

Closing the Gap – Leveraging Resources for Impact

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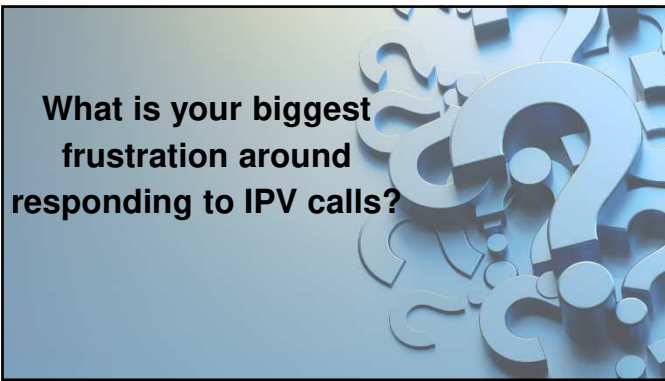
2023 Symposium on Domestic and Sexual Violence
April 18 & 19, 2023 at the Charles Mack Citizens Center
215 North Main St., Mooresville, NC 28115

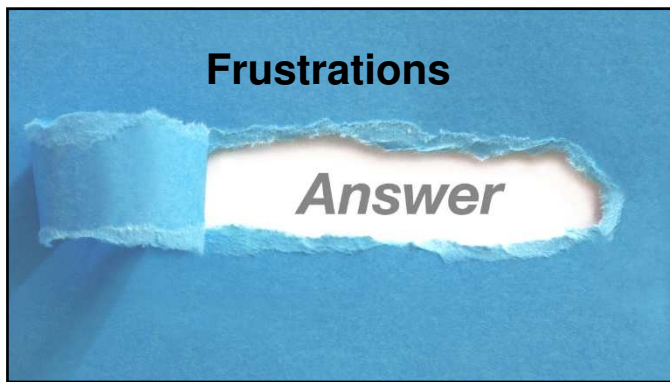
This project was supported by Grant No. 2020-WE-AX-0022 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Training Objectives

- Identify specific frustrations experienced by allied professionals.
- Review voids that exist within the traditional response protocol.
- Learn the strategies offenders use to exploit gaps within the criminal justice system.
- Discuss how research, evaluation, and data collection continue to fuel advances in practice.





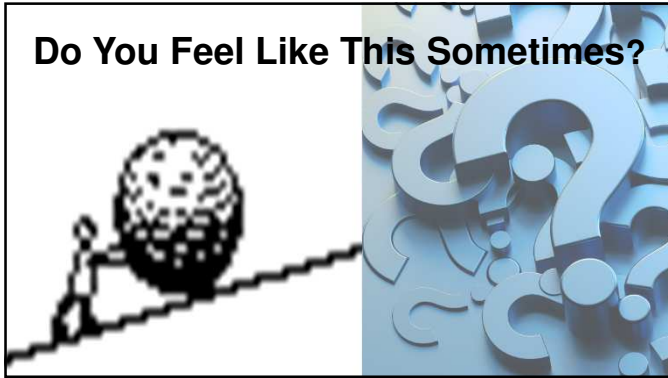
















We can change this by getting back to the basics

“By understanding and embracing the deep rooted dynamics of domestic violence and utilizing that understanding to guide you through your initial response, on-scene investigation, subsequent interviews, and referrals to both systems-based and community-based victim advocates”

In order to improve, we must understand the gap's we create as allied professionals during our traditional response

Traditional Law Enforcement Response

- Respond to the call
- Secure the scene
- Investigate to determine if a crime has been committed
- If probable cause is established – arrest and referral
- No probable cause found – referral
- Respond to the next call and repeat

Traditional Law Enforcement Response

- Is not as victim centered as it could be
- The investigation is “typically” incident based
 - We tend to limit ourselves to what happened today
- In some jurisdictions - no probable cause = no report
- Referral is made by handing the victim a pamphlet or card with the name and number of the local DV program

What am I saying?

Insanity

*Doing the same thing
over and over again
expecting different
results*

Albert Einstein

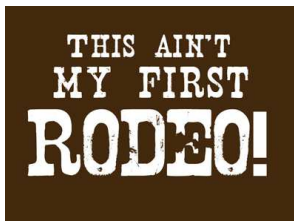


Insanity

*If you always do what
you've always done,
you always get what
you've always gotten*

Jessie Potter

Major GAP #1



Major GAP #1

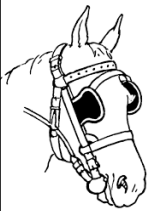
Offenders evolve much quicker
than most allied professionals



Major GAP #1

Our response must evolve too

Major GAP #1



As allied professionals, we have to be willing to adapt and overcome rather than doing something the same way because it has “always been done that way”.

Major GAP #2



We ALL Tend to Work in
Silos



As a result

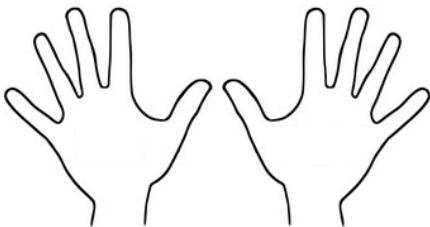
**Communication
is limited**

Therefore

The Left Hand



The Left Hand Doesn't Know
What the Right Hand is Doing



*This makes it easier for
an abuser to leverage
and/or exploit the barriers
victims face to leaving an
abusive relationship*

Major GAP #3

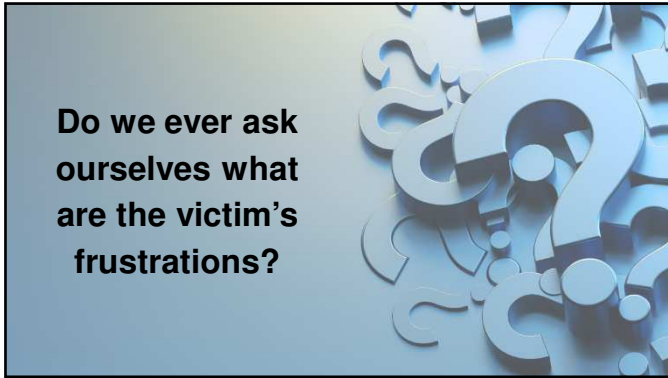
How well do we know the victims we serve?

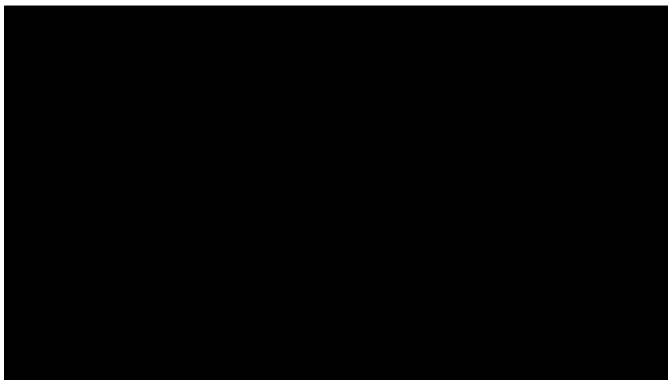


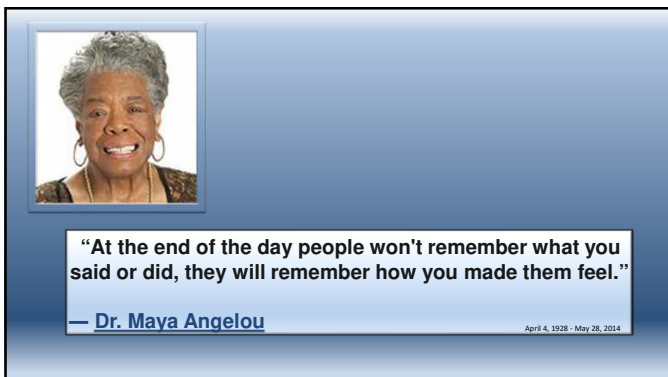
Major GAP #3

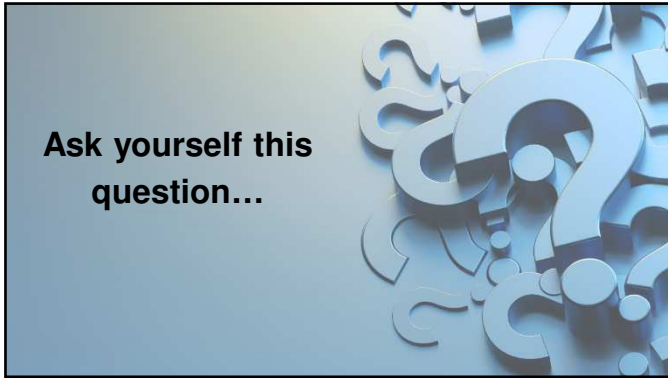
Does the abuser know the victim better?



