

**Criminal Domestic Violence (CDV) In South Carolina:
An Examination of the Effects
of ACT 166 of 2005**

**A Report by the Office of Research and Statistics of the Budget and Control
Board to the Department of Public Safety**

November 2007

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Foreword:

The presumed intent of Act 166, amending South Carolina Statute 16-25-10, was to deter initial and repeated acts of domestic violence by increasing the penalties for criminal domestic violence. This legislation increased the amount a person convicted of domestic violence is to be fined and increased the amount of time to be served. It also contained less and non-punitive measures such as required treatment for first time offenders and training for members of the judiciary. However, public policy initiatives designed with a specific intent, are at times confounded by unforeseen and unintended consequences. There was concern that Act 166 might result in the unintended consequence of individuals arrested for an offense that should be considered criminal domestic violence, evading the enhanced penalties by being charged with an offense other than criminal domestic violence. This report represents a “first cut” at using existing data to see if such an unintended consequence actually occurred.

This report represents the collaborative effort and cooperation of three agencies. The State Law Enforcement Division, which is responsible for maintaining the Computerized Criminal History Records, more commonly known as “rap sheets,” approved use of these data for the purpose of this analysis and provided technical assistance as needed. The Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs provided oversight and funding for the Office of Research and Statistics at the Budget and Control Board, as part of the State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers, to conduct the statistical analysis required to address the concern regarding unintended consequences.

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Introduction:

In June 2005, the South Carolina General Assembly passed ACT 166 (Attachment I) amending Section 16-25-10, as amended, of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976. This Act, among other things, increased the penalties and fines for a person who commits criminal domestic violence. This Act took effect on January 1, 2006.

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) contracted with the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) of the Budget and Control Board to:

“... determine if recently enacted legislation (Act 166 of the 2005 – 06 legislative session, amending 16-25-10) enhancing the sanctions for criminal domestic violence (CDV) may have had the unintended effect of the charges of individuals arrested for criminal domestic violence actually being convicted of offenses other than CDV.”

Specifically, ORS was charged with the following:

“Using the computerized criminal history records (CCHR) as maintained by the State Law Enforcement Division, the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) will identify two cohorts based on the arrest charge literal codes. The first will be a cohort of individuals charged with criminal domestic violence (using literal codes) with arrest dates between and including July 1 and December 31, 2005. The second will be a cohort of individuals charged with criminal domestic violence with arrest dates between and including January 1 and June 30, 2006. By comparing the literal description of the arrest charge to the court docket record (CDR) disposition code, ORS will determine for each of the cohorts the rate at which CDV charges were changed and to which offenses CDV arrest charges were changed.”

ORS is a repository of State agency databases, including the adult criminal history records (CCHR) database that the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) maintains. (A complete inventory of ORS’ State agency databases is shown, graphically, in Attachment II.) ORS not only “warehouses” state agency databases, but also utilizes these databases in conducting research and statistical analyses at the request of public and private entities.

Before ORS can utilize an agency’s database, it must request, and be granted, permission from that agency to use its database for the purpose for which it was requested. ORS requested, and received, permission from SLED to use the adult CCHR database for this project.

The CCHR contains arrest and disposition information on all arrestees, ages 17 and older. The CCHR “extract” that ORS receives from SLED does not include those arrest offenses that have been expunged, nor does it include those arrest offenses which result in a disposition of “pre-trial intervention.”

Description of Analysis:

There are three general types of arrestees of criminal domestic violence that can be observed in the CCHR:

- Individuals who are arrested for criminal domestic violence and who are also charged with other violent and/or non-violent offenses such as kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, trespassing, public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, drug and alcohol offenses, etc.
- Individuals who are arrested for only one offense – CDV, but who may be convicted of several offenses, which may or may not include CDV.
- Individuals who are arrested for only one offense – CDV, and who are convicted of only one offense, which may or may not be a CDV offense.

The presence of other non-CDV arrest offenses, along with the CDV arrest offense, complicate and confound the analysis which could result in erroneous conclusions. For this reason, these types of criminal records are included in the analysis for information purposes only. The primary focus of this analysis will be on those offenders who were arrested for only one offense (CDV) but may have been convicted of one or more offenses, or may have not been convicted at all.

This analysis examines two time periods: 1) July 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 – a six-month period of time before Act 166 took effect (January 1, 2006), and 2) January 1, 2006 through June 30, 2006 – a six-month time period after Act 166 became effective. The logic for selecting these time periods was to provide similar time frames for making comparisons from before and after enactment of the legislation, and to provide an adequate time lapse between arrest and disposition in order to obtain the most complete disposition data possible. All arrests for CDV that occurred during these time periods, if they were entered into SLED's CCHR database, are included. For this analysis, ORS is utilizing an extract of SLED's CCHR files that it received in August 2007; therefore, any arrest and disposition information that was not entered into the SLED database by that time was not included in this analysis. This means that if a law enforcement agency did not send to SLED arrest information regarding a CDV arrest that occurred during this time period (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006) by August 2007, or that information was received by SLED, but it was not recorded in SLED's CCHR database by August 2007, then that information was not included in this analysis. Of course, this applies to court disposition information as well.

Results of the Analysis:

Arrested for CDV and Other Offenses:

The following table (TABLE 1) shows the total number of arrests for CDV for the two time periods under review. Between July 1, 2005 and December 31, 2005, there were a total of 6,331 arrests for CDV. During the 6-month period after passage of Act 166, there were a total of 6,512 arrests for CDV – a 2.86 percent increase in the number of arrests after passage of the Act.

Over 75 percent of the arrest offenses, 81.1% before and 78.6% after passage of the Act, were for Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Degree. It is possible that in many cases, the arresting officer charges the offender with Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Degree because s/he is unaware that the offender has had a previous CDV conviction. Also, the solicitor may decide, after reviewing the elements of the crime that the offender should be charged with an offense that is different from the original charge. The CCHR does not indicate what offense for which the offender is actually adjudicated.

Table 2, shown below, shows the number of arrests, by month, for those arrested during the “before” period and the “after” period.

TABLE 1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF ACT 166
(OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR CDV)*

Number of Arrests for Criminal Domestic Violence
 July 1, 2005 Through December 31, 2005 (6 Months Before Passage of Act 166)
 And
 January 1, 2006 Through June 30, 2006 (6 Months After Passage of Act 166)

	6 Months Before	6 Months After
Offense Description	Number (Percent)	Number (Percent)
Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Offense	5,136 (81.1%)	5,115 (78.6%)
Criminal Domestic Violence 2nd Offense	368 (5.8%)	437 (6.7%)
Criminal Domestic Violence 3rd or Sub	263 (4.2%)	244 (3.8%)
Criminal Domestic Violence High & Aggravated	564 (8.9%)	716 (11%)
Total	6,331	6,512

*The offender, at the time of arrest, was arrested for CDV, but may also have been charged with additional offenses, e.g., resisting arrest, simple assault and battery, public disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, etc.

