

Town of Newton Vs. Rumery

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Appellant : Town of Newton

Respondent : Rumery

Judgement :

Town of Newton v. Rumery - 480 U.S. 386 (1987)

U.S. Supreme Court Town of Newton v. Rumery, 480 U.S. 386 (1987)

Town of Newton v. Rumery

No. 85-1449

Argued December 8, 1986

Decided March 9, 1987

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*CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FIRST CIRCUIT*

SYLLABUS

After learning that a friend, David Champy, had been indicted by a New Hampshire county grand jury for aggravated felonious sexual assault, respondent sought more information from a mutual acquaintance, who coincidentally was the victim of the assault and was expected to be the principal witness against Champy. The victim called the town of Newton's Chief of Police and told him that respondent was trying to force her to drop the charges against Champy. Ultimately, respondent was arrested and accused of the state law felony of tampering with a witness. Respondent's attorney and the prosecutor negotiated an agreement whereby the prosecutor would dismiss the charges against him if he would agree to release any claims he might have against the town, its officials, or the victim for any harm caused by his arrest. Three days later, he signed the "release-dismissal agreement," and the criminal charges against him were dropped. Ten months later, he filed this action under 42 U.S.C. 1983 in Federal District Court, alleging that the town and its officers had violated his constitutional rights by arresting him, defaming him, and imprisoning him falsely. The suit was dismissed on the basis of the assertion by the defendants (petitioners here) of the release-dismissal agreement as an affirmative defense. The court rejected respondent's argument that the agreement was unenforceable because it violated public policy, and concluded that a release of claims under 1983 was valid if, as here, it resulted from a decision that was voluntary, deliberate, and informed. The Court of Appeals reversed, adopting a *per se* rule invalidating release-dismissal agreements.

Held: The judgment is reversed, and the case is remanded.

778 F.2d 66, reversed and remanded.

JUSTICE POWELL delivered the opinion of the Court with respect to Parts I, II, III-A, IV, and V, concluding that:

1. The question whether the policies underlying 1983 may in some circumstances render a waiver of the right to sue thereunder unenforceable is one of federal law,

to be resolved by reference to traditional common law principles. The relevant principle is that a promise is unenforceable if the interest in its enforcement is outweighed in the circumstances by a public policy harmed by enforcement of the agreement. P. [480 U. S. 392](#) .

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2. Although in some cases release-dismissal agreements may infringe important interests of the criminal defendant and of society as a whole, the mere possibility of harm to such interests does not call for a *per se* rule invalidating all such agreements. The risk, publicity, and expense of a criminal trial may intimidate a defendant, even if he believes his defense is meritorious. But this possibility does not justify invalidating all release-dismissal agreements. In many cases, a defendant's choice to enter into a release-dismissal agreement will reflect a highly rational judgment that the certain benefits of escaping criminal prosecution exceed the speculative benefits of prevailing in a civil action. Respondent's voluntary decision to enter into the agreement here exemplifies such a judgment. Respondent, a sophisticated businessman, was not in jail, and was represented by an experienced criminal lawyer, who drafted the agreement. Respondent considered the agreement for three days before signing it. Because respondent voluntarily waived his right to sue under 1983, the public interest opposing involuntary waiver of constitutional rights is no reason to hold the agreement here invalid. Pp. [480 U. S. 392](#) -394.

3. The District Court's decision to enforce the agreement was correct. Not only did respondent voluntarily enter into the agreement, but also the prosecutor had a legitimate reason to make this agreement that was directly related to his prosecutorial responsibilities and was independent of his discretion as to bringing criminal charges. A significant consideration in the prosecutor's decision was the fact that it spared the victim of the alleged sexual offense from the public scrutiny and embarrassment she would have endured if she had been required to testify in either the civil trial or the criminal trial concerning respondent. Pp. [480 U. S. 397](#) - 398.

JUSTICE POWELL, joined by THE CHIEF JUSTICE, JUSTICE WHITE, and JUSTICE SCALIA, concluded in Part III-B that, in some cases, there may be a substantial basis for the Court of Appeals' concern that release-dismissal agreements offend public policy because they may tempt prosecutors to trump up charges in reaction to a defendant's civil rights claim, suppress evidence of police misconduct, and leave deprivations of constitutional rights unremedied. However, respondent had no public duty to institute a 1983 action merely to further the public's interest in revealing police misconduct. Congress confined the decision to bring such actions to the injured individual, not to the public at large. Release-dismissal agreements may tempt prosecutors to bring frivolous charges or to dismiss meritorious charges in order to protect the interests of other officials. But a *per se* rule of invalidity fails to credit other relevant public interests, and improperly assumes prosecutorial misconduct. Many 1983 suits are marginal, and some are frivolous, but the burden of defending such suits is substantial, requiring officials' time and

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attention, to the detriment of their public duties. A *per se* rule of invalidity also improperly assumes that prosecutors will seize the opportunity for wrongdoing. Against the background of general judicial deference to prosecutorial discretion in bringing criminal charges, the mere opportunity to act improperly does not compel an assumption that all -- or even a significant number of -- release-dismissal agreements stem from prosecutors' abandoning the independence of judgment required by their public trust. Rather, tradition and experience justify the belief that the great majority of prosecutors will be faithful to their duty. Pp. [480 U. S. 394](#) - 397.

JUSTICE O'CONNOR, agreeing that release-dismissal agreements are not void as against public policy in all cases, that a case-by-case approach appropriately balances the important interests on both sides of the question of the enforceability of such agreements, and that, on the facts here, respondent's covenant not to sue was enforceable, emphasized that it is the burden of those relying upon such covenants to establish that the agreement is neither involuntary nor the product of

an abuse of the criminal process. The dangers of release-dismissal agreements -- particularly the potential threats to the integrity of the criminal process and to the vindication of federal civil rights -- do not preclude enforcement of such agreements in all cases. The defendants in a 1983 suit may establish that a particular release executed in exchange for the dismissal of criminal charges was voluntarily made, not the product of prosecutorial overreaching, and was in the public interest. But they must prove that this is so; the courts should not presume it. Pp. [480 U. S. 399](#) -403.

POWELL, J., announced the judgment of the Court and delivered the opinion of the Court with respect to Parts I, II, III-A, IV, and V, in which REHNQUIST, C.J., and WHITE, O'CONNOR, and SCALIA, JJ., joined, and an opinion with respect to Part III-B, in which REHNQUIST, C.J., and WHITE and SCALIA, JJ., joined. O'CONNOR, J., filed an opinion concurring in part and concurring in the judgment, *post*, p. [480 U. S. 399](#) . STEVENS, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which BRENNAN, MARSHALL, and BLACKMUN, JJ., joined, *post*, p. [480 U. S. 403](#) .

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JUSTICE POWELL announced the judgment of the Court and delivered the opinion of the Court with respect to Parts I, II, III-A, IV, and V, and an opinion with respect to Part III-B, in which THE CHIEF JUSTICE, JUSTICE WHITE, and JUSTICE SCALIA join.

The question in this case is whether a court properly may enforce an agreement in which a criminal defendant releases his right to file an action under 42 U.S.C. 1983 in return for a prosecutor's dismissal of pending criminal charges.

I

In 1983, a grand jury in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, indicted David Champy for aggravated felonious sexual assault. Respondent Bernard Rumery, a friend of Champy's, read about the charges in a local newspaper. Seeking information about the charges, he telephoned Mary Deary, who was acquainted

with both Rumery and Champy. Coincidentally, Deary had been the victim of the assault in question, and was expected to be the principal witness against Champy. The record does not reveal directly the date or substance of this conversation between Rumery and Deary, but Deary apparently was disturbed by the call. On March 12, according to police records, she called David Barrett, the Chief of Police for the town of Newton. She told him that Rumery was trying to force her to drop the charges against Champy. Rumery talked to Deary again on May 11. The substance of this conversation also is disputed. Rumery claims that Deary called him and that she raised the subject of Champy's difficulties. According to the police records, however, Deary told Chief Barrett that Rumery had threatened that, if Deary went forward on the Champy case, she would "end up like" two women who recently had been

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murdered in Lowell, Massachusetts. App. 49. Barrett arrested Rumery and accused him of tampering with a witness in violation of N.H.Rev.Stat. Ann. 641:5(I)(b) (1986), a Class B felony.

