

1: Witness Intimidation | American Legal Encyclopedia

A victim or witness should routinely receive information on steps that law enforcement officers and attorneys for the Government can take to protect victims and witnesses from intimidation. "(3) Scheduling changes.â€”

Asking the Right Questions Intimidation can occur at any time, from the point when a criminal incident first occurs to the moment the witness provides evidence in court; hence, it is essential to collaborate with prosecutors, victim advocates, and other stakeholders in analyzing and solving the problem. Because many witnesses drop out of the process before their cases go to court, it is essential to survey witnesses and victims at multiple points in the process so that their responses address all the reasons and issues that deter them from cooperating fully. Finally, police cannot respond effectively to a problem if they do not recognize its occurrence. Police awareness can be increased through training, shift briefings, and police newsletters. It includes questions about the intimidator, type of intimidating conduct, and the time and place that the intimidation occurred. A copy of the interview guide is available in Finn and Healey The following are some critical questions that you should ask in analyzing your local witness intimidation problem. Your answers to these and other questions will help you choose the most appropriate set of responses later on. Incidents What types of behaviors do victims and witnesses perceive as intimidating or threatening? What do offenders say to witnesses that creates a fear of retribution? How often are acts of intimidation violent? How often do they involve property damage? Are the family members of witnesses threatened or intimidated? What do witnesses believe will happen if they cooperate with police or prosecutors? Is there a general sense among community members that they should not cooperate with police? If so, what contributes to this attitude? In what proportion of reported crime does witness intimidation occur? What do these incidents have in common? In what proportion of crimes is intimidation unreported? What accounts for the failure to report incidents of intimidation? Intimidators Which individuals act or speak in ways that witnesses perceive as threatening? After what types of crime does intimidation occur? What roles do gangs and drugs play in intimidation? Do the friends or family members of witnesses act or speak in ways that lead witnesses to not cooperate? Do offenders focus their intimidation efforts within their own communities or do they travel outside their communities to deter witnesses from cooperating? Victims What are the characteristics of those who are deterred from cooperating with police and prosecutors? Why do some witnesses continue to cooperate with police and prosecutors, despite having been threatened? What do witnesses say it would take for them to testify despite any intimidation? Where do the victims of intimidation live and work in relation to the intimidators? What types of relationships do witnesses have with those who intimidate them? What roles do culture and immigration status play in intimidation? Were those who are intimidated involved in the commission of the original offense? Do they have a history of criminal activity with the intimidators? Why are those on parole or probation reluctant to cooperate with police and prosecutors? Are there specific violations that they are trying to conceal by not cooperating? Out and about in the community? When do incidents of intimidation occur? When witnesses provide statements at the precinct? When witnesses are asked to identify suspects? After the trial is over? Motivations What reasons do intimidators give for their behavior? What do offenders indicate would deter them from trying to intimidate witnesses? Current Responses What has been done by police and prosecutors in the past to minimize case-specific intimidation? What has been done in the past by police and prosecutors to address community-wide intimidation? Have police or prosecutors inadvertently validated community perceptions or fears related to intimidation? By losing a case where a witness testified? By eroding public trust during a police incident? By assisting in immigration enforcement in an ethnic neighborhood? What are the penalties for witness tampering or intimidation? Are intimidators aware of them? Are they sufficiently harsh? Which current responses focus on the victim or witness? Which focus on the offender and his or her family and associates? What are the strengths of current responses to the problem of intimidation? Are current responses sufficient to resolve the problem? If not, why not? What other agencies or organizations can play a role in a comprehensive response to the problem of witness intimidation? Do police and prosecutors have existing relationships with these agencies or organizations? What sources of