TABLE 2

**CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY MONTH
BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF ACT 166
(OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR CDV)***

6 Months Before Passage of Act 166			6 Months After Passage of Act 166		
Month	Number Arrested	Percent Arrested	Month	Number Arrested	Percent Arrested
July, 2005	1,125	17.8	January, 2006	1,077	16.5
August, 2005	1,163	18.4	February, 2006	933	14.3
September, 2005	1,057	16.7	March, 2006	1,109	17.0
October, 2005	1,096	17.3	April, 2006	1,172	18.0
November, 2005	952	15.0	May, 2006	1,124	17.3
December, 2005	938	14.8	June, 2006	1,097	16.8
Total	6,331	100.0	Total	6,512	100.0

*The offender, at the time of arrest, was arrested for CDV, but may also have been charged with additional offenses, e.g., resisting arrest, simple assault and battery, public disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, etc.

Arrested For Only One Offense – CDV:

Table 3 shows that during the 6-month period before Act 166 became effective, a total of 6,269 offenders were arrested for CDV, and that offense was their only arrest offense at that time. (Note: offenders may be arrested multiple times for CDV during this time period.) As with the previous table, the majority of arrests are for CDV 1st offense (81.3% before, and 78.8% after). Criminal Domestic Violence of a High and Aggravated nature (8.8% before, and 10.9% after) is the second leading CDV arrest offense, followed by CDV 2nd and CDV 3rd and subsequent.

Table 4 shows the disposition of the CDV cases before and after Act 166 became effective on January 1, 2006. In both time periods, more than half (52.1% before, and 60.8% after) have no disposition. This could mean that CDV cases take a long time to be adjudicated. The fact that 60.8 percent of the cases had no disposition after Act 166 took effect would seem to indicate that a longer period of review is needed to determine the effect of this legislation. Also, arrests of CDV of a High and Aggravated Nature before the Act became effective were found to have “No Disposition” in 48.1 percent of the cases and 69.6 percent of those arrested after the Act became effective had “No Disposition.” This may mean that the amount of time it takes to adjudicate a CDV arrest is lengthy and the analysis needs to adjust for the time lag between arrest and final disposition.

Of those cases that were adjudicated, only 17 percent of the offenders arrested before Act 166 were found “Not Guilty” and 13.8 percent of the offenders arrested after Act 166 were found to be “Not Guilty.”

Table 5 shows the average length of time, in months, between the arrest date and the disposition date, for those cases that were adjudicated during this time period. On average, “Not Guilty” dispositions took longer than “Guilty” dispositions.

Tables 6 and 7 show, for those individuals who were arrested for only one offense (CDV) and were convicted of only one offense, the percentage of cases where a CDV arrest resulted in a non-CDV conviction, before and after passage of Act 166, respectively. Both before and after passage of Act 166, a non-CDV conviction occurred in less than 10 percent of the cases - 9.1 percent before Act 166 became effective, and 9.5 percent after Act 166 became effective. Attachments III and IV show the arrest offenses and the conviction offenses, before and after passage of Act 166, respectively.

TABLE 3

**CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF ACT 166
(OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR ONE AND ONLY ONE OFFENSE - CDV)***

**Number of Arrests for Criminal Domestic Violence
July 1, 2005 Through December 31, 2005 (6 Months Before Passage of Act 166)
And
January 1, 2006 Through June 30, 2006 (6 Months After Passage of Act 166)**

Offense Description	6 Months Before Number (Percent)	6 Months After Number (Percent)
Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Offense	5,096 (81.3%)	5,003 (78.8%)
Criminal Domestic Violence 2nd Offense	358 (5.7%)	425 (6.7%)
Criminal Domestic Violence 3rd or Sub	262 (4.2%)	233 (3.7%)
Criminal Domestic Violence High & Aggravated	553 (8.8%)	690 (10.9%)
Total	6,269	6,351

*The offender may have been arrested more than once during this time period; however, the offender was charged with only one offense, a CDV offense, during that arrest. Also, even though the offender was arrested for only one offense, s/he may have been adjudicated for more than one offense, e.g., an offender may have been arrested for only one offense: Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Offense, but this offender may have been convicted not only of CDV 1st, but also of resisting arrest, or some other additional offense.

TABLE 4

**CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF ACT 166
(OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR ONE AND ONLY ONE OFFENSE - CDV)***

**Dispositions, As Of August 2007,
of Arrests for Criminal Domestic Violence
6 Months Before and 6 Months After Passage of Act 166**

Offense Description	6 Months Before Passage of Act 166				6 Months After Passage of Act 166			
	Guilty	Not Guilty	No Disp	Total	Guilty	Not Guilty	No Disp	Total
Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Offense	1,526 (30%)	879 (17.2%)	2,691 (52.8%)	5,096 (81.3%)	1,272 (25.4%)	741 (14.8%)	2,990 (59.8%)	5,003 (78.8%)
Criminal Domestic Violence 2nd Offense	111 (31%)	46 (12.8%)	201 (56.2%)	358 (5.7%)	119 (28%)	44 (10.4%)	262 (61.6%)	425 (6.7%)
Criminal Domestic Violence 3rd or Sub	107 (40.8%)	46 (17.6%)	109 (41.6%)	262 (4.2%)	82 (35.2%)	21 (9%)	130 (55.8%)	233 (3.7%)
Criminal Domestic Violence High & Aggravated	192 (34.7%)	95 (17.2%)	266 (48.1%)	553 (8.8%)	143 (20.7%)	67 (9.7%)	480 (69.6%)	690 (10.9%)
Total	1,936 (30.9%)	1,066 (17%)	3,267 (52.1%)	6,269	1,616 (25.4%)	873 (13.8%)	3,862 (60.8%)	6,351

*The offender may have been arrested more than once during this time period; however, the offender was charged with only one offense, a CDV offense, during that arrest. Also, even though the offender was arrested for only one offense, s/he may have been adjudicated for more than one offense, e.g., an offender may have been arrested for only one offense: Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Offense, but this offender may have been convicted not only of CDV 1st, but also of resisting arrest.

