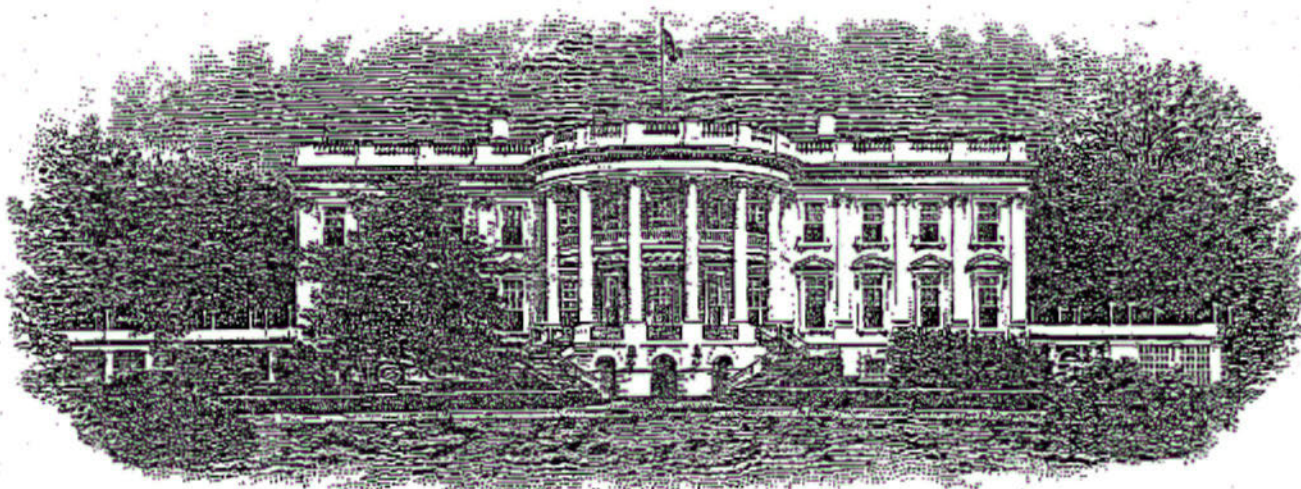


Domestic women's issues

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

[Handwritten scribble]

THE WHITE HOUSE



OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

Chip Payson
Associate Director

Phone: 202-456-2512

Fax: 202-456-0362

To:

Erika

Fax:

6-7805

Date:

6/12

Page one of:

10

Comments:

Baltimore and Alexandria PD
info.

NOTE: The information contained in this facsimile is CONFIDENTIAL and intended for the recipient ONLY. If there are any problems with the transmission, please call (202)456-2512.



OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Room 1521
Washington, D.C. 20530

TO: Chip Payson

FAX: 456.0362

FROM: Laura Semes

VOICE: 202-514-3465
FAX: 202-514-2504

5 Total Pages (excluding this cover):

Additional Message: here you are Chip, call if you have
any questions - Thanks!

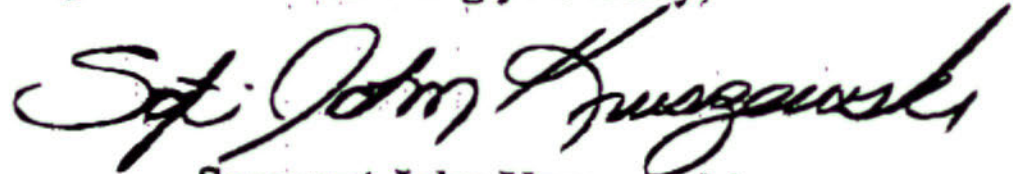
Hi Laua,

Here is the mission statement regarding DV & the Baltimore Police Department. The vehicles that we will be using are:

99 Crown Victoria Md. Tag BC1744 Shop#9744

98 Crown Victoria Md. Tag BC1529 Shop#8885

Looking forward to meeting you today,


Sergeant John Kruszewski

P.S. MYSELF, OFF. KELLER &
OFF. WALTON ARE THE QUALITY
COMPLIANCE MONITORS.