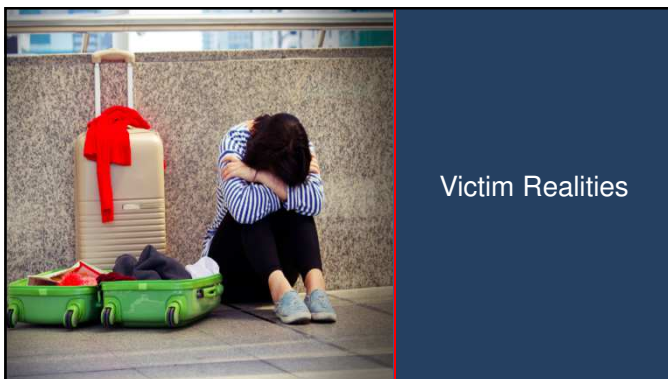














Victim Realities

- Lack of resources:
 - no public transportation
 - limited affordable housing/no shelter space
 - limited community resources
 - limited economic opportunities




Victim Realities

- Intimidation and threats
- Minimizes, denies, or rationalizes behavior, blame shifter
- Stalking (uses family and friends in rural communities)



Victim Realities

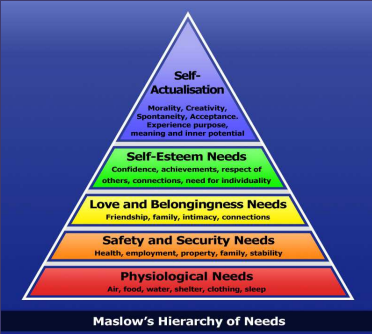
- Quick Involvement in Relationship
- Isolation
- Low Self Esteem
- Promises of Change
- Hope
- Fear



Victim Realities

- Prior Failures of Client
- Prior Failures of Response
- Lack of Shelter and/or Services
- Lack of Housing
- Lack of Legal Counsel
- Lack of Money

You cannot address a person's need of security, belongingness, and self-worth without addressing their BASIC physiological needs first (food, shelter, water, air, clothing and sleep).



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

- Self-Actualisation**
Morality, Creativity, Spontaneity, Acceptance, Experience purpose, meaning and inner potential
- Self-Esteem Needs**
Confidence, achievements, respect of others, connections, need for individuality
- Love and Belongingness Needs**
Friendship, family, intimacy, connections
- Safety and Security Needs**
Health, employment, property, family, stability
- Physiological Needs**
Air, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep

Major GAP #4

Do we do what we say and say what we do?

Does the abuser do it better?

It's all about consistency between our own words and subsequent related behavior or actions.

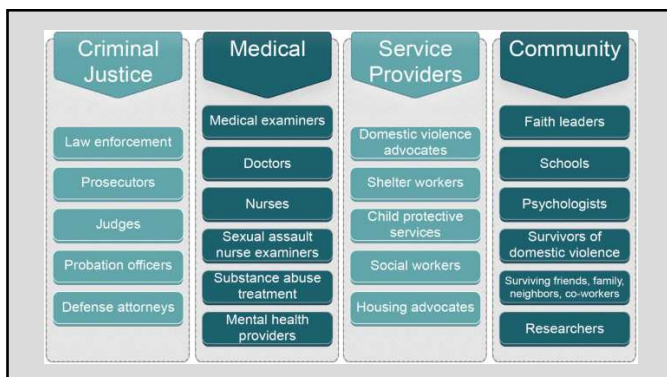




It's more than just
partnerships between
law enforcement,
prosecutors, and
advocates.



Just look at the DV
Fatality Review Team
and FJC Models.



TEAMWORK *MAKES* THE DREAM WORK

There is nothing we
can not accomplish
when we have strong
relationships,
communications, and
cooperation across all
disciplines.

Remember this slide?



Law Enforcement Duties

- Respond to calls for service
- Investigate crimes
- Arrest (based on probable cause) and referral
- No arrest - Make referrals to outside agencies for services that are beyond our scope of





What We Have Learned

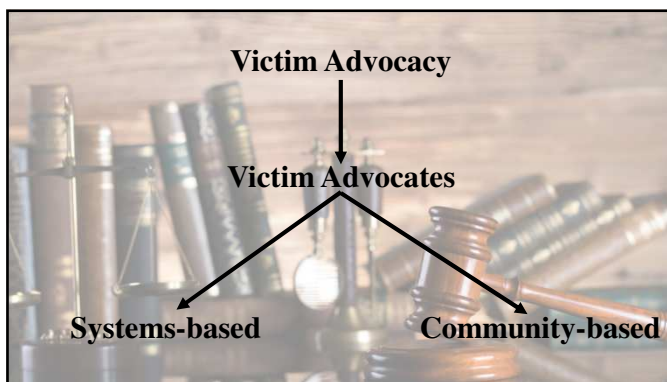
- The majority of person's killed in a DV relationship in Pitt County have not had contact with law enforcement prior to the homicide
- There were indicators that suggest the victim was at "high risk" of being killed that were known or should have been known
- The abusers exploit the deep rooted barriers and dynamics within these types of relationships
- Law Enforcement can't do it alone



What We Have Learned

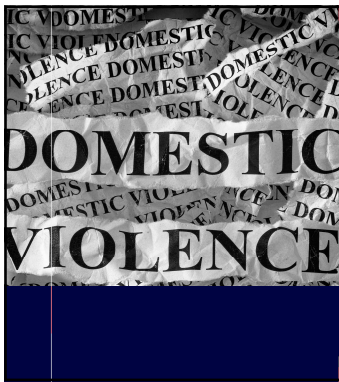
A multidisciplinary approach coupled with community engagement and involvement is critical to improve outcomes for persons who are impacted by domestic violence

Victim advocacy is critical



Victim Advocates	
Systems-based	Community-based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work within the context of a criminal justice agency • Support victims through the criminal justice system, providing information, education, and notification about what is occurring with their case, and ensure that their rights are upheld. • Have limited confidentiality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work within the context of a private, non-governmental organization • Provide comprehensive advocacy services to victims regardless of whether or not they are involved in a criminal justice process • Have statutory protections that provide complete confidentiality

Always be
aware of your
agency's
capacity



LAP - Pitt County

After implementation of the
LAP, the Center for Family
Violence Prevention, Inc.
realized an increase of 82% in
the number of victims served

Major GAP #5

Lack of Customized Training



"Almost every failure within the criminal justice system can be linked to a lack of training and/or communication."



Simply put...

"We don't know what we don't know"

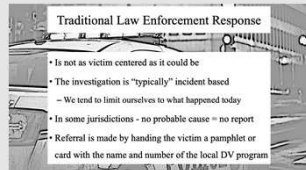
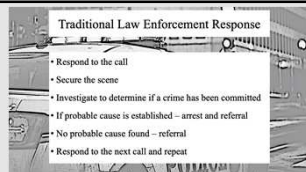
Lets take a deeper dive into this one...



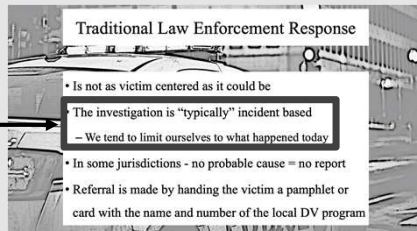
High Call Volume & High Recidivism

Would you agree?

*Remember these
slides?*



*Focus on this one
specifically*





We already know...