TABLE 5

**CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF ACT 166
(OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR ONE AND ONLY ONE OFFENSE - CDV)***

**Average Number of Months Between Arrest and Disposition
For Those Found Guilty or Not Guilty of Criminal Domestic Violence
Arrests 6 Months Before
and
Arrests 6 Months After
Passage of Act 166**

Offense Description	Average Number of Months to Disposition Arrests 6 Months Before Act 166		Average Number of Months to Disposition Arrests 6 Months After Act 166	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty
Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Offense	2.24	3.72	2.07	3.08
Criminal Domestic Violence 2nd Offense	2.30	3.64	4.30	3.50
Criminal Domestic Violence 3rd or Sub	5.12	4.56	4.34	3.72
Criminal Domestic Violence High & Aggravated	5.76	5.77	5.0	2.79
Total	2.82	3.96	2.66	3.09

*The offender may have been arrested more than once during this time period; however, the offender was charged with only one offense, a CDV offense, during that arrest. Also, even though the offender was arrested for only one offense, s/he may have been adjudicated for more than one offense, e.g., an offender may have been arrested for only one offense: Criminal Domestic Violence 1st Offense, but this offender may have been convicted not only of CDV 1st, but also of resisting arrest.

TABLE 6

**CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
6 MONTHS BEFORE PASSAGE OF ACT 166
OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR ONE AND ONLY ONE OFFENSE – CDV
AND CONVICTED FOR ONE AND ONLY ONE OFFENSE**

ARREST OFFENSE	CONVICTION OFFENSE	#	%
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	1685	90.9
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	OTHER OFFENSE	168	9.1
TOTAL		1,853	100.0

TABLE 7

**CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
6 MONTHS AFTER PASSAGE OF ACT 166
OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR ONE AND ONLY ONE OFFENSE – CDV
AND CONVICTED FOR ONE AND ONLY ONE OFFENSE**

ARREST OFFENSE	CONVICTION OFFENSE	#	%
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	1,432	90.5
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	OTHER OFFENSE	150	9.5
TOTAL		1,582	100.0

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the analysis of the data as presented here, the answer to the primary research question, “has there been an unintended consequence of criminal domestic violence charges being changed to other offenses in order to avoid the sanctions associated with the new legislation?” is no. During the six month period prior to enactment of the legislation, 9.1% of criminal domestic violence victims were convicted of an offense other than criminal domestic violence. After the legislation went into effect, 9.5% of criminal domestic violence victims were convicted of an offense other than criminal domestic violence. It is also important to note that the number of criminal domestic violence arrests actually increased 2.9% during the six month period following enactment of the legislation. This is an indication that law enforcement behavior, as measured by volume of criminal domestic violence arrests, did not change in response to the legislation, or at least did not attempt to limit the scope of the legislation. Additionally, the time lapse between arrest and disposition decreased for the post-enactment cohort compared to the pre-enactment cohort. Delay in the time from arrest to disposition constitutes not only a threat to public safety and fairness, but to the efficiency and effectiveness of the court process.

It is important, however, to note the limitations of these findings. First, the analysis is based on the comparison of two relatively short time lapses of six months. It is possible that a more extended time period might show different results, particularly as the defense process adjusts to the realities of a new judicial situation. Second, in comparing the last six months of 2005 to the first six months of 2006, it is impossible to control for any seasonal effects. This is particularly important regarding arrest volume which often demonstrates a seasonal pattern for particular offenses. Since the comparison is between the last six months (pre-enactment) of the year and the first six months (post-enactment) of the year, the analysis cannot account for seasonality. Third, individuals charged with multiple offenses were excluded from the final comparison, due to the complexity of such situations. As an example, if a defendant was initially charged with criminal domestic violence and public drunkenness, but convicted only of public drunkenness, does this demonstrate a criminal domestic violence charge that was dropped as an unintended consequence of the legislation, or an initial charge of criminal domestic violence that was unfounded? Fortunately, only 2.1% of the criminal domestic violence arrests in this analysis involved multiple arrests. Fourth, the degree to which no disposition was reported is a factor that is difficult to interpret. Among the pre-enactment cohort, 52.1% had no reported disposition compared to 60.8% for the post-enactment cohort. We lacked sufficient information to determine if this difference is the result of the pre-enactment cohort having more time to complete the judicial process, hence more cases were disposed; or if the difference is the result of defendants prolonging the judicial process in the hope of avoiding enhanced sanctions. Both are plausible explanations and neither can be eliminated within the framework of this analysis. Also unknown is the degree to which no disposition represents missing data.

Given these limitations, this finding should not be regarded as the definitive answer to concerns regarding the impact of this legislation. Several other analytic approaches should be considered in the future. Among them:

Replication of this analysis over a more extended period of time. This would have two benefits. First, it would lessen the limitations associated with any initial adjustment period, seasonality and missing dispositions. Second, it would provide better data for

analysis directed at determining the impact of the legislation on time to disposition, over an extended period of time.

Similar analysis using automated judicial records. Judicial records might lend a different perspective as well as a greater level of detail concerning dispositions, than is available from the CCHR data.

Case study level analysis. There may be a level of detailed information that is not contained in automated records that might be contained in non-automated case records. Such an approach might also provide information concerning the circumstances associated with cases where the arrest charge of criminal domestic violence results in a disposition for another offense.

Any future analysis should take both the findings and limitations presented in this report under consideration.

ATTACHMENT I

South Carolina General Assembly
116th Session, 2005-2006

A166, R196, H3984

STATUS INFORMATION

General Bill

Sponsors: Reps. Leach, Haskins, G.M. Smith, Harrison, Wilkins, Altman, Merrill, Frye, Cotty, Chellis, Huggins, Whitmire, Brady, Clark, Duncan, Ballentine, Limehouse, Pinson, Haley, Toole, Bailey, Ceips, Hagood, Harrell, Herbkersman, J. Hines, Hinson, Kirsh, Littlejohn, Mahaffey, McGee, Perry, E.H. Pitts, Sandifer, Scarborough, Simrill, Sinclair, D.C. Smith, G.R. Smith, J.R. Smith, Talley, Taylor, Thompson, Vaughn, Viers, Walker, Umphlett, Hamilton and Clemmons

