

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton [partial] (2 pages)	03/16/1998	b(6)
002. resume	re: Susan Penn French [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
003. memo	re: political (2 pages)	03/13/1998	Personal Misfile
004. list	re: political event (6 pages)	03/16/1998	Personal Misfile
005. seating diagram	re: political event (1 page)	03/16/1998	Personal Misfile
006. list	re: political event (2 pages)	03/16/1998	Personal Misfile
007. bio	re: political event bios (6 pages)	00/00/0000	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19751

FOLDER TITLE:

Domestic Women's Issues #2 [Binder] [1]

2013-0534-S

rc1856

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Domestic Women's Issues

Binder 2

Domestic Women's Issues #2

DOMESTIC WOMEN'S ISSUES

Amnua 175

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

Domestic Women's Issues

1993-2000

1993

1994

5/4 Working Women Count – White House
10/14 Working Women Count – White House

1995

3/1 Department of Defense Observance of Women's History Month – Pentagon
4/10 Working Women Count – White House
5/19 Women's Bureau Event – White House
7/26 Mi Casa Resource Center for Women – Denver, CO
7/26 Women's Foundation of Colorado – Denver, CO
8/5 Column – Childcare and Working Women
8/26 Column – Women and Voting

1996

3/12 Column – Women's Role in the Family
6/4 Column – Mary Robinson (President of Ireland)
6/25 Column – FMLA
8/6 Column – Women and Olympics
10/8 Column – Women and Space Exploration

1997

1/14 Column – Hillary's Goals for Second Term
1/29 Column – Family Planning
2/4 Column – Women and Microcredit
2/10 Working Mother Lunch – White House
2/11 Column – Working Mothers
5/2 National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy Event – White House
6/17 Title IX Event – White House
6/18 Women's Leadership Fundraiser
12/9 Women's Rights / Human Rights

1998

1/20 Women's Outreach Meeting – White House
3/10 US as an Example to the World for Women's Rights
3/16 Women's Leadership Forum Lucheon – Houston, TX
6/3 Column – Women and Welfare Reform

1998 (Cont.)

- 7/8 Women in Federal Law Enforcement Event – Hyatt Washington, DC
- 7/9 Scholars Dinner – White House
- 7/27 YWCA Battered Women's Shelter – Cincinnati, OH
- 8/5 Column – FMLA
- 9/23 Violence Against Women Event Roundtable Discussion – New York, NY
- 12/1 People Magazine/Teen Pregnancy Prevention Luncheon – New York, NY

1999

- 1/20 Column – Women and Social Security
- 1/21 Meeting with Women's Groups on Social Security – White House
- 1/22 Meeting with Family Planning Advocates – White House
- 1/23 Women in Social Security Conference – PBS Washington, DC
- 2/5 Atlanta Teen Pregnancy Speech – Atlanta, GA
- 2/17 Social Security Event – White House
- 3/10 Column – Women and Athletics
- 3/15 Women's Magazine Briefing – White House
- 3/16 Seventeen Magazine Volunteerism Awards – National Museum of Women in the Arts, Washington, DC
- 3/17 Column – Contributions of Women in the Last Century
- 4/7 Equal Pay Event – White House
- 4/28 Drop-By the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy's Honors Reception - White House
- 5/7 Ask a Working Woman – Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY
- 7/14 Column – US Women's Soccer Team and Title IX
- 7/19 Women's World Cup Event Champion Soccer Team – White House
- 7/19 Informal Remarks to Women's Forum – Cape Canaveral, FL
- 8/25 Column – Welfare and Women
- 9/28 Minimum Wage Event – Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC
- 10/26 Portraits, Profiles and Progress – Celebrating Women of the Twentieth Century White House
- 10/27 Women in Business, Politics and Power Symposium – Chicago, IL

2000

- 2/23 Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy – White House
- 3/29 Women's Technology Cluster Roundtable – San Francisco, CA
- 4/5 Column – Cate Murther and Microcredit
- 6/12 Program on Violence Against Women Act – White House
- 6/14 Column - VAWA

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

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1/20/98

Divider Title: _____

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998**

FINAL

WASHINGTON, DC

CORCORAN GALLERY

**LEAD ADVANCE: ROB ROSEN
 WHCA PAGER #4540**

**SCHEDULER: EVAN RYAN
 202/456-6751 PHONE
 202/456-5340 FAX
 202/483-0383 HOME
 WHCA PAGER #4223**

PREV RON The White House

**11:00 am- RADIO INTERVIEW with Mark Smith, AP
11:15 am Map Room
 AP RADIO/WH PHOTO**

CONTACT: Marsha Berry 202/456-2960

**11:25 am- RADIO INTERVIEW with Vic Ratner, ABC Radio
11:40 am Map Room
 ABC RADIO/WH PHOTO**

CONTACT: Marsha Berry 202/456-2960

**11:50 am- RADIO INTERVIEW with April Ryan, Amer. Nat'l Radio
12:05 pm Map Room
 AMER NAT'L RADIO/WH PHOTO**

CONTACT: Marsha Berry 202/456-2960

**12:40 pm- BRIEFING for Medal of Honor Ceremony - OPTIONAL
1:00 pm Oval Office
 CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO**

**PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Sandy Berger
Dan Benjamin
Jim Seaton**

CONTACT: Capricia Marshall 202/456-7136

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998
PAGE 2

1:05 pm- **MEET & GREET - OPTIONAL**
1:15 pm Blue Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Major General James Day and 15 family members
Harry R. McDonald, Jr. - National Commander,
Disabled American Veterans
Anthony Jordan - National Commander, The American
Legion
John E. Moon - Commander in Chief, Veterans of
Foreign Wars
USN Captain George Pucciarelli, Marine Corps
Chaplain

CONTACT: Laura Schwartz 202/456-5655

1:15 pm- **MEDAL OF HONOR CEREMONY - OPTIONAL**
1:45 pm East Room
Attire: Business
OPEN PRESS

PROGRAM:

- The President, accompanied by U.S. Navy Captain George Pucciarelli and Major General James Day are announced into the East Room via the Cross Hall.
- Invocation by US Navy Captain George Pucciarelli, Marine Corps Chaplain.
- The President makes remarks and asks for the citation to be read by Military Aide, Major Duffy White.
- Major Duffy White reads the citation.
- Military Aide, Lieutenant Commander Wess Huey, presents the Medal of Honor to the President for presentation to Major General James Day.
- The President places the Medal of Honor on Major General Day and pauses for a photo.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998
PAGE 3

-The President departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 150 guests expected.

CONTACT: Capricia Marshall 202/456-7136

2:30 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING** with Scott Pelley, CBS News
2:45 pm Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

CONTACT: Marsha Berry 202/456-2960

3:00 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING** with Dale Van Atta
3:15 pm Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

CONTACT: Marsha Berry 202/456-2960

3:30 pm- **PRIVATE MEETING** with Dick Moe
4:00 pm Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Dick Moe, President, National Trust for Historic
Preservation
Ellen Lovell

CONTACT: Dick Moe 202/588-6105

4:50 pm- **BRIEFING** for Women's Outreach Meeting
4:55 pm Room TBD
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
The Vice President
Josh Gotbaum
Audrey Haynes
Elena Kagan
Susan Liss
Neera Tanden
Melanne Verveer

CONTACT: Melanne Verveer 202/456-6266

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998
PAGE 4

5:00 pm- **WOMEN'S OUTREACH MEETING**
5:30 pm 276 OEOB - The Vice President's Ceremonial Office
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
The Vice President
Josh Gotbaum
Audrey Haynes
Elena Kagan
Susan Liss
Neera Tanden
Melanne Verveer
20 guests

CONTACT: Melanne Verveer 202/456-6266

7:35 pm **DEPART** The White House
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE The Corcoran Gallery
[drive time: 5 minutes]

7:40 pm **ARRIVE** The Corcoran Gallery

GREETERS: Governor Roy Romer, Chairman, DNC
Steve Grossman, Chairman, DNC

NOTE: The Vice President and Mrs. Gore will join the President and the First Lady at this time.

7:45 pm- **DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE DINNER**
9:00 pm Corcoran Gallery
Attire: Business
OPEN PRESS for remarks only/DNC PHOTO

PROGRAM:

-Off-stage announcement of the President, the First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, accompanied by Democratic National Committee Chairpersons Steve Grossman and Governor Roy Romer.

-Dinner is served.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998
PAGE 5

- Governor Roy Romer makes remarks and introduces Steve Grossman.
- Steve Grossman makes remarks and introduces Mrs. Gore.
- Mrs. Gore makes remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks and introduces the Vice President.
- The Vice President makes remarks and introduces The President.
- The President makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.
- The President, The First Lady, The Vice President and Mrs. Gore proceed to Room TBD for a dessert reception.

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 150 guests expected.

CONTACT: Craig Smith 202/456-1125

9:05 pm-
9:30 pm

DNC DESSERT RECEPTION
Room TBD
Corcoran Gallery
CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

FORMAT:

- The President and the First Lady do a photo receiving line.

PARTICIPANTS: 50 guests expected.

CONTACT: Craig Smith 202/456-1125

9:35 pm

DEPART Corcoran Gallery
VIA Presidential Motorcade
EN ROUTE The White House
[drive time: 5 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998
PAGE 6

9:40 pm **ARRIVE** The White House

RON The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC: Partly cloudy. High 42.
Low 28.

Meeting with Family Planning Groups
Background Facts
January 20, 1998

Under the Clinton Administration, federal support for family planning has steadily increased, both in programs specially dedicated to family planning and in programs providing family planning as part of a broader range of services. Most recently, the President demonstrated his commitment to family planning by refusing to accede to Republican demands that he support a measure that would deny federal money to any overseas family planning agency that performs abortions or lobbies to change abortion laws. Congressional Republicans had made the President's support of this effort the price of passage of fast-track trade legislation and legislation that would fund the U.N. and the I.M.F.

