



**Governor's Domestic Violence
Fatality Review Board 2014
Annual Report**

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board 2014 Annual Report

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Office of the Governor
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW BOARD

*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 2014 Annual Report. The Report reflects the ongoing efforts of our members as we work to improve the response to Domestic Violence in our society.

Unlike years past, this year's Annual Report takes a look back at some of the Board's accomplishments over the first ten years of its existence. In doing so we have included progress made on past recommendations, as well as where we are regarding completion of other recommendations.

As in the recent past, fewer cases were reviewed in depth last year, because those that were reviewed were much more thoroughly analyzed.

I would like to thank the individual Board Members for their work and dedication to this all so important cause. Also a very special thanks to Ms. Debi Holcomb, our Board analyst, without whom this detailed report would not be possible.

I remain confident that everyone associated with this Board will continue to do everything they can to prevent Domestic Violence and the resulting fatalities and costs to our society.

Thanking you in advance for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Flaigle
Chair

2014 Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Members

**The Honorable Judge Harold Flaigle,
Chair**

18th Judicial District
Sedgwick County

Carol Rood (resigned 2014)

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

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 (resigned 2014)

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

DVFRB Analyst

Jamie Bowser

Governor's Grants Program

Gratitude to all Prior Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Members

Robert T. Stephan, Chair
Former Kansas Attorney General
Johnson County
2004 – 2011

Brandelyn Nichols
Prosecutor
Wyandotte County
2004 – 2007

Sandra Barnett
Former Executive Director
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual
And Domestic Violence
Shawnee County
2004 – 2010

Dr. Mary Dudley
District Coroner – Medical Examiner
Sedgwick County
2004 – 2006

Shala Mills
Professor
Fort Hays State University
2007

Paul Morrison
Former Attorney General
Shawnee County
2007

Darrell Hamlin
Fort Hays State University
Ellis County
2008

John Gutierrez
County Attorney
Crawford County
2008

Carly Farrell
Unified Government Legal Department
Wyandotte County
2008

Sara Welch
Johnson County Assistant District Attorney
Johnson County
2004 -2006

Margaret Haghirian
Kansas Department of Corrections
Parole Officer
Wyandotte County
2004 - 2005

Sergeant Troy Hensley
Riley County Police Department
Riley County
2005 – 2008

Matthew Ade
Kansas Department of Corrections
Parole Officer
Saline County
2006 – 2010
DVFRB Analyst
2010 - 2012

Timothy Tompkins
Law Enforcement
Crawford County
2009 – 2011

Marilyn Ray M.D., M.P.H.
Fort Hays State University
Ellis County
2009 - 2013

Libby Scott
Parole Officer
Kansas Department of Corrections
Shawnee County
2010 -2013

Leigh Reaves
Victim Assistance Coordinator
Johnson County
2010 -2012

Dedication

2014 marked the 10th Anniversary of the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board. 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.



A word cloud graphic centered on the page. The most prominent word is "Honoring" in a large, bold, black font. Other words of varying sizes and orientations are scattered around it, including "Believing it", "Preventing future Homicides", "Commitment", "Responding", "Systems", "Families", "Rememberir", "Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board", "Remember", "Policy Statute", "Recommendations", "Ten Years", "Helping change it", and "Victims Voices" (written vertically). The words are in various shades of gray and black, creating a textured, layered effect.

Introduction

The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (DVFRB) 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 DVFRB began reviewing the tragic homicides that occur in intimate partner relationships over nine years ago. During that time, the DVFRB 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 DVFRB 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 DVFRB analyst assists the DVFRB in its mission, which affords the DVFRB the opportunity to review these deaths even more thoroughly. The DVFRB 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 DVFRB and the examination of domestic violence cases are based on the following goals and objectives established by the DVFRB.

Goals of the Board

The DVFRB 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.

DVFRB 2014

The DVFRB has been dedicated in its commitment for the past ten years in Kansas in its efforts to prevent future intimate partner homicides. The in-depth review of intimate partner homicides is crucial to identify patterns and missed opportunities to assist the board in its development of recommendations for improvements to various systems. Much has been learned about intimate partner violence and the board is committed to continue moving forward in its quest for knowledge and remaining current regarding best practices in our state's response to intimate partner violence.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board "10th Anniversary"



Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board members from left. Back row: Curt Brungardt, Paula Taylor, Dave Warry, Chair Harold Flaigle, Mark Malick. Front row Carol Rood, Joyce Grover, Audrey Cress. Not pictured: Janice Norlin, Vicki Meyer, Debby Moody and Steve Halley.



The Honorable Harold Flaigle who has been a board member since its inception and is current chair and Dave Warry, another original DVFRB member.