Rumery promptly retained Stephen Woods, an experienced criminal defense attorney. [[Footnote 1](#)] Woods contacted Brian Graf, the Deputy County Attorney for Rockingham County. He warned Graf that he "had better [dismiss] these charges, because we're going to win them, and after that we're going to sue." App. 11. After further discussions, Graf and Woods reached an agreement, under which Graf would dismiss the charges against Rumery if Rumery would agree not to sue the town, its officials, or Deary for any harm caused by the arrest. All parties agreed that one factor in Graf's decision not to prosecute Rumery was Graf's desire to protect Deary from the trauma she would suffer if she were forced to testify. As the prosecutor explained in the District Court:

"I had been advised by Chief Barrett that Mary Deary did not want to testify against Mr. Rumery. The witness tampering charge would have required Mary Deary to testify. . . ."

"I think that was a particularly sensitive type of case where you are dealing with a victim of an alleged aggravated felonious sexual assault."

Id. at 52 (deposition of Brian Graf). See also App. to Pet. for Cert. B-2 (District Court's findings of fact); App. 20 (deposition of defense counsel Woods).

Woods drafted an agreement in which Rumery agreed to release any claims he might have against the town, its officials, or Deary if Graf agreed to dismiss the criminal charges (the release-dismissal agreement). After Graf approved the form of the agreement, Woods presented it to Rumery. Although Rumery's recollection of the events was quite different, the District Court found that Woods discussed the

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agreement with Rumery in his office for about an hour, and explained to Rumery that he would forgo all civil actions if he signed the agreement. Three days later, on June 6, 1983, Rumery returned to Woods' office and signed the agreement. The criminal charges were dropped.

Ten months later, on April 13, 1984, Rumery filed an action under 1983 in the Federal District Court for the District of New Hampshire. He alleged that the town and its officers had violated his constitutional rights by arresting him, defaming him, and imprisoning him falsely. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss, relying on the release-dismissal agreement as an affirmative defense. Rumery argued that the agreement was unenforceable because it violated public policy. The court rejected Rumery's argument and concluded that a "release of claims under section 1983 is valid . . . if it results from a decision that is voluntary, deliberate and informed." App. to Pet. for Cert. B-6. The court found that Rumery

"is a knowledgeable, industrious individual with vast experience in the business world. . . . [H]e intelligently and carefully, after weighing all the factors, concluded that it would be in his best interest and welfare to sign the covenant. He was also represented by a very competent attorney with more than ordinary expertise in the sometimes complex area of criminal law."

Id. at B-4. The court then dismissed Rumery's suit.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit reversed. It adopted a *per se* rule invalidating release-dismissal agreements. The court stated:

"It is difficult to envision how release agreements, negotiated in exchange for a decision not to prosecute, serve the public interest. Enforcement of such covenants would tempt prosecutors to trump up charges in reaction to a defendant's civil rights claim, suppress evidence of police misconduct, and leave unremedied deprivations of constitutional rights."

778 F.2d 66, 69 (1985).

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Because the case raises a question important to the administration of criminal justice, we granted the town's petition for a writ of certiorari. [475 U. S. 1118](#) (1986). We reverse.

II

We begin by noting the source of the law that governs this case. The agreement purported to waive a right to sue conferred by a federal statute. The question whether the policies underlying that statute may in some circumstances render that waiver unenforceable is a question of federal law. We resolve this question by reference to traditional common law principles, as we have resolved other questions about the principles governing 1983 actions. *E.g.*, *Pulliam v. Allen*, [466 U. S. 522](#) , [466 U. S. 539](#) -540 (1984). The relevant principle is well established: a promise is unenforceable if the interest in its enforcement is outweighed in the circumstances by a public policy harmed by enforcement of the agreement. [[Footnote 2](#)]

III

The Court of Appeals concluded that the public interests related to release-dismissal agreements justified a *per se* rule of invalidity. We think the court overstated the perceived problems and also failed to credit the significant public interests that such agreements can further. Most importantly, the Court of Appeals did not consider the wide variety of factual situations that can result in release-dismissal agreements. Thus, although we agree that, in some cases, these agreements may infringe important interests of the criminal defendant and of society as a whole, we do not believe that the mere possibility of harm to these interests calls for a *per se* rule.

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A

Rumery's first objection to release-dismissal agreements is that they are inherently coercive. He argues that it is unfair to present a criminal defendant with a choice between facing criminal charges and waiving his right to sue under 1983. We agree that some release-dismissal agreements may not be the product of an informed and voluntary decision. The risk, publicity, and expense of a criminal trial may intimidate a defendant, even if he believes his defense is meritorious. But this possibility does not justify invalidating all such agreements. In other contexts, criminal defendants are required to make difficult choices that effectively waive constitutional rights. For example, it is well settled that plea bargaining does not violate the Constitution, even though a guilty plea waives important constitutional rights. See *Brady v. United States*, [397 U. S. 742](#) , [397 U. S. 752](#) -753 (1970); *Santobello v. New York*, [404 U. S. 257](#) , [404 U. S. 264](#) (1971) (Douglas, J., concurring). [[Footnote 3](#)] We see no reason to believe that release-dismissal agreements pose a more coercive choice than other situations we have accepted. *E.g.*, *Corbitt v. New Jersey*, [439 U. S. 212](#) (1978) (upholding a statute that imposed higher sentences on defendants who went to trial than on those who entered guilty pleas). As Justice Harlan explained:

"The criminal process, like the rest of the legal system, is replete with situations requiring 'the making of difficult judgments' as to which course to follow.

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McMann v. Richardson, 397 U.S. at [397 U. S. 769](#) . Although a defendant may have a right, even of constitutional dimensions, to follow whichever course he chooses, the Constitution does not by that token always forbid requiring him to choose."

Crampton v. Ohio, decided with *McGautha v. California*, [402 U. S. 183](#) , [402 U. S. 213](#) (1971).

In many cases, a defendant's choice to enter into a release-dismissal agreement will reflect a highly rational judgment that the certain benefits of escaping criminal prosecution exceed the speculative benefits of prevailing in a civil action. Rumery's voluntary decision to enter this agreement exemplifies such a judgment. Rumery is a sophisticated businessman. He was not in jail, and was represented by an experienced criminal lawyer, who drafted the agreement. Rumery considered the agreement for three days before signing it. The benefits of the agreement to Rumery are obvious: he gained immunity from criminal prosecution in consideration of abandoning a civil suit that he may well have lost.

Because Rumery voluntarily waived his right to sue under 1983, the public interest opposing involuntary waiver of constitutional rights is no reason to hold this agreement invalid. Moreover, we find that the possibility of coercion in the making of similar agreements insufficient by itself to justify a *per se* rule against release-dismissal bargains. If there is such a reason, it must lie in some external public interest necessarily injured by release-dismissal agreements.

B

As we noted above, the Court of Appeals held that all release-dismissal agreements offend public policy because it believed these agreements

"tempt prosecutors to trump up charges in reaction to a defendant's civil rights claim, suppress evidence of police misconduct, and leave unremedied deprivations of constitutional rights."

778 F.2d at 69. We can agree that, in some cases, there may be a substantial basis for this concern. It is true, of course, that 1983 actions to

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vindicate civil rights may further significant public interests. But it is important to remember that Rumery had no public duty to institute a 1983 action merely to further the public's interest in revealing police misconduct. Congress has confined the decision to bring such actions to the injured individuals, not to the public at large. Thus, we hesitate to elevate more diffused public interests above Rumery's considered decision that he would benefit personally from the agreement.

We also believe the Court of Appeals misapprehended the range of public interests arguably affected by a release-dismissal agreement. The availability of such agreements may threaten important public interests. They may tempt prosecutors to bring frivolous charges, or to dismiss meritorious charges, to protect the interests of other officials. [[Footnote 4](#)] But a *per se* rule of invalidity fails to credit other relevant public interests, and improperly assumes prosecutorial misconduct. [[Footnote 5](#)]

The vindication of constitutional rights and the exposure of official misconduct are not the only concerns implicated by 1983 suits. No one suggests that all such suits are meritorious. Many are marginal, and some are frivolous. Yet even when the risk of ultimate liability is negligible, the burden of defending such lawsuits is substantial. Counsel may be retained by the official, as well as the governmental entity. Preparation for trial, and the trial itself, will require the time and attention of the defendant officials, to the detriment of

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their public duties. In some cases, litigation will extend over a period of years. This diversion of officials from their normal duties and the inevitable expense of defending even unjust claims is distinctly not in the public interest. To the extent release-dismissal agreements protect public officials from the burdens of defending such unjust claims, they further this important public interest.

