domestic violence programs should develop collaborations that allow them to co-advocate with other service providers when requested by the victim.	Many sexual and domestic violence programs participate in and/or sponsor Coordinated Community Response (CCR) Teams creating formal collaborations. KCSDV provides training on ways systems can work collaboratively for survivors within the boundaries of confidentiality. In 2009, KCSDV published a Civil Legal Assistance Manual for Advocates and Attorneys, providing guidance for both attorneys and advocates on collaboration around a multitude of legal remedies available to victims. In 2011, KCSDV published the first ever manual on "First Response Advocacy," providing guidance for formal and informal collaboration with first responders in programs such as police response advocacy, lethality assessment protocol programs, and hospital response programs. Under a 2011 OVW Rural Grant initiative, KCSDV assisted rural programs in developing coordinated community responses to sexual and domestic violence, including community training and protocol development. From 2003 – 2012, in collaboration with the Kansas Association of Centers for Independent Living and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, KCSDV project coordinators worked with seven communities to conduct needs assessments and develop strategic plans for serving survivors with disabilities.
2009	Domestic violence programs should build capacity to offer victims a full range of services regardless of whether they stay in a shelter or not.	In July 2010, "Building a Better Future for Survivors: Sexual and Domestic Violence Services in Kansas" new Core Services guidance was released. The Core Services include a range of services beyond shelter, including emergency accommodations, personal advocacy, court advocacy, medical advocacy, law enforcement advocacy, hotline services, crisis intervention and crisis counseling services,

		<p>support group services, child and youth services, and community awareness and education.</p> <p>Direct service programs answered over 28,000 hotline calls and provided over 55,000 crisis counseling hours in 2013, many of which were provided outside a shelter setting.</p>
PUBLIC AWARENESS		
2005	Increase public awareness initiatives.	<p>In 2006, the FRB partnered with KCSDV to implement the public awareness campaign, Believe It. Help Change It. The campaign consisted of video and radio PSAs, billboards, newspaper ads, online ads, and establishing a website, www.HelpChangeKansas.com. Many of the ads and billboards were displayed across Kansas and had a tremendous impact on drawing attention to the issue. KCSDV continues to promote public awareness through trainings, their website and four e-newsletters annually.</p>
2009	Continue to promote "Believe It. Help Change It" campaign and disseminating information on the statewide hotline number 888-END-ABUSE (1-888-363-2287) and the HelpChangeKansas.com website.	
2005	Encourage safety and accountability assessments in local communities.	<p>KCSDV conducted several assessments in 2006 & 2007 to include SRS Child Protection Intake, Topeka Parole, and 3 domestic violence/sexual assault programs. They were unable to expand the safety audits into communities due to lack of funding.</p>
CHILDREN		
2005	All child protective services should assess for domestic violence and should be non-punitive towards the non-abusing parent.	<p>KCSDV contracted with SRS for the Orientation, Assessment, Referral, and Safety (OARS) project until 2012. KCSDV also had a Safe at Home project which addressed the maltreatment of children and identifying domestic violence in families. For 7 years, KCSDV and its member programs provided and participated in cross-training for child welfare/child protection professionals in Kansas. Through a federal Office on Violence Against Women Rural Grant, these trainings were offered in rural areas in all locations. A model child abuse reporting policy and a domestic violence desk reference manual for child welfare professionals was developed and published by KCSDV.</p>
2005	Courts should give strong	<p>In 2006, several Kansas judges attended Judicial</p>

	consideration to domestic violence incidents when considering custody issues.	Education Institutes sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges under the federal Grants to Encourage Arrest Project (GTEAP). In 2011, 50 Kansas judges participated in two-day training on Custody Orders in Domestic Violence Cases co-sponsored by KCSDV and the Office of Judicial Administration. Trainers were provided by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.
2010	Promote the development of safe/secure child visitation and exchange centers in communities across Kansas reflecting a clear understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence; the impact of domestic violence on children and families; and the importance of holding batterers accountable for their actions.	Kansas received funds through the Federal Safe Havens Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Grant Program in 2007. These funds were used to assist with the development and implementation of child visitation and exchange centers for victims of domestic violence while functioning with its priority to the safety of both children and adult victims. Funding specific for domestic violence victims is no longer available to the supervised visitations centers in Kansas.
2010	The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence should work with the Kansas Association of School Boards to develop educational campaigns about domestic violence which should be implemented across the state beginning with pre-school children.	KCSDV's provides "Domestic Violence: What Professionals Need to Know" and school counselors and some teachers attend these day-long trainings, increasing awareness for schools. Funding for primary prevention work is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the DELTA and RPE programs. KCSDV co-sponsors the Statewide Prevention Steering Committee.
2010	School districts should develop and adopt policies and trainings designed to aid children who live in homes where domestic violence is occurring, while at the same time support and strengthen the relationship between the child and the non-abusing parent.	In 2011, 10 DV/SA programs in Kansas made contacts with their local high schools who agreed to collaborate in an effort to have prevention and healthy relationships education in their schools. However, funding was not secured.
2012	Kansas should support the recommendations specifically related to children and domestic violence made by the Attorney General's National Defending Childhood report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence (2012)	The recommendations included; Ensure that all children exposed to violence are identified, screened, and assessed; Provide all children exposed to violence access to trauma-informed services and evidence-based trauma-specific treatment; Increase collaborative responses by police, mental health providers, domestic violence advocates, child protective service workers, and court personnel for women and

		children who are victimized by intimate partner violence; Ensure that parents who are victims of domestic violence have access to services and counseling that help them protect and care for their children.
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HEALTH CARE