To honor the anniversary of the board, members participated in a series of presentations on promising practices in Kansas all of which are related to prior recommendations from the board. Dorthy Stucky Halley, LMSW, Victim Services Director and Michelle McCormick, LMSW, Batterer Intervention Program Unit Coordinator both of the Office of the Attorney General presented – KANSAS BATTERER INTERVENTION 2009-2014: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES. Detective Calvin Sanders and Detective Julia Goggins from the Riley reviewed the RCPD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DETERRENCE PROGRAM, a new program focused on offenders who are arrested for domestic violence crimes. The final presentation was by Mary Doyle Stafford, LMSW, Education and Prevention Specialist, and Leah Swindle, LMSW, Lethality Prevention Program Coordinator, both of SAFEHOME along with Officer Kris Cordell of the Olathe Police Department who presented SYSTEMS COLLABORATION IN ASSESSING DV LETHALITY. Following are highlights of each presentation and their application in Kansas.

Batterers Intervention Programs

The board recognized early in its work the importance of competent victim services and realized there were few services available to assist offenders. In cases where a victim leaves an abusive relationship, the abuser often moves on to a new relationship, which

means an additional victim or victims. Offenders of intimate partner violence are responsible for their violence so it is necessary to realistically consider how to hold them accountable, while continuing to assist victims with safety and resources they need. In 2005, the DVFRB recommended Kansas adopt standards for Batterer Intervention Programs (BIP) in Kansas to assure consistency, accountability and best practices.

Ms. Stucky Halley and Ms. McCormick provided a historical overview of the progress made in the area of BIP since 2005. The goal of the BIP unit of the Attorney General's is to have more certified programs accessible across the State, and the programs must maintain integrity with the statute, regulations, and state standards to receive and maintain certification.

At the end of 2014, there were 29 certified BIP's across the State. Eight (8) program providers were in the process of becoming certified and were practicing under the temporary certification permit. This is a decrease from 2013, as we had some programs decide to close their BIP due to financial constraints, which is an on-going challenge. Certified BIP's reported serving 2,766 Kansans through Domestic Violence assessments and BIP group services. In addition, 1226 victims were provided notification of BIP related information and were referred to victim services in 2014 (28 of 29 programs reporting).

1,936 professionals received training by the BIP Unit in 2014 on topics to include the Kansas Domestic Violence Offender Assessment, BIP Standards and Certification, Completing Safe Victim Contacts, and Understanding Batterer Motives, which assists professionals in making the connection to risk and lethality.

The BIP Unit of the Office of the Attorney General provided technical assistance to the Kansas Department Corrections' (KDOC) certified BIP, as the program began a process of expanding services. KDOC already offered "in house" BIP for parolees being served in the Kansas City and Wichita parole offices. Under the direction of KDOC Office of Victim Services director, Audrey Cress, services then expanded to parole offices in Olathe and Pittsburg in 2014. Additionally, KDOC began hiring and training new BIP

staff to begin providing BIP services in Lansing and Hutchinson Correctional Facilities. These “in-facility” services being offered for the first time ever in our state will begin in 2015.

The Domestic Violence Screening tool was officially implemented on July 1, 2014 in the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) of the Kansas Department of Corrections. The tool consists of six yes/no questions that ask an offender about their history of domestic violence and are “scored” based on the number of questions the offender answers yes to. From July 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014, 1,601 offenders entering the Reception and Diagnostic Unit of the KDOC were screen and 44% self-disclosed a history of domestic violence and 55% of offenders screened self-disclosed no history. KDOC staff has the option of obtaining official information to corroborate or refute self-disclosures. This beneficial information attained through this new assessment process will guide the Kansas Department of Corrections in their management of and programs provided to domestic violence offenders, which is essential in reducing the risk of recidivism of domestic violence upon their release.

Lethality Assessments

As reported in the Executive Summary of Police Departments’ Use of Lethality Assessment Program: A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation (2014), 35% of women in the United States will experience intimate partner violence (IPV) during their life and those who experience severe IPV, such as beatings and assaults with weapons, are at an increased risk of poor mental and physical health and intimate partner homicide. Physical IPV is reported to be present in relationships prior to 65-80% of intimate partner homicides, making IPV the single largest risk factor for women for intimate partner homicide. In 2013, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation reports 23,508 domestic violence incidents in Kansas and 30 adult domestic violence homicides with 17 of those considered intimate partner homicides.

Women in abusive relationships are more likely to contact law enforcement as a strategy to help them and less likely to contact their local domestic violence agency. In

forty-nine case reviews by the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board of intimate partner homicides in Kansas, two victims of intimate partner violence are known to have connected to their local community domestic violence services. Nationally, only 4% of abused victims had used a domestic violence hotline or shelter within the year prior to being killed by an intimate partner, however more than 40% of abusers were arrested and almost one-third of victims contacted the police (Sharps, P.W., et al. 2001). Safety planning is usually the priority and the focus of domestic violence services and women report a reduction in severe and moderate re-assault following the receipt of services when they have more information, have the opportunity to assess their individual situation and have their sense of agency reinforced.

With the belief that intimate partner homicides can be prevented, lethality and danger assessments have been developed and are available for use to assist with prevention of intimate partner homicides.