A *per se* rule invalidating release-dismissal agreements also assumes that prosecutors will seize the opportunity for wrongdoing. In recent years, the Court has considered a number of claims that prosecutors have acted improperly. *E.g.*, *Wayte v. United States*, [470 U. S. 598](#) (1985); *United States v. Goodwin*, [457 U. S. 368](#) (1982); *Bordenkircher v. Hayes*, [434 U. S. 357](#) (1978). Our decisions in those cases uniformly have recognized that courts normally must defer to prosecutorial decisions as to whom to prosecute. The reasons for judicial deference are well known. Prosecutorial charging decisions are rarely simple. In addition to assessing the strength and importance of a case, prosecutors also must consider other tangible and intangible factors, such as government enforcement priorities. See *Wayte v. United States*, 470 U.S. at [470 U. S. 607](#) . Finally, they also must decide how best to allocate the scarce resources of a criminal justice system that simply cannot accommodate the litigation of every serious criminal charge. [[Footnote 6](#)] Because these decisions "are not readily susceptible to the kind of analysis the courts are competent to undertake," we have been "properly hesitant to examine the decision whether to prosecute." *Id.* at [470 U. S. 607](#) -608. See *United States v. Goodwin*, *supra*, at [457 U. S. 373](#)

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Against this background of discretion, the mere opportunity to act improperly does not compel an assumption that all -- or even a significant number of -- release-dismissal agreements stem from prosecutors abandoning "the independence of judgment required by [their] public trust," *Imbler v. Pachtman*, [424 U. S. 409](#) , [424 U. S. 423](#) (1976). [[Footnote 7](#)] Rather, tradition and experience justify our belief that the great majority of prosecutors will be faithful to their duty. Indeed, the merit of this view is illustrated by this case, where the only evidence of

prosecutorial misconduct is the agreement itself.

Because release-dismissal agreements may further legitimate prosecutorial and public interests, we reject the Court of Appeals' holding that all such agreements are invalid *per se*. [[Footnote 8](#)]

IV

Turning to the agreement presented by this case, we conclude that the District Court's decision to enforce the agreement was correct. As we have noted *supra* at [480 U. S. 394](#) , it is

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clear that Rumery voluntarily entered the agreement. Moreover, in this case the prosecutor had an independent, legitimate reason to make this agreement directly related to his prosecutorial responsibilities. The agreement foreclosed both the civil and criminal trials concerning Rumery, in which Deary would have been a key witness. She therefore was spared the public scrutiny and embarrassment she would have endured if she had had to testify in either of those cases. [[Footnote 9](#)] Both the prosecutor and the defense attorney testified in the District Court that this was a significant consideration in the prosecutor's decision. *Supra* at [480 U. S. 390](#) .

In sum, we conclude that this agreement was voluntary, that there is no evidence of prosecutorial misconduct, and that enforcement of this agreement would not adversely affect the relevant public interests. [[Footnote 10](#)]

V

We reverse the judgment of the Court of Appeals, and remand the case to the District Court for dismissal of the complaint.

It is so ordered.

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[[Footnote 1](#)]

By the time this case was litigated in the District Court, Woods had become the County Attorney for Rockingham County. App. 51.

[[Footnote 2](#)]

Cf. Restatement (Second) of Contracts 178(1) (1981). See also *Crampton v. Ohio*, decided with *McGautha v. California*, [402 U. S. 183](#) , [402 U. S. 213](#) (1971) ("The threshold question is whether compelling [a defendant to decide whether to waive constitutional rights] impairs to an appreciable extent any of the policies behind the rights involved").

[[Footnote 3](#)]

We recognize that the analogy between plea bargains and release-dismissal agreements is not complete. The former are subject to judicial oversight. Moreover, when the State enters a plea bargain with a criminal defendant, it receives immediate and tangible benefits, such as promptly imposed punishment without the expenditure of prosecutorial resources, see *Brady v. United States*, 397 U.S. at [397 U. S. 752](#) . Also, the defendant's agreement to plead to some crime tends to ensure some satisfaction of the public's interest in the prosecution of crime, and confirms that the prosecutor's charges have a basis in fact. The benefits the State may realize in particular cases from release-dismissal agreements may not be as tangible, but they are not insignificant.

[[Footnote 4](#)]

Actions taken for these reasons properly have been recognized as unethical. See ABA Model Code of Professional Responsibility, Disciplinary Rule 7-105 (1980).

[[Footnote 5](#)]

Prosecutors themselves rarely are held liable in 1983 actions. See *Imbler v. Pachtman*, [424 U. S. 409](#) (1976) (discussing prosecutorial immunity). Also, in many States and municipalities -- perhaps in most -- prosecutors are elected

officials, and are entirely independent of the civil authorities likely to be defendants in 1983 suits. There may be situations, of course, when a prosecutor is motivated to protect the interests of such officials or of police. But the constituency of an elected prosecutor is the public, and such a prosecutor is likely to be influenced primarily by the general public interest.

[[Footnote 6](#)]

In 1985, the federal district courts disposed of 47,360 criminal cases. Of these, only 6,053, or about 12.8%, ended after a trial. Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts 374 (1985). As we have recognized, if every serious criminal charge were evaluated through a full-scale criminal trial, "the States and the Federal Government would need to multiply by many times the number of judges and court facilities," *Santobello v. New York*, [404 U. S. 257](#) , [404 U. S. 260](#) (1971).

[[Footnote 7](#)]

Of course, the Court has found that certain actions are so likely to result from prosecutorial misconduct that it has " *presume[d]' an improper vindictive motive,*" *United States v. Goodwin*, [457 U. S. 368](#) , [457 U. S. 373](#) (1982). *E.g.*, *Blackledge v. Perry*, [417 U. S. 21](#) (1974) (holding that it violates the Due Process Clause for a prosecutor to increase charges in response to a defendant's exercise of his right to appeal). But the complexity of pretrial decisions by prosecutors suggests that judicial evaluation of those decisions should be especially deferential. Thus, the Court has never accepted such a blanket claim with respect to pretrial decisions. *See United States v. Goodwin, supra; Bordenkircher v. Hayes*, [434 U. S. 357](#) (1978).

[[Footnote 8](#)]

JUSTICE STEVENS' evaluation of the public interests associated with release-dismissal agreements relies heavily on his view that Rumery is a completely innocent man. *Post* at [480 U. S. 404](#) -407. He rests this conclusion on the testimony Rumery and his attorney presented to the District Court, but fails to

acknowledge that the District Court's factual findings gave little credence to this testimony. JUSTICE STEVENS also gives great weight to the fact that Rumery "must be presumed to be innocent." *Post* at [480 U. S. 404](#) . But this is not a criminal case. This is a civil case, in which Rumery bears the ultimate burden of proof.

[[Footnote 9](#)]

Cf. ABA Standards for Criminal Justice 14-1.8(a)(iii) (2d ed. 1980) (following a guilty plea, it is proper for the sentencing judge to consider that the defendant "by making public trial unnecessary, has demonstrated genuine consideration for the victims . . . by . . . prevent[ing] unseemly public scrutiny or embarrassment").

[[Footnote 10](#)]

We note that two Courts of Appeals have applied a voluntariness standard to determine the enforceability of agreements entered into *after* trial, in which the defendants released possible 1983 claims in return for sentencing considerations. *See Bushnell v. Rossetti*, 750 F.2d 298 (CA4 1984); *Jones v. Taber*, 648 F.2d 1201 (CA9 1981). We have no occasion in this case to determine whether an inquiry into voluntariness alone is sufficient to determine the enforceability of release-dismissal agreements. We also note that it would be helpful to conclude release-dismissal agreements under judicial supervision. Although such supervision is not essential to the validity of an otherwise proper agreement, it would help ensure that the agreements did not result from prosecutorial misconduct.