Document Path: I:\council\bills\ms\7456ahb05.doc

Companion/Similar bill(s): 3143, 3649

Introduced in the House on April 26, 2005

Introduced in the Senate on May 10, 2005

Last Amended on May 26, 2005

Passed by the General Assembly on June 1, 2005

Governor's Action: June 7, 2005, Signed

Summary: Criminal domestic violence

HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Date	Body	Action Description with journal page number
4/26/2005	House	Introduced, read first time, placed on calendar without reference HJ-8
4/27/2005	House	Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Umphlett, Hamilton
4/27/2005	House	Debate interrupted HJ-98
4/28/2005	House	Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Clemmons
4/28/2005	House	Amended HJ-16
4/28/2005	House	Debate interrupted HJ-23
4/28/2005	House	Debate adjourned until Tuesday, May 3, 2005 HJ-54
5/3/2005	House	Debate interrupted HJ-17
5/4/2005	House	Amended HJ-55
5/4/2005	House	Read second time HJ-64
5/4/2005	House	Roll call Yeas-114 Nays-0 HJ-64
5/5/2005	House	Read third time and sent to Senate HJ-11
5/5/2005		Scrivener's error corrected
5/10/2005	Senate	Introduced and read first time SJ-6
5/10/2005	Senate	Referred to Committee on Judiciary SJ-6
5/18/2005	Senate	Committee report: Favorable with amendment Judiciary SJ-28
5/19/2005		Scrivener's error corrected
5/24/2005	Senate	Special order, set for May 24, 2005 SJ-19
5/25/2005	Senate	Amended SJ-171
5/25/2005	Senate	Read second time SJ-171
5/25/2005	Senate	Unanimous consent for third reading on next legislative day SJ-171
5/26/2005		Scrivener's error corrected
5/26/2005	Senate	Amended SJ-313
5/26/2005	Senate	Read third time and returned to House with amendments SJ-313
5/27/2005		Scrivener's error corrected
6/1/2005	House	Concurred in Senate amendment and enrolled HJ-47
6/2/2005		Ratified R 196
6/7/2005		Signed By Governor
6/13/2005		Copies available

6/13/2005
6/30/2005

Effective date 01/01/06
Act No. 166

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VERSIONS OF THIS BILL

[4/26/2005](#)
[4/26/2005-A](#)
[4/28/2005](#)
[5/4/2005](#)
[5/5/2005](#)
[5/18/2005](#)
[5/19/2005](#)
[5/25/2005](#)
[5/26/2005](#)
[5/26/2005-A](#)
[5/27/2005](#)

(A166, R196, H3984)

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 16-25-10, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF "HOUSEHOLD MEMBER" FOR PURPOSES OF CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SO AS TO PROVIDE A DEFINITION FOR THE TERM; TO AMEND SECTION 16-25-20, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES, SO AS TO INCREASE THE FINES FOR A PERSON WHO COMMITS FIRST OFFENSE CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TO INCREASE THE PENALTIES AND FINES FOR A PERSON WHO COMMITS CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WHO HAS A PRIOR CONVICTION FOR CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF A HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE AND FOR A PERSON WHO COMMITS CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WHO HAS TWO PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF A HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE WITHIN THE PREVIOUS TEN YEARS; TO AMEND SECTION 16-25-65, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF A HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE, SO AS TO ADD A MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR TO THE EXISTING MAXIMUM PENALTY; BY ADDING SECTION 16-25-100 SO AS TO REQUIRE MAGISTRATES, MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES, FAMILY COURT JUDGES, AND CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES TO RECEIVE CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION ON ISSUES CONCERNING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; BY ADDING SECTION 16-25-120 SO AS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FACTORS THE COURT MAY CONSIDER WHEN DETERMINING WHETHER TO RELEASE A PERSON ON BOND WHO HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH A VIOLENT OFFENSE WHEN THE VICTIM IS A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 17-22-90, RELATING TO AGREEMENTS REQUIRED OF OFFENDERS PARTICIPATING IN THE PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM, SO AS TO REQUIRE A PERSON TO AGREE IN WRITING TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE A BATTERER'S TREATMENT PROGRAM IF THE OFFENSE IS FIRST OFFENSE CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; TO AMEND SECTION 20-4-20, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF "HOUSEHOLD MEMBER" FOR PURPOSES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE, SO AS TO PROVIDE A DEFINITION FOR THE TERM; TO AMEND SECTION 20-4-40, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO A PETITION FOR AN ORDER OF PROTECTION, SO AS TO PROVIDE A PENDING MOTION OR PETITION FOR RELIEF SHALL NOT BE DISMISSED SOLELY BECAUSE THE UNDERLYING ACTION IS DISMISSED; BY ADDING SECTION 20-4-65 SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A PERSON SEEKING AN ORDER OF PROTECTION FROM DOMESTIC ABUSE IS NOT REQUIRED TO PAY A FILING FEE; TO AMEND SECTION 20-4-80, RELATING TO MAILING OR SERVICE OF A CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ORDER, SO AS TO QUALIFY THAT IT IS A CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ORDER OF PROTECTION; TO AMEND SECTION 20-4-140, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO ORDERS OF PROTECTION, SO AS TO REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT TO FORWARD A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ORDER WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION; TO AMEND SECTION 22-5-530, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO DEPOSITS IN LIEU OF RECOGNIZANCE, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR AN INDIVIDUALIZED HEARING AND NOTICE TO THE VICTIM WHEN A PERSON IS CHARGED WITH A CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSE; TO AMEND SECTION 22-5-910, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO EXPUNGEMENT OF CRIMINAL RECORDS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT A FIRST OFFENSE CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSE MAY BE EXPUNGED AFTER FIVE YEARS RATHER THAN THREE YEARS FROM THE DATE OF CONVICTION; TO AMEND SECTION 23-6-440, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT CERTIFICATION, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR REVOCATION OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT CERTIFICATION IF THE PERSON IS CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSE; TO AMEND SECTION 56-7-15, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE USE OF THE UNIFORM TRAFFIC TICKET, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT AN OFFICER SHALL IMMEDIATELY COMPLETE AND FILE AN INCIDENT REPORT AFTER ARRESTING A PERSON FOR A CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSE; AND TO CREATE A STUDY COMMITTEE TO STUDY CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY FEBRUARY 15, 2006.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Crimes and offenses, criminal domestic violence, definition

SECTION 1. Section 16-25-10 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 92 of 2003, is further amended to read:

“Section 16-25-10. As used in this article, ‘household member’ means:

- (1) a spouse;
- (2) a former spouse;
- (3) persons who have a child in common; or
- (4) a male and female who are cohabiting or formerly have cohabited.”

Crimes and offenses, criminal domestic violence, penalties

SECTION 2. Section 16-25-20 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 92 of 2003, is further amended to read:

“Section 16-25-20. (A) It is unlawful to:

(1) cause physical harm or injury to a person’s own household member; or

(2) offer or attempt to cause physical harm or injury to a person’s own household member with apparent present ability under circumstances reasonably creating fear of imminent peril.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who violates subsection (A) is guilty of the misdemeanor of criminal domestic violence and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. The court may suspend the imposition or execution of all or part of the fine conditioned upon the offender completing, to the satisfaction of the court, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 16-25-20(I), a program designed to treat batterers. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 22-3-540, 22-3-545, and 22-3-550, an offense pursuant to the provisions of this subsection must be tried in summary court.

(C) A person who violates subsection (A) and who has been convicted of a violation of that subsection or of Section 16-25-65 within the previous ten years is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than two thousand five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than a mandatory minimum of thirty days nor more than one year. The court may suspend the imposition or execution of all or part of the sentence, except the thirty-day mandatory minimum sentence, conditioned upon the offender completing, to the satisfaction of the court, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 16-25-20(I), a program designed to treat batterers. If a person is sentenced to a mandatory minimum of thirty days pursuant to the provisions of this section, the judge may provide that the sentence be served two days during the week or on weekends until the sentence is completed and is eligible for early release based on credits he is able to earn during the service of his sentence, including, but not limited to, good-time credits.