Johnson and Riley County both provided information to the DVFRB about programs implemented in their respective communities that assess the risk of domestic violence offenders and consider victim safety when law enforcement is involved. The DVFRB is aware from its case reviews most offenders who killed their partner have had prior contact with law enforcement so evaluating the risk and responding accordingly is one approach to victim safety and offender accountability.

Johnson County was motivated to take action after an intimate partner homicide in their own community and began a collaborative lethality assessment program (LAP) to include police, the SAFEHOME domestic violence agency, and the office of the prosecutor. In 2011, there were five intimate partner homicides in Johnson County and police were previously on the scene in 50% of homicides. They reported re-assault dropped by 60% when victims went into shelter. Police now use a tool that has been validated, based on an assessment developed by Jaqueline Campbell, in which they ask victims a series of questions and connect them to SAFEHOME immediately via phone if they are considered high risk. Since 2011, SAFEHOME has been able to make

contact with 1,814 individuals as a result of their participation in the LAP. The number of women and children receiving counseling tripled in three years. A “high-risk” score also triggers a visit back to the home by law enforcement several days later which often results in better photos of injuries and potential arrests of the offender for Violation of Protection Orders. The lethality assessment is then used in making decisions about bond and probation requirements.

Also in response to an intimate partner homicide in their own community, the Riley County Police Department implemented an offender deterrence program in 2014 by increasing the focus on repeat domestic violence offenders. The program was in its initial stages of development therefore no results were available, however police were beginning to identify repeat domestic violence offenders and conduct follow-up contact with those offenders in an effort to emphasize that domestic violence is taken seriously. Both Johnson and Riley Counties programs were highlighted as promising practices in Kansas.

“Highlighting 10 years of 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.	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

		<p>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. In 2014 a domestic violence screening tool was implemented by the Kansas Department of Corrections to be used to identify offenders entering the prison system with a history of domestic violence. 1,675 professionals in Kansas were trained in 2014. KCSDV also uses its State Training and TA Grant to provide training to professionals who work with victims, including homeless program staff, mental health professionals, educators, medical professionals, and social workers.</p>
2006	Create culturally sensitive training.	Both of the above federal grants in 2006 and 2012 developed and implemented culturally sensitive training. KCSDV provides training and has developed tools to reach underserved and culturally specific communities. KCSDV has published a training tool for interpreters and for advocates and professionals using interpreters to work with survivors of DV/SA.
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.
2013	The FRB recommends Bystander Intervention Training at all levels of	KCSDV, together with KDHE, work with a multidisciplinary state level committee on

	<p>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.</p>	<p>primary prevention efforts. This committee has published a state primary prevention plan, which includes bystander training and other prevention goals. In November of 2014, Jana's Campaign hosted the annual Heartland Campus Safety Summit at Johnson County Community College. The purpose of this workshop is to help college personnel prevent and response to gender-based violence on college campuses. The two-day event brought in 320 people from 8 states. Day 1 of the event was a full six-hour bystander intervention training facilitated by the faculty and staff at the University of Northern Iowa. Twenty Kansas colleges and universities participated in this training. In future years, we will continue to offer bystander intervention training for college students and faculty. Through the Love Doesn't Hurt: Teen Gender Violence Prevention program, we are beginning to provide bystander intervention training for middle and high school students as well as secondary school faculty. In 2015 and 2016, they plan to expand this training statewide.</p>
2013	<p>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.</p>	<p>Staff from KCSDV assists law schools, social welfare schools, and nursing schools in developing courses on domestic and sexual violence and infusing this information into broader course work.</p>
BATTERER INTERVENTION		
2005	<p>Adopt and require standards for working with batterers.</p>	<p>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.</p>
2007	<p>The FRB should continue to support</p>	<p>The Batterer Intervention Program (BIP) Unit of</p>

	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 Victim Services Division, Office of the Attorney General, was established in 2009. By 2013, thirty-two programs were certified in Kansas and 547 professionals received training. 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. In 2014, 936 professionals received training by the BIP Unit. At the end of 2014, there were 29 certified BIP's across the State. Eight (8) program providers were in the process of becoming certified and were practicing under the temporary certification permit. With 28 of the 29 certified BIP's reporting, 2766 Kansans were served through DV assessment and BIP group services. In addition, 1226 victims were provided notification of BIP related information and were referred to victim services in 2014.
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 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.
2007	The FRB recommends legislation that would create a domestic 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.	
2010	Courts should be encouraged to designate cases of criminal intimate partner violence with a unique identifying case number as suggested in Substitute for HB	In FY 2013, 194 cases were designated as domestic violence by courts in Kansas and that number rose to 294 in FY 2014.