funding are available to support the efforts of police and prosecutors in dealing with the problem of witness intimidation? Measuring Your Effectiveness Measurement will allow you to determine the degree to which your efforts have succeeded and may also suggest how your responses can be modified to produce the intended results. In order to determine how serious the problem is, you should measure the extent of your problem before you implement responses; in that way, measuring the problem after responses have been implemented will allow you to determine whether your solutions have been effective. All measures should be implemented in both the target area and surrounding areas. For more detailed guidance on measuring effectiveness, see the companion guide to this series, *Assessing Responses to Problems*: The following are potentially useful measures of the effectiveness of responses to witness intimidation: The following may offer an indirect indication that the situation is improving: The number of incidents initially increased because police began to ask all victims and witnesses if they felt afraid or had experienced intimidation, rather than relying on victims and witnesses to initiate the discussion Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Moore Responses to the Problem of Witness Intimidation Analyzing your local problem will give you a better understanding of the factors that contribute to it. Once you have analyzed your local problem and established a baseline for measuring effectiveness, you can consider possible responses to the problem. The following response strategies will provide a foundation for addressing your particular intimidation problem. These strategies are drawn from a variety of studies and police reports. Several strategies may apply to your local problem. It is critical that you tailor responses to local circumstances and that you can justify each response based upon reliable analysis. In most cases, an effective strategy will involve several different responses. Because law enforcement alone is seldom effective in reducing or solving the problem, do not limit yourself to considering only what police can do; rather, carefully consider whether others in your community share responsibility for the problem and whether they can help respond to it. The appropriate party to address the threat of witness intimidation may change as a case moves through the criminal justice system. For example, whereas police may be responsible for protecting or supporting witnesses at the outset of a case, the responsibility might shift to the prosecutor when the case goes to trial. And depending upon the type of protection required, other agencies may need to become involved as well. For example, public housing, public benefits, and social services agencies may all have a role to play where circumstances dictate that a witness should be relocated. Hence, planning and implementing a comprehensive program to prevent and address witness intimidation requires multiple actors: Still, such agreements require significant levels of trust between agencies. Some police agencies are hesitant to implement comprehensive witness security programs because they fear that recognizing witness intimidation will create liability in the event that the intimidation is successful and harm befalls the witness. Liability can be limited by in a number of ways, including: Ideally, community residents will be committed to reporting crime and giving evidence in court; and in return, police will be committed to providing support, information, and protection to potential witnesses. Storefront precincts can increase the level of contact with residents and make it easier to provide encouragement and support. Community prosecutors can have a visible presence at crime scenes and can network with witnesses to build cases. Sensitivity to fear of intimidation can create trust and a sense that police recognize why some residents may be afraid to cooperate. Efforts to develop trust and to communicate understanding can also be enhanced by outreach efforts designed to educate residents about witness intimidation and to provide information about related services. Outreach efforts should involve multiple agencies including police, prosecutors, housing and other social service agencies, federal law enforcement agencies, the U. Attorney, and victim advocacy groups. The most effective message is one that draws a connection between serving as a witness and preventing drug dealers and gang members from terrorizing communities. Matching the cultural and linguistic skills of police and other outreach personnel to the target community can also encourage cooperation. Assessing the risk of intimidation. The level of intimidation experienced by a witness should dictate the type and intensity of services provided by police, prosecutors, and other agencies. Standardized risk assessments will ensure that these decisions are made consistently, objectively, and fairly. In the United Kingdom, classification as a vulnerable or intimidated witness is based upon a number of factors: Sharing the results of risk assessments will provide witnesses with a realistic understanding of potential dangers and allow them to make informed

decisions about the types of protections they will commit to using. Criminal prosecutions typically serve several purposes: If there is reason to believe that witness intimidation might stymie criminal prosecutions, police should consider whether prosecutions requiring civilian witnesses are the best approach to dealing with a specific crime problem. Other approaches, such as civil remedies involving nuisance abatement or injunctions, can minimize the need to find individuals who are willing to testify in criminal court.

2: Title 18 - PA General Assembly

Witness and Victim Crimes Witness or Victim Intimidation, Retaliation, Tampering and Bribery. In Denver, Jefferson, and Arapahoe County Colorado, the fair administration of justice requires that both sides to a criminal case have access to witnesses free of influence from the other side.