JUSTICE O'CONNOR, concurring in part and concurring in the judgment.

I join in Parts I, II, III-A, IV, and V of the Court's opinion. More particularly, I join the Court in disapproving the Court of Appeals' broad holding that a criminal defendant's promise not to sue local governments and officials for constitutional violations arising out of his arrest and prosecution, given in exchange for the prosecutor's agreement to dismiss pending criminal charges, is void as against public policy under all circumstances. I agree with the Court that a case-by-case

approach appropriately balances the important interests on both sides of the question of the enforceability of these agreements, and that, on the facts of this particular case, Bernard Rumery's covenant not to sue is enforceable. I write separately, however, in order to set out the factors that lead me to conclude that this covenant should be enforced, and to emphasize that it is the burden of those relying upon such covenants to establish that the agreement is neither involuntary nor the product of an abuse of the criminal process.

As the Court shows, *ante* at [480 U. S. 395](#) -396, [480 U. S. 398](#) , there are substantial policy reasons for permitting release-dismissal bargains to be struck in appropriate cases. Certainly some 1983 litigation is meritless, and the inconvenience and distraction of public officials caused by such suits is not inconsiderable. Moreover, particular release-dismissal agreements may serve bona fide criminal justice goals. Here, for example, the protection of Mary Deary, the complaining witness in an aggravated sexual assault case, was an important, legitimate criminal justice objective served by the release-dismissal agreement. Similarly, prosecutors may legitimately believe that, though the police properly defused a volatile situation by arresting a minor misdemeanor, the public interest in further prosecution is outweighed by the cost of litigation. Sparing the local community the expense of litigation associated with some minor crimes for which

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there is little or no public interest in prosecution may be a legitimate objective of a release-dismissal agreement. *See Hoines v. Barney's Club, Inc.*, 28 Cal.3d 603, 610-611, n. 7, 620 P.2d 628, 633, n. 7 (1980).

On the other hand, as the Court acknowledges, release-dismissal agreements potentially threaten the integrity of the criminal process and preclude vindication of federal civil rights. Permitting such releases may tempt public officials to bring frivolous criminal charges in order to deter meritorious civil complaints. The risk and expense of a criminal trial can easily intimidate even an innocent person whose civil and constitutional rights have been violated. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 393](#) . The coercive power of criminal process may be twisted to serve the end of

suppressing complaints against official abuse, to the detriment not only of the victim of such abuse but also of society as a whole.

In addition, the availability of the release option may tempt officials to ignore their public duty by dropping meritorious criminal prosecutions in order to avoid the risk, expense, and publicity of a 1983 suit. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 395](#) . The public has an interest in seeing its laws faithfully executed. But officials may give more weight to the private interest in seeing a civil claim settled than to the public interest in seeing the guilty convicted. By introducing extraneous considerations into the criminal process, the legitimacy of that process may be compromised. Release-dismissal bargains risk undermining faith in the fairness of those who administer the criminal process. Finally, the execution of release-dismissal agreements may result in having to determine whether the prosecutor violated any of his ethical obligations as a lawyer. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 395](#) , n. 4.

As the Court indicates, a release-dismissal agreement is not directly analogous to a plea bargain. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 393](#) , n. 3. The legitimacy of plea bargaining depends in large measure upon eliminating extraneous considerations from the process. *See Santobello v. New York*, [404 U. S. 257](#) , [404 U. S. 260](#) -261 (1971);

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Brady v. United States, [397 U. S. 742](#) , [397 U. S. 753](#) (1970); ALI, Model Code of Pre-Arraignment Procedure 350.5(2) (1975). No court would knowingly permit a prosecutor to agree to accept a defendant's plea to a lesser charge in exchange for the defendant's cash payment to the police officers who arrested him. Rather, the prosecutor is permitted to consider only legitimate criminal justice concerns in striking his bargain -- concerns such as rehabilitation, allocation of criminal justice resources, the strength of the evidence against the defendant, and the extent of his cooperation with the authorities. The central problem with the release-dismissal agreement is that public criminal justice interests are explicitly traded against the private financial interest of the individuals involved in the arrest and prosecution. Moreover, plea bargaining takes place only under judicial supervision, an

important check against abuse. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 393](#) , n. 3. Release-dismissal agreements are often reached between the prosecutor and defendant with little or no judicial oversight.

Nevertheless, the dangers of the release-dismissal agreement do not preclude its enforcement in all cases. The defendants in a 1983 suit may establish that a particular release executed in exchange for the dismissal of criminal charges was voluntarily made, not the product of prosecutorial overreaching, and in the public interest. But they must prove that this is so; the courts should not presume it, as I fear portions of Part III-B of the plurality opinion may imply.

Many factors may bear on whether a release was voluntary, and not the product of overreaching, some of which come readily to mind. The knowledge and experience of the criminal defendant and the circumstances of the execution of the release, including, importantly, whether that defendant was counseled, are clearly relevant. The nature of the criminal charges that are pending is also important, for the greater the charge, the greater the coercive effect. The existence of a legitimate criminal justice objective for obtaining the

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release will support its validity. And, importantly, the possibility of abuse is clearly mitigated if the release-dismissal agreement is executed under judicial supervision.

Close examination of all the factors in this case leads me to concur in the Court's decision that this covenant not to sue is enforceable. There is ample evidence in the record concerning the circumstances of the execution of this agreement. Testimony of the prosecutor, defense counsel, and Rumery himself leave little doubt that the agreement was entered into voluntarily. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 390](#) - 391. While the charge pending against Rumery was serious -- subjecting him to up to seven years in prison, N.H.Rev.Stat. Ann. 641:5(1)(b) (1986) -- it is one of the lesser felonies under New Hampshire law, and a long prison term was probably unlikely, given the absence of any prior criminal record and the weaknesses in the

case against Rumery. Finally, as the Court correctly notes, the prosecutor had a legitimate reason to enter into this agreement directly related to his criminal justice function. The prosecutor testified that:

"I had been advised by Chief Barrett that Mary Deary did not want to testify against Mr. Rumery. The witness tampering charge would have required Mary Deary to testify. She would have been the primary source of evidence against Mr. Rumery. There was still considerable concern about Mary Deary, because the David Champy case was still pending."

"I think that was a particular sensitive type of case where you are dealing with a victim of an alleged aggravated felonious sexual assault. And I think I was taking into consideration the fact that I had her as a victim of one case, and now, the State was in a position of perhaps having to force her to testify against her will, perhaps causing more trauma or upset to her forcing her to go through more things than what I felt comfortable with doing. So that was one of the considerations I was taking into play at that time, that I had been informed that

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Mary Deary did not want to go forward with the prosecution, that she felt she had gone through enough."

App. 52. Thus, Mary Deary's emotional distress, her unwillingness to testify against Rumery, presumably in later civil as well as criminal proceedings, and the necessity of her testimony in the pending sexual assault case against David Champy all support the prosecutor's judgment that the charges against Rumery should be dropped if further injury to Deary, and therefore the Champy case, could thereby be avoided.

Against the convincing evidence that Rumery voluntarily entered into the agreement and that it served the public interest, there is only Rumery's blanket claim that agreements such as this one are inherently coercive. While it would have been preferable, and made this an easier case, had the release-dismissal agreement been concluded under some form of judicial supervision, I concur in the

Court's judgment, and all but Part III-B of its opinion, that Rumery's 1983 suit is barred by his valid, voluntary release.

JUSTICE STEVENS, with whom JUSTICE BRENNAN, JUSTICE MARSHALL, and JUSTICE BLACKMUN join, dissenting.

The question whether the release-dismissal agreement signed by respondent is unenforceable is much more complex than the Court's opinion indicates. A complete analysis of the question presented by this case cannot end with the observation that respondent made a knowing and voluntary choice to sign a settlement agreement. Even an intelligent and informed, but completely innocent, person accused of crime should not be required to choose between a threatened indictment and trial, with their attendant publicity and the omnipresent possibility of wrongful conviction, and surrendering the right to a civil remedy against individuals who have violated his or her constitutional rights. Moreover, the prosecutor's representation of competing and possibly conflicting interests compounds the dangerous potential of release-dismissal

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agreements. To explain my disagreement with the majority, I shall first discuss the dilemma confronted by respondent at the time his lawyer advised him to sign the agreement, then comment on the three different interests the prosecutor represented, and finally discuss the plurality's evaluation of the relevant public interests in this case.