A Record of Strong Support for Family Planning

Increasing Funding for Family Planning. In total, under the President's budget support for family planning will rise to \$1.43 billion in FY 1999, a 27% increase over FY 1992. These funds provide services to nearly 4.4 million clients each year at more than 4,000 family planning clinics nationwide. Services provided include contraceptive services, pregnancy testing, STD screening and treatment, and education and outreach.

Increasing Funding for Title X. The President's FY 1999 budget proposal will call for an increase of \$15 million in Title X Family Planning grants (to \$218 million).

- A \$15 million increase would be the largest enacted during this Administration, and well above the \$5 million Congress provided last year.
- This increase would cap an overall 46% increase since 1992, at a time when total Federal discretionary spending has increased only 6%.

Expanding Medicaid and Other Services. Under the President's proposal, Medicaid will provide almost \$500 million in federal funds to support family planning services. This sum represents an increase of 19% over FY 1992. The Maternal & Child Health Block Grant, the Social Services Block Grant, and the Preventive Health Block Grant provide funds to state and local communities for family planning services. In FY 1999, the President's budget will request \$100 million in family planning services --a 21% increase over FY92 (though a 4% decrease from FY98).

Supporting Prevention Education and Research. The National Institutes of Health undertake research in infertility, contraception, and related matters. CDC funds programs to educate teenagers about sexual development and abstinence. Under the President's FY99 Budget, funding for these research and education programs should total about \$200 million --a 25% increase since FY92. In addition, HHS' Girl Power! education initiative is engaging all HHS teen pregnancy prevention and related youth programs in sustained efforts to promote pregnancy prevention among 9- to 14-year-old girls.

Promoting International Family Planning. The Administration has strongly supported international family planning programs. The President has blocked several Congressional efforts to prohibit funding for international family planning groups that lobby on behalf of abortion rights or perform abortions. And under the President's Budget, bilateral assistance provided through AID and assistance to the United Nations Population Fund will grow to \$425 million in FY99, a 32% increase over FY92.

A Record of Reducing Unwanted Pregnancy

Reducing Unintended Pregnancy. The Alan Guttmacher Institute, a New York-based organization that conducts research on reproductive issues, recently reported a 16% decrease in unintended pregnancies between 1987 and 1994. The change is primarily a result of improved use of contraceptives, according to the study's author. And according to a recent CDC report, the percentage of pregnancies ending in legal abortions has fallen to its lowest level since the mid-1970s.

Preventing Teenage Pregnancy. After rising steadily from 1986 to 1991, the birth rate for teens aged 15-19 declined for the sixth straight year in 1996. The rate declined 12% between 1991 and 1996 and four percent from 1995 to 1996. All 50 states had a sustained decline in their teen birth rates between 1991 and 1995, and 21 of these states had declines of more than 10% over this period.

Meeting with Family Planning Advocates

January 20, 1998

- I'm glad to have the opportunity to meet with you all as we approach the 25th anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*. I'd like to thank you for all your work to promote and protect a woman's right to choose. I know it has not been an easy mission.
- In fact, this has never been an easy issue. I hope that we will be able to find ways of to increase dialogue, to work together with people of good faith on both sides of this issue, to try to understand how we can continue the progress that has been made in the last five years in decreasing the number of abortions, decreasing teen pregnancy, in working to give women opportunities to make choices that are best for them and their families.
- I think my husband's formulation of it years ago is still the right one: abortion should be legal, safe and rare. We have worked hard in the last five years to maintain legality and safety and to begin to change attitudes, values and policies that will make abortion less necessary. And we are gratified at some of the results we are seeing -- the teen pregnancy rate is down to its lowest level in years, and the abortion rate is declining as well.
- That's why the President's increase in Title X is so important --we can continue the progress we've made. We must work on behalf of educational opportunities for young women and young men so they know they have better choices and that they should postpone childbearing so that they can avoid the issue of abortion. That's why I think efforts like HHS' Girl Power! Campaign are so important. This pregnancy prevention education initiative is engaging all HHS teen pregnancy prevention and related youth programs in sustained efforts to prevent pregnancy among 9- to 14-year-old girls.
- We must continue to speak out on behalf of family planning here and around the world. As I have traveled around the world, I have seen examples of how our international family planning efforts reduce abortion in country after country [e.g. Brazil]. I have also been to a country where the government forces women to have abortion [e.g. China] and to a country where the government forces women to become pregnant [e.g. Romania]. Two extremes --government, on the one hand, saying you cannot have children; government on the other hand, saying you must have children. What we have tried to do in promoting choice is to say that this most difficult of all intimate choices for women and men must be made by the individual in consultation with her conscience, her God, her physician and her family.
- I look forward to working with you to meet the challenges ahead. Thank you for all your work.

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3/10/98

Divider Title: _____

TALKING IT OVER
BY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Two and a half years ago, representatives of 189 countries met in Beijing for the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. They articulated this vision: A country's progress depends on the inclusion of women, the vibrancy of an economy depends on the full contribution of women, the richness of civic life depends on the participation of women, and women's rights are human rights.

Even in the few years since the Beijing conference, governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals have made tremendous progress throughout the world. All around the globe, I have seen women striving to become full participants in their societies, to build democracies and to turn their lives and communities around.

In Costa Rica, I've met women working to end domestic violence and opening an astonishing array of businesses through the magic of microcredit. In Africa, I've seen women beating the odds to bring health care to rural Senegal, to construct homes in South Africa and to speak out for women's rights in Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Uganda. And in Thailand, I've learned firsthand about what people are doing to stop young girls from being sold into prostitution and to care for those -- some as young as 12 -- who are dying of AIDS.

Everywhere I go, I am reminded of how much our nation's assistance -- and our example -- contributes to this progress. I've seen a women's health care clinic opened in Kazakhstan, I've met women whose lives have been rebuilt in Rwanda and Bosnia, and I've witnessed the United States and Ukraine working together to stop the buying and selling of women and girls.

There is much to celebrate, but much also remains to be done. In too many countries, women are barred by law, tradition or ignorance from exercising their God-given rights. Too many are trapped in an endless cycle of poverty, unable to get access to education and economic opportunity. Too many live in fear of daily violence.

In Afghanistan, for example, women are brutalized and silenced by the Taliban militia. Girls are barred from school. Thousands of women cannot go to work, leave home alone or get the health care they need. Those who don't follow every rule of attire or conduct are punished with beatings, even with death.

This week at the White House, in recognition of International Women's Day, the President is taking several steps to assure that women's rights -- in this country and in

every country -- are respected and protected. With the support of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Members of Congress and women from around the world, he is once again calling upon the Senate to consent to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

CEDAW, which has already been ratified by 161 other countries, seeks to combat violence against women, reform unfair inheritance and property rights, and strengthen women's access to fair employment and economic opportunity. In its failure to ratify CEDAW, the United States remains alone in this hemisphere, alone among industrialized democracies and alone among our allies in NATO and Asia. Approval would be a fitting tribute to the vision of the men and women who gathered in Seneca Falls, N.Y., 150 years ago this July for the first Women's Rights Convention.

The President is also directing his Interagency Council on Women, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to continue -- and expand -- their work to combat violence against women here in the United States and around the world.

Let us call violence against women what it is -- a violation of human rights. It doesn't matter if it's by law or custom, ignorance or inaction. It doesn't matter if it's in war or peace, in our homes or streets. No woman should ever be degraded by violence.

Finally, the President is announcing several measures to strengthen our fight against the trafficking of more than a million women and girls all over the world. Desperate for economic opportunity, and believing they're applying for jobs as baby sitters, waitresses and sales clerks, they find themselves instead in a nightmare -- sold as part of an international trade in human beings and forced into prostitution and modern-day slavery.

Under the President's leadership, we are giving the issues that affect women's lives -- whether they live in Thailand or Tunisia, Bangladesh or Boston -- the status they deserve as part of our domestic and foreign policy. Only by assuring that the circle of citizenship and human dignity is extended to include every person will democracy continue to thrive and the agenda we adopted in Beijing continue to improve the lives of women and girls around the world.

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March 10, 1998

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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998

FINAL

WASHINGTON, DC / HOUSTON, TX / ATLANTA, GA / WASHINGTON, DC

HOUSTON

LEAD ADVANCE: **CHERI STOCKHAM**
 THE WESTIN GALLERIA
 713/960-8100 **ROOM 2340**
 713/960-6553 **FAX**
 202/395-2101 **CELL PHONE**

SITE ADVANCE: **SPEED WEED** **ROOM 2042**

SITE ADVANCE: **LUC PETIT** **ROOM 1042**

PRESS ADVANCE: **WHITNEY WILLIAMS** **ROOM 2337**

ATLANTA

LEAD ADVANCE: **JACK MURRAY**
 THE HYATT REGENCY
 404/577-1234 **ROOM 1845**
 404/588-4137 **FAX**

SITE ADVANCE: **GREG HALE** **ROOM 1850**

PRESS ADVANCE: **LEIGH FLORES** **ROOM 1842**

SCHEDULER: **EVAN RYAN**
 202/456-6751 **PHONE**
 202/456-5340 **FAX**
 202/483-0383 **HOME**
 WHCA PAGER **#4223**

PREV RON **The White House**

8:00 am **DEPART** South Portico
 EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

8:20 am **ARRIVE** Andrews Air Force Base

8:30 am **WHEELS UP** Andrews Air Force Base
 EN ROUTE Ellington Field, Houston, TX
 [flight time: 3 hours, 15 minutes, -1 hour]

10:45 am **WHEELS DOWN** Ellington Field, Houston, Texas

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 2

GREETERS:

Congressman Ken Bentsen
Mrs. Bentsen
Gary Mauro

10:50 am-
10:55 am

GROUP PHOTO

Ellington Field Tarmac
Hold: Heritage Room
Phone: 281/464-2184
Fax: 281/929-2671
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Congressman Nick Lampson
51 student leaders

CONTACT: Tom Combs 202/225-6565

11:00 am

DEPART Ellington Field
EN ROUTE The Children's Assessment Center
[drive time: 30 minutes]

11:30 am

ARRIVE The Children's Assessment Center
2500 Bolsover, Houston, TX 77005

GREETERS: Ellen Cokinos, Executive Director
Susan French, President, The Children
Assessment Center's Foundation

11:35 am-
11:45 am

MEET & GREET

Lobby Foyer
The Children's Assessment Center
The John O'Quinn Building
2500 Bolsover
Houston, TX 77005
Hold: Room 126
Phone: 713/986-3331
Fax: 713/986-3556
Staff Hold: Room 128
Phone: 713/986-3333
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19751

FOLDER TITLE:

Domestic Women's Issues #2 [Binder] [1]

2013-0534-S

rc1856

RESTRICTION CODES

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 3

PARTICIPANTS:

(b)(6)

[Pool]

25 Supporters, The Children's Assessment Center

CONTACT: Pat Strong 713/667-667-3554

11:45 am

PROCEED to third floor via elevator

THIRD FLOOR GREETERS:

John O'Quinn and Julie James-O'Quinn, Major
supporters, The Children's Assessment Center

11:50 am-
1:00 pm

THE CHILDREN'S ASSESSMENT CENTER TOUR AND OPENING

The John O'Quinn Building

2500 Bolsover

Houston, TX 77005

Hold: Room 126

Phone: 713/986-3331

Fax: 713/986-3556

Staff Hold: Room 128

Phone: 713/986-3333

POOL PRESS (2nd floor)/OPEN PRESS (for remarks)

FORMAT:

-Ellen Cokinos and Susan French give The First
Lady a tour of the third floor Interview Area,
accompanied by Congressman and Mrs. Bentsen and
Mr. and Mrs. John O'Quinn.

-The First Lady and touring group proceed to the
second floor, via elevator.

(b)(6)

-The First Lady and touring group visit the
Children's Services Area Playroom. [Pool Press]

-The First Lady and touring group proceed to the
first floor via elevator.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 4

- The First Lady and touring group tour the medical clinic.
- The First Lady proceeds outside.
- The First Lady is announced on stage with Ellen Cokinos, Susan French, and Congressman Bentsen, by Chris Pappas, CEO of Pappas Restaurants, Inc.
- The First Lady is seated stage right of podium.
- Susan French, President, The Children's Assessment Center Foundation, makes brief remarks and introduces Ellen Cokinos, Executive Director, The Children's Assessment Center.
- Ellen Cokinos makes brief remarks and introduces Congressman Ken Bentsen.
- Congressman Ken Bentsen makes remarks and introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion of remarks, The First Lady steps aside of podium.
- John O'Quinn proceeds to podium and asks The First Lady to join him in ribbon-cutting.
- The First Lady and John O'Quinn cut the ribbon, opening The Children's Assessment Center.
- The First Lady has the option of working a ropeline upon departure.

NOTE: Susan French and Ellen Cokinos give The First Lady a gift upon departure.

1:05 pm

DEPART Children's Assessment Center
EN ROUTE The Westin Galleria Hotel
[drive time: 15 minutes]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 5

1:20 pm **ARRIVE** The Westin Galleria Hotel

GREETERS:

Doug Brown, Operating Manager

(b)(6)

PROCEED to 24th Floor

24TH FLOOR GREETERS:

Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee
Cynthia Friedman, Women's Leadership Forum,
National Chair
Cheryl Creuzot, Event Co-Chair
Pauline Higgins, Event Co-Chair

1:25 pm-
1:30 pm

GROUP PHOTO

24th Floor Hallway
The Westin Galleria Hotel
5060 West Alabama
Houston, TX 77056
Hold: Regal Suite
Phone: 713/623-4299
Fax: 713/439-1402
Staff Hold: Royal Suite
Phone: 713/439-1925

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee
Reverend James Campbell
30 Outstanding First - Eighth Graders from Our
Mother of Mercy, St. James Episcopal, The
Varnett School

CONTACT: Kathy Wilkes 202/225-3816
301/341-0872

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 6

1:30 pm-
2:15 pm

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM LUNCHEON

The Monarch Room
The Westin Galleria Hotel
5060 West Alabama
Houston, TX 77056
Hold: Regal Suite
Phone: 713/623-4299
Fax: 713/439-1402
Staff Hold: Royal Suite
Phone: 713/439-1925
OPEN PRESS

NOTE: There will be a pre-program.

FORMAT:

- Sylvia Garcia, Controller, the City of Houston, announces The First Lady, Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee and Cynthia Friedman, WLF, National Chair, into the Monarch Room.
- Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee makes remarks and introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.
- At the conclusion of remarks, The First Lady takes questions and answers from the audience.
- Cynthia Friedman announces the last question and thanks The First Lady.
- The First Lady works a ropeline upon departure.
- The First Lady proceeds to Hold.

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 100 guests expected.

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 7

2:15 pm- **HOLD/LUNCH**
2:30 pm Hold: Regal Suite
Phone: 713/623-4299
Fax: 713/439-1402
Staff Hold: Royal Suite
Phone: 713/439-1925
CLOSED PRESS

2:30 pm- **PHOTO-RECEIVING LINE** with Roundtable participants
2:40 pm The Imperial Room
The Westin Galleria Hotel
5060 West Alabama
Houston, TX 77056
Hold: Regal Suite
Phone: 713/623-4299
Fax: 713/439-1402
Staff Hold: Royal Suite
Phone: 713/439-1925
CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 13 guests expected.

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

2:40 pm- **WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**
3:30 pm The Imperial Room
The Westin Galleria Hotel
5060 West Alabama
Houston, TX 77056
Hold: Regal Suite
Phone: 713/623-4299
Fax: 713/439-1402
Staff Hold: Royal Suite
Phone: 713/439-1925
CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Cynthia Friedman moderates discussion with The
First Lady and Roundtable participants.

PARTICIPANTS: 13 guests expected.

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 8

3:30 pm **DEPART** The Westin Galleria Hotel
 EN ROUTE Ellington Field, Houston, TX
 [drive time: 30 minutes]

4:00 pm **ARRIVE** Ellington Field, Houston, TX

4:10 pm **WHEELS UP** Ellington Field, Houston, TX
 EN ROUTE Harts Field, Atlanta, GA
 [flight time: 1 hour, 35 minutes, + 1 hour]

6:45 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Harts Field, Atlanta, GA

GREETERS:

Mayor Bill Campbell [T]
Attorney General Thurbert Baker [T]
Fulton County Commissioner Michael Hightower [T]
Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard [T]
Secretary of State Lewis Massey [T]

6:55 pm **DEPART** Harts Field, Atlanta, GA
 EN ROUTE The Hyatt Regency, 265 Peachtree Street,
 Atlanta, Georgia
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

7:15 pm **ARRIVE** The Hyatt Regency Hotel

GREETERS:

Tim Lindgren, Divisional Vice President, The Hyatt
Regency
Ted Kanatas, General Manager, The Hyatt Regency

7:20 pm-
7:30 pm

MEET & GREET

Backstage
The International Ballroom
The Hyatt Regency Hotel
265 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
Hold: Room 232
Phone: 404/577-1234 x232
Fax: 404/588-4137
Staff Hold: Room 222
Phone: 404/577-1234 x222
Fax: 404/588-4137
CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998

PAGE 9

PARTICIPANTS:

Governor and Mrs. Zell Miller
Congresswoman Cynthia McKinney
Sharon Campbell, wife of Mayor Campbell
Lillian Lewis, wife of Congressman John Lewis
Liane Levitan, DeKalb County Chief Executive
Pepper English, Vice President of Congressional
Relations, Bell South
Wendy Welch Hawkins, Executive Vice President,
La-Van Hawkins
Michael Coles, Democratic candidate for the U.S.
Senate
Donna Coles
Linda Muir, WLF Georgia Chair, Event Chair
Janice Griffin, WLF National Vice Chair
Pris Siskin, WLF National Board of Directors

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

7:30 pm-

8:15 pm

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM DINNER

The International Ballroom
The Hyatt Regency Hotel
265 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
Attire: Business
Hold: Room 232
Phone: 404/577-1234 x232
Fax: 404/588-4137
Staff Hold: Room 222
Phone: 404/577-1234 x222
Fax: 404/588-4137

OPEN PRESS

NOTE: There will be a pre-program.

FORMAT:

- Governor Miller announces The First Lady and Congresswoman Cynthia McKinney onto stage.
- Congresswoman Cynthia McKinney makes welcoming remarks and introduces The First Lady.
- The First Lady makes remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 10

-At the conclusion of remarks, The First Lady takes questions and answers.

-Pris Siskin, WLF National Board of Directors, announces last question.

-The First Lady works a ropeline upon departure.

-The First Lady proceeds to Hold.

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 130 guests expected.

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

8:15 pm-
8:25 pm

HOLD

Hold: Room 232
Phone: 404/577-1234 x232
Fax: 404/588-4137
Staff Hold: Room 222
Phone: 404/577-1234 x222
Fax: 404/588-4137

CLOSED PRESS

8:25 pm-
8:30 pm

PHOTO-RECEIVING LINE with Roundtable participants
Room 235

The Hyatt Regency Hotel
265 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
Hold: Room 232
Phone: 404/577-1234 x232
Fax: 404/588-4137
Staff Hold: Room 222
Phone: 404/577-1234 x222
Fax: 404/588-4137

CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 13 guests expected.