Unsworn falsification to authorities. False alarms to agencies of public safety. False reports to law enforcement authorities. False reports of child abuse. Tampering with witnesses and informants Repealed. Retaliation against witness or informant Repealed. Witness or informant taking bribe. Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence. Tampering with public records or information. Impersonating a public servant. Impersonating a notary public or a holder of a professional or occupational license. False identification to law enforcement authorities. Failure to comply with registration of sexual offenders requirements Expired. Failure to comply with registration requirements. The heading of Subchapter A was added December 4, , P. As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning plainly is required "statement" means any representation, but includes a representation of opinion, belief or other state of mind only if the representation clearly relates to state of mind apart from or in addition to any facts which are the subject of the representation. It is no defense that the declarant mistakenly believed the falsification to be immaterial. Whether a falsification is material in a given factual situation is a question of law. A document purporting to be made upon oath or affirmation at any time when the actor presents it as being so verified shall be deemed to have been duly sworn or affirmed. In such case it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove which statement was false but only that one or the other was false and not believed by the defendant to be true. Section is referred to in sections , , , of this title; sections , of Title 4 Amusements ; sections , of Title 5 Athletics and Sports ; section of Title 25 Elections ; sections , of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. Section is referred to in sections , , , of Title 4 Amusements ; section of Title 25 Elections ; section of Title 27 Environmental Resources ; sections , of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure ; section of Title 68 Real and Personal Property. Act added subsec. Section is referred to in section of this title; section of Title 3 Agriculture ; sections , of Title 4 Amusements ; sections , , , of Title 15 Corporations and Unincorporated Associations ; sections , , of Title 20 Decedents, Estates and Fiduciaries ; sections Section is referred to in section of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. Act amended subsec. Section is referred to in sections , A person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree if the person intentionally or knowingly makes a false report of child abuse under 23 Pa. Act added section Section was repealed December 4, P. The subject matter is now contained in Subchapter B of this chapter. A person commits a felony of the third degree if he solicits, accepts or agrees to accept any benefit in consideration of his doing any of the things specified in section a 1 through 6 relating to intimidation of witnesses or victims. Section is referred to in section of the title; section of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. A person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree if, believing that an official proceeding or investigation is pending or about to be instituted, he: Section is referred to in section of this title; section of Title 13 Commercial Code ; section of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. A person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree if he falsely pretends to hold a position in the public service with intent to induce another to submit to such pretended official authority or otherwise to act in reliance upon that pretense to his prejudice. Section is referred to in section of this title; section of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. Act 10 amended subsec. Section is referred to in section of Title 57 Notaries Public. Section expired December 20, See Act 91 of Act of was declared unconstitutional. The unconstitutionality took effect March 17, The provisions of 42 Pa. In no case may the individual be released from custody without first having appeared before the issuing authority. H relating to registration of sexual offenders. This subparagraph includes an individual who is a transient, in which case the individual must, in addition to other information required under this subparagraph, provide the information set forth in 42 Pa. Act 10 amended subsecs. Section 20 1 of Act 10 provided that the amendment of section Section 21 1 of Act 29 provided that the reenactment of subsecs. Act 91 amended subsecs. Failure to comply with 42 Pa. I relating to continued registration of sexual offenders. If the individual has a residence as defined in paragraph 2 of the definition of "residence" set

forth in 42 Pa. H, is not subject to registration as a sexual offender. Act 10 added section See section 20 of Act 10 in the appendix to this title for special provisions relating to applicability. See section 21 2 of Act 29 in the appendix to this title for special provisions relating to applicability.

3: The Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office - Victims & Witnesses

National Institute of Justice D E P A R T M witness and victim intimidation and a wide range of existing and emerging strategies to address the problem.