Most IPV Crimes are Interconnected and Co-Occurring



Unfortunately, there are many more crimes that occur other than these

Most IPV Crimes are Interconnected and Co-Occurring



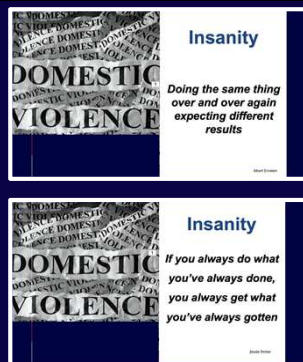
So why doesn't our initial response and follow up ALWAYS account for



Two of my personal
hypothesis...

Hypothesis #1

Remember these slides?





What are two things
most officers hate???



"The only way to change."

There is actually a
phobia related to the
fear of change



Hypothesis #2

*A NC law enforcement officer's
state mandated in-service training
is almost always a year behind a
change in an existing statute
and/or implementation of a new
criminal statute*



Powers of Arrest –
Violation of Pretrial Release
(Effective December 1, 2011)

The Process Explained -
NC Law Enforcement Legal
Update 2012



Legal Update

(10) Effective date: April 22, 2011
 Session Law 2011-145²—abusing human remains

NOTE: Show slide, "Disturbing Human Remains."

(1) "Knowingly disturbing, vandalizing, or desecrating human remains" in a Class 1 felony.

(2) "Knowingly concealing or attempting to conceal on any human remains any part of forensic procedure" in a Class 1 felony.

(3) "Attempting to conceal evidence of a death of another by knowingly and willfully disseminating or destroying human remains when the person knows or has reason to know the human remains and the person who did not die of natural causes" in a Class 1 felony.

(4) Effective date: December 1, 2011

(11) Effective date: December 1, 2011
 Session Law 2011-219²—child-porn patterns

NOTE: Show slide, "Child-Porn Patterns."

(1) Law enforcement agencies may not designate as pattern for ongoing collection as a child-porn based on a particular website page except for commercial websites.

(2) Effective date: December 1, 2011

(12) Effective date: December 1, 2011
 Session Law 2011-245²—warrantless arrest

NOTE: Show slide, "Warrantless Arrest."

(1) Officers are authorized to make a warrantless arrest of a person on pretrial release if the person violates a condition of a pretrial release order. The violation does not need to be in the presence of the officer.

(2) Effective date: December 1, 2011

(13) Effective date: December 1, 2011
 Session Law 2011-329²—recorded interrogation

NOTE: Show slide, "Recorded Interrogation."

2012 In-Service Law Enforcement Training Instructor 43

1) Session Law 2011-245²—warrantless arrest

NOTE: Show slide, "Warrantless Arrest."

(1) Officers are authorized to make a warrantless arrest of a person on pretrial release if the person violates a condition of a pretrial release order. The violation does not need to be in the presence of the officer.

(2) Effective date: December 1, 2011

Warrantless Arrest

Officers are authorized to make a warrantless arrest of a person on pretrial release if the person has violated a condition of a pretrial release order.

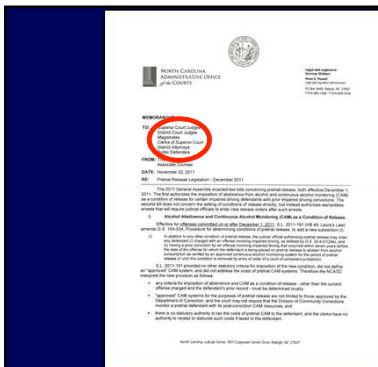
The violation does not need to be in the presence of the officer.



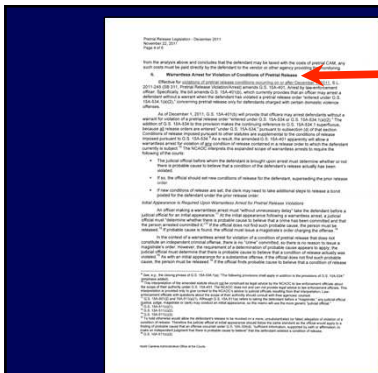


Powers of Arrest – Violation of Pretrial Release (Effective December 1, 2011)

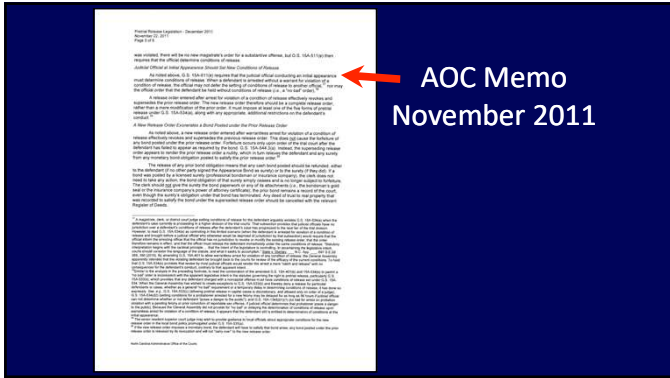
The Process Explained -
AOC Memo: November 22, 2011

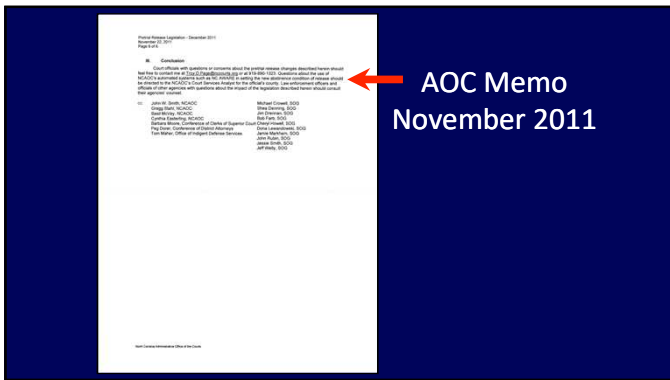


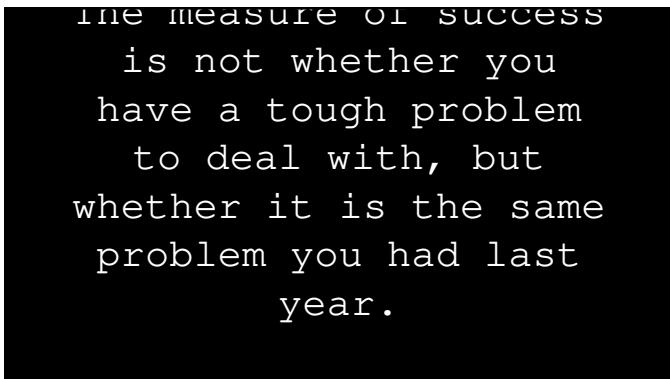
AOC Memo November 2011

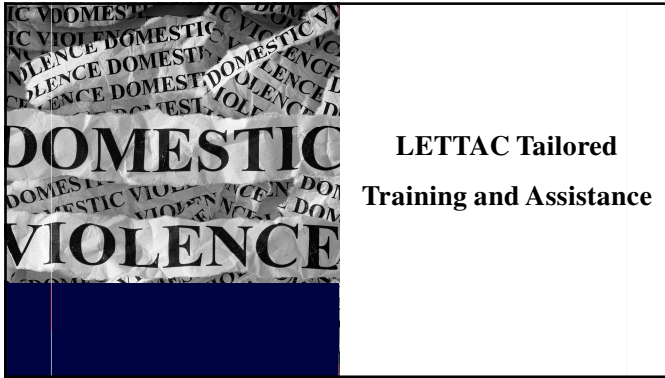


AOC Memo November 2011



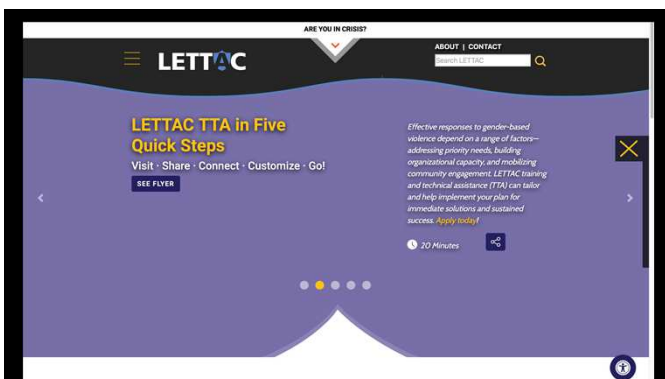






LETTAC Tailored Training and Assistance





[illegible][illegible][illegible]






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Training Objectives

- Discuss the history of law enforcement response to domestic violence.
- Expose the ever-evolving strategies offenders use to facilitate recantation.
- Discuss how witness intimidation continues to evolve to circumvent law enforcement investigations and successful prosecution.
- Understand specific tactics available to members of the criminal justice system to increase victim safety and offender accountability.