I

Respondent is an innocent man. As a matter of law, he must be presumed to be innocent. As a matter of fact, the uncontradicted sworn testimony of respondent, [[Footnote 2/1](#)] and his

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lawyer, [[Footnote 2/2](#)] buttressed by the circumstantial evidence, [[Footnote 2/3](#)] overwhelmingly attest to his innocence. [[Footnote 2/4](#)] There was no written

statement by the alleged victim, sworn or unsworn, implicating respondent in any criminal activity. The charge that respondent had threatened the victim was reported to the police by the victim's daughter, and the substance of the conversation, as summarized in Chief Barrett's report, was based in part on his conversation with the daughter, in part on conversations between another police officer and the victim, and in part on his own conversation with the victim when she was

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in a state of extreme emotional distress. [[Footnote 2/5](#)] Respondent was never indicted, and the warrant for his arrest was issued on the basis of a sketchy statement by Chief Barrett. [[Footnote 2/6](#)] Even the assistant prosecutor who was in charge of the case was surprised to learn that Chief Barrett had arrested respondent on the basis of the information in the police report. [[Footnote 2/7](#)]

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Thus, when the Newton police officers arrested respondent in his home, they had not even obtained a written statement from the complaining witness. Prior to the arrest, and prior to the police chief's press conference concerning it, respondent was a respected member of a small community who had never been arrested, even for a traffic offense.

A few days before respondent was scheduled for a probable cause hearing on the charge of witness tampering, respondent's attorney advised him to sign a covenant not to sue the town of Newton, its police officers, or the witness Deary in exchange for dismissal of the charge against him. The advice was predicated on the lawyer's judgment that the value of a dismissal outweighed the harmful consequences of an almost certain indictment on a felony charge, together with the risk of conviction in a case in which the outcome would depend on the jury's assessment of the relative credibility of respondent and his alleged victim. The lawyer correctly advised respondent that, even if he was completely innocent, there could be no guarantee of acquittal. [[Footnote 2/8](#)] He therefore

placed a higher value on his client's interest in terminating the criminal proceeding promptly than on the uncertain benefits of pursuing a civil remedy against the town and its police department. [[Footnote 2/9](#)] After delaying a decision for three days, respondent reluctantly followed his lawyer's advice.

From respondent's point of view, it is unquestionably true that the decision to sign the release-dismissal agreement was, as the Court emphasizes, "voluntary, deliberate, and informed." *Ante* at [480 U. S. 391](#) . It reflected

"a highly rational judgment that the certain benefits of escaping criminal prosecution exceed the speculative benefits of prevailing in a civil action."

Ante at [480 U. S. 394](#) . As the plurality iterates and reiterates, respondent made a "considered decision that he would benefit personally from the agreement." *Ante* at [480 U. S. 395](#) . I submit, however, that the deliberate and rational character of respondent's decision is not a sufficient reason for concluding that the agreement is enforceable. Otherwise, a promise to pay a state trooper \$20 for not issuing a ticket for a traffic violation, or a promise to contribute to the police department's retirement fund in exchange for the dismissal of a felony charge, would be enforceable. Indeed, I would suppose that virtually all contracts that courts refuse to enforce nevertheless reflect perfectly rational decisions by the parties who entered into them. There is nothing irrational about an agreement to bribe a police officer, to enter into a wagering arrangement, to pay usurious rates of interests, or to threaten to indict an innocent man in order to induce him to surrender something of value.

The "voluntary, deliberate, and informed" character of a defendant's decision generally provides an acceptable basis for upholding the validity of a plea bargain. But it is inappropriate to assume that the same standard determines the validity of a quite different agreement to forgo a civil remedy for the violation of the

defendant's constitutional rights in exchange for complete abandonment of a criminal charge.

The net result of every plea bargain is an admission of wrongdoing by the defendant and the imposition of a criminal sanction, with its attendant stigma. Although there may be some cases in which an innocent person pleads guilty to a minor offense to avoid the risk of conviction on a more serious charge, it is reasonable to presume that such cases are rare, and represent the exception, rather than the rule. See Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 11(f) (court may not enter judgment on a guilty plea unless it is satisfied the plea has a factual basis). Like a plea bargain, an agreement by the suspect to drop 1983 charges and to pay restitution to the victim in exchange for the prosecutor's termination of criminal proceedings involves an admission of wrongdoing by the defendant. [[Footnote 2/10](#)] The same cannot be said about an agreement that completely exonerates the defendant. Not only is such a person presumptively innocent as a matter of law; as a factual matter the prosecutor's interest in obtaining a covenant not to sue will be strongest in those cases in which he realizes that the defendant was innocent and was wrongfully accused. Moreover, the prosecutor will be most willing -- indeed, he is ethically obligated -- to drop charges when he believes that probable cause as established by the available, admissible evidence is lacking.

The plea bargain represents a practical compromise between the prosecutor and the defendant that takes into account

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the burdens of litigation and its probable outcome, as well as society's interest in imposing appropriate punishment upon an admitted wrongdoer. The defendant admits wrongdoing for conduct upon which the guilty plea is based, and avoids further prosecution; the prosecutor need not go to trial; and an admitted wrongdoer is punished, all under close judicial supervision. See Fed.Rule Crim.Proc. 11(e). By simultaneously establishing and limiting the defendant's criminal liability, plea bargains delicately balance individual and social advantage. This mutuality of advantage does not exist in release-dismissal agreements. A defendant entering a

release-dismissal agreement is forced to waive claims based on official conduct under color of state law, in exchange merely for the assurance that the State will not prosecute him for conduct for which he has made no admission of wrongdoing. The State is spared the necessity of going to trial, but its willingness to drop the charge completely indicates that it might not have proceeded with the prosecution in any event. [[Footnote 2/11](#)] No social interest in the punishment of wrongdoers is satisfied; the only interest vindicated is that of resolving, once and for all, the question of 1983 liability.

Achieving this result has no connection with the give-and-take over the defendant's wrongdoing that is the essence of the plea-bargaining process, and thus cannot be justified by reference to the principles of mutual advantage that support plea bargaining. Although the outcome of a criminal proceeding may affect the value of the civil claim, as a matter of law the claims are quite distinct. Even a guilty defendant may be entitled to receive damages for physical abuse, and, conversely, the fact that a defendant is ultimately acquitted is entirely consistent with the possibility that the police had

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probable cause to arrest him, and did not violate any of his constitutional rights. [[Footnote 2/12](#)]

The plurality assumes that many 1983 suits "are marginal and some are frivolous," *ante* at [480 U. S. 395](#) . Whether that assumption is correct or incorrect, the validity of each ought to be tested by the adversary process. [[Footnote 2/13](#)] Experience teaches us that *some* 1983 suits in which release-dismissal agreements are sought are meritorious. [[Footnote 2/14](#)] Whatever the true value of a 1983 claim may be, a defendant who is required to give up such a claim in exchange for a dismissal of a criminal charge is being forced to pay a price that is unrelated to his possible wrongdoing, as reflected in that charge. Indeed, if the defendant is forced to abandon a claim that has a value of \$1,000, the price that he pays is the functional equivalent of a \$1,000 payment to a police department's retirement benefit fund.

Thus, even though respondent's decision in this case was deliberate, informed, and voluntary, this observation does not address two distinct objections to enforcement of the release-dismissal agreement. The prosecutor's offer to drop charges if the defendant accedes to the agreement is inherently coercive; moreover, the agreement exacts a price unrelated to the character of the defendant's own conduct.

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II

When the prosecutor negotiated the agreement with respondent, he represented three potentially conflicting interests. His primary duty, of course, was to represent the sovereign's interest in the even-handed and effective enforcement of its criminal laws. See *Berger v. United States*, [295 U. S. 78](#) , [295 U. S. 88](#) (1935). In addition, as the covenant demonstrates, he sought to represent the interests of the town of Newton and its Police Department in connection with their possible civil liability to respondent. Finally, as the inclusion of Mary Deary as a covenantee indicates, the prosecutor also represented the interest of a potential witness who allegedly accused both respondent and a mutual friend of separate instances of wrongdoing.