If you do not know the attorney handling your case, please contact our Victim and Witness Services Division at In an emergency situation, call Do so as soon as possible so that the threats can be documented and appropriate action taken. What is a community impact statement? In an Impact Statement, a community residents or community groups provide an explanation of how the crime affected you, your family, and your community. A "brief" summary of the harm or trauma suffered by you and your community as a result of the crime. A summary of the economic loss or damage suffered by you and your community as a result of the crime. A concise statement of what outcome that you and your community would like and the reasons to support this opinion. After a defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty of a crime, a Judge sentences the defendant. The Judge responsible for sentencing the defendant reads and considers Community Impact Statements before setting the sentence. What else should I know about Victim Impact Statements? A Community Impact Statement submitted to the Court becomes part of the criminal case file. As a result, everyone involved in the case will receive a copy, including the Judge, prosecutor, defendant, defense lawyer, and probation officer. Is a community required to submit a Victim Impact Statement? There is no obligation to compose and submit a Community Impact Statement. Where are Community Impact Statements to be sent? To submit by mail, send to: State of Maryland V. John Doe Case Number: The criminal activity of John Doe has caused us to be denied our safety and quality of life in the Orange View Community. Between the months of June until December , Mr. Doe burglarized over twenty homes in our community, many of which were occupied at the time of the theft. People should not be able to commit crimes like this and get away with it. The emotional impact Mr. Doe caused on our community will be felt for years to come. Many residents have reported being unable to sleep at night, and are constantly afraid that someone will break into their residence while they are home. Doe should be punished to the full extent of the law, and if you do mandate community service hours as part of Mr. A clear message needs to be sent that crime will not be tolerated in the Orange View Community. We thank you for your time, and appreciate your consideration of this statement during sentencing. What is a victim impact statement? In an impact statement, a victim provides an explanation of how the crime affected you, your family, or even your community. A "brief" summary of the harm or trauma suffered by the victim or family as a result of the crime. A summary of the economic loss or damage suffered by the victim as a result of the crime. Include requests for restitution for out-of-pocket expenses. A concise statement of what outcome the victim would like and the reasons to support this opinion, including support for or opposition to treatment or community service programs. Highlights about the victim, past accomplishments, hopes for the future, and what the crime has done to change these activities. The overall effect the crime has had on the victim and family. Why is a victim impact statement so important? The Judge responsible for sentencing the defendant reads and considers victim impact statements before setting the sentence. What else should I know about victim impact statements? A victim impact statement submitted to the Court becomes part of the criminal case file. As a result, everyone involved in the case will receive a copy, including the Judge prosecutor, defendant, defense lawyer, and probation officer. Is a victim required to submit a victim impact statement? There is no obligation to compose and submit a victim impact statement. Where are victim impact statements to be sent? Crime Victim Notification Request and Demand for Rights Form In , the Maryland General Assembly passed legislation that gives victims of violent crimes the right to be notified of all court proceedings, and if the offender is incarcerated, the right to be notified of their release. To receive a form, please call VINE is a free service which allows crime victims across Maryland to receive automated, timely, and reliable information about criminal cases 24 hours a day - over the telephone, through the Internet, or by e-mail. For more information or to register for notification please call or Click the following links: The Board may compensate victims who suffer physical injury for their medical expenses and loss of earnings.

4: Chapter - Title 18 - CRIMES AND OFFENSES

The Department of Justice Victim Witness program was established as a result of the Victim and Witness Protection Act of , the Victims of Crime Act of , the Violent Crime Control Act of , the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of , and the Victim Rights Clarification Act of