	2517.	
2005	Ensure that third time convicted offenders of domestic violence battery spend time in state correctional facility.	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.
PROTECTION ORDERS		
2005	Develop an assessment tool to ascertain the level of protection needed for victims seeking protection from abuse and protection from stalking orders.	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. The Protection Order Manual and the law enforcement pocket card were revised and republished in 2013.
2007	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.	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.
2009	Domestic violence advocates 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.	KCSDV continues to provide some direct representation for victims seeking protection orders in order to develop legal materials and case law to improve the protection order system. KCSDV published a series of guides for advocates on targeted protection order issues often faced by victims. These guides are disseminated to advocates across the state and reviewed in basic and advanced training for advocates.
2009	Domestic violence programs should address victims' needs with Kansas courts to enhance access to	KCSDV published and trained on a Civil Legal Assistance Manual for advocates, private attorneys, and Kansas Legal Services attorneys,

	protection orders, create consistent procedures where possible and to provide access to assessment and services.	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. The FAQ was updated and republished in 2013.
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).

<p>2009</p>	<p>Domestic violence programs should develop collaborations that allow them to co-advocate with other service providers when requested by the victim.</p>	<p>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. In 2014, through an OVW Disabilities Grant Initiative, KCSDV began a collaborative project to build capacity to provide better responses to victims who have intellectual and developmental disabilities.</p>
<p>2009</p>	<p>Domestic violence programs should build capacity to offer victims a full range of services regardless of whether they stay in a shelter or not.</p>	<p>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, support group services, child and youth services, and community awareness and education.</p> <p>Direct service programs answered over 28,000</p>

		hotline calls and provided over 55,000 crisis counseling hours in 2013, many of which were provided outside a shelter setting.
PUBLIC AWARENESS		
2005	Increase public awareness initiatives.	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. In 2012, KCSDV conducted an intensive social media campaign on prevention of domestic and sexual violence, which included on-line tests on domestic violence facts, Facebook awareness information, a newly designed website, and increased Twitter presence. The prevention effort was supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
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.	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.
CHILDREN		
2005	All child protective services should assess for domestic violence and should be non-punitive towards the non-abusing parent.	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.
2013	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.	KCSDV continues to provide training to child protection workers through the Governor's Child Abuse and Neglect Pre-Conference.
2005	Courts should give strong consideration to domestic violence incidents when considering custody issues.	In 2006, several Kansas judges attended Judicial 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	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.

	relationship between the child and the non-abusing parent.	
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.
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.
2013	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.	

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 includes increased supervision, referring victims to DV programs and holding
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.	offenders accountable for violations.
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 enforcement is aware of individuals currently on supervision.	Some communities have informal communication between law enforcement and community supervision officers but there are not formal statewide policies.
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.
2013	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.	

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 all trainings that include employers as attendees. In 2014, KCSDV sponsored a statewide training for HR professionals addressing appropriately responding to domestic violence in the workplace. More than 50 professionals attended. Follow-up training has been provided for employers. Two major employers in the Topeka area have developed and implemented or will be developing companywide responses to domestic violence based on the 2014 HR training.
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. The Director of Crime Victims Compensation has provided regular webinars and training for domestic violence and sexual assault advocates through the KCSDV basic training courses.
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DVFRB Recommendation 2014

The board chose to not make any additional recommendations in 2014 but would like to reiterate their continued support of all past recommendations. The board's desire is that all prior recommendations be acted upon as they remain relevant in the movement to end domestic violence and prevent intimate partner homicides.

Analyst Activity

The analyst is responsible for gathering information from as many sources as possible to provide comprehensive information for the DVFRB to review the cases and develop informed recommendations. Information is systematically gathered from law enforcement records, civil and criminal court records, records from the Kansas Department of Corrections and Department for Children and Families, and forms of public information such as newspaper articles and reports. The analyst reaches out to family members, co-workers, employers and friends of victims and of the offenders for voluntary personal interviews. These people often provide a unique perspective into the dynamics of the couples' relationship, especially in the rare case law enforcement or other systems was not involved prior to the homicide. Those who knew the people in the relationship can often provide information that cannot be found in police reports, such as how the couple interacted and if they knew of prior verbal, sexual or physical abuse and what type of protective measures may have been employed by the victim. They can also provide insight into such issues such as the couple's employment history, possible drug or alcohol use, goals, and challenges that they may have faced that may not necessarily be documented in any records.

One of the most unique aspects of the Kansas DVFRB is the ability to interview offenders who have killed their intimate partners. Kansas is one of very few states who interview the offender as part of the case review process. The analyst and a board member were able to meet and interview at length several offenders who were in prison for murdering their intimate partner. The information provided by offenders is critical to understand their view of the history of the relationship as well as the life and history of the offender. It is the hope of the DVFRB that patterns and missed opportunities can be learned from offenders in the efforts to prevent future intimate partner homicides.

Community

One of the goals of the DVFRB 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 analyst provides training and presentations to community groups upon request.

The analyst was invited to train members of the Newton Domestic Violence Coordinated Response Team. Their team consists of representatives the local domestic violence program, police department, probation, Department for Children and Families, victim witness coordinators, along with other key stakeholders. Trainings provide audiences with the purpose, objectives, and workings of the DVFRB, statistics, patterns and trends identified through the DVFRB case reviews, a sample timeline of an intimate partner homicide from Kansas, and finally, recommendations of the DVFRB and discussion of those recommendations.