(D) A person who violates subsection (A) after previously having been convicted of two violations of subsection (A) within the previous ten years or two violations of Section 16-25-65 within the previous ten years or a violation of subsection (A) and a violation of Section 16-25-65 within the previous ten years is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not less than a mandatory minimum of one year but not more than five years.

(E) A person who violates the terms and conditions of an order of protection issued in this State under Chapter 4, Title 20, the ‘Protection from Domestic Abuse Act’, or a valid protection order related to domestic or family violence issued by a court of another state, tribe, or territory is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than thirty days and fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(F) Unless the complaint is voluntarily dismissed or the charge is dropped prior to the scheduled trial date, a person charged with a violation provided in this chapter must appear before a judge for disposition of the case.

(G) When a person is convicted of a violation of Section 16-25-65 or sentenced pursuant to subsection (D), the court may suspend execution of all or part of the sentence, except for the mandatory minimum sentence, and place the offender on probation, conditioned upon:

(1) the offender completing, to the satisfaction of the court, a program designed to treat batterers;

(2) fulfillment of all the obligations arising under court order pursuant to this section and Section 16-25-65; and

(3) other reasonable terms and conditions of probation as the court may determine necessary to ensure the protection of the victim.

(H) In determining whether or not to suspend the imposition or execution of all or part of a sentence as provided in this section, the court must consider the nature and severity of the offense, the number of times the offender has repeated the offense, and the best interests and safety of the victim.

(I) An offender who participates in a batterer treatment program pursuant to this section, must participate in a program offered through a government agency, nonprofit organization, or private provider approved by the Department of Social Services. The offender must pay a reasonable fee for participation in the treatment program but no person may be denied treatment due to inability to pay. If the offender suffers from a substance abuse problem, the judge may order, or the batterer treatment program may refer, the offender to supplemental treatment coordinated through the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services with the local alcohol and drug treatment authorities pursuant to Section 61-12-20. The offender

must pay a reasonable fee for participation in the substance abuse treatment program, but no person may be denied treatment due to inability to pay.”

Crimes and offenses, criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature, penalties

SECTION 3. Section 16-25-65 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 92 of 2003, is further amended to read:

“Section 16-25-65. (A) A person who violates Section 16-25-20(A) is guilty of the offense of criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature when one of the following occurs. The person commits:

(1) an assault and battery which involves the use of a deadly weapon or results in serious bodily injury to the victim;
or

(2) an assault, with or without an accompanying battery, which would reasonably cause a person to fear imminent serious bodily injury or death.

(B) A person who violates subsection (A) is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not less than a mandatory minimum of one year nor more than ten years. The court may suspend the imposition or execution of all or part of the sentence, except the one-year mandatory minimum sentence, and place the offender on probation conditioned upon the offender completing, to the satisfaction of the court, a program designed to treat batterers offered through a government agency, nonprofit organization, or private provider approved by the Department of Social Services. The offender must pay a reasonable fee for participation in the treatment program, but no person may be denied treatment due to inability to pay. If the offender suffers from a substance abuse problem, the judge may order, or the batterer treatment program may refer, the offender to supplemental treatment coordinated through the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services with the local alcohol and drug treatment authorities pursuant to Section 61-12-20. The offender must pay a reasonable fee for participation in the substance abuse treatment program, but no person may be denied treatment due to inability to pay.

(C) The provisions of subsection (A) create a statutory offense of criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature and must not be construed to codify the common law crime of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.”

Crimes and offenses, criminal domestic violence, judicial training requirements

SECTION 4. Article 1, Chapter 25, Title 16 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 16-25-100. Magistrates, municipal court judges, family court judges, and circuit court judges shall receive continuing legal education on issues concerning domestic violence. The frequency and content of the continuing legal education is to be determined by the South Carolina Court Administration at the direction of the Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court.”

Crimes and offenses, criminal domestic violence, conditions of bond

SECTION 5. Article 1, Chapter 25, Title 16 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 16-25-120. (A) In addition to the provisions of Section 17-15-30, the court may consider the factors provided in subsection (B) when considering release of a person on bond who is charged with a violent offense, as defined in Section 16-1-60, when the victim of the offense is a household member, as defined in Section 16-25-10, and the person:

(1) is subject to the terms of a valid order of protection or restraining order at the time of the offense in this State or another state; or

(2) has a previous conviction involving the violation of a valid order of protection or restraining order in this State or another state.

(B) The court may consider the following factors before release of a person on bond who is subject to the provisions of subsection (A):

(1) whether the person has a history of criminal domestic violence, as defined in this article, or a history of other violent offenses, as defined in Section 16-1-60;

(2) the mental health of the person;

(3) whether the person has a history of violating the orders of a court or other governmental agency; and

(4) whether the person poses a potential threat to another person.

(C) When considering release of a person on bond under this section, the court must consider whether to issue a restraining order or order of protection provided for in Chapter 4 of Title 20 against the person. The court must consider the

factors enumerated in subsection (B) of this section, and if it determines in its discretion that a restraining order or order of protection is required, it should issue the order or forward the matter to the appropriate court.

(D) At the bond hearing pursuant to the provisions of this section or another provision of law, the court shall inform in writing the person charged with a violation of Article 1, Chapter 25, Title 16 of his right to obtain counsel and, if indigent, his right to court-appointed counsel along with instructions on how to obtain court-appointed counsel.”

Criminal procedures, Pretrial Intervention Program, requirements

SECTION 6. Section 17-22-90 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 17-22-90. An offender who enters an intervention program shall:

- (1) waive, in writing and contingent upon his successful completion of the program, his right to a speedy trial;
- (2) agree, in writing, to the tolling while in the program of all periods of limitation established by statutes or rules of court;
- (3) agree, in writing, to the conditions of the intervention program established by the solicitor;
- (4) in the event there is a victim of the crime, agree, in writing, to make restitution to the victim within a specified period of time and in an amount to be determined by the solicitor;
- (5) agree, in writing, that records relating to participation in pretrial intervention or information obtained through pretrial intervention is not admissible as evidence in subsequent proceedings, criminal or civil, and communication between pretrial intervention counselors and defendants shall remain as privileged communication unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that there is a compelling public interest that the communication be revealed. A written admission of guilt may not be required of a defendant before acceptance or completion of the pretrial intervention program;
- (6) if the offense is committing or attempting to commit a lewd act upon a child under the age of sixteen years pursuant to Section 16-15-140, agree in the agreement between the solicitor’s office and the offender as provided in Section 17-22-120 to allow information about the offense to be made available to day care centers, group day care homes, family day care homes, church or religious day care centers, and other facilities providing care to children and related agencies by the State Law Enforcement Division pursuant to regulations which the State Law Enforcement Division shall promulgate; and
- (7) if the offense is first offense criminal domestic violence pursuant to Section 16-25-20, agree in writing to successful completion of a batterer’s treatment program approved by the Department of Social Services.”