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Unchecked witness intimidation can deter domestic violence victims and witnesses from calling for help, accessing the justice system, and participating in court processes. To learn how and when intimidation occurred in their cases, a multi-disciplinary team in Duluth, MN, observed call takers and dispatchers, court proceedings, court hallway activity, and offender groups; conducted victim focus groups; interviewed criminal justice practitioners; reviewed prosecution files; and reviewed historical reports compiled by the practitioners who focus on high risk cases. Commitment to Periodic Problem Investigation Duluth has a history of periodically conducting safety and accountability audits using a process developed by Praxis International to identify and investigate systemic gaps that affect victim safety and offender accountability. Louis County, and how do we as a system provide witness safety in those instances? Offenders intimidated witnesses at points in the justice system where their role as a witness was recognized or exposed. Offenders intimidated witnesses at points in the justice system where there were delays in processing cases. Such follow-up gives victims an opportunity to talk about any acts of intimidation the offender has used to gain compliance. Collecting this information early in a case is important. First, advocates learn how the offender maintains leverage over the victim and can then develop a strategy from the outset of the case, hopefully while the offender is still in jail awaiting arraignment. Second, prosecution, probation, and the court get information that might influence pre-trial release conditions. Third, information about intimidation supports charging witness tampering from the outset of a case which may deter the offender from subsequent attempts. Prosecutors then have multiple charges to work with as they try to resolve the case. The best evidence is often gathered immediately at the scene. Sure and swift consequences also have an impact on recidivism. What makes you think so? What makes you think not? Describe the unwanted contact. Focus groups with victims to hear about their experience at different points of case processing revealed that when victims are in the courthouse for either a protective order hearing or a hearing on a criminal matter, and the defendant stares at them, the staring intimidates them from speaking and gives them pause to reconsider whether to seek an order or participate in the prosecution of a criminal matter. The father of a respondent in a protection order accompanied his son to the hearing and stared for a long period of time at the petitioner as she waited in a court hallway to be called into the courtroom. The petitioner approached a victim advocate for help, saying past experience had taught her the stare was indicator of some bad act to follow. Victims had to learn which look meant violence was imminent and which meant she had more time to comply. The advocate reported this to a court security officer, who asked the father to turn away and stop staring at her. The father moved, but turned around and continued his stare. The officer attempted to remove the father from the courthouse. When he resisted he was charged with obstructing, and the prosecutor added a charge of witness tampering after receiving documentation of what the defendant did and its impact on the victim. The defendant pled guilty to witness tampering - the first conviction in Duluth based on a stare as a means of intimidating a witness in the courthouse. In this tactic of control, the courthouse becomes the scene of the same intimidation used in the home. Asking Victims for Suggestions and Recommendations While victims are often intimidated, victim participants in the focus groups said they had never been informed of its implications in criminal cases. No one - officers, advocates, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, attorneys - had ever mentioned it, explained it, or gave instructions on what to do about it. One victim commented that she always received warnings about the legal ramifications for victims and witnesses who did not obey subpoenas, but that she never once received information about how victims may be pressured to disobey subpoenas, and that such pressure may be a crime. Additionally, victims and advocates thought that if victims were informed about how common it was for abusers to make manipulative calls to victims or witnesses from jail, victims would be

better prepared and less likely to be susceptible to this coercion. They suggested that witness intimidation could be addressed in victim support group sessions, especially when new participants join the group. Information on witness intimidation could be communicated via the group facilitator, an invited speaker such as a law enforcement investigator, or a printed handout. Multiple Agencies Work in Concert To ask one agency to be responsible for dealing with the problem of witness intimidation would be ineffective and unsustainable. For more information please contact Scott Miller at smiller.theduluthmodel.

5: Duluth Addresses Witness Intimidation

Intimidation or harm to victims and witnesses of crime is a considerable security concern for law enforcement, prosecutors and human service providers throughout the U.S. Victim Witness Protection programs are an important part of local, state and national security by providing safety for victims and witnesses while ensuring that dangerous.