The analyst participates throughout the year as a representative of the DVFRB 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 DVFRB only reviews closed cases of intimate partner homicide and homicide/suicide. This ensures all criminal and civil appeals have expired and the DVFRB will not affect the ongoing investigation of an active case.

Information for each review is gathered through but not limited to: 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. Since the inception of the DVFRB, a total of 54 cases have been reviewed with four completed in 2014. A summary of those four reviewed in 2014 follow.

Case Review #1

Tammy and Dan had been living together as a couple for about six months when Tammy ended the relationship. The police had been called by Tammy a few days prior when she reported Dan had assaulted her and stole her car. According to Tammy, Dan had threatened to come to her home and kill her, so she sent her two children to stay with her sister and asked an ex-boyfriend, Rick, to stay the night with her at her apartment. They placed a wooden pole in the front door, pushed the washing machine against the back door, placed a shotgun on the living room couch, and locked the bedroom door due to their fear of Dan following through on his threat. Early in the morning, Dan used a key to the apartment he had taken from Tammy and was able to push the door open and get into the home. He went directly to the bedroom and broke down the door to the locked room where Tammy and Rick were. Rick used a handgun he had with him and shot the gun four times. Dan ran out of the home and toward his car he had left running where he collapsed and died. He had been shot two times, once in the shoulder and once in the abdomen.

The prosecutor declined to file charges after concluding that Rick acted in self-defense of himself and in defense of Tammy.

Case Review #2

Abby and Archie married and had one five year old child between them, while Abby had a ten year old and twelve year old from a prior marriage. Archie had an extensive criminal history beginning as a juvenile which continued into adulthood. He had a chronic drinking problem and was physically abusive to Abby. He had threatened to kill her several times and specifically to stab her with a knife. There were periods of time when he would be sober and their lives were calmer. One evening the children were all with family members. When a family member attempted to bring their son home at a designated time in the evening, they were told by Archie to keep him because he and Abby were fighting. Later the same evening, Archie called his friend to come get him and he went with the friend to his home to drink beer. His friend and his girlfriend thought Archie was acting strange and Archie told them he and Abby had been fighting.

The couple did not find it unusual that Archie and Abby had been fighting but because Archie's was acting strange and not making sense, they asked police to conduct a welfare check and police found Abby deceased in the home she and Archie shared. She was wearing her coat which indicated she was attempting to leave the home. She had been severely beaten and stabbed in several places. Archie was arrested at his parents' home and charged with 1st Degree Murder. He pled guilty in court and was sentenced to 25 years to life. His earliest possible release date is December 25, 2033.

Case Review #3

Amy and John grew up in the same neighborhood, became high school sweethearts and married soon after graduation. They had a child together and John joined the military. John did not have a history of criminal behavior; however there were indications of him being controlling toward Amy and a few instances of him being violent. Amy divorced him after a few years of marriage. She remarried, had another child and was pregnant with her third child. Because she and John had a child together, they remained in contact with each other but had to have a third party for child exchanges because John was threatening toward Amy. John threatened Amy's new husband several times

through social media. Amy's husband traveled for his job and they developed a safety plan for Amy and the children while he was gone.

One morning Amy's parents became concerned when she was not responding to their phone calls. Amy's brother and parents went to her home to find the front window of her home broken. They found Amy and her infant daughter deceased in the master bedroom. Amy and John's three year old son was not in the home and was with his paternal grandparents at the time of the murders.

John fled the state but was captured the following day. He confessed to the murders and he pleaded guilty to Capital Murder and Murder in the 1st Degree. John was sentenced to life without parole. He was the first person in Wyandotte County to be charged with murder in the death of an unborn child, which is known as Alexa's Law.

Case Review #4

Cathy and Bryan met through mutual friends and dated on and off for approximately two years. They began to live together, had recently broke up and reconciled after Cathy learned she was pregnant. Friends and family were aware of Bryan being controlling and physically abusive to Cathy during their relationship with some witnessing his violence during social gatherings. He had been arrested on felony charges for the abuse of a former girlfriend and was placed on Community Corrections for the charges.

One afternoon, Cathy's mother contacted police to check on the welfare of her daughter when Cathy did not respond to texts and phone calls. Bryan's father had contacted police as well because Bryan did not show up for a family dinner but had called his children, apologized for not being there and told them goodbye. It was learned that he had also called other family members crying and apologized for not being there. A family member's home had been burglarized and a gun and money was missing.

The police went to Cathy's apartment and discovered her body in her living room where she had been stabbed to death. Bryan fled the state and was quickly captured. He confessed to Cathy's murder and was convicted of Capital Murder and received a life sentence in prison with no parole.