Baltimore Police Department

COMMUNITY POLICING

The move to excellence in the 1990's

October 23, 1996



KURT L. SCHMOKE
Mayor

THOMAS C. FRAZIER
Police Commissioner

Violence Against Women Grants Office
Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 4th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20531

To Whom it May Concern:

Enclosed is the Baltimore Police Department's application for consideration for funding under the Violence Against Women Act.

The Baltimore Police Department is excited about its strategic plan for dealing with domestic abuse. A key to this plan is to develop mechanisms that will improve the chance for selecting out abusive police candidates during the application process. Additionally we will increase the understanding of staff at all levels of the dynamics of abuse through curriculum development and training. Knowledge about abuse and proper response will also be enhanced through improved policies, procedures, and protocols and through an enhanced effort to communicate these items to all staff through academy, in-service, roll call, Trial Board, and Command Staff training, as well as through our internal and external public relations efforts.

The enhanced computer technology afforded by the funding of this grant will improve our knowledge base, our ability to do strategic planning, as well as our communications and cooperation with other agencies and jurisdictions. This in combination with the domestic violence units, the quality compliance initiative, the enhanced role of the Internal Investigations Unit, and having an on staff attorney who will be dedicated to internal domestic violence issues which will help us develop a state of the art police program by implementing initiatives that will achieve an internal domestic violence strategy that mirrors police investigation of civilian domestic abuse and will enhance collaborative efforts with other agencies and jurisdictions.

This is part of the Baltimore Police Departments overall strategy to reduce the level of emotional, verbal, and physical violence which is growing in all segments of society. Where positive social constraints and individual discipline and self-control becomes inoperative the last chance to return to civility and tolerance is for the police, in cooperation with all community justice agencies, to draw a line and enforce it. We are excited about the potential that implementation of these programs will allow.

If you need any additional information pursuant to this submission, please contact me.

Sincerely,


Thomas C. Frazier
Police Commissioner

Enclosure

BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT

IMPROVING A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Baltimore Police Department Mission

Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke and Police Commissioner Thomas C. Frazier are committed to ending violence against women, and continue developing creative problem-solving strategies to address domestic violence within Baltimore City. A comprehensive domestic violence program is impossible without the effective coordination from within our department, in conjunction with other criminal justice agencies and members of our communities. This concept of direct problem solving with members of the community is the cornerstone of our *community policing* concept.

THE MISSION OF THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE BALTIMORE COMMUNITY, IS TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE LIFE AND PROTECT PROPERTY, TO UNDERSTAND AND SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE CITY'S NEIGHBORHOODS, AND TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE BY BUILDING CAPACITIES TO MAINTAIN ORDER, RECOGNIZE AND RESOLVE PROBLEMS, AND APPREHEND CRIMINALS IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE LAW AND REFLECTIVE OF SHARED COMMUNITY VALUES.

The long term strategy for community policing in Baltimore is to enhance police presence in our 266 neighborhoods and to involve the community in a collaborative problem-solving, service-oriented partnership to address crime and related concerns. The Baltimore Police Department defines community policing as the police and law-abiding citizens working together to:

- < ARREST OFFENDERS
- < PREVENT CRIME
- < SOLVE ONGOING PROBLEMS
- < IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY

Project Abstract

This proposal for Improving a Law Enforcement Agency's Response to Domestic Violence covers a number of initiatives. The first, Improving the Hiring Process by Developing a Screen for Potentially Abusive Applicants, will attempt to identify risk factors (traits) which can be used to screen for potential abusers during the application process. Such "red flags" would trigger in-depth investigations into police officer candidates' backgrounds. Such intensive investigations may uncover legitimate reasons for disqualification. The second initiative, Policy and Curriculum Development and Training, will review the literature and best police practices to enhance the Baltimore Police Departments' current domestic violence policy and domestic violence curricula for Police Recruits, In-Service, Trial Board, and Command Staff training. Staff at all levels is not sensitive enough to dynamics of abuse or to alternative services. An enhanced curriculum and training will ensure that proper policies, procedures, and protocols are being followed. The Quality Compliance Initiative, will ensure quality control in the way our police officers respond to civilian complaints of domestic abuse. The fourth initiative, The Role of the Internal Investigation Division, will strengthen the Internal Investigation unit's ability to track reported domestic violence complaints occurring within police families. The fifth initiative, Administrative Prosecution of Abusive Officers, will be to hire and assign an attorney to administratively prosecute members of the department charged with domestic abuse. The sixth initiative, Centralized Data Base and District Connectivity, will facilitate data collection and reporting of domestic violence information by adopting Lotus Notes software and training one police officer from each of the nine domestic violence units (currently funded) in use of this to be developed software. A seventh initiative will create understanding between at least one adjoining jurisdiction and the Baltimore Police Department to share information about abusive officers who live in one jurisdiction and work in another. The implementation of these initiatives will create an internal domestic violence strategy that mirrors police investigation of civilian domestic abuse and will enhance collaborative efforts with other agencies and jurisdictions.

profile of abusive police officers as well as abused spouses.

The draft curricula will be reviewed by the police department, revised, be the basis of training with the trainers, and then a final revision will be completed. Upon final development of the domestic violence curriculum, the accompanying manual of instruction (to include course components, resources, articles, bibliographies, etc.), and suggested policy revisions the House of Ruth will train police department personnel in the Education and Training Division to serve as domestic violence instructors for Entrance Level Training, In-Service Training, and Command Staff Executive Seminars.

III. Quality Compliance

One police sergeant will be assigned to the Quality Compliance Section to monitor, evaluate and track all domestic violence calls for service citywide. Duties will include networking with the personnel assigned to our nine district Domestic Violence Units, focusing on the quality of service our officers provide during the investigation of domestic violence incidents, and the compilation of related data for storage at a centralized location. The sergeant will also conduct quality compliance investigations concerning possible violations of written police department domestic violence policies and procedures, and notification of first-line supervisors for corrective measures. This will include the compilation of procedural violations and the identification of the responsible parties.

IV. The Role of the Internal Investigation Division

One detective police officer will be assigned to the Internal Investigation Division to investigate violations of serious departmental policy and procedure concerning incidents of inappropriately handled domestic violence cases. Additionally, the assigned detective will

FROM : APD/DUU

FAX NO. : 7038384508

Jun. 12 2000 08:37AM P1

ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT

SERGEANT SCOTT GIBSON

2003 MILL ROAD

ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

PHONE: (703) 706-3974

FAX: (703) 838-4508

INVESTIGATOR AMY SANTIAGO

INVESTIGATOR DAVID QUINONES

INVESTIGATOR SHIRL MAMMARELLA

INVESTIGATOR SANG PAK

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT MARY HENRY

SOCIAL WORKER LAURIE MARKON

TO

3 pages

NAME:

Chip Payson

AGENCY:

FROM

NAME:

Amy Santiago - Alexandria Police

SUBJECT:



Police Directive



11.7, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Effective Date: 4-15-2000 **Expiration:** Remains in effect until revised or rescinded.
Cancellations: Police Directive 11.7 (7-1-1997).
CALEA Standards: Appear in brackets throughout the text.
Changes: Substantially rewritten; changes appear in *italics*, with vertical lines in left margin.
Distribution: All personnel.
Cross-Reference: Directives 10.4, Victim/Witness Assistance; 10.17, Juvenile Procedures; and 10.18, Juvenile Victims of Crime.

CONTENTS

		<u>PAGE</u>
11.7.01	POLICY AND PURPOSE	1
11.7.02	AUTHORITY	2
11.7.03	DEFINITIONS	2
11.7.04	DOMESTIC RELATIONSHIP CATEGORIES	4
11.7.05	RESPONSIBILITIES	5
11.7.06	ARREST OF PRIMARY AGGRESSOR	8
11.7.07	WARRANTS	9
11.7.08	REPORTING	9
11.7.09	PHOTOGRAPHS	10
11.7.10	EMERGENCY HOUSING FOR VICTIMS	11
11.7.11	TRANSPORTATION OF VICTIMS	11
11.7.12	DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY	12
11.7.13	PROTECTIVE ORDERS	12
11.7.14	TARGET DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	16

11.7.01 POLICY AND PURPOSE

It is the policy of this department to pursue reduction of domestic violence through employee training, proactive investigation of domestic violence incidents, enforcement of state and federal laws, and participation in the city's Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP).