Federal crime victims have the following rights under the Justice for All Act 18 U. We will make our best efforts to ensure victims are accorded the rights described. Victims may seek the advice of an attorney with respect to these rights. This form cannot be completed online. The form must be printed and completed, then mailed or faxed to the designated contact on the form. There are sometimes hundreds of victims in fraud cases and payments have to be disbursed to all the victims at the same time. Therefore, you may not receive any restitution or only partial restitution paid out over a very long time period. How Is Restitution Collected and Dispersed? Clerk of Court receives payments from the defendant and then will forward payments to the victims. However, as noted above, these payments can often be quite small. The Clerk does not issue checks for small amounts because this is not economically feasible. Therefore, the Clerk will wait until there is a more substantial amount to disburse to the victims ex: The Clerk will NOT send a letter notifying you a payment is coming - you will just receive a check in the mail. Restitution judgements are in effect and enforced for 20 years. Thus, the defendant has 20 years to make all the restitution. Therefore, it is important that you keep the U. As stated above, restitution payments tend to be quite small and it takes some time for there to be enough to send to the victims. Thus, you could receive a payment and not receive another one for another couple of months. However, if you have been receiving payments on a consistent regular basis and then suddenly are not receiving them, you should contact the U. Probation Office to determine the reason. Probation Office, Shreveport, LA Victim Notification After the defendant is charged with a federal crime, victims are entitled to be notified of public court proceedings. In most instances victims will receive an initial letter from the U. Occasionally, in cases involving large numbers of victims, alternative notification procedures may be used. In addition to receiving notifications from the U. To set up an account call or register at <http://> There is no charge to establish an account or view lists of documents. Attorney assigned to the case. If a defendant is incarcerated in the federal Bureau of Prisons, further information may be obtained directly from the BOP website. In cases involving large numbers of victims, alternative methods of notification may be used. By following the prompts, VNS will provide custody information and notice of upcoming court events. Eastern Time Monday - Friday 6: You may access information about the case via the Internet at <https://> The website, in some instances, may provide additional information that is not available through the Call Center. The Department of Justice Victim Notification Brochure Victim Impact Statements If a defendant pleads guilty or is convicted, victims have the opportunity to submit a Victim Impact Statement, in which they may explain the physical, emotional, and financial effects of the crime. Victim Impact Statements are submitted to the Court and may be used to help the Court decide what sentence the defendant should receive and whether restitution should be ordered. If victims or witnesses are threatened or feel harassed because of their involvement in a case, they should notify the investigating agency. In an emergency, call

6: Victim Witness Assistance | USAO-MDPA | Department of Justice

Victim or witness intimidation is the practice of threatening, harming, or otherwise instilling fear in a victim of, or witness to, a crime, in an effort.

Threats are much more common than actual physical violence and are in fact just as effective in deterring cooperation. Either way, they are deterred from offering relevant information that might assist police and prosecutors. Particularly in communities dominated by gang and drug-related crime, residents have seen firsthand that offenders are capable of violence and brutality. Many also believe that offenders will return to the community after relatively brief periods of incarceration or will be able to arrange for intimidation by others while they themselves are incarcerated. The experience of violence in the community lends credibility to threats and creates a general sense of fear that discourages cooperation with police. A fire set at this house in Baltimore killed a family of seven in , drawing national attention to the problem of witness intimidation. Witness intimidation commonly takes two mutually-reinforcing forms. Community-wide intimidation involves acts that are intended to create a general sense of fear and an attitude of non-cooperation with police and prosecutors within a particular community. First, crime is underreported based upon a number of factors that have nothing to do with witness intimidation. They do not provide information on the experiences of the many witnesses who drop out of the process before a suspect is charged or a case goes to court. In , gang members from Baltimore, Maryland appeared in a DVD entitled Stop Snitching, in which they threaten harm to those who cooperate with police. Stop Snitching tee shirts have also appeared in retail outlets nationwide Butterfield Most often, victims did not report crime because they believed that the incident was too trivial to involve police or that the matter was personal Karmen ; Catalano That said, small-scale studies and surveys of police and prosecutors suggest that witness intimidation is pervasive and increasing. For example, a study of witnesses appearing in criminal courts in Bronx County, New York revealed that 36 percent of witnesses had been directly threatened; among those who had not been threatened directly, 57 percent feared reprisals. Anecdotes and surveys of police and prosecutors suggest that witness intimidation is even more widespread. Most intimidation is neither violent nor life-threatening, but even a perception that reprisals are likely can be distressing and disruptive to witnesses. Witness intimidation deprives investigators and prosecutors of critical evidence, often preventing suspects from being charged or causing cases to be abandoned or lost in court. In addition, witness intimidation lowers public confidence in the criminal justice system and creates the perception that the criminal justice system cannot protect the citizenry. As a result, police expend significant time and energy persuading witnesses to come forward; and when they do, police spend considerable energy reassuring and protecting them. Factors Contributing to Witness Intimidation Understanding the factors that contribute to the problem of witness intimidation will help to frame local analysis, to determine good effectiveness measures, to recognize key intervention points, and to select appropriate responses. Although all citizens who agree to serve as witnesses need to be protected from reprisals, their vulnerability depends largely upon circumstance and may therefore change over time. Further, intimidation is not evenly distributed socially or geographically. People in certain locationsâ€”inner cities, densely populated areas, and communities where social cooperation is poorâ€”are more likely to suffer intimidation than are others. Children and females may be at greater risk of intimidation than adults and males. Those with close ties to an offender are at a greater risk of intimidation. Victims of domestic violence appear to be at an elevated risk for retaliation, especially where the victim lives with the offender, is economically dependent on the offender, or is compelled to remain in contact with the offender because of shared parenting responsibilities. Victims and witnesses who live in geographic proximity to offenders are at a greater risk of intimidation than those who live in different neighborhoods or communities. Recent or illegal immigrants may be at an increased risk of intimidation. Coupled with a fear of deportation and a lack of understanding of the role of police, such social experiences can lead to a greater susceptibility to threats and warnings not to cooperate with law enforcement. Victims and witnesses with criminal records, active warrants, or active parole and probation conditions may be particularly hesitant to provide information to police. In addition, witnesses who were also accomplices to the original