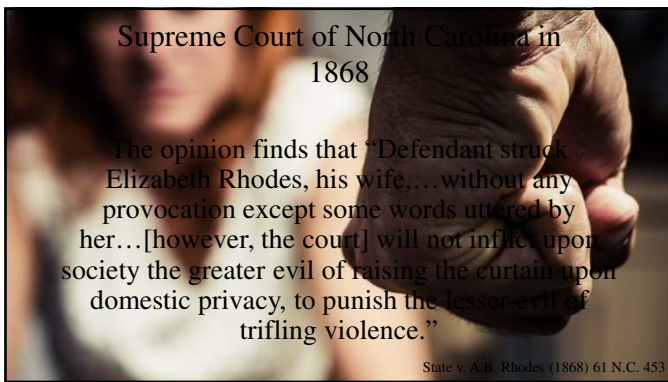


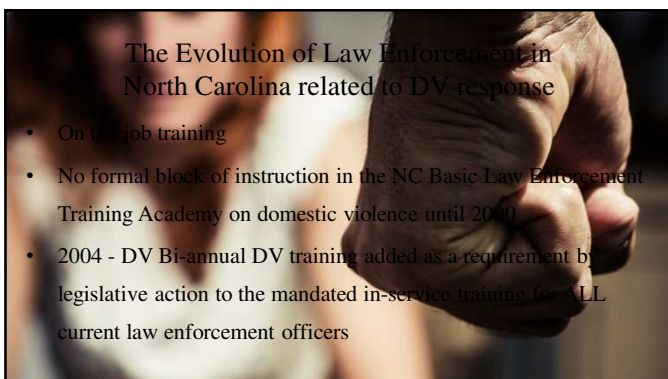
R

RESTRICTED

UNDER 17 REQUIRES ACCOMPANYING PARENT OR ADULT GUARDIAN









Hold on John...

"You are not offering us a lot of hope"

The Evolution of Law Enforcement in North Carolina related to DV response

- Most agencies are now offering/providing DV training above and beyond the state requirements
- Internal law enforcement policies have evolved (and are continuing to evolve) and are supported by training
- There is a national trend to offer and provide customized multidisciplinary dv training for communities across the county based on their specific needs and "best practices" (LETTAC)

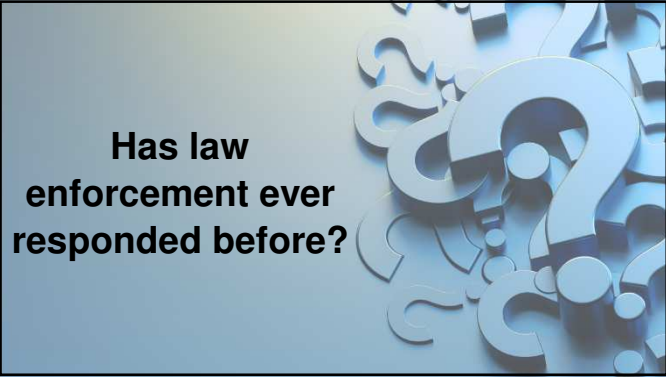


Why should allied professionals partner with law enforcement?

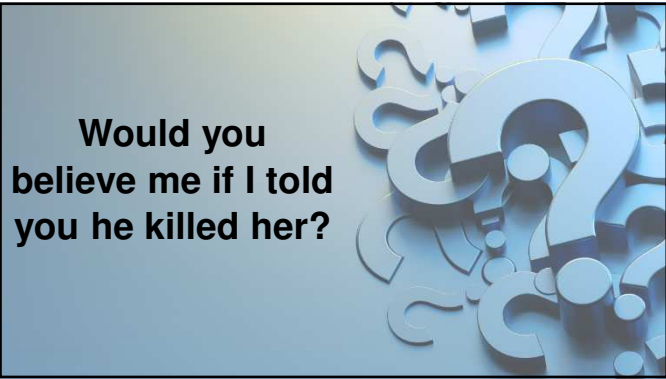








**Has law
enforcement ever
responded before?**

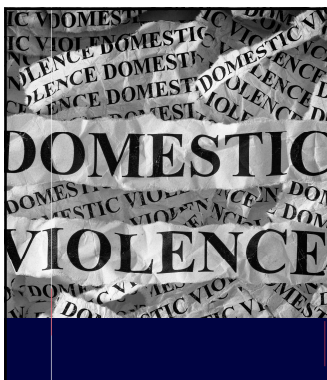


**Would you
believe me if I told
you he killed her?**



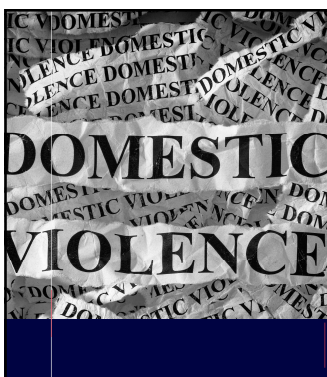
Answer





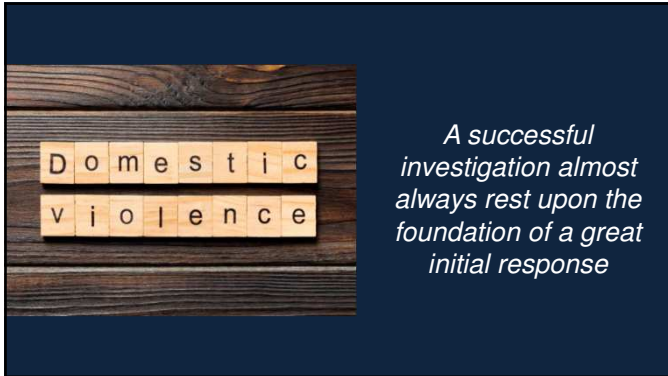
Criminal Justice System

- Consist of personnel from law enforcement, prosecution, judicial, and corrections
- Has additional staff within subset groups of each area that specialize in assisting victim's of crime
- Can provide legal avenues to restrict offender movement and other freedoms afforded to law abiding members of the community
- Has the ability to respond in a way that seeks to ensure accountability for criminal acts by an offender



Criminal Justice System

- Jurisdiction over the offender can continue for a set period of time after the original case has been adjudicated
- Victim's compensation may be available for participating crime victims
- Is driven and guided by state, federal, case, and constitutional law
- It is not a perfect system, but has made major advances related to domestic violence since 1868



A successful investigation almost always rest upon the foundation of a great initial response



In other words...

You can't make chicken salad out of chicken...



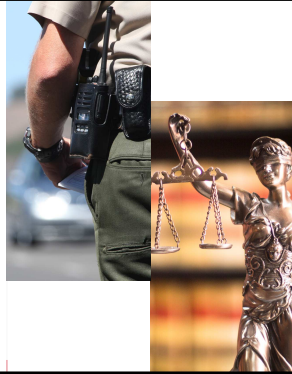
Let's take a walk down memory lane

**IT'S 'BOUT
TO GET
NOSTALGIC
UP IN HERE**

"THE GOOD OLE' DAYS..."

The Good Ole' Days

- If the victim didn't come to court or recanted...
- No Problem!
- The investigating officer used a hearsay exception to get her statement introduced in court.



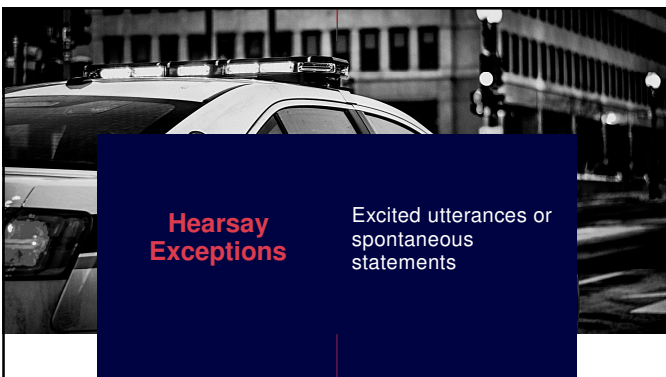
What is Hearsay?