2005	Improve the death investigation system in Kansas.	In 2006, the Kansas Medical Society adopted a resolution regarding death investigation protocols.
2006	Establish screening by mental health and substance abuse providers.	Policies and procedures for domestic violence screening by all mental health and substance abuse providers are not known.
2006 & 2009	Health care providers, including home health care providers, should be trained to screen for domestic violence, appropriately intervene and provide referrals to community organizations knowledgeable about domestic violence	KCSDV is currently collaborating with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to begin a project that addresses home visitation with parents and infants.
2007	Perpetrators of domestic violence who seek mental health services should be served with the utmost consideration for the safety of the victim; screen perpetrator for level of dangerousness; and make appropriate referrals.	No formal statewide policies or trainings have been implemented regarding this recommendation. Community based victim advocates often work with their community mental health providers to assist with assessments and safety planning.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

2007	Increase dissemination of information/brochures to victims of domestic violence when law enforcement officers respond to these crimes.	Kansas law requires law enforcement to provide crime victims a copy of their rights.
2009	Law enforcement should review and revise its policies to ensure thorough investigation of domestic violence incidents.	The Domestic Violence Policy developed through the work of the federal grant from the U. S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women was adopted by Attorney General and posted the model domestic violence policy and training bulletin for law enforcement on the website in 2011.
2010	Law enforcement agencies should be encouraged to adopt the model domestic violence policy developed by the Governor's Advisory Council on Domestic Violence Training and	

	approved by the Attorney General in an effort to increase victim safety and offender accountability.	
2007	The Kansas Department of Corrections should screen inmates of domestic violence at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit and upon release from a correctional facility. Planning for safety with victims and family members should be provided prior to the release of an inmate identified with a history of domestic violence.	In 2010 The KDOC Office of Victim Services (OVS) developed an imminent threat screening process in offender release plans and implemented the process in 2011 at Ellsworth Correctional Facility and El Dorado Correctional facility. The tool screened for serious safety issues to automatically trigger involvement of the OVS. The Office of Victim Services assisted with safety planning and served as liaison between victims and parole officers who supervise offenders upon release from prison which will increase both victim safety and offender accountability. The pilot ended due to lack of continued funding through GTEAP. The GTEAP funding secured in 2012 has allowed for the development of a domestic violence screening tool in 2013 with implementation planned for 2014. As a pilot project, Community Corrections hired a Victim Services Liaison to work with victims of offenders being supervised by the 8 th Judicial District. The pilot was not continued. All KDOC Parole Officers have resources, policies and procedures for monitoring domestic violence offenders that include additional supervision and contact with the offender, referring victims to domestic violence programs for safety planning and holding offenders accountable for violations while on probation or parole. Courts should consider specialized caseloads if adequate resources are available.
2009	Court Services Officers, Community Corrections Officers and Parole Officers should have resources, policies and procedures for monitoring domestic violence offenders that include additional supervision and contact with the offender, referring victims to domestic violence programs for safety planning and holding offenders accountable for violations while on probation or parole. Courts should consider specialized caseloads if adequate resources are available.	
2010	Kansas Department of Corrections: Community and Field Services should develop specialized domestic violence caseloads, with specific post-release supervision standards that focus on victim support and offender accountability.	Since 2011, the Kansas Department of Corrections has one specialized domestic violence parole unit based out of the Wichita Parole Office. The Parole Officer supervising this caseload is able to complete BIP assessments and also co-facilitates a BIP group in the parole office.
2009	All Kansas law enforcement agencies should adopt policies which promote the sharing of critical information regarding individuals on supervision with Community Corrections, Court Services and Parole Officers. Likewise, Community Corrections, Court Services and Parole should adopt policies to make sure law	Some communities have informal communication between law enforcement and community supervision officers but there are not formal statewide policies.

	enforcement is aware of individuals currently on supervision.	
2009	Kansas should adopt a law regarding strangulation through a separate criminal statute or by including strangulation in the definition of "great bodily harm" in the Kansas aggravated battery or other appropriate statute.	The Office of the Attorney General agreed to address the issue of strangulation and the FRB continues to support this recommendation.

EMPLOYERS

2010	The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV) should develop and implement a plan to collaborate with employers in Kansas to develop and implement policies to address domestic violence in the work place.	KCSDV does not have a formal plan for collaborating with employers in Kansas due to a lack of funding. In spite of the lack of a funding stream, KCSDV does the following: conduct an annual class presentation to graduate students at the University of Kansas Master of Public Administration Program on domestic violence in the workplace; technical assistance to employers addressing violence in the workplace; publication of two workplace brochures on relevant Kansas laws and application to survivors; regular ally trainings that include employers as attendees.
2012	All state agencies should develop employer training specifically focused on identifying domestic violence and protocols to respond to both domestic violence perpetrators and victims in the workplace.	

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION

2010	The Crime Victim's Compensation Board should educate law enforcement, funeral homes, and the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to increase awareness of compensation benefits for child survivors of domestic violence fatalities.	The Crime Victims Compensation Board provides educational presentations annually at the Attorney General's Crime Victim Rights Conference and to other groups and agencies as requested.
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Acknowledgement

For the families and friends of the victims, the FRB respectfully acknowledges your loss and in submitting this report it is our hope to increase the awareness of domestic violence victims. The FRB continues to be committed to eradicating the cruelty of and deaths caused by domestic violence. We want to especially thank the families, co-workers and friends of the victims who communicated with the FRB in honor of their loved ones. This report is the product of the combined expertise of the Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board. FRB members brought their interest, years of experience, expertise, case information and commitment to board meetings. Additionally, this report would not be possible without the cooperation of the officials and their staffs of local law enforcement agencies, prosecutor offices, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and the many other agencies contacted to assist the FRB in gathering case information.

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