offense may be choice targets for intimidation. And in inter-gang violence, where the roles of offender, victim, and witness are often interchangeable and revolving, [27] victims and witnesses may not cooperate with police because they intend to retaliate against the original offender or because of peer group norms that discourage cooperation. Locations and Timing Many witnesses are intimidated long before they are asked to appear in court, most often by a community norm that discourages residents from cooperating with police. Most explicit acts of intimidation take place where police exert little control: Gang members use intimidation to subdue challenges to their authority or to reclaim lost gang status. Compared to the penalties for violent crime, penalties for intimidation are relatively light. As a result, offenders may feel they have little to lose and much to gain by avoiding conviction through intimidation.

7: Victim Witness | USAO-WDLA | Department of Justice

Intimidation of a witness is basically the same as intimidation of a victim, except that it applies to any witness. What does "knowingly and maliciously" mean? Defined in Section , maliciously means "an intent to vex, annoy or injure in any way another person or to thwart or interfere in any manner with the orderly administration of.

8: Center for Problem-Oriented Policing | Problem Guides | Witness Intimidation

Witness intimidation doesn't necessarily need to be accompanied by force; victims of witness intimidation have been harassed on Facebook by culprits using threatening words about "rats" and testifying.

Titus Andronicus ; &, King John Advanced engineering thermodynamics 3rd edition by adrian bejan War-claims of New Mexico. 12. Final Decisions and surprises Dragon scales and willow leaves Dancing Round the World Residential building structural design Caterpillar 303.5 price list List of nationalised banks in india and their headquarters Adolescent sexuality in a changing American society Education of the architect A Wild State of Hockey Stay Fit While You Sit Agent-centered morality Hadoop in practice 2014 Clerks may not do penance. Penitents may not become clerks. 2000 Import and Export Market for Gramophone Records and Similar Sound Recordings in New Zealand The Day of the Dissonance (Spellsinger, Book 3) 2006 US BNA Postage Stamp Catalog (Us Bna Postage Stamp Catalog) D.C. Committee organization meeting A Worthful Secret China and the seventeenth-century world crisis The Chinese mirror: universal values and particular societ The past is but prologue? le11 cannot files Theory and method in the sociology of education Advanced custom tag library features Modern Air Superiority Planes Conversations for learning : classroom and school structures that support reading for information Semiotics and the dialectic of information Encyclopedia of English grammar Lets Go Pocket City Guide New York City, 1st Ed. (Lets Go Map Guide New York City) Spiderwick Field Guide Display Political reconstruction in Germany, zonal and interzonal, by Karl Loewenstein. The self as agent in social cognitive career theory Robert W. Lent and Nadya A. Fouad Nokia 2720 manual Nutraceutical Proteins and Peptides in Health and Disease (Nutraceutical Science and Technology) Pamilia The fish finder Fire and Ice (The Outrider, No 2) Life and adventures of Jack Philip, rear admiral, U. S. N. Design patterns for le applications