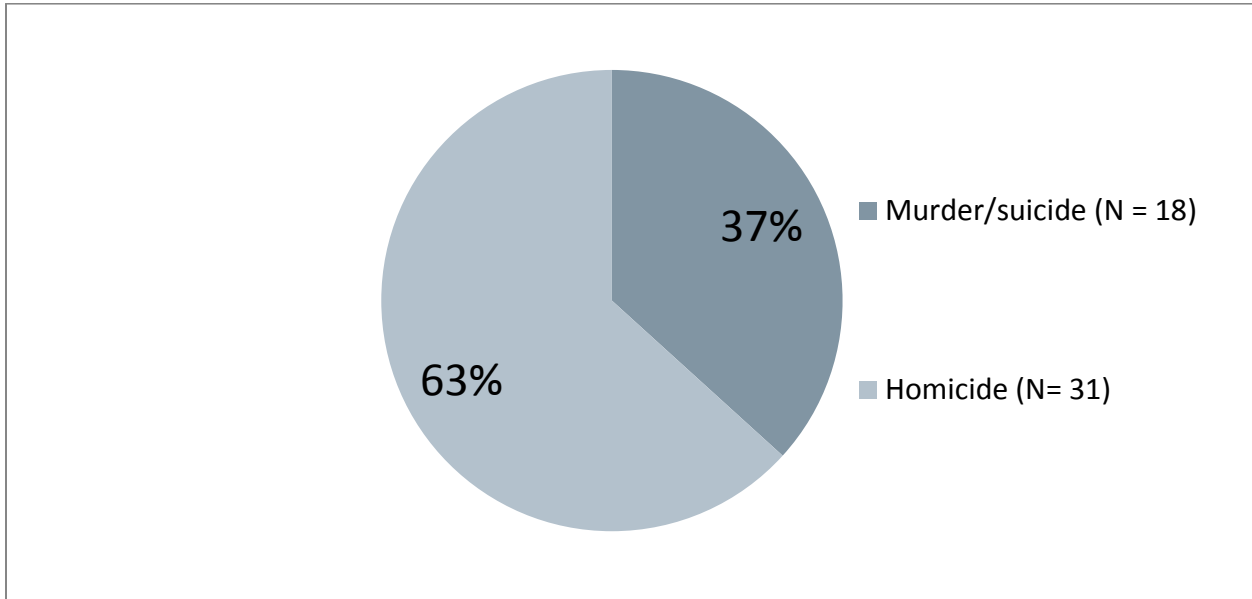
Case Review Findings

The DVFRB meets on a quarterly basis. Since its inception in 2004, the board has reviewed a total of 54 fatalities. All appeals must be exhausted before the DVFRB can review any case of intimate partner homicide. Since 2010, the case reviews include information from as many sources as possible with the DVFRB developing a timeline which allows for identification of missed opportunities, identification of dangerousness factors present, and discussion of possible recommendations. In two cases there was no conviction for the homicide and three cases were deemed by the DVFRB not to be intimate partner violence. These five cases are not included in the statistics. The following charts represent statistics from 49 of the total fatalities reviewed.

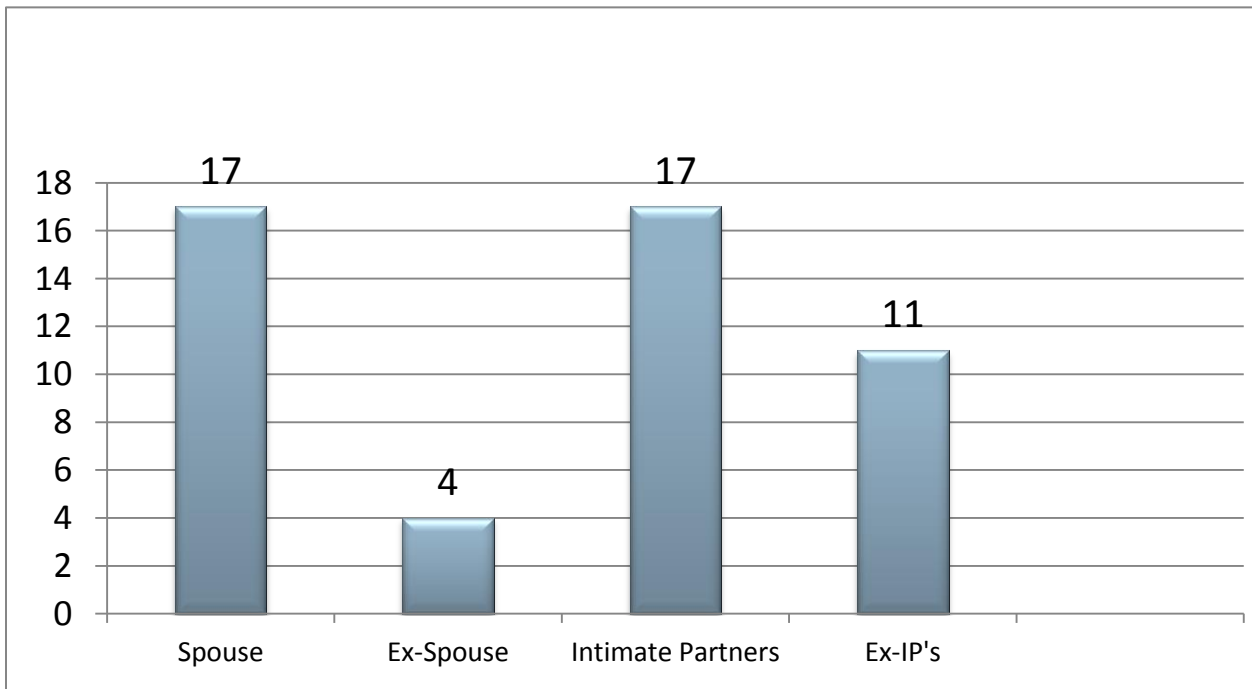
The statistics correspond only to the intended victim in the intimate partner relationship. Sadly, in the cases reviewed to date, a grandmother, a boyfriend and three daughters were also killed by the perpetrator.