The purpose of this directive is to set forth procedures for police intervention in *situations involving domestic violence*. It is the further purpose of this directive, in combination with **Police Directive 10.4, Victim/Witness Assistance**, to set forth the rights of victims and witnesses, in accordance with Virginia Code §19.2-11.01.

[55.1.1]

Founded in 1988

The Alexandria Domestic Violence Intervention Project

MISSION

All residents of Alexandria are affected by domestic violence. Because domestic violence occurs in all areas of our community, there is a need for a coordinated community response. Alexandria's Domestic Violence Intervention Project addresses arrest, prosecution, victim advocacy, treatment, education, and training.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP) is to coordinate and monitor the response of the legal system and the community to domestic violence incidents in Alexandria, Virginia. The goals of the project are to: 1) ensure that victims are provided with effective protection and services; 2) see that assailants are held accountable for illegal behavior; and, 3) increase community awareness of domestic violence.

WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Domestic violence is a pattern of coercive behaviors that may include, but are not limited to, physical assaults, threats, intimidation, sexual manipulation and control over economic resources. This pattern of behaviors is used by one party in a family or relationship to maintain power over another individual in that family or relationship.

COMMITTEES

Community Education Committee

- Members increase community awareness of domestic violence through presentations, a quarterly newsletter, *Voices Against Violence*, and publicizing the issue through the distribution of educational materials throughout the community.

- A Speaker's Bureau has been formed to educate community groups of domestic violence issues.

Health Care Committee

- Members work together to improve the health care system's response to domestic violence by establishing protocols and training health care practitioners.

Legal Issues Committee

- Members work to effectively prosecute cases of domestic violence, decrease recidivism, and monitor the implementation of legislation.
- Members work to improve the legal community's response to domestic violence to ensure that victims of violence have access to the legal system.

Children's Issues Committee

- Members are working to improve services for children impacted by family violence and to prevent abuse through training, education, and increased communication among community agencies.

MEMBERS

Steering Committee

Director, Office on Women
Commonwealth's Attorney
Chief Probation Officer
Director, Court Services Unit
Assistant Chief of Police

Core Group

Coordinator, Domestic Violence
Program
Coordinator, Victim - Witness
Assistance Program
Domestic Violence Coordinator,
Police Department
Probation Officer, Office of
Probation and Parole
Supervisor, Court Services Unit
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney

Member Agencies

Alexandria Schools
Court Services Unit
Department of Human Services
Domestic Violence Program
Fire Department
Health Department
Legal Services of Northern Virginia
Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney
Office of Housing
Office of the Magistrate
Office of Probation and Parole
Office of Sheriff
Office on Women
Private Citizen Members
Police Department
Social Services
Substance Abuse Services
Victim Witness Assistance Program

62650
gary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OK 1/1/01

Fact Sheet: Violence Against Women Act II — DRAFT

Background

In 1994, Congress passed and the President signed landmark legislation to fight violence against women. This legislation – the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) – has been implemented by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services. The Act established new criminal provisions and key grant programs that improve the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, and direct critical services to victims. These provisions have enabled law enforcement agencies and communities across the nation to promote the safety of countless women and hold offenders accountable. Although we have made tremendous strides in the last six years, violence still devastates the lives of many women and children. In a nation where nearly one-third of women murdered each year are killed by their intimate partners, where violence by intimates accounts for over 20% of all violent crime against women, where women were raped and sexually assaulted 307,000 times in 1998 alone, and where approximately one million women are stalked each year, there is much work to be done.