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
PAGE 11

8:35 pm- **WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FORUM ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**
9:15 pm Room 235
The Hyatt Regency Hotel
265 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
Hold: Room 232
Phone: 404/577-1234 x232
Fax: 404/588-4137
Staff Hold: Room 222
Phone: 404/577-1234 x222
Fax: 404/588-4137
CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

FORMAT:

-Linda Muir, WLF Georgia State Chair, moderates
roundtable discussion with The First Lady and
Roundtable participants.

PARTICIPANTS: 13 guests expected.

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

9:20 pm- **VOLUNTEER PHOTO**
9:25 pm Lobby
The International Ballroom
CLOSED PRESS/DNC PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS: 15-20 volunteers

CONTACT: Peg Cusack 202/863-7148

9:30 pm **DEPART** The Hyatt Regency Hotel
EN ROUTE Harts Field, Atlanta, GA
[drive time: 20 minutes]

9:50 pm **ARRIVE** Harts Field, Atlanta, GA

10:00 pm **WHEELS UP** Harts Field, Atlanta, GA
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[flight time: 1 hour, 20 minutes]

11:20 pm **WHEELS DOWN** Andrews Air Force Base

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1998
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11:30 pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
 EN ROUTE The White House
 [drive time: 20 minutes]

11:50 pm **ARRIVE** South Portico

RON The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC: Partly cloudy. Wind north
at 28 knots. High 46. Low 29.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR HOUSTON, TX: Rain showers possible. High
73. Low 56.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR ATLANTA, GA: Rain showers possible. High
65. Low 50.

March 13, 1998

THE CHILDREN'S ASSESSMENT CENTER

DATE:	Monday, March 16
TIME:	11:40 am - 1:00pm
LOCATION:	The Children's Assessment Center Houston, TX
FROM:	Brenda Costello

I. PURPOSE

To participate in the ribbon cutting ceremony for The Children's Assessment Center, and to highlight the Administration's commitment to ending violence against women by announcing a recent Justice Department report on domestic violence, or violence by intimates, which shows a 25 percent decline in cases of violence against women.

II. BACKGROUND

On Monday morning you will tour and deliver remarks with Congressman Ken Bentsen, Jr. at the ribbon cutting ceremony commemorating the grand opening of The Children's Assessment Center's new facility.

Designed to protect and heal sexually abused children by providing a more compassionate approach to assisting young victims, The Children's Assessment Center (CAC) provides child victims of sexual abuse with on-site medical and clinical assessment and social services all in one child-friendly location. Using the multi-disciplinary, multi-agency team approach in prevention, assessment, investigation, referral for prosecution and treatment, the center houses all partner agencies under one roof.

The center seeks to eliminate the further victimization of children which the discovery of abuse and subsequent interviews, exams, referrals and investigation and prosecution often bring. Children are videotaped by specially trained interviewers, allowing Center staff, law enforcement, social workers etc, to obtain necessary information without subjecting children to repeated questioning.

Established in 1991 as a program of Harris County Child Protective Services, The Children's Assessment Center Foundation established its public-private partnership in 1995 as a department of the Harris County Commissioners' Court. The center is now a collaborative effort between ten partnering agencies, including Harris County Child Protective Services, Harris County Sheriff's Office, Hermann Hospital, Interfaith Ministries/Youth Victims, among others. Previously located in the HCCCP building,

CAC moved into their new facility last Monday, March 9.

The Center is the largest of its kind in the country, serving over 5,000 victims and their siblings in 1997 alone. Since its inception in 1991, it has served more than 20,000 children, and grown from one to 23 employees and over 100 on-site personnel from partner agencies. The initial \$50,000 allocation from both public and private sectors has grown to an operating budget exceeding \$1.8 million, with over \$3 million in in-kind contributions. CAC also provides facilities where community volunteers can offer immediate resources to children and families such as food, clothing, and other necessary items.

The Center is located in an area of Houston called "the Village", near Rice University, and serves an ethnically and economically diverse group of clients. Approximately one-third of the victims served are Hispanic, 39 percent Caucasian and 23 percent African American. Two-thirds of the victims are female, one-third male, and range in age from infants to 18 years and older, though the majority are under 18 years of age.

Funding

The Center is funded through a public-private partnership between Harris County Commissioners' Court and the Children's Assessment Center Foundation. The Center receives one-half of its annual program operating budget from Harris County, and the remainder is raised privately by the CAC Foundation from corporations, foundations and individuals. Harris County donated the property while the Center was built.

Federal funding for operating expenses (approximately 10 percent) is provided through Harris County from the Victims of Crimes Act (VOCA), IVB foster care reimbursement funds (HHS), and the National Network of Child Advocacy fund, a Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention program at the Department of Justice. Additionally, approximately 11 percent of facility construction was paid for through Community Development Block Grants.

Victims/clients are never turned away from the center, with Medicaid, private insurance, or the state's crime victims compensation fund paying for services. The building is named for John O'Quinn who donated \$1.5 to the new facility.

In Texas, approximately 15,000 children were served by advocacy centers in 1997 alone, while The CAC served 5,000 children in 1997, which includes sexually abused children and their siblings who also received services at The Center. In Houston and surrounding counties, over 1,700 cases of sexual abuse were reported in 1996, the most recent year for which statistics were available.

New Report on the Decline of Domestic Violence During the Clinton Administration: The number of female victims of non-lethal intimate violence has

declined from 1.1 million in 1993 to 840,000 in 1996 - a 23% decline, according to a new report by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics.

This report, titled *Violence by Intimates: Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends*, examines the characteristics and contexts of violence between intimates based on information gathered from victims through the National Crime Victimization Survey, from law enforcement agencies, hospital emergency departments, and those convicted of crimes against intimates. Because of the combination of data sources, this report is considered an extremely accurate reflection of the problem of domestic abuse. Other *key findings* are that the number of victims of lethal intimate violence has declined from 3,000 in 1976, to 1,800 in 1976. However, the report also notes some evidence of a slight increase in the rate of white females killed by a boyfriend. In terms of the cycle of violence, the report tells us that slightly more than half of female victims of intimate violence live in households with children under the age of twelve, and about 40% of imprisoned intimate offenders report that one or more children under age 18 resided with them at some time before the offenders entered prison.

This Administration has done more to raise awareness of the problem of domestic violence than any other, and has made important investments in tackling this problem. The Violence Against Women Act, which was part of the President's 1994 Crime Act, increased funding for prosecution of domestic violence, treatment and domestic violence prevention. Indeed, we have tripled funding for battered women's shelters. Domestic violence is still a tremendous problem with 840,000 incidents in 1996. However, this report supports the investments we have made and indicates that our efforts in this area -- particularly in the President's use of the bully pulpit -- have helped make a real dent in the problem.

Format

Upon arrival at the Children's Assessment Center you will have a brief meet and greet with elected officials, board members, major donors, and the girl who painted mural for the backdrop. You will tour the Center with Ellen Cokinos, Executive Director of the Center and Susan French, CAC Foundation President.

On the third floor you will be joined by Cong. Bentsen and his wife Tamra Bentsen, and John and Julie O'Quinn. You will see the Interview Room, the Playroom and the Therapy Room. On the first floor, you will visit the medical services area where several doctors will explain the various services provided.

Note: There will be no children in the building at any time during your visit for confidentiality reasons.

Following the tour there will be a speaking program outside in front of the building.

Announced onto stage with other stage participants by Chris Pappas, CEO, Pappas restaurants and a major donor to the center. **Note:** At the end of your remarks, you will invite John O'Quinn onto stage to cut the ribbon. Approximately 300 staff and major supporters will be in the audience.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- The First Lady
- Susan French, CAC Foundation President
- Ellen Cokinos, Executive Director, Children's Assessment Center
- Cong. Ken Bentsen

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- See final schedule

V. PRESS

TBD

VI. REMARKS

Talking points provided by Christy Macy.

PLANTATION OF CYCLOPS PAPER

The Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton

Page 2

specialized needs of child victims of sexual abuse, The Center established a public-private partnership, wherein 50 percent of its operating budget is provided by county government and the remainder is raised from private sources. The Center is currently housed on the second floor of the Children's Protective Services building, where it has quickly outgrown its allocated space. In 1994, Harris County Commissioners' Court approved the construction of the 53,000-square-foot facility that will house expanded staff, state-of-the-art interview and therapy rooms, and a complete medical clinic.

In their efforts to fund the \$10.25 million capital campaign for the construction of the building, The Center has received an overwhelming amount of support from the private sector, which has provided over 79% of the money raised to date. The remaining 11% has been funded through Community Development Block Grants. The Center is nearing completion of this campaign and expects to occupy the building in mid-January.

I am enclosing additional information about The Children's Assessment Center and its new building. I cannot overstate how much it would mean to me and the Center's supporters to have you attend this grand opening. Please do not hesitate to contact me or my district director, Ms. Pat Strong, at 713-667-3554 if you have any questions or need more information. We stand ready to work with you in every way to make this visit possible. Thank you for your kind consideration of this request and for your work on behalf of our children.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,



Kenneth E. Bentsen, Jr.
Member of Congress

KEB:vw

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-4325

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No Californium
No Einsteinium
No Fermium
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No Nobelium
No Lawrencium
No Rutherfordium
No Dubnium
No Seaborgium
No Bohrium
No Hassium
No Meitnerium
No Darmstadtium
No Roentgenium
No Copernicium
No Nihonium
No Flerovium
No Tennessine
No Oganesson

BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT OF KEN BENTSEN

U.S. Representative Ken Bentsen brings a wide range of business and government experience to representing the people of Texas' 25th District in Congress, where his priorities have included federal budget, health care, financial, and economic policy.