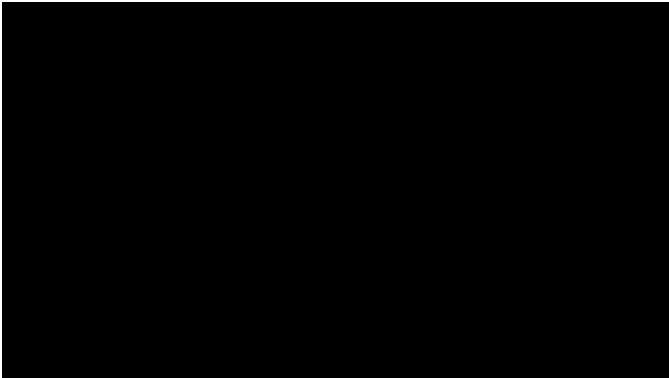


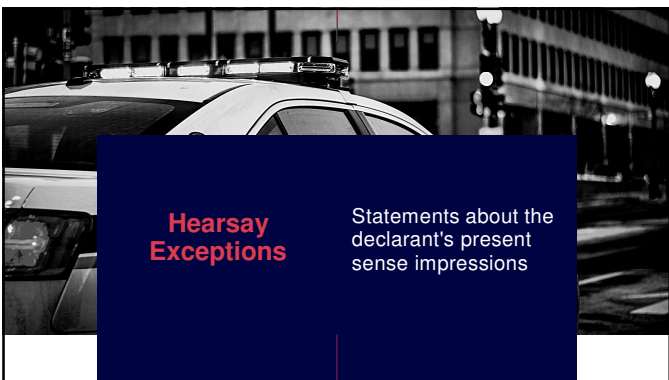
A statement made by the declarant, other than while testifying at trial, offered for the truth of the matter asserted

Hearsay Exceptions

Excited utterances or spontaneous statements





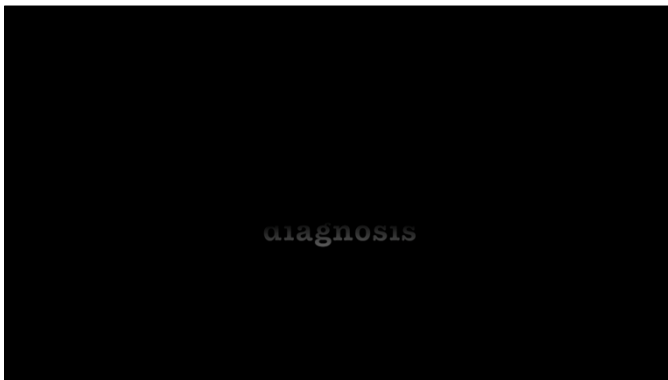




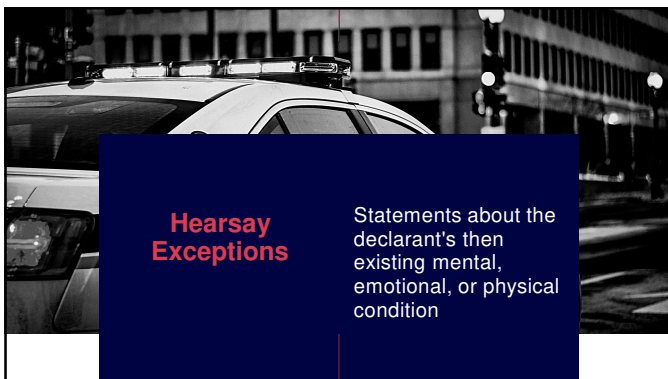


**Hearsay
Exceptions**

Statements made by
the declarant for the
purpose of medical
diagnosis or treatment

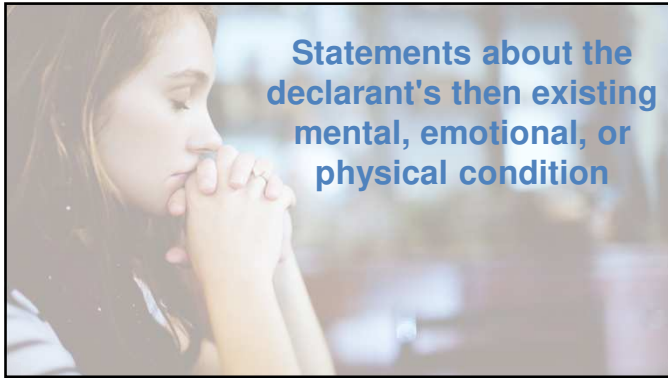


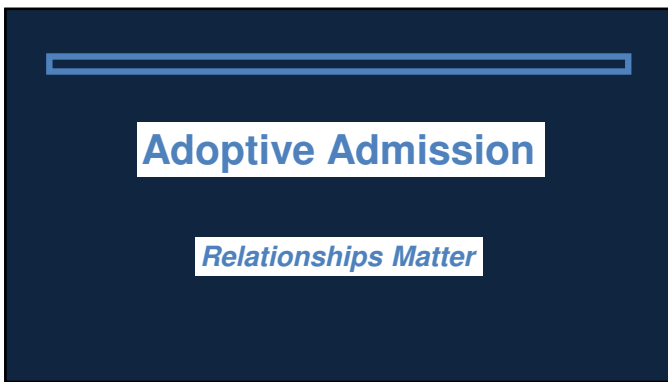
diagnosis



**Hearsay
Exceptions**

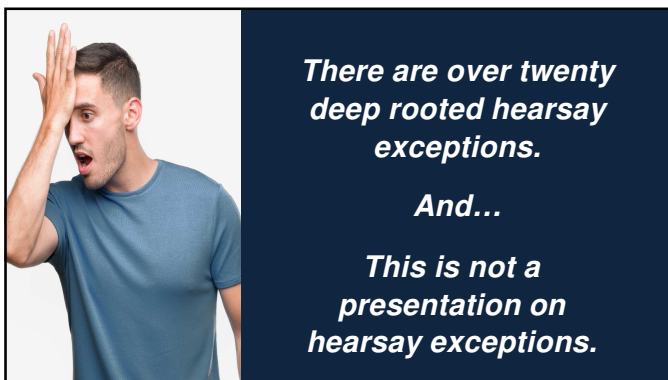
Statements about the
declarant's then
existing mental,
emotional, or physical
condition













It's Not Really Emerging

It's been around for a bit...

Crawford v. Washington



On March 8, 2004, Justice Scalia delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Crawford v. Washington*. The *Crawford v. Washington* Case deals directly with the Sixth Amendment's guarantee that, "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right ... to be confronted with the witnesses against him."



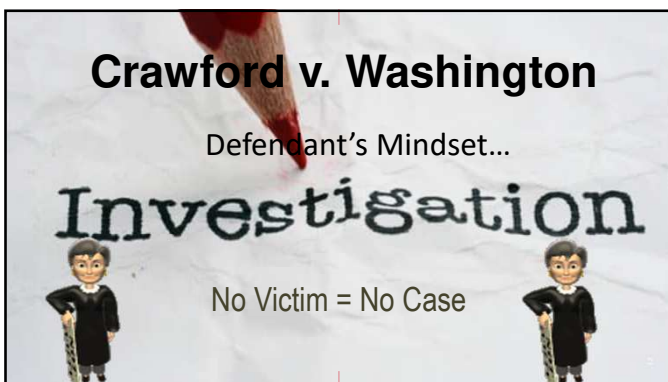
Crawford v. Washington

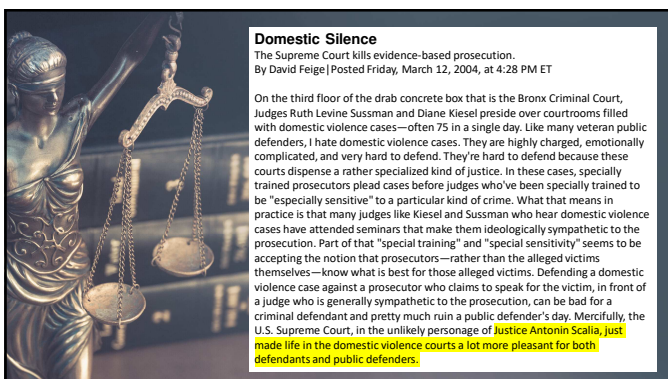


Crawford v. Washington has dramatically hampered the ability of Assistant District Attorney's to prosecute these cases. In fact, those who are charged with crimes of domestic violence know that it behooves them to facilitate the victim's absence at trial.