Our next critical step is to pass the Violence Against Women Act II (VAWA II) in this Congress. VAWA II takes vital steps to sustain and increase our efforts to combat violence against women. Since the passage of VAWA, more than \$1.5 billion in VAWA grant funds have supported the work of prosecutors, law enforcement officials, the courts, victim advocates, health care and social service professionals, and intervention and prevention programs. Programs under VAWA administered by HHS include victim services, shelters, and hotline assistance for both domestic violence and sexual assault. The Department of Justice has administered the VAWA programs which support coordinated strategies by law enforcement, prosecution, victims services and the courts, and create centralized sexual assault and domestic violence units in police and prosecutors' offices. Unfortunately, the authorizations for all but one of these life-saving programs will expire this year. Passage of VAWA II will reauthorize these grants, ensuring that we maintain our support of current programs and bring these tools to new communities that are only now beginning to address violence against women. VAWA II also makes enhancements to other parts of VAWA that will strengthen our enforcement, intervention and prevention strategies.

VAWA II Priorities

The following provisions are essential to include in violence against women legislation:

1. **Reauthorize and enhance the VAWA grant programs.** The VAWA grant programs have improved the lives of countless victims across our nation. We must reauthorize these programs through fiscal year 2005 so that we can expand the investigation and prosecution of crimes, provide even greater numbers of victims with much-needed assistance, maintain and expand the domestic violence hotline, shelter, and rape prevention and education programs, and support the creative partnerships between law enforcement, victim advocates and communities that have proven so effective. The following enhancements will improve these programs and enable us to target resources where they are most needed.
 - ◆ **Direct critical resources toward traditionally underserved populations.** Certain victims, including those who are elderly or disabled, live in rural areas, speak little or no English, or come from certain cultural and religious backgrounds face particular difficulties when they try to access services or protections. By adding these populations to the "purposes" section of existing grant programs, we can reinforce our ability and our commitment to serving these victims.
 - ◆ **Support monitoring and stewardship of the shelter program.** A set-aside of 1.5% of shelter funding to extend the monitoring and stewardship activities related to emergency shelter and assistance activities in the grants for battered women's shelter program is essential. The additional staff resources and technical assistance capacity are critically needed to keep pace with the rapidly expanding services sector and allow the federal government to provide on-site technical assistance and program support to the grantees that operate these programs in states, territories, and tribal areas. This will result in enhanced sharing of information and best practices, and improved monitoring of federal resources.
 - ◆ **Ensure the continuation and expansion of support for the Shelters, National Domestic Violence Hotline, and rape prevention and education programs.** Expanding and providing services to currently underserved populations is the key next step in the shelter program. Striving to maintain the quality service, training, referrals, and real-time responses to the national community by maximizing the resources available for the Hotline is a key support to domestic violence services. Supplementing the state run rape crisis centers and State Sexual Assault Coalitions' with rape prevention and education

grants is needed, rather than having states supplant funds from other sources.