Bentsen was first elected to Congress in 1994 and was re-elected in 1996. He serves on the Budget Committee and the Banking and Financial Services Committee.

In 1997, in his first year on the Budget Committee, Bentsen helped enact into law bipartisan legislation to balance the federal budget for the first time since 1969. This plan balances the budget while cutting taxes by \$95 billion, strengthening and improving the Medicare program, and expanding access to higher education and health insurance for children. Bentsen also led the fight to ensure the balanced budget plan was fair to Texas, helping devise a more equitable Medicaid funding formula for Texas.

As the representative for the Texas Medical Center, Bentsen has focused on federal health policy as it relates to both increasing access to health care for working families and children and maintaining the federal commitment to academic medical centers. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 included provisions implementing two separate pieces of legislation introduced by Congressman Bentsen, requiring Medicare managed care plans to contribute to the cost of graduate medical education in the same way as traditional Medicare and ensuring that senior citizens can purchase supplemental insurance, called Medigap, if they switch from a Medicare managed care plan to traditional Medicare. During the 104th Congress, Bentsen sponsored the Kassebaum-Kennedy health care bill during debate in the House. This legislation, subsequently enacted into law, includes provisions enhancing health insurance portability and prohibiting insurance discrimination based on pre-existing health conditions.

As a member of the House Banking Committee, Bentsen has been active in crafting legislation to modernize the nation's banking and securities laws. He has authored legislation extending consumer protections for securities sales by banks. Additionally, Bentsen has sponsored legislation to reform and strengthen federal export finance policy and federal mortgage finance policy.

While promoting a balanced budget, Bentsen has sought to protect investments essential to the future of Texas and the 25th District, including medical research, space exploration, creation of high-tech jobs, and flood control. He introduced and enacted into law legislation giving the Harris County Flood Control District greater authority to carry out federal flood control projects, in particular Brays, Hunting and White Oak Bayous, which will improve public

safety and save taxpayers money. He also has helped lead the effort to secure federal funding for the first major expansion of the Houston Ship Channel in 35 years.

Bentsen's wide-ranging work experience prepared him well for his current duties. From 1987 through 1994, Bentsen worked in Houston as an investment banker specializing in municipal and housing finance. He also served from 1990 to 1993 as Chair of the Harris County Democratic Party, which is a countywide elected position. During his tenure, he directed the rebuilding of the Party and the elimination of its debt.

From 1983 to 1987, Bentsen served as a legislative assistant to U.S. Rep. Ronald D. Coleman. His responsibilities included budget and tax policy, defense, foreign affairs and international trade, labor policy, and transportation. From 1985 to 1987, Bentsen also served as associate staff to the U.S. House Committee on Appropriations, specializing in Treasury, Defense, and general government funding.

Bentsen received his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from the University of St. Thomas in 1982 and his Masters of Public Administration in Finance and Economics from American University in 1985. A native Houstonian born on June 3, 1959, Ken and his wife, Tamra, have two children, Louise and Meredith, and are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Houston.

ELLEN TSILIMIGRAS COKINOS, LMSW**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND FOUNDER**

As the Executive Director, Ms. Cokinos is responsible for the operation of Harris County's Children's Assessment Center, a multi-agency collaboration of county and city staff, academic institutions, and non-profit organizations. It is the largest program of its kind in the nation. Ms. Cokinos manages, supervises and evaluates The Center's staff, provides financial oversight, and troubleshoots potential problems that could affect the mission of the agency and the collaborative relationships among the ten partner agencies. She is responsible for formulating and maintaining an effective program of fundraising and public relations for the agency. In all of these areas, Ms. Cokinos is accountable to Harris County Commissioners' Court. Additionally, she works in coordination with The Children's Assessment Center Foundation, a supporting organization of Harris County Commissioners' Court, and the Board of Advisors.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

April 1991 - Present	Executive Director and Founder The Children's Assessment Center, Houston, Texas
1990 - 1991	Program Director III Texas Department of Human Services Children's Protective Services, Houston, Texas
1988 - 1990	Lead Supervisor / Sexual Abuse Teams Texas Department of Human Services Children's Protective Services, Houston, Texas
1985 - 1988	Child Protective Services Specialist II Texas Department of Human Services Children's Protective Services, Houston, Texas
1987 - 1988	Clinical Social Worker Hermann Hospital, Houston, Texas
1987	Practicum; Houston Clinic, Houston, Texas
1986	Practicum; Harris County Children's Protective Services Houston, Texas

1983 - 1984 Substitute Care Caseworker
Catholic Social Services, Grand Rapids, Michigan

SELECTED PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND SPECIAL RECOGNITION:

Board Member; Guadalupe Homes for Children, 1997 - Present

Texas Network of Children's Advocacy Centers; Executive Committee, Chair of Training and Nominating Committees, 1993 - Present

Harris County Child Abuse Task Force; President, 1990 - 1991; Vice- President, 1989 - 1990; Board Member, 1988 - 1992

Criminal Justice Advisory Committee for Houston/Galveston Area Council, 1996-Present

Texas American Professional Society for the Abuse of Children; Board Member, 1993 - 1996

Child Abuse Prevention Network; Board Member, 1990 - 1996

Child Abuse Network; Board Member, 1989 - 1990

Recipient - "Spirit of the American Woman Award," 1990

University of Houston; College of Technology, Field Instructor, 1991 - Present;
Graduate School of Social Work, Field Instructor, 1989 - Present

Recipient - Kappa Delta Alumnae of the Year, 1994

The Junior League of Houston, Inc.; Community Volunteer, 1996 - Present

SELECTED MEDIA INTERVIEWS:

As a recognized authority on the issues surrounding child sexual abuse, Ms. Cokinos frequently receives interview requests from members of the media. A list of a few of her most recent interviews follows:

Houston Chronicle, "A Port in the Storm," by David Wahome, Houston, Texas, August 2, 1997

The Children's Assessment Center and the Capital Campaign, 101 KLOL, Interviewed by Stevens and Pruett, Houston, Texas, May 1997

The Children's Assessment Center and the Capital Campaign, Sunny 99.1, Interviewed by Dana Tyson, Houston, Texas, July 7, 1997

Houston Chronicle. "Under the Shadow of Suspicion," by Barbara Karkabi, Houston, Texas, January 30, 1994

Child Sexual Abuse. KTRK-TV (ABC affiliate), Houston, Texas and "World News Tonight" with Peter Jennings (ABC affiliate), New York, New York, November 15, 1993

The Children's Assessment Center, "Prime Time Live," KTRK-TV (ABC affiliate, New York), March 17, 1997

SELECTED TRAINING AND COMMUNITY PRESENTATIONS:

National Organizations for Victims' Assistance; "Multi-Disciplinary Treatment for Child Sexual Abuse Victims," August 1997, Houston, Texas

Crimes Against Children Conference; "CAC Models for Developing Communities," August 1997, Dallas, Texas

Responding to Maltreatment Conference; "Establishing Advocacy Centers in Your Community," January 1997, San Diego, California

The National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers Training; "Evaluating Your Program," "Steps Leading to Changes in the Multi-Disciplinary Team Process," "Mentoring," and "Board Development," February 21 - 22, 1994, Huntsville, Alabama

CERTIFICATIONS:

Texas State Board of Social Worker Examiners #15163

EDUCATION:

Master of Social Work; University of Houston; Houston, Texas; 1987

Bachelor of Arts; Michigan State University; East Lansing, Michigan; 1982

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. resume	re: Susan Penn French [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 19751

FOLDER TITLE:

Domestic Women's Issues #2 [Binder] [1]

2013-0534-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SUSAN PENN FRENCH**Birthdate:**

(b)(6)

[002]

Birthplace:**Marital Status:**

Layne Bryan French

Children:Rebecca Penn French
Layne Bryan French, Jr.**Education:**University of Texas at Austin
Bachelor of Journalism (1975)
Major: Advertising/Marketing**Professional
Experience:**British Steel Corporation, Inc.
U.S. Sales Manager, Structural Steel (1975 - 1986)**Community Service:****Volunteer Boards/Advisory Committees**

1982-87	Board Member of the Harris County Community Service Option Program
1986-87	Harris County Child Abuse Task Force
1989-90; 1993-Present	United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast Board of Trustees
1987-Present	Founding Guild Board Member - Covenant House of Texas
1987-Present	Board Member and Vice President - Harris County Children's Protective Services Fund
1990-Present	Executive Committee or Board Member - The Volunteer Center of the Texas Gulf Coast
1990-Present	Board Member - Texas CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children), President 1994-96, Executive Committee
1995 - Present	The Children's Assessment Center Foundation - President; Capital Campaign Chair
1991-Present	The Children's Assessment Center Advisory Committee - Chair 1991-94; Board of Advisors - 1994-95

SUSAN PENN FRENCH

Page Two

Volunteer Boards/Advisory Committees (continued)

1992-1993	St. Luke's United Methodist Church; Board Member, Member of Council on Children's Ministries,
1992 - Present	St. Luke's United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher and Vacation Bible School Teacher
1993-1994	Juvenile Justice Group Member to the State of Texas Commission on Children and Youth
1994 - Present	Department of Protective and Regulatory Services - Advisory Committee to Child Protective Services
1996	Greater Houston Collaboration for Children - Program Committee

The Junior League of Houston, Inc.