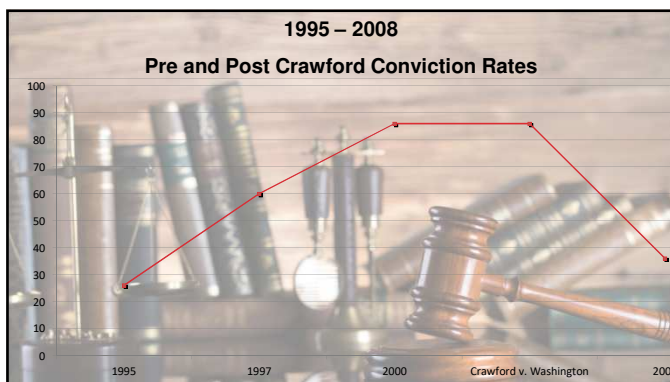






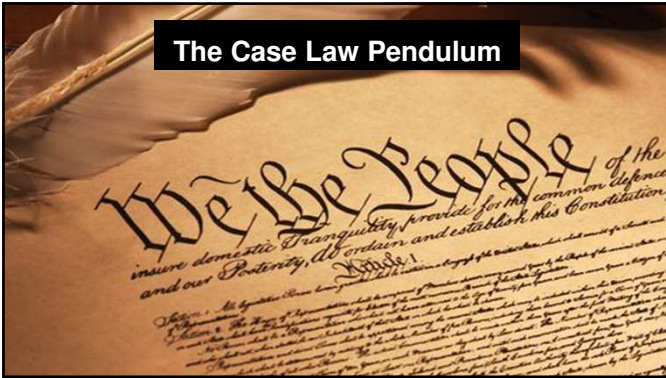


Pre Crawford Prosecution and Post Crawford Prosecution Data



Patience is a
Virtue!

The Case Law Pendulum



Davis v. Washington

The U.S. Supreme Court held that 911 calls are not testimonial if the statements are made in a context that objectively indicates the primary purpose of the interrogation is to enable police assistance to meet an ongoing emergency.

Davis v. Washington

Primary purpose test to determine whether statement is testimonial

Non-testimonial – primary purpose of interrogation is to enable police to meet an ongoing emergency

Testimonial – primary purpose of interrogation is to establish or prove past events potentially relevant to later criminal prosecution

U.S. v. Wilson

The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia held that statements made to civilians are not testimonial statements.

U.S. v. Bodkins & Plunkett

The Western District Court of Virginia held that statements to friends and acquaintances of a declarant who does not appear to testify are not testimonial.

Giles v. California

The Court held that the forfeiture by wrongdoing exception only applies to situations where the defendant causes the witness' absence with the intention of preventing that witness from testifying at trial. Without this intention, any act by the defendant making the witness unavailable does not waive that defendant's Sixth Amendment right to confront and cross-examine the witness, and therefore any out-of-court statements made by the witness are inadmissible as evidence.

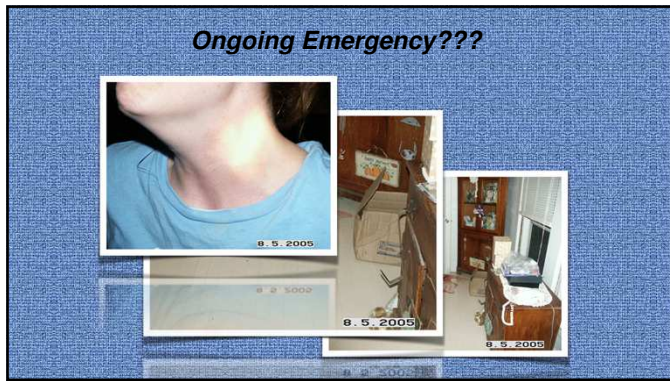
Michigan v. Bryant

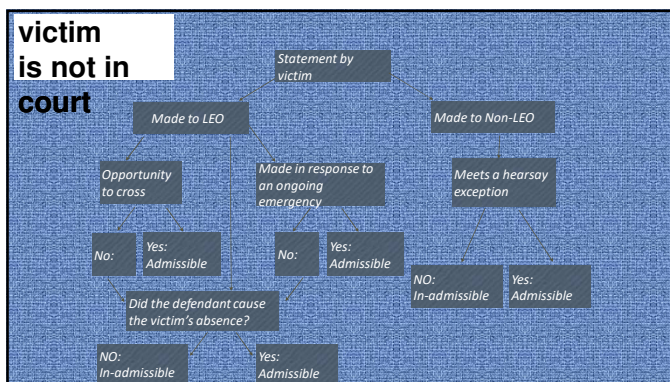
The court held that the identification and description of the shooter and the location of the shooting were "not testimonial statements because they had a 'primary purpose . . . to enable police assistance to meet an ongoing emergency.' Therefore, their admission at Bryant's trial did not violate the Confrontation Clause."

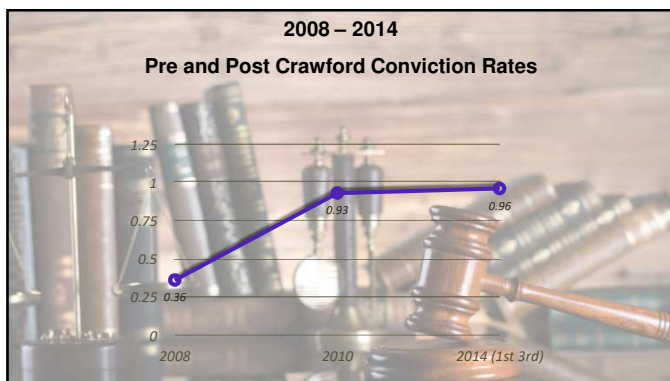
Ongoing Emergency???















Pitt County DV Unit Data

- 96% conviction rate
- Only one case voluntarily dismissed
- 16% of cases with arrest cross jurisdictions
- Average # of days from initial arrest to found violation - 41
- Average # of days from arrest to final disposition - 63
- Average # of days from violation of PTR to final disposition - 30



How did we reach this level of offender accountability?



It was easy, but not without a lot of work and everyone holding each other accountable.



Remember...

“Almost every failure within the criminal justice system can be linked to a lack of training and/or communication.”

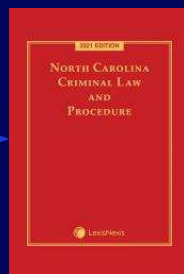


Simply put...

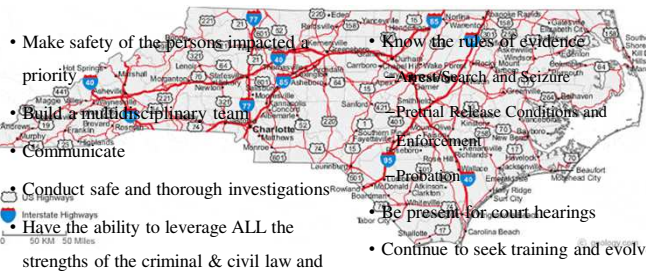
“We don’t know what we don’t know”



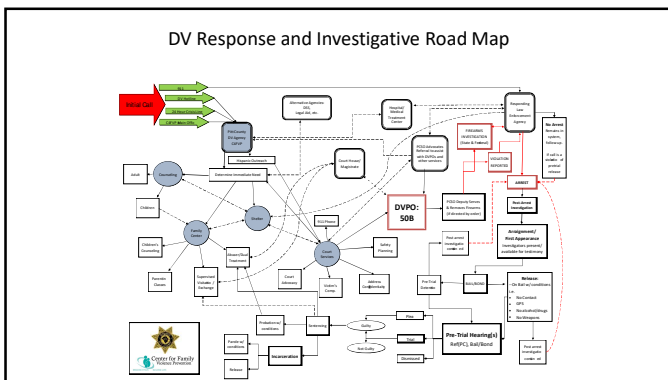
How many criminal laws?