- ◆ **Set-aside 5% of DOJ grant funds for tribes.** A recent Bureau of Justice Statistics study found that rates of violent victimization were substantially higher among Native Americans. The rate of violent crime experienced by Native American women is estimated to be more than twice that experienced by women generally. It is critical that we direct resources to tribes so that they can provide focused, culturally appropriate assistance to victims in their communities.
 - ◆ **Allocate money for courts in the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program and reauthorize the State Judicial Institute grants for model judicial training programs.** These measures will provide training and resources for judges and court personnel to enhance their handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Educated judges craft orders that improve victim safety and use graduated sanctions to hold offenders accountable.
 - ◆ **Amend VAWA to include a re-allotment provision in the STOP Program.** A re-allotment provision would ensure that any grant funds that are not obligated to a particular project within two years can be reallocated to support victim services projects. This provision would maximize the resources available for these important programs.
 - ◆ **Provide authorizing legislation for the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance Program.** This grant program offers legal representation to victims in cases related to their safety and well-being. It currently operates only under appropriations acts. Legislation is needed to provide a framework and continuity for this vitally important program.
 - ◆ **Extend the authorization of the Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campuses Grant Program to fiscal year 2005.** This important program focuses on the safety of women at institutions of higher education. The tragic death of a young Columbia University student in February, 2000, at the hands of her boyfriend highlights the need to develop specialized approaches to violence against women on college campuses.
2. **Strengthen the VAWA criminal provisions.** VAWA and subsequent legislation authorized federal law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute interstate domestic violence, stalking, and violations of protection orders. This sent the powerful message that violence against women is a crime and is treated seriously. Based on our experience implementing these provisions, we have identified ways to make the law even more effective, including changes that enhance our ability to protect Native American victims of violence and that close loopholes which now hamper our ability to most effectively prosecute these crimes.
 3. **Ensure that victims in dating relationships enjoy the protection of the federal criminal laws and all available grant programs.** Under current law, federal law enforcement officials are not authorized to apprehend and prosecute offenders who prey on victims who are in dating relationships with their abusers, and victims cannot receive VAWA-funded services in some jurisdictions. Data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicate that domestic violence occurs at the highest rates among young persons ages 16 - 24 and that more than four in ten incidents of domestic violence involve non-married partners. We must ensure that these vulnerable victims have access to services, and we must close this dangerous loophole in federal law by specifying that the VAWA criminal provisions cover these offenses.
 4. **Protect immigrant women and children from domestic violence.** VAWA included important protections for battered immigrant women that lessened the ability of abusers to use immigration laws to coerce, control, or intimidate them. Unfortunately, the complexities of our immigration laws have undermined these provisions. VAWA II amendments would restore these protections.
 5. **Enhance the full faith and credit provisions.** VAWA requires states and territories to give full faith and credit to protection orders issued by other jurisdictions. Two aspects of the current law need to be strengthened. First, some states currently require victims to register their protection orders in their courts before they will enforce them. VAWA II would remove this dangerous prerequisite to enforcement. Second, VAWA II would take important steps to protect Native American women by reinforcing that tribal protection orders are entitled to full faith and credit by states and that tribal courts have jurisdiction to enforce protection orders against both Indian and non-Indian offenders.
 6. **Facilitate filing and service of protection orders.** Many victims of domestic violence struggle with the fees associated with obtaining protection orders. Financial resources should not determine victim safety or access to

the protections of our legal system. VAWA II would clarify that all recipients of STOP grant funds must facilitate filing and service, without cost to the victim, in both civil and criminal cases.

7. **Ensure that children remain in the custody of non-abusive parents.** We can take two critical steps to reduce the impact of domestic violence on children. First, VAWA II will amend the Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act to enhance the ability of victims who flee abuse to obtain custody orders without returning to dangerous jurisdictions. Second, it will establish grants for supervised visitation centers. These centers protect victims and their children, and minimize the danger of parental abduction, by providing secure environments for visitation and exchange of children.

JUN-07-2000 14:43

QFC LEGIS. AFFAIRS&BUDGET

202 401 4562 P.02/02

**NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE****1-800-799-SAFE (7233)****1-800-787-3224 (TTY FOR THE DEAF)****Fact Sheet****More than 478,366 Calls In Almost Four Years!**

- Hotline Advocates answer more than 11,000 calls per month
- There were 142,242 calls answered in 1999
- Hotline Advocates have answered 478,366 calls since the Hotline's inception in February 1996 (As of May 31, 2000)

Who is calling the Hotline?

- A young pregnant woman in Boston says her husband hit her last night and her three year-old son tried to stop him. She asks if we know someone in her area who can help her. Referrals are provided.
- A Spanish-speaking victim in Arizona needs shelter for herself and her three children and wants to return to her hometown. A Hotline advocate calls a shelter in Phoenix, connects with a Spanish-speaking counselor and provides the caller with the counselor's name and directions to the shelter.
- A father in San Francisco calls to talk about his daughter, who moved to New Jersey and who hasn't called him in three months. He knows her boyfriend is abusive, and he wants to tell her how to get help in New Jersey when he calls her. A Hotline advocate gives him the names and numbers of several programs in New Jersey and the name of San Francisco programs in case she returns home.