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 prior victims in a battering relationship prior to killing their intimate partner.

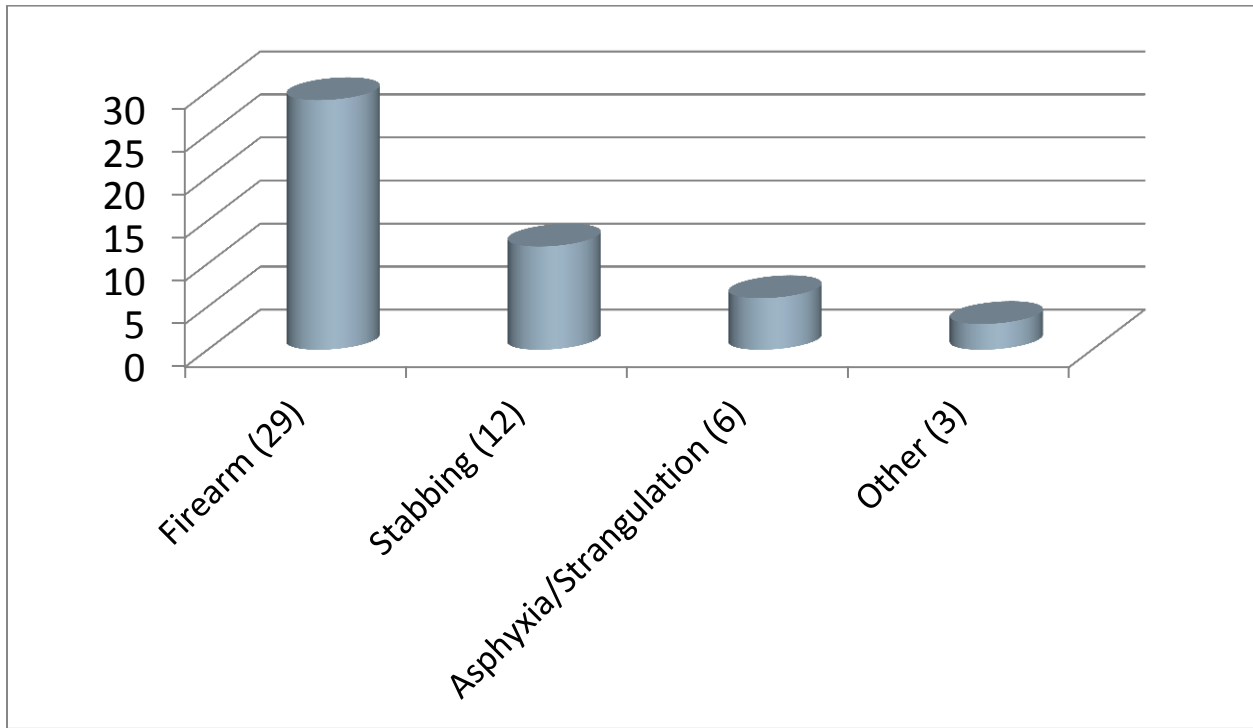
Forty percent of the cases involved a murder/suicide. Of the 49 cases included in these statistics since 2004, 18 perpetrators committed suicide after killing the victim. Included is one case where the perpetrator attempted suicide but survived the attempt.



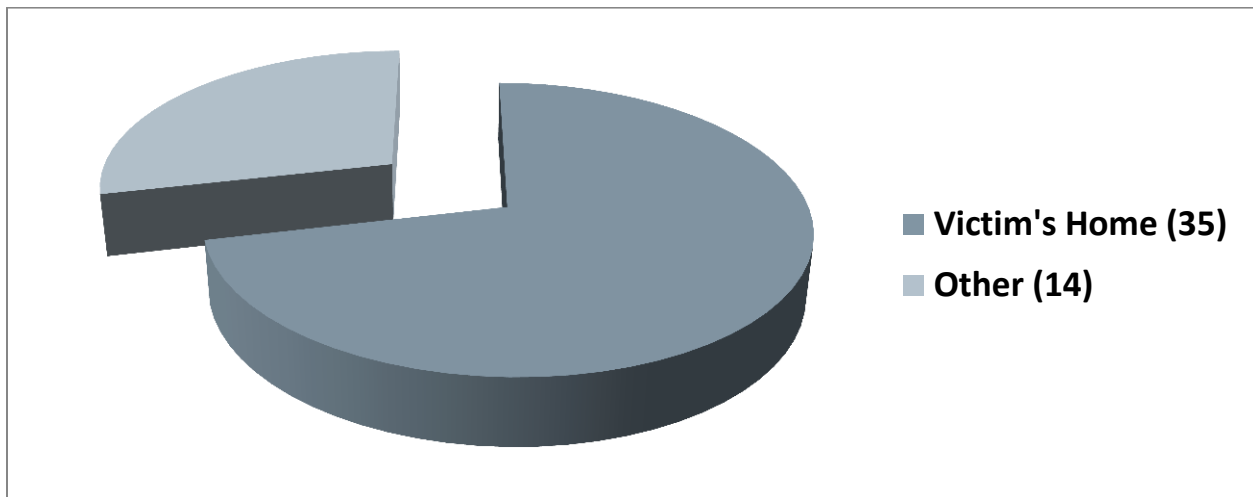
Of the intimate partner homicides, the perpetrator was most commonly the victim's current spouse or boyfriend.