1977-1982	Child Life Therapy at Texas Children's Hospital; Intake Counselor at Harris County Juvenile Probation Dept.; Assistant Chairman - Harris County Juvenile Probation Dept.; Tutor and Testing Coordinator - Adult Basic Skills
1982-86	Chairman - Harris County Juvenile Probation Dept.; Chairman - Project Study; Chairman - Corporate Retiree Volunteer Program; Civic Chairman
1986-87	Community Vice President
1987-88	Advisory Planning Chairman; Finance Council Member-at-Large
1988-89	President-Elect
1989-90	President
1996	Diversity Committee

Honors

1986-1987	Leadership Houston - Class V
1992	City of Houston Mayor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service
1992	The Chamberlain Award for Exemplary Leadership on The Volunteer Center Board
1993	Outstanding Member Agency Volunteer Award - Child Abuse Prevention Network

*The Children's Assessment Center is a public/private partnership
between The Children's Assessment Center Foundation and
Harris County Commissioners' Court*

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Houstonians to help start center for Iceland's sexually abused kids

By JO ANN ZUNIGA
Houston Chronicle

Three Houston-area social workers will head for Iceland today to help set up a center for sexually abused children.

Ellen Cokinos, director of the Children's Assessment Center, and two staffers will spend a week meeting with law enforcement officers, social workers and agency heads on how to ease the trauma and legal process for minors.

"It's a beautiful country, but it's dark a lot of the time and there is a high rate of alcoholism, although the population is well-educated," Cokinos said.

Iceland's honorary consul in Houston, Olaf Asgeirsson, said his country organized its version of a Children's Protective Service two years ago.

With a population of only 250,000 — less than 100,000 of them in the capital, Reykjavik — the problem had not been seen as pressing before.

"We had 100 cases (of child sexual abuse) last year," Asgeirsson said. "But as we go through changes in society, today people are more open and outspoken about problems that before were hidden."

By comparison, Harris County will handle about 5,000 cases in 1997.

In Iceland, the average prison sentence is two to three years for sex offenders, and no treatment programs are available.

Bragi Gudbrandsson, Iceland's director of its Children Protective Serv-

'We had 100 cases (of child sexual abuse) last year. But as we go through changes in society, today people are more open and outspoken about problems that before were hidden.'

Olaf Asgeirsson, Iceland's
honorary consul in Houston

ice agency, came here in September after the Children's Assessment Center in Houston was referred as a top national role model. Impressed by the local center's child-friendly atmosphere, on-site medical and counseling assessment and the coordination between agencies, Gudbrandsson invited the local staff to come to Iceland as consultants.

"The agency has purchased a fairly large house that was remodeled to be used as Iceland's center," Asgeirsson said.

Some procedures also needed to be redone, such as allowing its judges to interview the children in the cases.

"It seems very intimidating to have someone with that much authority do the interviewing," said Dana Zaklin, a specialized interviewer with the

Children's Assessment Center who is also traveling to Iceland.

"We videotape the children when we first interview them so they don't have to recall the abuse over and over again," Zaklin said.

"The district attorney can use the tape when putting together their case," she said.

Zaklin will discuss that procedure while staffer Maureen O'Connell, the center's clinical services coordinator, will explain how therapy and medical services are organized.

The Children's Assessment Center is going through its own evolution, moving from its current offices at CPS headquarters, 5100 Southwest Freeway, to a new \$10 million building at 2501 Dunstan, scheduled to be completed in February.

Harris County, the city of Houston and the U.S. Housing and Urban Development provided \$2.1 million toward construction. The rest came from foundations, corporations and individuals. The building will be named after John M. O'Quinn, who gave \$1.5 million to the project.

The three-story, 53,000-square-foot building will house interview areas, outdoor and indoor play areas, medical services, shower facilities and a kitchen donated by Pappas restaurants, said center spokeswoman Terri Garner-Stuart.

"It's really a model of collaborative effort," she said. "Many of our cases are from middle-class backgrounds with abuse happening in all types of families. The average victim is a 9-year-old Anglo girl."

PRESIDENT CLINTON SIGNS THE ADOPTION AND SAFE FAMILIES ACT OF 1997

November 19, 1997

Today, President Clinton signs into law the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, to help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes. This overwhelmingly bipartisan legislation was based in large part on the recommendations of the Administration's "Adoption 2002" report. The report takes its name from one of the President's central goals which is, at a minimum, to double the number of adoptions to 54,000 by the year 2002.

The Act makes sweeping changes in federal law on adoption and foster care enacted in 1980. The new law makes clear that the health and safety of children must be the paramount concerns of state child welfare services. It sets swifter time frames for making permanent placement decisions and terminating parental rights for children. For the first time, states will have financial incentives to increase adoptions. Children with special needs and ongoing medical needs are ensured health care coverage. Federal funds will continue for programs that work to keep families together when it is appropriate and safe to do so.

Ensuring that Children are Safe

Clarifies Reasonable Efforts: As the President proposed, the new law ensures that children's health and safety are the primary concerns of the public child welfare system. It clarifies that there are instances when states are not required to make "reasonable efforts" to keep children with their parents, such as when a parent has been convicted of murdering another child or a child has been abandoned, tortured, or chronically abused.

Doubling the Number of Children Adopted or Permanently Placed by 2002

Creates Financial Incentives: The new law contains the President's plan to offer a financial bonus to states that increase the number of children who are adopted from the public foster care system. These incentives will help to double the number of children adopted. For every additional child adopted, a state will receive \$4,000, with an additional \$2,000 paid for each child with special needs. The Act authorizes \$20 million for each of 5 years (FY 1999 to FY 2003) for the bonuses, though eventually the bonuses will be offset by savings in foster care expenses.

Establishes Tighter Time Limits: Children who cannot safely return to their own families often wait far too long in foster care – typically over 3 years, and many times even longer. Under the new law, permanency hearings will now be held no later than 12 months after a child enters foster care, 6 months earlier than under previous law, and states must initiate termination of parental rights proceedings, except in specified circumstances, for any child who has been in foster care for 15 of the previous 22 months.

Breaking Down Barriers, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, and Achieving Accountability

Eliminating Obstacles: The new law prohibits delaying or denying adoptions across state or county lines, thereby breaking geographic barriers to adoption.

Providing Supportive Services: The new law ensures that children with special needs keep health insurance coverage when they are adopted, either through Medicaid or through the new children's health program. In addition, the new law reauthorizes the Family Preservation and Family Support Services Program, renamed Promoting Safe and Stable Families, which provides services to strengthen families before crises occur and to ensure safe, stable homes for children who return to their families.

Emphasizing Results for Children: The new law authorizes HHS, in consultation with states, to develop new measures to track and rate state performance efforts in providing child welfare services to ensure successful results for children.

Recognizing Success: Prior to the bill signing today, HHS recognized 13 awardees for significant achievement in helping both adopted children and those waiting for adoption. Among the awardees are families, foundations, members of the media, and states that have improved the management of child welfare programs.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON ADOPTION

November 19, 1997

"I am pleased that the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed historic, bipartisan legislation to promote adoption and improve our nation's child welfare system, giving our nation's most vulnerable children what every child deserves --a safe and permanent home." --Statement by President Clinton, November 13, 1997

The Clinton Administration has previously taken several important steps to encourage and increase adoptions and to support the families who choose to open their hearts and their homes to these children. Since taking office in 1993, the President has championed programs that find and assist adoptive families, and has committed his Administration to breaking down barriers, including high adoption costs and complex regulations. These steps include:

MAKING ADOPTION AFFORDABLE FOR FAMILIES. Last year, President Clinton signed into law the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, which provides a \$5,000 tax credit to families adopting children, and a \$6,000 tax credit for families adopting children with special needs. This provision has alleviated a significant barrier to adoption, helping middle class families for whom adoption may have been prohibitively expensive and making it easier for families to adopt children with special needs. Since President Clinton took office, the number of children with special needs who have been adopted with federal adoption assistance has risen by 60 percent. This year, in signing the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, President Clinton ensured more support for families who adopt children with the \$500 Per-Child Tax Credit.

GIVING STATES FLEXIBILITY AND SUPPORT. To test innovative strategies to improve child welfare systems, the Clinton Administration has granted child welfare waivers to California, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio and Oregon, giving the states more flexibility in tailoring services to meet the needs of children and families. Up to two more states will receive approval for waivers under previous authority. Under the new Adoption and Safe Families Act, HHS will grant up to 10 waivers per year to states. In addition, this Administration has provided states with enhanced technical support and helped improve court operations. In September, HHS awarded 40 demonstration grants totalling \$7.9 million, to states, local agencies, courts, private organizations, and others committed to promoting adoption for innovative programs to increase adoptions and reduce the number of children in foster care. To prevent children from entering foster care in the first place, in 1993, the Clinton Administration secured federal funding for the Family Preservation and Family Support Program to help states, local governments and service providers develop effective programs to serve children and families at risk.

BREAKING DOWN RACIAL AND ETHNIC BARRIERS TO ADOPTION. The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, also ensures that the adoption process is free from discrimination and delays on the basis of race, culture and ethnicity by strengthening the Multi-Ethnic Placement Act which the President signed in 1994.

PROVIDING SUPPORTS FOR CHILD PROTECTION AND ADOPTION. In 1993, President Clinton signed into law the Family and Medical Leave Act which enables parents to take time off to adopt a child without losing their jobs or health insurance. In addition, the welfare reform bill that the President signed into law maintains the guarantee of child protection and adoption, and does not reduce funds for child welfare, child abuse, foster care and adoption services.

RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS. Through speeches, writings, events and public service announcements, the President and First Lady have promoted the importance and benefits of adoption.

FACT SHEET
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
United States Department of Justice

The problem

- Violence against women remains a serious problem even on the domestic level. Despite a heightened national awareness and successful inroads and efforts on many fronts, much more needs to be done. We must continue the vigorous enforcement of those laws designed to protect women from these abuses, to prevent further abuse, and to enhance victim safety and services.