Services available

- Hotline staff and volunteers provide victims of domestic violence and those calling on their behalf with crisis intervention, information about domestic violence and referrals to local service providers.
- Hotline services are available 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week, toll-free from anywhere in the United States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- One call to the Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY for the Deaf) summons help in English or Spanish. Hotline staff and volunteers also have access to translators in 139 languages.
- The Hotline Data Collection Program collects, analyzes and disseminates national data on the nature, scope and impact of family violence on the United States for use by professionals and policy makers at the local, state and national levels. This data has never before been available.

6/6/00

P.O. BOX 161810 AUSTIN, TX 78716 • (512) 453-8117 (ADMIN.) • (512) 453-8561 FAX
A PROJECT OF THE TEXAS COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

TOTAL P.02

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT EVENT

June 12, 2000

Q&A

Q: What is the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)?

A: VAWA was landmark legislation passed as part of the Administration's Crime Bill in 1994. It established new criminal provisions and key grant programs that 1) improve the criminal justice system's response to violence against women, through programs such as law enforcement training and special prosecutor units, and 2) provide direct critical services to victims, such as shelters and legal services assistance. Through VAWA, the states have received \$1.5 billion in Federal grants to combat domestic violence; \$800 million has gone to law enforcement.

Q: Why does VAWA need to be reauthorized?

A: As recent statistics have shown, violence against women has declined since 1993 and VAWA is working. (For example, in 1998 women experienced 21% fewer violent offenses at the hands of an intimate partner than in 1993). But much more needs to be done to protect women and their families and to hold offenders accountable. If VAWA is not reauthorized, critical programs may go unfunded. In addition to reauthorizing and enhancing the VAWA grant programs, reauthorization should:

- Strengthen the VAWA criminal provisions;
- Ensure that victims in dating relationships are covered under VAWA (recent statistics show that women between the ages of 16 and 24 experience the highest per capita rates of intimate victimization);
- Protect immigrant women and children from domestic violence;
- Enhance the full faith and credit provisions;
- Facilitate filing and service of protection orders; and
- Ensure that children remain in the custody of non-abusive parents.

Q: What is the legislative status of VAWA?

A: Representative Morella's bill has been approved by the Judiciary Committee's Crime Subcommittee. We hope to see further action in the next few weeks.

Q: Didn't the Supreme Court recently strike down the Violence Against Women Act?

A: No. In U.S. v. Morrison (also known as Brzonkala), the Supreme Court struck down the civil remedy provision that allowed victims to sue their attackers for civil damages. Although that decision is very disappointing, it did not affect the viability of VAWA's criminal provisions or grant programs. Indeed, it highlights the need to strengthen and enhance VAWA through reauthorization.

Q: Is it appropriate for the First Lady to be holding this event?

A: The First Lady has been an advocate for domestic violence victims for over 30 years. In 1994 she helped push for the enactment of the original VAWA, and since then, through speeches and columns, she has repeatedly highlighted the importance of the issue and the success of VAWA.



Lisa Beran <BERANL@ojp.usdoj.gov>

06/09/2000 02:44:21 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Erika A. Batcheller/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Press Contacts

Dear Erika:

I'm writing from DOJ VAWO in regard to the First Lady's conference on Monday, 6/12/00, at 12:30. I spoke with you yesterday (I believe) about how to notify the local news media of Sheriff Witt (Lexington, KY), one of the scheduled speakers. You explained that the easiest way for you would be if I obtained the E-mail addresses of the media contacts. Therefore here they are:

ValeriaC@wkyt.com (local t.v.)

HeidiM@wkyt.com (local t.v.)

Ray.Holbrook@cumulusb.com (local radio station)

JLucke@herald-leader.com (local print newspaper)

Thank you so much for arranging to send the relevant information to them. Please let me know if you need any further information. My phone number is 305-2981.