DV Response and Investigative Road Map




- Make safety of the persons impacted a priority
- Build a multidisciplinary team
- Communicate
- Conduct safe and thorough investigations
- Have the ability to leverage ALL the strengths of the criminal & civil law and related systems
- Know the rules of evidence
- Arrest/Seizure
- Pretrial Release Conditions and Enforcement
- Probation
- Be present for court hearings
- Continue to seek training and evolve






Firearms and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

"Law enforcement has the ability remove guns from the possession of the people who commit violent crimes."






Firearms and IPV

- Nearly two-thirds of women who experience IPV with a firearm report that their abuser used the firearm to threaten, scare, or otherwise harm them
- Male abusers have reported that they use firearms to intimidate their partners
- Such menacing behavior is linked to PTS symptom severity



Sorenson & Schut, 2018; Rothman et al., 2005; Sullivan & Weiss, 2017



Firearms and IPH

- Intimate partner homicide increasing in recent years
- Presence of a firearm substantially increases intimate partner homicide
- More IPH recently committed with firearms than with all other weapons combined

Grassel et al. 2003, Bailey et al. 1997, Johnson and Sacco 1995, Browne, Williams, and Outton 1998, Atuchukwu et al. 1996, Petherick et al. 1993, Glass et al. 2008, Zuck, Malinski, and Turkel 2016, Mann 1988, Campbell et al. 2003, Cooper & Smith, 2001

Firearms are used to kill IPV victims and law enforcement

The Number of Police Officers Killed by Firearms Jumped by 56% in 2014

Helen Regan @horegan Dec 31, 2014



Total officer deaths also rose

The number of U.S. law-enforcement officers killed by firearm-related incidents jumped by 56% in 2014, an annual report has found.

According to the report, released by the



Police salute during the playing of the U.S. national anthem outside the Christ the Redeemer Church in New York City at the start of the funeral service for slain New York Police Department officer Rafael Ramos on Dec. 27, 2014.

The Number of Police Officers Killed by Firearms Jumped by 56% in 2014

Police Officers Killed In 2016: Gun-Related Deaths Rose 200% Compared With Same Period Last Year

Eight Shot Dead: 2016 Sees Year-Over-Year Spike In Cops Killed By Gunfire

Police officer shooting deaths on rise in 2016 amid anti-law enforcement rhetoric

Intentional killings of law enforcement officers reach 20-year high, FBI says

January 13, 2022

Domestic abusers: Dangerous for women - and lethal for cops

2021 – highest number of LEOs killed in the line of duty since 9/11/01

- Gunfire was the leading cause of death
- 1988 to 2016 - 136 officers killed while responding to domestic disturbances
- 1988 to 2016 - 80 officers killed during a drug-related arrest

ExParte DVPO

The White Book

Leveraging Pre-trial Release to Reduce Crime and Re-victimization



History of Pre-trial Release in NC

- In 2004, almost one in five domestic homicide victims were murdered in North Carolina by defendants who were free on bond for other domestic violence charges. As a result, legislation was drafted and implemented (NCGS 15A-534.1).
- In 2011, the North Carolina Legislature provided law enforcement officers with powers of arrest for violations of pre-trial release in all criminal cases (NCGS 15A-534).
- There is no relationship requirement between the victim and suspect with this statute.

15A-534 and 15A-534.1 The Process Explained...

The Process

- After an arrest is made, the defendant is brought before a judicial official to have his or her bond set.
- This bond could be secured or unsecured based upon a number of factors.
- In addition to a monetary amount, the judicial official may set additional restrictions on the defendant pending the final disposition of the case.

N.C.G.S. 15A-534

...The judicial official authorizing pretrial release under this section must issue an appropriate order containing a statement of the conditions imposed, if any; inform the defendant in writing of the penalties applicable to violations of the conditions of his release; and advise him that his arrest will be ordered immediately upon any violation. The order of release must be filed with the clerk and a copy given the defendant.

N.C.G.S. 15A-534 continued...

...In imposing conditions of pretrial release and in modifying and revoking orders of release under this section, the judicial official must take into account all evidence available to him which he considers reliable and is not strictly bound by the rules of evidence applicable to criminal trials.

The Pre-trial Release Investigation

- Allows law enforcement, prosecutors, victims, judicial officials, and the community to develop restrictions that are specific to the crime and/or the defendant that encourages behavior modification.
- No increase in funding is needed for new prisons as this is not a crime, merely a tool to effect an immediate bond revocation.

The Pre-trial Release Investigation

- Allows law enforcement agencies to focus efforts on known recidivists, thus reducing future victimization and increasing offender accountability.
- If embraced and utilized by local communities, crime rates can be driven down almost instantaneously.

Witness Tampering



Witness tampering is the most committed, yet under reported, under investigated, and under prosecuted crime there is that victims of domestic violence face post arrest.

The Problem of Witness Intimidation

"The most dedicated of professionals cannot effectively address the problem of witness intimidation unless they know how and when it is likely to occur, how to recognize it and investigate it, and how to respond in a manner that protects the witness while holding the offender accountable – not only for the original crime, but for the efforts to obstruct justice"
(Garvey, 2014, p. 88)



Witness Intimidation in Police Investigations: What the Research Tells Us






The Problem of Witness

Intimidation

- Witness intimidation is a significant problem
- Most common reason for cases not proceeding through the system is recantation by victims
- Some research suggests that as many as 80 percent of cases that reach court involve victims that recant or refuse to testify (Meier 2006)



Recanting Victims

- Less likely to initiate contact with community-based DV agencies
- Perceived as uninterested in services or labeled uncooperative
- Support may be less prioritized for this group
- May be MORE in need of services because of offender manipulation

“Meet me at the hill where we used to park”: Interpersonal processes associated with victim recantation



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“Meet me at the hill where we used to park”: Interpersonal processes associated with victim recantation

Amey S. Sonant^{a,*}, Roshni Ganganna^a, Chris K. Locke^b, Heather Katalaus^c, David Martini^d

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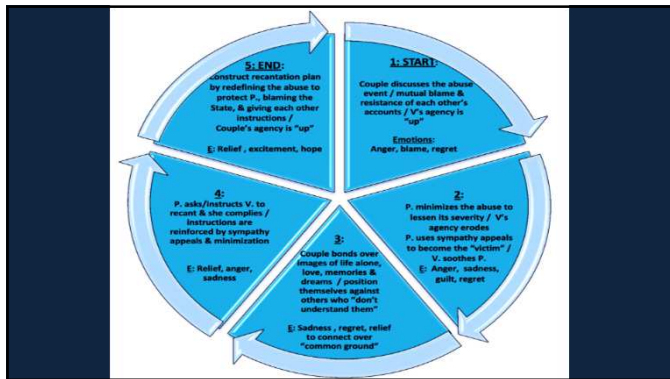
ARTICLE INFO


Keywords: Recantation; Victim; Perpetrator; Interpersonal processes; Social support; Community-based DV agencies

Abstract: The study used two telephone conversations between domestic violence professionals and victims to explore the processes associated with victim recantation. The study found that victims who recanted were less likely to initiate contact with community-based DV agencies, were perceived as uninterested in services, and were labeled uncooperative. The study also found that victims who recanted were more likely to be manipulated by their perpetrators. The study has implications for practice and policy, suggesting that community-based DV agencies should provide support for victims who recant, and that law enforcement should be aware of the risks of offender manipulation.

Introduction

In the United States, nearly two percent of women across the country have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in the past 12 months (Finkelhor, Browne, & Browne, 2015). IPV is a leading cause of death and disability for women, and it is a major public health problem. Community-based DV agencies provide support for victims of IPV, but many victims do not seek help from these agencies. One reason for this is that victims may recant their statements, which can make it difficult for law enforcement to take action. This study explores the interpersonal processes associated with victim recantation, and the implications for practice and policy.