Domestic relations, protection from domestic abuse, definition

SECTION 7. Section 20-4-20(b) of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 92 of 2003, is further amended to read:

“(b) ‘Household member’ means:

- (i) a spouse;
- (ii) a former spouse;
- (iii) persons who have a child in common;
- (iv) a male and female who are cohabiting or formerly have cohabited.”

Domestic relations, protection from domestic abuse, order of protection

SECTION 8. Section 20-4-40(d) of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 396 of 1996, is further amended to read:

“(d) In a pending action for divorce or separate support and maintenance, the petition for relief shall be brought in the form of a motion for further relief and shall be served on counsel of record, if any. Where no action is pending, the petition shall be filed and served as an independent action. A pending motion or petition for relief shall not be dismissed solely because the underlying action is dismissed.”

Domestic relations, protection from domestic abuse, order of protection, filing fee

SECTION 9. Chapter 4, Title 20 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 20-4-65. A person seeking an order of protection from domestic abuse pursuant to the provisions of this chapter is not required to pay the filing fee as provided in Section 8-21-310(11)(a).”

Domestic relations, protection from domestic abuse, order of protection, certified copies

SECTION 10. Section 20-4-80 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 20-4-80. A certified copy of an order of protection must be mailed to or served upon the petitioner, the respondent, and local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction in the area where the petitioner resides. No charge may be made to the petitioner for such action.”

Domestic relations, protection from domestic abuse, order of protection, forwarding requirements

SECTION 11. Section 20-4-140(A) of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 312 of 1998, is amended to read:

“(A) A valid protection order related to domestic or family violence, issued by a court of another state, tribe, or territory must be accorded full faith and credit by the courts of this State and enforced as if it were issued in this State even if the relief granted to the petitioner in the foreign order would not be available under the laws of this State. A valid protection order related to domestic or family violence issued by a county in this State must be accorded full faith and credit by all courts of this State but must be limited to relief available under South Carolina law. The court shall provide two certified copies of the order, free of charge, to a party receiving a protection order related to domestic or family violence in South Carolina. One of these copies must be for the party’s records. The party must be directed by the court to present the other copy to law enforcement in the county in which the order was issued for entry into the National Crime Information Center and for enforcement if necessary. A certified copy of an order of protection must be forwarded by law enforcement within twenty-four hours to the Federal Bureau of Investigation/National Crime Information Center for inclusion in the person’s FBI/NCIC report.”

Magistrates and constables, criminal matters, deposits in lieu of recognizances

SECTION 12. Section 22-5-530(A) of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 295 of 2002, is further amended to read:

“(A) A person charged and to be tried before a magistrate or municipal judge for a violation of law is entitled to deposit with the magistrate or municipal judge, in lieu of entering into recognizance, a sum of money not to exceed the maximum fine in the case for which the person is to be tried. However, an individualized hearing must be held when the person is charged with a violation of the provisions of Chapter 25, Title 16 and the victim of the offense must be notified pursuant to the provisions of Section 16-3-1525(H).”

Magistrates and constables, expungement of criminal records, first offense criminal domestic violence

SECTION 13. Section 22-5-910 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 92 of 2003, is further amended to read:

“Section 22-5-910. (A) Following a first offense conviction in a magistrates court or a municipal court, the defendant after three years from the date of the conviction may apply, or cause someone acting on his behalf to apply, to the circuit court for an order expunging the records of the arrest and conviction. However, this section does not apply to:

- (1) an offense involving the operation of a motor vehicle;
- (2) a violation of Title 50 or the regulations promulgated pursuant to Title 50 for which points are assessed, suspension provided for, or enhanced penalties for subsequent offenses are authorized; or
- (3) an offense contained in Chapter 25 of Title 16, except first offense criminal domestic violence as contained in Section 16-25-20, which may be expunged five years from the date of the conviction.

(B) If the defendant has had no other conviction during the three-year period, or during the five-year period as provided in subsection (A)(3), following the first offense conviction in a magistrates court or a municipal court, the circuit court may issue an order expunging the records. No person may have his records expunged under this section more than once. A person may have his record expunged even though the conviction occurred prior to June 1, 1992.

(C) After the expungement, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division is required to keep a nonpublic record of the offense and the date of the expungement to ensure that no person takes advantage of the rights of this section more than once. This nonpublic record is not subject to release under Section 34-11-95, the Freedom of Information Act, or any other provision of law except to those authorized law or court officials who need to know this information in order to prevent the rights afforded by this section from being taken advantage of more than once.

(D) As used in this section, ‘conviction’ includes a guilty plea, a plea of nolo contendere, or the forfeiting of bail.”

Law enforcement and public safety, Department of Public Safety, law enforcement certification revocation

SECTION 14. Section 23-6-440 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 505 of 1994, is further amended by adding an appropriately numbered new lettered subsection at the end to read:

“() A person who is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a criminal domestic violence offense, as defined in Chapter 25 of Title 16, must have his law enforcement certification revoked.”

Motor vehicles, uniform traffic tickets, filing of incident reports involving criminal domestic violence

SECTION 15. Section 56-7-15 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 92 of 2003, is further amended to read:

“Section 56-7-15. (A) The uniform traffic ticket, established pursuant to the provisions of Section 56-7-10, may be used by law enforcement officers to arrest a person for an offense committed in the presence of a law enforcement officer if the punishment is within the jurisdiction of magistrates court and municipal court. A law enforcement agency processing an arrest made pursuant to this section must furnish the information to the State Law Enforcement Division as required in Chapter 3, Title 23.

(B) An officer who effects an arrest, by use of a uniform traffic ticket, for a violation of Chapter 25, Title 16 shall complete and file an incident report immediately following the issuance of the uniform traffic ticket.”

Study Committee on criminal domestic violence issues

SECTION 16. A study committee composed of five members of the Senate, appointed by the President Pro Tempore, and five members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker, is created to study the criminal domestic violence laws of the State, the effects of criminal domestic violence on victims, perpetrators, and the economy of the State, and the status of the state’s current domestic violence prevention programs, and recommend appropriate changes to the General Assembly by February 15, 2006.