If we view the problem from the standpoint of the prosecutor's principal client, the State of New Hampshire, it is perfectly clear that the release-dismissal agreement was both unnecessary and unjustified. For both the prosecutor and the State of New Hampshire enjoy absolute immunity from common law and 1983 liability arising out of a prosecutor's decision to initiate criminal proceedings. See *Imbler v. Pachtman*, [424 U. S. 409](#) , [424 U. S. 427](#) (1976). The agreement thus gave the State and the prosecutor no protection that the law did not already provide.

The record in this case indicates that an important reason for obtaining the covenant was "[t]o protect the police department." [[Footnote 2/15](#)] There is, however, an obvious potential conflict between the prosecutor's duty to enforce the law and his objective of protecting members of the Police Department who are

accused of unlawful conduct. The public is entitled to have the prosecutor's decision to go forward with a criminal case, or to dismiss it, made independently of his concerns about the potential damages liability of the Police Department. It is equally clear that this separation of functions

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cannot be achieved if the prosecutor may use the threat of criminal prosecution as a weapon to obtain a favorable termination of a civil claim against the police.

In negotiating a release-dismissal agreement, the prosecutor inevitably represents both the public and the police. When release agreements are enforceable, consideration of the police interest in avoiding damages liability severely hampers the prosecutor's ability to conform to the strictures of professional responsibility in deciding whether to prosecute. In particular, the possibility that the suspect will execute a covenant not to sue in exchange for a decision not to prosecute may well encourage a prosecutor to bring or to continue prosecutions in violation of his or her duty to "refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by probable cause." ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 3.8(a) (1984). [[Footnote 2/16](#)]

This ethical obligation of every prosecutor is consistent with the general and fundamental rule that "[a] lawyer should exercise independent professional judgment on behalf of a client." ABA Model Code of Professional Responsibility, Canon 5 (1980). Every attorney should avoid situations in which he is representing potentially conflicting interests. See *id.* at Ethical Consideration 5-2. As we noted in *Imbler v. Pachtman*, prosecutorial immunity from 1983 lawsuits "does not leave the public powerless to deter misconduct or to punish that which occurs," in large part because

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"a prosecutor stands perhaps unique, among officials whose acts could deprive persons of constitutional rights, in his amenability to professional discipline by an

association of his peers."

424 U.S. at [424 U. S. 429](#) (footnote omitted). [[Footnote 2/17](#)]

The prosecutor's potential conflict of interest increases in magnitude in direct proportion to the seriousness of the charges of police wrongdoing. Yet a rule that determines the enforceability of a release-dismissal agreement by focusing entirely on the quality of the defendant's decision to sign the agreement cannot detect the seriousness of this conflict of interest, because it cannot distinguish the meritorious 1983 claims from the frivolous ones. On the other hand, if the merits of the claim must be evaluated in each case in order to decide whether the agreement should be enforced, the agreement would not serve the goal of saving the litigation costs associated with a trial of the claim itself. The efficiency argument on behalf of enforcing a release-dismissal agreement thus requires inattention to conflicts of interest in precisely those circumstances in which the agreement to be enforced is most likely to have been exacted by a prosecutor serving the interests of more than one constituency.

At bottom, the Court's holding in this case seems to rest on concerns related to the potential witness, Mary Deary. [[Footnote 2/18](#)] As

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is true with the prosecutor's concerns for police liability, there is a potential conflict between the public interest represented by the prosecutor and the private interests of a recalcitrant witness. As a general matter, there is no reason to fashion a rule that either requires or permits a prosecutor always to defer to the interests of a witness. The prosecutor's law enforcement responsibilities will sometimes diverge from those interests; there will be cases in which the prosecutor has a plain duty to obtain critical testimony despite the desire of the witness to remain anonymous or to avoid a courtroom confrontation with an offender. There may be other cases in which a witness has given false or exaggerated testimony for malicious reasons. It would plainly be unwise for the Court to hold that a release-dismissal agreement is enforceable simply because it affords protection to a potential witness.

Arguably, a special rule should be fashioned for witnesses who are victims of sexual assaults. The trauma associated with such an assault leaves scars that may make it especially difficult for a victim to press charges or to testify publicly about the event. It remains true, however, that uncorroborated, unsworn statements by persons who claim to have been victims of any crime, including such an assault, may be inaccurate, exaggerated, or incomplete -- and sometimes even malicious. It is even more clear that hearsay descriptions of statements by such persons may be unreliable. Rather than adopting a general rule that upholds a release-dismissal agreement whenever the criminal charge was based on a statement by the alleged victim of a sexual assault, I believe the Court should insist upon a "close examination" of the facts that purportedly justified the agreement.

Thus, in this case, JUSTICE O'CONNOR has suggested that three special facts support the conclusion that the prosecutor was legitimately interested in protecting the witness Deary from "further injury": (1) her "emotional distress"; (2) her

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unwillingness to testify against Rumery; and (3) the necessity of her testimony in the pending sexual assault case against Champy. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 403](#) . Each of these facts merits a brief comment.

The only evidence of Deary's emotional distress in the record is found in Chief Barrett's report of his telephone conversation on the afternoon of May 11, 1983. While he was talking to Deary's daughter, he "could hear an intense argument and sobbing in the background"; after he was finally able to talk to Deary herself, he characterized her conversation as "hysterical, distra[un]ght, and terrified." See n. 5, *supra*. It is, of course, reasonable to assume that Deary's emotional distress may have affected her unwillingness to testify against either Champy or Rumery, and thereby influenced the prosecutor's decision to dismiss the witness tampering charge. But the testimony of the prosecutor, who appears only to have talked to her about the sexual assault charge, does not even mention the possibility that she might have to testify in any civil litigation. App. 48.

Deary's unwillingness to testify against Rumery is perfectly obvious. [[Footnote 2/19](#)] That fact unquestionably supports the prosecutor's decision to dismiss the charge against respondent, but it is not a sufficient reason for exonerating police officers from the consequences of actions that they took when they must have known that Deary was unwilling to testify. For it was the precipitate character of the police decision to make an arrest without first obtaining a written statement from the witness and contrary to the expectations -- and presumably

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the advice -- of the prosecutor that created the risk that the victim might have to testify in open court. [[Footnote 2/20](#)]

The need for Deary's testimony in the pending sexual assault case against Champy simply cannot justify denying this respondent a remedy for a violation of his Fourth Amendment rights. Presumably, if there had been an actual trial of the pending charge against Champy, [[Footnote 2/21](#)] that trial would have concluded long before Deary would have been required to testify in any 1983 litigation.

It may well be true that a full development of all the relevant facts would provide a legitimate justification for enforcing the release-dismissal agreement. In my opinion, however, the burden of developing those facts rested on the defendants in the 1983 litigation, and that burden has not been met by mere conjecture and speculation concerning the emotional distress of one reluctant witness.

III

Because this is the first case of this kind that the Court has reviewed, I am hesitant to adopt an absolute rule invalidating all such agreements. [[Footnote 2/22](#)] I am, however, persuaded that the

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federal policies reflected in the enactment and enforcement of 1983 mandate a strong presumption against the enforceability of such agreements, and that the

presumption is not overcome in this case by the facts or by any of the policy concerns discussed by the plurality. [[Footnote 2/23](#)] The very existence of the statute identifies the important federal interests in providing a remedy for the violation of constitutional rights and in having

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the merits of such claims resolved openly by an impartial adjudicator, rather than *sub silentio* by a prosecutor whose primary objective in entering release-dismissal agreements is definitely not to ensure that all meritorious 1983 claims prevail. The interest in vindication of constitutional violations unquestionably outweighs the interest in avoiding the expense and inconvenience of defending unmeritorious claims. Paradoxically, the plurality seems more sensitive to that burden than to the cost to the public and the individual of denying relief in meritorious cases. In short, the plurality's decision seems to rest on the unstated premise that 1983 litigation imposes a net burden on society. If that were a correct assessment of the statute, it should be repealed. Unless that is done, however, we should respect the congressional decision to attach greater importance to the benefits associated with access to a federal remedy than to the burdens of defending these cases. [[Footnote 2/24](#)]

The plurality also suggests that these agreements must be enforced in order to give proper respect to the prosecutor's exercise of discretion. I must confess that I do not understand this suggestion. [[Footnote 2/25](#)] The prosecutor is adequately protected

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by the shield of absolute immunity. Moreover, in this case, it is police misconduct -- not that of the prosecutor -- that is challenged in the 1983 litigation. A holding that the agreement is unenforceable need not rest on an assumption that "prosecutors will seize the opportunity for wrongdoing." *Ante* at [480 U. S. 396](#) . On the contrary, it would merely respect the wholly unrelated premise that undergirds 1983 itself -- that law enforcement officers *sometimes* violate the

constitutional rights of individual citizens. [[Footnote 2/26](#)] The public interest in identifying and redressing such violations is, in my judgment, paramount to the prosecutor's interest in using the threat of a felony indictment and trial as a means of avoiding an independent appraisal of the merits of a 1983 claim.