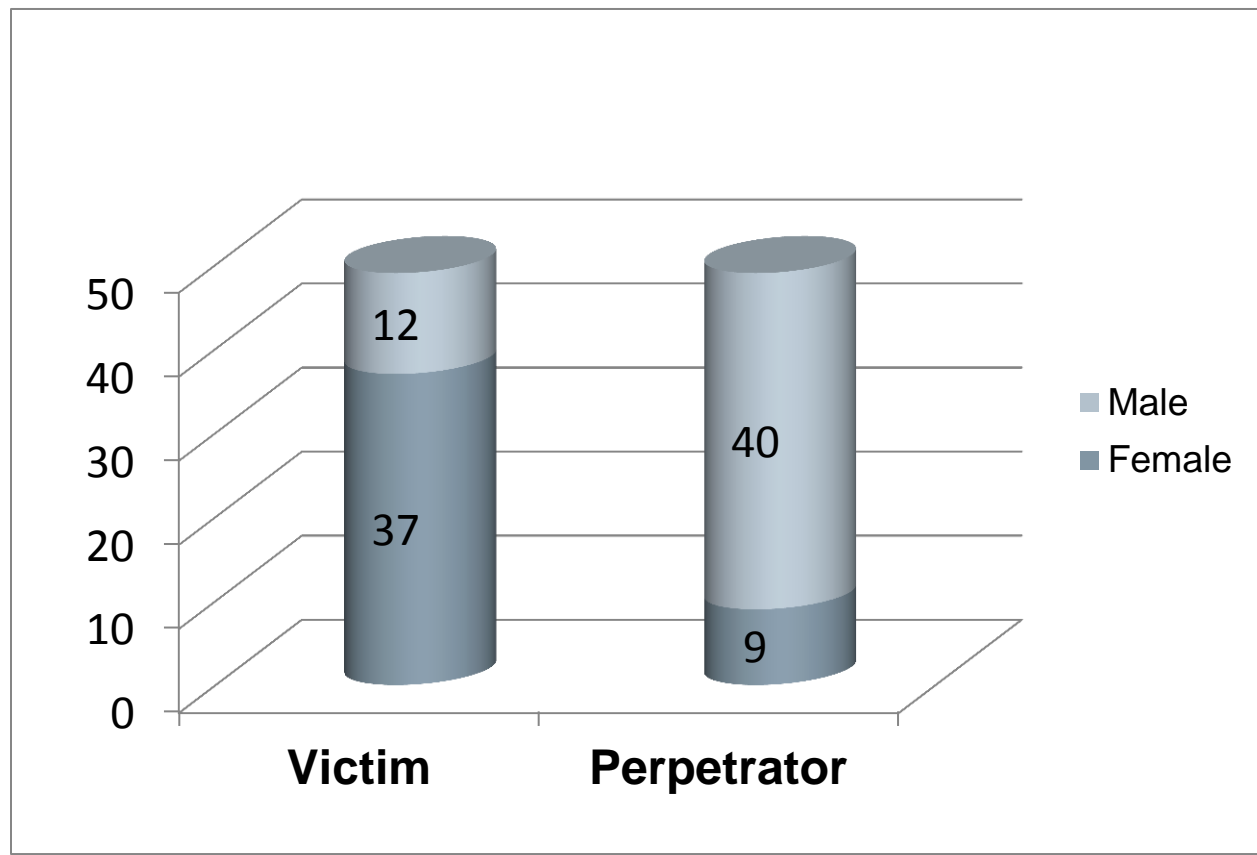
Of the cases reviewed and included in these statistics firearm shootings were the main cause of death (62 percent). Stabbing was the second leading cause of death (19 percent), followed by asphyxia and strangulation (13 percent).



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>



Acknowledgement

For the families and friends of the victims, the DVFRB respectfully acknowledges your loss and in submitting this report it is our hope to increase the awareness of domestic violence victims. The DVFRB 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 DVFRB 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. DVFRB 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 DVFRB in gathering case information.

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