Savings clause

SECTION 17. The repeal or amendment by this act of any law, whether temporary or permanent or civil or criminal, does not affect pending actions, rights, duties, or liabilities founded thereon, or alter, discharge, release, or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under the repealed or amended law, unless the repealed or amended provision shall so expressly provide. After the effective date of this act, all laws repealed or amended by this act must be taken and treated as remaining in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any pending or vested right, civil action, special proceeding, criminal prosecution, or appeal existing as of the effective date of this act, and for the enforcement of rights, duties, penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities as they stood under the repealed or amended laws.

Severability clause

SECTION 18. If any section, subsection, item, subitem, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the constitutionality or validity of the remaining portions of this act, the General Assembly hereby declaring that it would have passed this act, and each and every section, subsection, item, subitem, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, and word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, items, subitems, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words hereof may be declared to be unconstitutional, invalid, or otherwise ineffective.

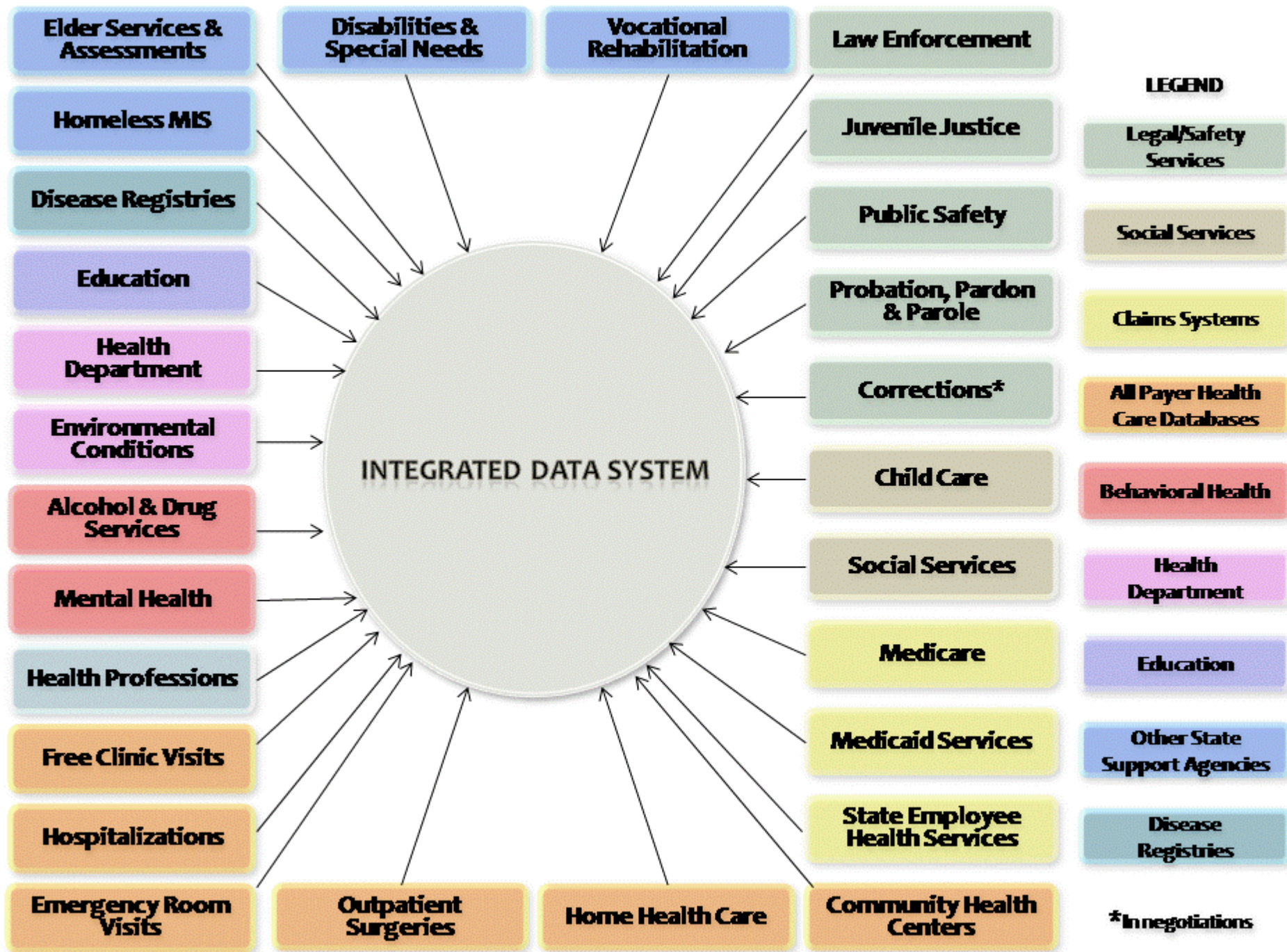
Time effective

SECTION 19. This act takes effect January 1, 2006.

Ratified the 2nd day of June, 2005.

Approved the 7th day of June, 2005.

ATTACHMENT II



ATTACHMENT III

**ARRESTS FOR CDV 6 MONTHS BEFORE ACT 166 WAS PASSED
(July 1, 2005 – December 31, 2005)**

Listed below are the arrest offenses and conviction offenses of those arrested for Criminal Domestic Violence. These offenders were arrested for only one offense (CDV), AND were convicted of only one offense.

ARREST OFFENSE	CONVICTION OFFENSE	#	%
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	1,294	69.8
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	9	0.5
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	11	0.6
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST *	46	2.5
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	18	1.0
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	ASSAULT/BATTERY OF HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	RESISTING ARREST	8	0.4
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	SIMPLE ASSAULT	7	0.4
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	6	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH AND AGGRAVATE*	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS 28G OR LESS MARIJ OR 10G OR LESS HASH 1ST	6	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY	3	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY	4	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	PETTY LARCENY	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	BURGLARY (NON-VIOLENT) 2ND DEGREE	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	GIVING FALSE INFORMATION	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	VIOLATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDER	3	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	ARSON - THIRD DEGREE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	ASSAULT POLICE OFFICER WHILE RESISTING ARREST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DRINKING ALCOHOL IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCE UNLAWFUL	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DRUGS/POSSESSION OF COCAINE 1ST	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	FAIL TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHT	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	FRAUDULENT CHECK UNDER \$500 - 1ST	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	INTERFERENCE/HINDERING OFFICERS	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS < 1GRAM OF METH OR COCAINE BASE 1ST	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS OTHER CONTROLLED SUB IN SCHED I TO V-1ST	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	UNLAWFUL USE OF TELEPHONE	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	ALLOW DISTILLERY APPARATUS ON PREMISES-1ST OFF	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	ATTEMPTED BURGLARY	1	0.1

CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	BREACH OF PEACE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	BREACH OF TRUST W/FRAUD INTENT,VALUE>\$1,000	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	BUY AND SELL DEER BY FOOR DISTIBUTOR	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT - FIRST DEGREE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRUELTY TO CHILDREN	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DISCHARGING FIREARM	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DRIVING ON WRONG SIDE OF ROAD	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	FAIL TO COMPLY W/DIRECTION OF POLICE/FIREMAN	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	GRAND LARCENY,VALUE >\$1,000 BUT <\$5,000	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	ILL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MAL INJURY TO REAL PROPERTY,>\$1,000 BUT<\$5,000	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MDP,DRUGS SCH I B,C,LSA AND SCH II,COCAINE-1ST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS 28G/LESS MARIJ/10G OR LESS HASH 2ND/SUB	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS CONTROLLED SUB IN SCH I TO V-2ND OR MORE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	SPEEDING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	THREATENING LIFE, PERSON OR FAMILY OF OFFICIAL	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	TRAFFICKING COCAINE/10G OR MORE,LESS 28G-1ST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	TRAFFICKING IN COCAINE>10G BUT<28G-2ND OFFENSE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	USE OF VEHICLE WITHOUT PERMISSION	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	64	3.5
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	8	0.4
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	4	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	57	3.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST *	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	9	0.5
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	ASSAULT/BATTERY OF HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	12	0.6
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	SIMPLE ASSAULT	4	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH AND AGGRAVATE*	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH AND AGGRAVATE	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	PETTY LARCENY	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	ARSON - THIRD DEGREE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	ASSAULT POLICE OFFICER WHILE RESISTING ARREST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	POINTING AND PRESENTING FIREARMS AT A PERSON	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CHILD PASSENGER RESTRAINT SYSTEM VIOLATION	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	COMMITTING LEWD ACT UPON CHILD UNDER 16	1	0.1

CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	KIDNAPPING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	SALE TO/POSS BY/CERTAIN PERSON/STOLEN PISTOL	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	28	1.5
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	57	3.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	4	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST *	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	RESISTING ARREST	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	POSS 28G OR LESS MARIJ OR 10G OR LESS HASH 1ST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	BURGLARY (NON-VIOLENT) 2ND DEGREE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	GIVING FALSE INFORMATION	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CARRY CONCEALED WEAPON	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	TRESPASSING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	4	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	16	0.9
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	57	3.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	3	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	ASSAULT/BATTERY OF HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	RESISTING ARREST	4	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OFF W/I 10YRS	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	DRINKING ALCOHOL IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCE UNLAWFUL	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB*	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	DUI/OPERATING WATER DEVICE .08 3RD OFFENSE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	ENTERING PREMISES AFTER WARNING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	HIT AND RUN WITH GREAT BODILY INJURY	1	0.1
TOTAL		1,853	100.0

ATTACHMENT IV

**ARRESTS FOR CDV 6 MONTHS AFTER ACT 166 WAS PASSED
(January 1, 2006 – June 30, 2006)**

Listed below are the arrest offenses and conviction offenses of those arrested for Criminal Domestic Violence. These offenders were arrested for only one offense (CDV), AND were convicted of only one offense.

ARREST OFFENSE	CONVICTION OFFENSE	#	%
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	1,063	67.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	26	1.6
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST *	66	4.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	13	0.8
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	ASSAULT/BATTERY OF HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	4	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	6	0.4
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	SIMPLE ASSAULT	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH AND AGGRAVATE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	FRAUDULENT CHECK UNDER \$500 - 1ST	4	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE	4	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	BREACH OF PEACE	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OFF W/I 10YRS	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS 28G OR LESS MARIJ OR 10G OR LESS HASH 1ST	4	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	RESISTING ARREST	4	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	COURT CHARGE NOT SUBMITTED	3	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY	3	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	BURGLARY (NON-VIOLENT) 2ND DEGREE	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	GIVING FALSE INFORMATION	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS 28G/LESS MARIJ/10G OR LESS HASH 2ND/SUB	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS OTHER CONTROLLED SUB IN SCHED I TO V-1ST	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	SEED IRISH POTATOES USE IN CHARLESTON CTY VIO	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	AVOIDING PAYMENT FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	DRUGS/POSSESSION OF COCAINE 1ST	1	0.1

CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	FAIL TO STOP FOR BLUE LIGHT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARD FRAUD >\$500	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	GRAND LARCENY,VALUE \$5,000 OR MORE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	HARASSMENT 1ST DEGREE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	OBTAIN SIGN/PROP U/FALSE PRETENSES	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	OPERATING UNINSURED MOTOR VEHICLE - 2ND OFF*	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS CONTROLLED SUB IN SCH I TO V-2ND OR MORE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	POSS/SELL/DISPOSE STOLEN VEH>\$1,000 BUT<\$5,000	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	PUBLIC DRUNK	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	SPEEDING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	STALKING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	UNLAWFUL POSSESS AND CONSUM OF ALCOHOL*	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	45	2.8
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	9	0.6
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST *	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	30	1.9
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	10	0.6
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	ASSAULT/BATTERY OF HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	16	1.0
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	SIMPLE ASSAULT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH AND AGGRAVATE	5	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OFF W/I 10YRS	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	POSS 28G OR LESS MARIJ OR 10G OR LESS HASH 1ST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	ASSAULT OF A HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	4	0.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	DISCHARGING FIREARM	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	FORGERY MORE THAN \$1000 BUT LESS THAN \$5,000	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	LOTTERY/INCARCERATED PERSON ACCEPTING PRIZE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	PETTY LARCENY	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	POINTING AND PRESENTING FIREARMS AT A PERSON	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	RECKLESS DRIVING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	VIOLATION ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION 1ST OFFENSE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HIGH & AGGRAVATED	VIOLATION OF PROTECTIVE ORDER	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	40	2.5
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	63	4.0
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST *	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	3	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	ASSAULT/BATTERY OF HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	1	0.1

CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	SIMPLE ASSAULT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	MALICIOUS INJURY TO PERSONAL PROPERTY	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	RESISTING ARREST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	ASSAULT POLICE OFFICER WHILE RESISTING ARREST	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	CONTEMPT OF MAGISTRATES COURT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	DRAWING WEAPON IN AFFRAY	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	NUISANCE CONDUCT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	VIOLATION OF RESTRAINING ORDER	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST OFFENSE	14	0.9
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2ND OFFENSE	37	2.3
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1ST *	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	SIMPLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	ASSAULT/BATTERY OF HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	13	0.8
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	PUBLIC DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	FRAUDULENT CHECK UNDER \$500 - 1ST	2	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OFF W/I 10YRS	3	0.2
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	BREAKING INTO AUTO OR TANKS, WHERE FUEL STORED	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	DRINKING ALCOHOL IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCE UNLAWFUL	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	TRESPASSING	1	0.1
CRIMINAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 3RD OR SUB	UNLAWFUL USE OF TELEPHONE	1	0.1
TOTAL		1,582	100.0