Accordingly, although I am not prepared to endorse all of the reasoning of the Court of Appeals, I would affirm its judgment.

[[Footnote 2/1](#)]

"Q. And she called you, you say."

"A. That's correct."

"Q. At your office."

"A. Right."

" * * * *"

"Q. After that conversation on that subject, was any other subject brought up?"

"A. Yes. She asked me if I knew that Dave Champay's [Champy's] wife had left him, and I says no, I didn't."

"Q. What else did she say?"

"A. And she says, she said, 'Well, I didn't want' -- she says, 'David is a victim. I like David, and he's the victim.'"

" * * * *"

"A. And so she said she didn't know -- she says, 'I don't know what to do. I don't want to hurt him.' She says, 'I don't know what to do.'"

"So I said, 'Well, if you feel that way towards him,' I says, 'then you can -- it's possible to, to end this case.' I didn't say end the case. I says, 'It's possible to stop the case,' or whatever. And she says, 'Well, I was told I couldn't.'"

"And I says, 'Well, you can call the county attorney if you want, and talk to them about it.'"

"But she kept saying she was -- she kept saying -- well, she says, 'I'm not a bad person. I'm not vindictive.'"

"And I says, 'Well, that's up to you.' I said, 'That's all I can say.'"

"And I says, -- she kept rambling on about different things, and finally I says, 'Look, Mary, I have to leave. I have an appointment. If you want to call me, I'll be in the office 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.'"

"And that's all there was to the telephone conversation."

App. 26-27.

[[Footnote 2/2](#)]

"A. Mr. Rumery felt that he had been wronged by the criminal justice system, and he wished redress from the criminal justice system. And he was reluctant to have criminal charges dropped in exchange for surrendering his possibility of redress from the system which he felt had wronged him."

Id. at 13.

"Q. Now, in your direct testimony, you indicated that you thought that probable cause would have been found by the district court. Would you explain your answer?"

"A. I certainly don't want to cast any aspersions on the criminal justice system in the State of New Hampshire, but it has been my experience that the district court's really not designed for sophisticated factfinding, and that what amounts to probable cause is really possible cause in the district court."

"If they find that there's a possibility that the named defendant committed an offense, they will find probable cause. . . ."

"[T]he tendency of the district court justices is to always find probable cause."

Id. at 23.

"Q. Mr. Woods, it was a concern of yours that innocent parties sometimes are convicted in the criminal justice system, wasn't it?"

"A. Yes."

Tr. 66.

[[Footnote 2/3](#)]

It may well be true that respondent expressed the opinion to his alleged victim that it would be in her best interest not to press criminal charges against a mutual friend. It seems highly improbable, however, in a telephone conversation that she initiated after they had not communicated with one another for approximately two months, that he suddenly threatened her life and gave her an ultimatum that would expire at 11 o'clock the following morning.

[[Footnote 2/4](#)]

The District Court made no findings of fact on the question of respondent's innocence or credibility, or on the credibility of his lawyer, but their testimony was uncontradicted. App. to Pet. for Cert. B-1 to B-4.

[[Footnote 2/5](#)]

Chief Barrett's report reads, in part, as follows:

"On May 11, 1983, at approximately 1600 hours, I received a telephone call from victim Deary's daughter, Karen, and she was highly agitated. While we were talking, I could hear an intense argument and sobbing in the background. I was finally able to talk with victim, Mary Deary, who was hysterical, distraight [sic] and terrified. She rambled and sobbed as she spoke with me."

" * * * *"

"The above information was acquired through several telephone calls and a subsequent personal visit by Officer K. Marino to victim Deary."

App. to Brief for Appellant in No. 86-1508 (CA1), p. 178. In his report, Chief Barrett speculated that the reason for the victim's hysteria was her telephone conversation with respondent (which had occurred some five hours earlier); it is, of course, equally possible that the reason related to her recollection of the underlying assault and the fact that she was in the midst of a heated argument with her daughter at the time her daughter made the call.

[[Footnote 2/6](#)]

In a complaint dated May 12, 1983, Chief Barrett stated that Rumery tampered with witnesses and informants, in that he

"[p]urposely, while having a phone conversation with one Mary A. Deary of 64 Highland Street, Newton, New Hampshire, who is a victim and a witness in a [sic] official proceeding, to-wit Felonious Sexual Assault, attempt to induce by intimidation, coercion, and threat of violence [to] withhold testimony and information in said proceedings."

Id. at 129.

A warrant for his arrest was issued by a Justice of the Peace on the basis of this statement, and he was arrested, all on the same day. *Id.* at 130.

[[Footnote 2/7](#)]

"Q. Okay. Did Mr. Barrett call you and advise you that an arrest had been made and give you reasons why?"

"A. He advised me. Again, I don't recall whether he called me or he came into the office, but he did advise me that he had arrested Mr. Rumery."

"I was a little bit surprised, because I had hoped that we would be able to put something into effect where we might be able to get some independent evidence

of the alleged tampering with a witness, so that it would not be a situation where the State had to rely exclusively on Mary Deary, and I recall Chief Barrett telling me that he felt the situation had gotten out of control to such an extent that he didn't know whether or not Mary Deary would be able to testify with respect to the David Champy matter, because she was so upset about what was going on, and he felt he had to act. So that's why the arrest was made."

App. 50.

"As I indicated, I was surprised at that point in time that he had been arrested. And then I believe the case was probably either scheduled or prepared to be scheduled for the grand jury."

Id. at 51. Apparently the prosecutor never discussed the alleged witness-tampering episode with the witness Deary.

[[Footnote 2/8](#)]

The lawyer, who was a prosecutor when he testified in this case, explained:

"[S]omeone in criminal defense work begins to appreciate that, very often, the trial does not result in a verdict which corresponds to actual, the actual facts. Therefore, I suppose a criminal defense attorney begins to develop sort of a philosophy that a trial becomes a clash of wills between attorneys, and there's always a risk, and it's sort of a crapshoot, and all of those things."

"Now, whereas Mr. Rumery had a great deal of confidence in the criminal justice system, I had less confidence, not so much in the criminal justice system, but in the trial system; that I recognized that, you know, no lawyer is going to guarantee a result, regardless of the guilt or innocence of their client."

"And so I was less, perhaps personally less willing to subject, to want to subject Mr. Rumery to the full panoply of the trial aspects of the system than he was willing to subject himself."

Tr. 56.

[[Footnote 2/9](#)]

Id. at 56-57. Although the witness Deary was a covenantee, she was not named as a defendant in the civil case.

[[Footnote 2/10](#)]

The enforceability of these kinds of agreements may well involve considerations different from the enforceability of agreements, such as the one at issue in this case, in which the defendant makes no admission of wrongdoing at all.

[[Footnote 2/11](#)]

In this case, the prosecutor had been advised that the witness Deary was unwilling to testify against respondent. He may also have known that she would not testify against Champy, her alleged assailant, on the sexual assault charge.

[[Footnote 2/12](#)]

See, e.g., Palhava de Varella-Cid v. Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, 787 F.2d 676 (CA1 1986).

[[Footnote 2/13](#)]

The plurality seems to overlook the fact that respondent has not yet had an opportunity to present evidence in support of his underlying claim, which, incidentally, alleged police misconduct, rather than prosecutorial misconduct.