U.S. response

- As part of his landmark 1994 Crime Act, President Clinton signed into law the Violence Against Women Act (the VAWA). The Department of Justice implements the VAWA's criminal enforcement provisions and its state and local assistance provisions.
- From a criminal enforcement perspective, the VAWA has created a series of federal crimes targeted at interstate domestic violence and harassment. VAWA prosecutions complement prosecutions that are taking place at a state and local level and provide a useful new tool for federal, state, and local prosecutors.
- The VAWA also contains a full faith and credit provision, which requires one state to recognize protective orders issued by another state. Accordingly, a victim of domestic violence does not lose the protection of a protective order simply by moving across state lines to get away from her attacker. The Department is working to implement the full faith and credit provision. For example, in February 1996, the Department awarded grant funds to a pilot project in Kentucky to test interstate and intrastate verification systems for street level enforcement of protection orders. The Justice Department has also entered into a cooperative agreement with the Battered Woman's Justice Project to provide technical assistance to states and local communities on the implementation of full faith and credit for inter- and intrastate enforcement of protection orders under the VAWA.
- In order to ensure that enforcement, prevention, and victim services are enhanced at the local level—where many of these issues are addressed—the VAWA provided for a substantial new commitment of federal resources—more than \$1.6 billion over six years—for police, prosecution, prevention, and victim service initiatives.
- The Department's STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant program provides direct services to victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault and assists law enforcement officers and prosecutors in developing the criminal justice system's response to violence against women. Since 1995, more than \$400 million has been awarded to states and territories for law

enforcement and victim services initiatives designed to reduce and prevent domestic violence.

- Another \$11 million through fiscal year 1997 has reached over 240 Native American tribal communities under the STOP Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grants program, enhancing services for victims and strengthening tribal law enforcement and prosecution efforts.

- The Justice Department has also distributed \$11 million to fund more than 40 rural domestic violence and child victimization programs. An additional \$52 million has reached 150 state, local, and tribal grantees to encourage policies of mandatory arrest of the primary aggressor as part of a coordinated community response in domestic violence cases.

- The Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs, as part of its mandate to oversee the effective expenditure of grant funds, has joined in cooperative agreements with organizations, including the National District Attorneys Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police to develop training workshops and provide information to criminal justice professionals in every area of the country.

- On June 20, 1996, President Clinton announced \$46 million for a grant program to utilize community policing to combat domestic violence. More than 300 jurisdictions have received grants through this program for innovative community policing strategies aimed at curbing domestic violence.

- Since October 1995, the Justice Department has embarked on a program of education and awareness of domestic violence issues among its own employees. Additionally the Department prepared and distributed more than 90,000 copies of a domestic violence awareness booklet entitled, "Stop the Cycle of Violence, What You Can Do."

- The Department of Justice has created home pages on the Internet about violence against women and Department grant programs and distributes a newsletter on the VAWA for community-based organizations throughout the country.

- The Violence Against Women Advisory Council, which reports to the Attorney General and Secretary Shalala, created a community checklist on domestic violence and sexual assault and distributed it to more than 10,000 groups throughout the country.

- In August 1996, the Department responded to President Clinton's request for a plan to create a national registry to track sex offenders, including rapists and child molesters. An interim registry is now in place, permitting law enforcement to check on the criminal histories of offenders registered in other states.

Office of Justice Programs
Annual Report
FY 1995

Chapter 3

Preventing Violence Against Women

Preventing violence against women is a major priority for the Justice Department and OJP. OJP's primary responsibility in this area is to help improve the criminal justice response to violence against women--sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. OJP tests new approaches to prevent violence against women, investigate cases, and prosecute offenders. OJP also supports programs to assist women crime victims and conducts research and statistical analyses to help understand the problem of violence against women.

As part of the redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), BJS improved its ability to collect and report data on violence against women that have traditionally been difficult to measure, such as rape, sexual assault, and domestic violence. For the first time, too, other victimizations, such as non-rape sexual assault and unwanted or coerced sexual contact that involves a threat or attempt to harm, are also being measured.

Unless we do something about violence in the home, we'll never be able to do something about violence in the streets.

—Attorney General Janet Reno

According to the BJS report, *Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey*, women age 12 or older experienced more than 4.7 million violent victimizations each year in 1992 and 1993, including half a million rapes or other sexual assaults. Most of these crimes--about three-quarters in cases where there was a lone offender and 45 percent in cases with multiple-offenders--were committed by someone the victim knew. In 29 percent of offenses by lone offenders, the perpetrator was a husband, ex-husband, boyfriend, or ex-boyfriend.

Violence Against Women Grant Program

The 1994 Crime Act's Violence Against Women provisions authorize a new OJP grant program to improve the investigation and prosecution of crimes against women and to enhance services for women victims. For 1995, \$26 million was appropriated for Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Victim Services Grants to Reduce Violence Against Women.

In administering its grant program, OJP works closely with the Violence Against Women Program Office in the Office of the Associate Attorney General, which is responsible for Department-wide coordination of issues related to violence against women.

In May and June, OJP's Violence Against Women Grants Office awarded \$426,000 to each state. And in early September, a total of \$1 million was awarded to 14 Native American tribes, the most money granted to Native Americans in OJP or DOJ history. The tribes are using these funds to train tribal police officers in handling domestic disputes, improve tribal codes and ordinances to better protect women from violence, develop programs to educate Native Americans about violence against women, and provide adequate shelters or safe houses for victims who must leave an abusive relationship.

OJP followed up these awards with a successful conference in July to help grantees implement their programs. More than 350 delegates from all of the states and territories--representing law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and state government--came together to share information about best practices and strategies to enhance collaboration and develop a coordinated response to violent crimes against women.

Workshops at the Collaborating to S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Conference highlighted communities that have already implemented successful, comprehensive responses to domestic abuse and sexual assault. In San Diego, California, for example, domestic violence homicides decreased 59 percent after the San Diego Police Department created a Domestic Violence Unit--the first of its kind in a major law enforcement agency. Police work closely with the San Diego City Attorney's Office, which has earned a national reputation for its specialized prosecution of domestic violence misdemeanors. Ninety-five percent of the cases prosecuted through this unit have resulted in guilty pleas or verdicts.

The success of policies to combat violence against women depends on our ability to fulfill two important missions. First, we must achieve greater collaboration. Second, we must increase public awareness of the devastating problem of violence against women, and inspire action at the community level to change attitudes.

—VAWGO Administrator Kathy Schwartz

Other model programs are operating in Quincy, Massachusetts; Seattle, Washington; and Duluth, Minnesota. The four sites serve as consultants to VAWGO and provide technical assistance to state and tribal government officials planning innovative and effective criminal justice responses to violent crimes committed against women.

Other Efforts

Many battered women obtain protection or restraining orders from the courts only to find they are not enforced or are useless against their batterers. OVC and VAWGO began providing training and technical assistance to help law enforcement, prosecution, court, and victim advocacy practitioners develop procedures to ensure that civil and criminal protection orders are enforced more consistently by state and tribal courts throughout the country.

Through its Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, BJA is supporting comprehensive programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence. Baltimore, Maryland; Santa Clara County, California; and the Commonwealth of Virginia are developing prototypes for a comprehensive, jurisdiction-wide program for preventing and responding to violence against women. This approach involves coordinating the efforts of criminal justice, victim services, social services, medical, and other agencies.

And under OVC's Victim Assistance Grant Program, states must give priority in subgranting funds to programs that provide direct services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. Of the almost \$80 million OVC awarded to states in FY 1995, \$27 million (34 percent) was allocated for domestic violence programs, \$14 million (13.6 percent) was allocated for programs serving child abuse victims, and \$11 million (13 percent) supported services for sexual assault victims.

Evaluating Violence Against Women Programs

NIJ is evaluating the impact of programs targeting violence against women, including those funded by VAWGO, and is supporting more than two dozen research programs to help better understand the problem--and what works to prevent it. In one major effort, NIJ is working with the Department of Health and Human Services and a panel of National Academy of Sciences experts to document the impact of family violence, clarify what is known about its causes, and identify effective prevention and intervention efforts.

In collaboration with the State Justice Institute, other NIJ research is exploring the link between domestic violence and child custody disputes. Researchers will identify effective court responses to these cases.

*Office of Justice Programs
Annual Report
FY 1996***Chapter 4****Preventing Violence Against Women**

Preventing violence against women continued to be a top priority for the Justice Department and OJP. OJP's primary responsibility in this area is to help improve the criminal justice response to violence against women—sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. OJP tests new approaches to prevent violence against women, investigate cases, and prosecute offenders. OJP also supports programs to assist women crime victims and conducts research and statistical analyses to help understand the problem of violence against women. To allow better coordination with other violence against women initiatives, the Department's Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) also came under the purview of OJP during the year.

Violence Against Women Grant Program

Through the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecution) Violence Against Women formula grant program, OJP's Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) awarded grants totaling \$119.6 million to all 56 states and territories in FY 96. Forty-nine of the FY 96 STOP grants were awarded by August 16--within just four months of the signing of the Omnibus Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1996 on April 26. The others were delayed only because the grant recipient requested additional time.

With these grant funds, communities across the country are coordinating efforts among police, prosecutors, judges, and parole officers to improve the criminal justice system's response to sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking.

The recipients of these STOP grants are doing an outstanding job of using the funds to improve their states' responses to domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Police, prosecutors, and victim service agencies are making great strides toward better serving victims, bringing perpetrators to justice, and raising public awareness about the troubling issue of family violence in our society.

Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson

Through STOP, law enforcement agencies have received funds to create domestic violence units where none existed, to expand existing domestic violence units, and to provide appropriate training and resources to help build a system that is sensitive to the needs of women victims of violence.