Sincerely,
Lisa Beran
VAWO

COMMERCIAL

JOHN HONAN - PRESS SECRETARY

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OFFICE
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 7th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531
(202) 307-6026
FAX (202) 305-2589
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/VAWGO>

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 6/9/00
FROM: D. Goldman/L. Beran
TO: Erika
ORGANIZATION: White House
FAX: 456-7805
NUMBER OF PAGES FOLLOWING: 2

COMMENTS: Erika - could you review
this for accuracy and
appropriateness? Its the
local press release for
Sheriff ~~to~~ Witt.

fax 354-4151

Thanks!

Lisa Beran

305-2981

Deborah Goldman

514-0708

06/10/00 14:41 FAX 606 2590973

FAYETTE SHERIFF

02

Svika 456-7805

Heather 456-2878



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
FAYETTE COUNTY
Kathy H. Witt
SHERIFF

MEDIA ALERT

Fayette County Sheriff, Kathy Witt has been asked to represent law enforcement at a White House event scheduled for Monday, June 12, 2000. This event is designed to call attention to the potential lapse in funding of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

The Violence Against Women Act is designed to provide federal funding for innovative state and local programs which improve the education, prevention, adjudication, and ~~creation~~ ^{responsibility} of to domestic violence throughout the United States.

+ sexual assault

~~Senator Orrin Hatch has scheduled a floor vote to increase continued funding of the Violence Against Women Act and the many outstanding programs, which deal with domestic violence.~~

Cut

Contact: Jamie Potter, Office of the Fayette County Sheriff - 859-253-1771



Heather H. Howard
06/07/2000 11:01:54 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Erika A. Batcheller/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: VAWA

Erika - this is the blurb about VAWA that we included in Mrs. Clinton's briefing last week - I thought it might be helpful to you as background.

Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Two weeks ago, in U.S. v. Morrison (also known as Brzonkala), the Supreme Court invalidated the civil remedy provision in VAWA that allowed victims of gender-motivated violence to sue their attackers. Although the decision does not affect other provisions of VAWA, such as the federal criminal provisions and grants to law enforcement and battered women shelters, it has provided momentum for efforts to reauthorize VAWA ("VAWA II"). In addition, a report recently released by the Bureau of Justice Statistics demonstrated that domestic violence has declined since 1993 and that VAWA programs are working. In 1998, for example, women experienced 20.3% fewer violent offenses at the hands of an intimate partner than in 1993. In 1996, 1997, and 1998, intimate partners committed fewer murders than in any other years since 1976. A copy of the report is attached.

VAWA II is an opportunity not only to reauthorize the critical funding programs, but also to make improvements to existing law. These include technical fixes that ensure that Native American women are protected, as well as substantive improvements that would protect immigrant women and children, facilitate filing and service of protection orders, improve the enforcement of protection orders, and enhance the ability of victims fleeing from abuse with their children to obtain custody orders without returning to the dangerous jurisdiction. The most controversial provision in VAWA II would expand both the grant programs and criminal provisions to cover "dating relationships." Current law only covers couples who are or have been married, have a child together, or who are or have lived together; amending the definition of domestic violence to include dating relationships is important because data suggest that domestic violence occurs at the highest rates among young persons aged 16-24, who tend not to be married or living together and thus are not covered under VAWA.

VAWA II is currently stalled in Congress. Rep. Connie Morella's bill was marked up in subcommittee but has not been scheduled for a full Committee mark-up. At the insistence of Senator Hatch's staff, "dating relationships" was removed from the bill, but Rep. Morella has vowed to try to put it back in at full Committee. In the Senate, Senator Biden is close to reaching a compromise with Senator Hatch, but they are looking for legislative vehicles. (One possibility is the Trafficking bill). Their compromise, however, would probably not include

the dating relationships language.

We have been working to increase the pressure for reauthorization and to signal that it is a top Administration priority. Several weeks ago, senior Administration officials met and strategized with women's groups, and last week we met with members of the law enforcement community to broaden the coalition. This weekend, the board of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will meet and is expected to endorse VAWA II, and the National Conference of Mayors may do so as well at their conference.

We are planning a White House event to highlight the need for reauthorization and the importance of the issue to you and the Vice President. In addition, DOJ and HHS will be working VAWA II into principals' speeches and highlighting successful programs at the local level when they travel.