[[Footnote 2/14](#)]

See, e.g., Dixon v. District of Columbia, 129 U.S.App.D.C. 341, 394 F.2d 966 (1968) (prosecutor may not file charges when defendant reneged on agreement not to sue); *MacDonald v. Musick*, 425 F.2d 373 (CA9) (prosecutor may not condition dismissal of charges on defendant's admission of probable cause which would preclude enforcement of civil claim against arresting officers), *cert. denied*, 400 U.S. 852 (1970); *Boyd v. Adams*, 613 F.2d 83 (CA7 1975) (post-arrest release of 1983 claim, executed while on conditional bail, is void as against public

policy).

[[Footnote 2/15](#)]

See Tr. 48.

[[Footnote 2/16](#)]

See *also* ABA Model Code of Professional Responsibility, Disciplinary Rule 7-103 (1980) ("A public prosecutor or other government lawyer shall not institute or cause to be instituted criminal charges when he knows or it is obvious that the charges are not supported by probable cause"), and Ethical Consideration 7-14 ("A government lawyer who has discretionary power relative to litigation should refrain from instituting or continuing litigation that is obviously unfair"); ABA Standards for Criminal Justice 3-3.9(a) (2d ed. 1980) ("It is unprofessional conduct for a prosecutor to institute, or cause to be instituted, or to permit the continued pendency of criminal charges when it is known that the charges are not supported by probable cause").

[[Footnote 2/17](#)]

As the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has observed:

"It is no part of the proper duty of a prosecutor to use a criminal prosecution to forestall a civil proceeding by the defendant against policemen, even where the civil case arises from the events that are also the basis for the criminal charge. We do not mean that the prosecutor cannot present such a criminal charge. What he cannot do is condition a voluntary dismissal of a charge upon a stipulation by the defendant that is designed to forestall the latter's civil case."

MacDonald v. Musick, 425 F.2d at 375.

[[Footnote 2/18](#)]

Despite a good deal of unfortunate language in its opinion, in the final analysis, the Court merely rejects a *per se* rule invalidating all release-dismissal agreements

and holds that this particular agreement is enforceable. See *ante* at [480 U. S. 397](#) ; see also JUSTICE O'CONNOR's opinion, *ante* at [480 U. S. 399](#) (concurring in part and in judgment). If the interest in protecting the potential witness were not present, presumably the author of the Court's opinion would adhere to the views he expressed in *Bordenkircher v Hayes*, [434 U. S. 357](#) , [434 U. S. 372](#) -373 (1978) (POWELL, J., dissenting).

[[Footnote 2/19](#)]

Indeed, that fact must have been obvious to the police before they arrested respondent. For it was Deary's daughter, not Deary herself, who advised the police of Deary's call to respondent on May 11. Since the allegedly incriminating version of that call is based on two police officers' summary of what they had been told by Deary and her daughter -- rather than a coherent statement by Deary herself -- it is reasonable to assume that Deary was unwilling to provide the police with a statement of her recollection of exactly what was said in her conversation with respondent.

[[Footnote 2/20](#)]

Moreover, it is by no means apparent that testimony in a 1983 action arising out of Rumery's telephone conversations with Deary would require any inquiry about the facts of the underlying assault, or about the victim's relationship with Champy, the alleged assailant.

[[Footnote 2/21](#)]

Champy pleaded guilty to a lesser included offense, and the felony charge against him was dismissed without a trial.

[[Footnote 2/22](#)]

It seems likely, however, that the costs of having courts determine the validity of release-dismissal agreements will outweigh the benefits that most agreements can be expected to provide. A court may enforce such an agreement only after a careful inquiry into the circumstances under which the plaintiff signed the

agreement and into the legitimacy of the prosecutor's objective in entering into the agreement. See *ante* at [480 U. S. 397](#) -398; *ante* at [480 U. S. 399](#) , [480 U. S. 401](#) -402 (O'CONNOR, J., concurring in part and in judgment). This inquiry will occupy a significant amount of the court's and the parties' time, and will subject prosecutorial decisionmaking to judicial review. But the only benefit most of these agreements will provide is another line of defense for prosecutors and police in 1983 actions. This extra protection is unnecessary, because prosecutors already enjoy absolute immunity, see *supra* at [480 U. S. 412](#) , and because police have been afforded qualified immunity, see *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, [457 U. S. 800](#) (1982). Thus, the vast majority of "marginal or frivolous" 1983 suits can be dismissed under existing standards with little more burden on the defendants than is entailed in defending a release-dismissal agreement. Moreover, there is an oddly suspect quality to this extra protection; the agreement is one that a public official signs, presumably in good faith, but that a court must conclude is invalid unless that official proves otherwise. *Ante* at [480 U. S. 399](#) (O'CONNOR, J., concurring in part and in judgment). In most cases, if social and judicial resources are to be expended at all, they would seem better spent on an evaluation of the merits of the 1983 claim, rather than on a detour into the enforceability of a release-dismissal agreement.

[[Footnote 2/23](#)]

The Courts of Appeals which have found agreements not to sue void as against public policy demonstrate, in my view, much more sensitivity to the possibility of prosecutorial abuse than does the Court's opinion today. As the Seventh Circuit has held:

"[W]e think that the release is void as against public policy. . . . As well stated in *Dixon v. District of Columbia*, 129 U.S.App.D.C. 841, 394 F.2d 966, 968-969 (1968), a case where the arrestee violated his 'tacit' agreement not to sue and the prosecutor retaliated by filing the traffic charges, which had been held in abeyance pursuant to the tacit agreement:"

"The Government may not prosecute for the purpose of deterring people from exercising their right to protest official misconduct and petition for redress of grievances."

" * * * *"

"The major evil of these agreements is not that charges are sometimes dropped against people who probably should be prosecuted. Much more important, these agreements suppress complaints against police misconduct which should be thoroughly aired in a free society. And they tempt the prosecutor to trump up charges for use in bargaining for suppression of the complaint. The danger of concocted charges is particularly great because complaints against the police usually arise in connection with arrests for extremely vague offenses, such as disorderly conduct or resisting arrest."

Boyd v. Adams, 513 F.2d at 88-89.

[[Footnote 2/24](#)]

JUSTICE O'CONNOR suggests that these agreements might serve a legitimate purpose when the charges dismissed are misdemeanors, rather than felonies.

"Sparing the local community the expense of litigation associated with some minor crimes for which there is little or no public interest in prosecution may be a legitimate objective of a release-dismissal agreement."

Ante at [480 U. S. 399](#) -400 (concurring in part and in judgment). Implicit in this reasoning, I think, is the assumption that the court has independently determined that the arrest was proper. Otherwise, a valid 1983 claim could be barred under this reasoning because of a factor wholly unrelated to the merits of the claim -- the public's lack of interest in prosecuting the misdemeanor charges that were dismissed. These agreements could then be routinely upheld in circumstances where they were improperly employed. For example, one would expect that an officer attempting to cover up an illegal arrest would find it easier to trump up misdemeanor charges (such as resisting arrest) than felony charges.

[[Footnote 2/25](#)]

Particularly, I do not understand the relevance of the statistics in footnote 6, *ante* at [480 U. S. 396](#) , of the plurality's opinion. In support of the proposition that the criminal justice system lacks sufficient resources to litigate every serious criminal charge, the plurality refers to statistics which indicate that most serious criminal charges are not taken through a full criminal trial. The facts that most criminal cases are settled by a guilty plea, and that only 12.8 percent go to trial, tell us nothing about the number in which the prosecution is completely abandoned, either for no special consideration or in connection with the execution of a release-dismissal agreement. Moreover, the plurality's invocation of prosecutorial discretion not to prosecute reinforces my view that release-dismissal agreements are unnecessary. If the pressure of being unable to bring every serious criminal charge to trial is immense, it will encourage the prosecutor to drop charges in marginal cases.

[[Footnote 2/26](#)]

The purpose of 1983 is to "give a remedy to parties deprived of constitutional rights, privileges and immunities by an official's abuse of his position." *Monroe v. Pape*, [365 U. S. 167](#) , [365 U. S. 172](#) (1961).