**PCSO DV Unit Investigations
Jan-Mar 2018**

**70% of cases involved
identifiable witness
intimidation**

1 to 30+ violations per case



**PCSO DV Unit Investigations
Jan-Mar 2018**

- **36 cases (94 charges)**
- **26 IPV (85 charges)**
- **10 made jail calls**
- **414 calls**

[illegible]

This is predictable...
 “Letters from the jail”

Wishing you the best
 and the brightest joys
 to match those you always
 pass along to others.

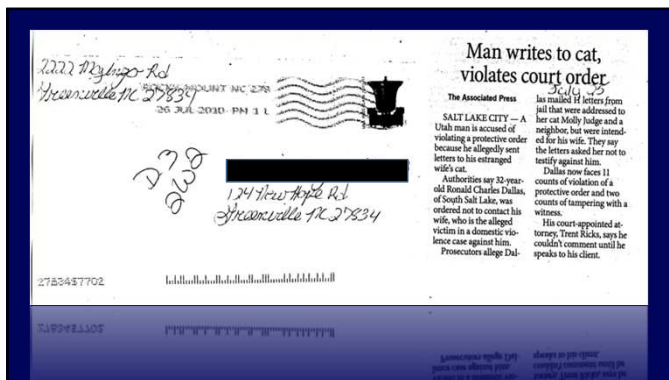
Happy Mother's Day

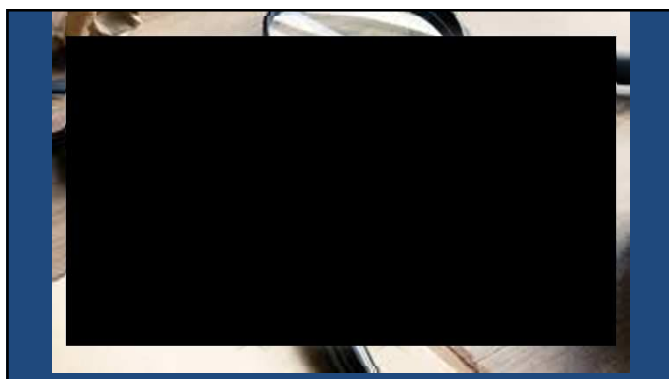
*From your son to be husband
 To my son to be wife*

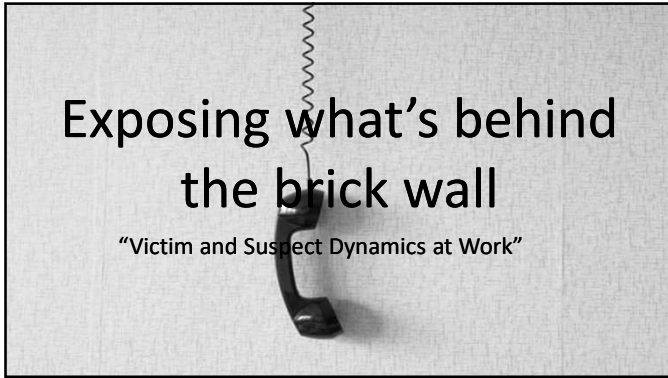
Love
Shaun

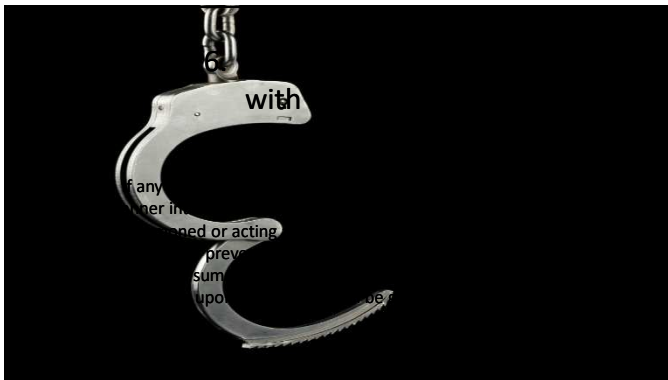
This is predictable...
 “Letters from the jail”

This is predictable...
 “Letters from the jail”

















Text Messages											
Facility Name	Inmate ID	Sent Date	Read Date	Sender Name	Receiver Name	Message Text	Message Status	Blocked Status	Blocked Reason	Sender Type	Friends and Family Photo
PRC County Jail NC	332339	11/04/2021 08:53 PM	11/05/2021 07:31 AM	ANTHONY STATION		I know you don't want to talk but after I speak to you tonight I'm going to fall back to this time	Read			Inmate	25
PRC County Jail NC	332339	11/03/2021 08:44 PM	11/03/2021 08:57 AM	ANTHONY STATION		I apologize hope u find your happiness I just b missing u but I'm tired of feeling unwanted with u the best u an your child u pushin me leaving me no choice I feel like I'm begging I'm tired of this feeling goodbye	Read			Inmate	25
PRC County Jail NC	332339	11/03/2021 07:41 PM	11/03/2021 07:49 PM	ANTHONY STATION		Rs + I told them that, can't b right@	Read			Inmate	25
PRC County Jail NC	332339	11/03/2021 07:25 PM	11/03/2021 07:49 PM	ANTHONY STATION		I took the HIV test today I got to go back tomorrow	Read			Inmate	25
PRC County Jail NC	332339	11/03/2021 12:56 PM	11/03/2021 01:00 PM	ANTHONY STATION		If u want me to stop calling u I will	Read			Inmate	25
PRC County Jail NC	332339	11/03/2021 12:53 PM	11/03/2021 12:54 PM	ANTHONY STATION		Can u try to contact the lawyer b4 u go to work	Read			Inmate	25
PRC County Jail NC	332339	11/03/2021 11:57 AM	11/03/2021 12:08 PM	ANTHONY STATION		I appreciate u so much u deserve everything good an every blessing that's coming your way u did nothing right u getting it all in return	Read			Inmate	25

Text Messages											
4870	12/10/2021 15:40 PM	ROBBIE KNOWLES	25			This is Robbie Knowles, I do not understand why you will not talk to me why you want to have a trial when DA does not have a case my daughter took notarized papers from the so called victims to the DA's office. these papers say they did not ask for the charges to be taken out and will not testify. you have not got no bond reductions or anything				Family/Friend	25
11/09/2022 9:23 PM	01/09/2022 19:23 PM	NORMAN NOBLES	ATRESSE			We both know court cases are won off of what you can prove not what you believe.honestly neither you or the DA want to go to trial even know its in our favor There's no reliable witness cause the victim done went back on her original statement and its notarized. So even if she testify against me or for me,its not a reliable testimony/valid evidence. So its no favors needed just you doing your job. So I need my bond drop to a reasonable amount regardless of my pending charges I will not let you or the DA handle me I'm being held in PCCOC without no reliable witness/valid evidence. I don't mine taking no plea but it want be while I'm incarcerated for something I'm not guilty of.. if thats non-negotiable then I'm going to trial.				Family/Friend	25
11/07/2022 19:38 PM	01/07/2022 19:38 PM	NORMAN NOBLES	ATRESSE			Thanks for staying on top of my lawyer...n no u not a Secretary.Gives I talk to someone regarding my cases he didn't know what happen yesterday the DA didn't info him he did he looking into things I will have a for sure answer hopefully Monday email my lawyer this message asap I understand u have a lot on ur hands but Im going thru hell in solitary 2011 I will appreciate if u can get with Felix Dixon or Fubel regarding my current situation n can u file for a dismissal or bond reduction they don't have no case I need for a to apply pressure I know I got pending charges we will handle that once I'm free thanks.....other then that I really want the best for u but u got to want the best for yourself YN I don't need the extra \$100 put it up...I didn't say u can keep it on the card... just put the \$600 on my books...JMA help u get a car cause I want to not because any other reason period especially to throw it in ur face its just I don't want to see u go down the drain				Family/Friend	25

Text Messages											
BRANDON WALLER	252					Vernon if you are going too drop this B.S charges I will A. Disappear from you and Melissa. B. Fix whatever is wrong with car. C.Finish the house in Framville or hope program!!?				Family/Friend	25
ROBBIE KNOWLES	Crystal					I'm stressed out,lawyer ain't doing shit,will you please call him and find out if he's going to get the charges dismissed or the bond dropped? I love you all and I miss you and I'm about to give up				Family/Friend	25

Questions?

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