STOP grants can be used by the states to train law enforcement officers, expand law enforcement and prosecution agencies, develop more effective strategies and programs to prevent violent crimes against women, and apply advanced technology to improving data collection and tracking systems. By law, at least a quarter of the funds must be dedicated to enhance direct services for crime victims. Priorities for FY 96 grants included: judicial education and court-related programs; strengthening intra and interstate enforcement of protection orders; and addressing sexual assault, stalking, and underserved populations. The funds are allocated according to state populations, with each state guaranteed a base amount of \$500,000.

For example, STOP program funds are helping:

- The Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police to train chiefs of police, sheriffs, state police, and other law enforcement officers to identify and respond more effectively to incidents of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- Jackson, Mississippi to expand the police department's crisis intervention unit to develop an early identification and intervention program for women victims of domestic violence through outreach and counseling services.
- The Ada, Oklahoma Police Department to purchase video equipment, cameras, and film to enable police officers to document evidence of physical injuries at the scene of the crime to strengthen investigations and build a stronger case against the offender.
- The Connecticut State Police to build a centralized database of sex offenders released to the community to help local law enforcement monitor these offenders.
- The Wilmington, Delaware Police Department to fund the salary of a civilian victim service outreach worker, who will help provide greater and more timely service to women victims.
- The Iowa Department of Justice Safety to develop and implement a statewide protection order registry allowing law enforcement agencies to obtain information about protective orders issued in any Iowa county. Judges also will have access to this information to help them determine the status of an order or the number of orders issued against an offender.

- The Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault to develop a model instructional segment on sexual assault for entry-level law enforcement officials.

Violence Against Indian Women Grant Program

Responding to the unique needs of Native American tribes is a high priority for OJP. In June, VAWGO awarded \$5.2 million in STOP grants to 68 Indian tribal governments--the most funding and the largest number of grants the Justice Department has ever awarded to Indian tribes at one time.

Four percent of each fiscal year appropriation for the STOP Violence Against Women grants program is statutorily reserved for grants to tribal governments to develop and strengthen tribal law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against Indian women and to develop and strengthen victims services in cases involving violent crimes against Indian women. Initiatives include training tribal police officers in crisis intervention, improving tribal justice systems, establishing emergency shelters and safe houses, and developing educational programs. Tribes receiving STOP grants for the first time in FY 96 received \$84,000. Fourteen tribes that received \$75,000 grants in FY 1995 received a FY 96 supplement of \$9,000 to equal the amount others received.

These grant monies will allow the federal government to respond to Indian tribes' request for better access to justice for Indian women. It will also allow us to strengthen the partnership between the federal government and Indian tribes and help them improve the prosecution of crimes committed against Indian women within their own tribal justice systems.

--VAWGO Director Bonnie Campbell

Encouraging Arrest Policies

Unlike other violent crimes, in the past law enforcement authorities often treated domestic violence incidents as private family matters. However, in recent years, at least 27 states and the District of Columbia have adopted laws or policies that mandate or encourage the arrest of perpetrators of domestic violence, either for probable cause or for violating a protection order. To encourage arrest policies in domestic violence situations, VAWGO awarded over \$46 million in FY 96 and FY 97 funds to 122 communities across the country. These were the first grants

For too long domestic violence has been handled as a private family matter, leaving women and children to live in fear for their lives. [These grants] will help more communities confront batterers with this clear message: domestic violence is a crime and if you abuse your spouse or child, you will be arrested and you will serve time.

--President Bill Clinton

awarded under the Violence Against Women Act's Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program. The goal of the grant program is to encourage communities to adopt innovative, coordinated practices that foster collaboration among law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and victim advocates to improve the response to these crimes.

Grant recipients will use their funds for such purposes as: establishing automated information systems to track perpetrators; creating a protocol for implementing mandatory or pro-arrest policies for all law enforcement agencies; delivering comprehensive training programs for police, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, and the judiciary; and establishing advocacy services, such as safety planning and legal counseling, for domestic violence victims.

Assistance for Rural Communities

Another OJP grant program is enabling rural communities to provide a coordinated, community response to domestic violence and child abuse. Because of their isolated location, abused women and children living in rural settings are likely to face additional barriers in getting help--either in accessing the criminal justice system or in obtaining social services assistance. Under the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program, VAWGO awarded just over \$5.6 million to rural communities in 15 states to help them thwart domestic violence and child victimization. Initiatives will include the investigation and prosecution of these crimes, treatment and counseling for victims, and the development of education and prevention strategies directed toward these issues.

Grantees will use these funds in such ways as: establishing police domestic violence units; hiring therapists to work with children affected by domestic violence; training teachers, medical professionals, and clergy to identify families that need intervention; transporting victims to safe shelter; providing legal advocacy and crisis counseling; and training social workers in forensic interviewing of child witnesses in abuse cases.

Expanding Knowledge on Violence Against Women

To expand our knowledge about violence against women, OJP released several reports mandated by the 1994 Crime Act's Violence Against Women provisions:

- *The Validity and Use of Evidence Concerning Battering and Its Effects in Criminal Trials* was produced jointly by the Departments and Health and Human Services and NIJ, in conjunction with the State Justice Institute and the National Association of Women Judges. The report concludes that evidence on battering and its effects is supported by an extensive body of scientific and clinical knowledge. It also reports that expert testimony on battering and its effects has been admitted in every state and

the District of Columbia. The introduction of such evidence in criminal trials provides important information to assist fact finders in their deliberations, dispels common myths that might interfere with a fair consideration of the issues, and increases recognition within the courtroom of the problem of domestic violence.

- In *Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Antistalking Legislation*, NIJ presents information about the crime of stalking as it occurs between domestic partners, strangers, acquaintances, and coworkers, with special emphasis on stalking as it relates to domestic violence. The report was compiled primarily from a review of published literature about stalking and violence against women, discussions with researchers and practitioners involved in reducing violence against women, and case law analysis of antistalking laws.
- NIJ and BJS also conducted a survey of the current status of domestic and sexual violence data collection by the states, territories, and the District of Columbia. *Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection* demonstrated that many states are now or will soon be collecting data on domestic and sexual violence. However, there is a wide variation among the states in the type of information that is collected and how the information is gathered.

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DRAFT

Chapter 4: Preventing Violence Against Women

One out of every 12 women is stalked during her lifetime, and 10 women per 1,000 were stalked in just one year, according to one of the two major reports released in FY 1997 on the crime of stalking. The NIJ report *Domestic Violence and Stalking* was based on the first national stalking survey, which was jointly sponsored by NIJ and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and conducted by the Center for Policy Research. The study also confirmed that most stalking occurs within the context of a domestic violence situation. The violence tends to increase when a woman leaves her abuser, because her batterer often stalks her in an effort to regain control.

A second report on stalking, conducted by the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) with funding from BJA, describes initiatives used by local prosecutors to successfully prosecute, convict, and sentence stalkers. The APRI report also contains tips for prosecutors who work with stalking victims, information on federal and state antistalking statutes (including the Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act of 1996), and other strategies to implement antistalking programs, such as education and training for law enforcement and prosecutors, centralized management and vertical prosecution of stalking cases, and victim notification of a stalker's release. These studies are helping improve our understanding of the crime of stalking and helping communities respond more effectively to this frightening and serious crime.

BJS' Female Victims of Violent Crime reports that between 1992 and 1994, the number of violent incidents involving a female victim averaged 4.6 million a year—nearly 14 million crimes during the 3-year period. In 1995, women were about two-thirds as likely as men to be victims of violence; 20 years ago, they were half as likely. In 1994, females represented 23 percent of all known homicide victims in the United States; 9 out of 10 female victims were murdered by males. In 1992 and 1993, women were more likely to be victims of nonfatal violence by someone they knew (78 percent) than by a stranger (23 percent). For rape, robbery, and assault, female victims experienced 7 times as many incidents of violence by an intimate as male victims.

Sponsoring research and statistical analyses like these is just one way in which OJP is working to improve the criminal justice system response to violence against women—sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. OJP also tests new approaches to prevent violence against women, investigate cases, and prosecute offenders and supports programs to assist women crime victims. Under its National Criminal History Improvement Project, BJS helps states collect, flag, and share criminal records relating to stalking and domestic violence and upgrade on-line information about stalkers and others who have committed domestic violence. Finally, OJP's Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) supports public education and

legislative initiatives to improve the federal government's response to violence against women.

STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program

In FY 1997, \$145 million was appropriated for the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecution) Violence Against Women formula grant program, including \$132 million in direct formula grant awards to all 56 states and territories. With STOP grant funds, communities across the country are coordinating efforts across the criminal justice system to improve service delivery to victims and hold offenders accountable for their actions. In the three years since the STOP program was

established by the President's Crime Act, communities across the country have dramatically improved their response to violence against women: law enforcement agencies have created or expanded domestic violence units, training programs are helping officers understand and respond to the needs of women victims of violence, and a greater number of communities have established shelters and services so battered women have a safe place to go.

STOP grants support training for law enforcement officers, expansions of law enforcement and prosecution agencies, development of more effective strategies and programs to prevent violent crimes against women, and improvements in data collection and tracking systems. By law, at least a quarter of the funds must be dedicated to enhance direct services for crime victims.

Violence Against Indian Women Grant Program

Native American women who are the victims of domestic violence are too often faced with challenges in accessing services. Under the STOP program, 4 percent of the total appropriation is set aside for grants to Indian tribal governments. With awards to 50 Indian tribes across the country, FY 1997 STOP funding to tribal governments totaled more than \$4.9 million. Almost three-quarters of these tribes received STOP funding for the first time in FY 1997, the program's third year. The funding will support such projects as the following:

- In North Carolina, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians will use STOP funds to establish a new shelter, hire a criminal investigator, and provide battered women with court advocacy to help them navigate through the tribal justice system.
- The Osage Nation in Oklahoma is bringing police, prosecutors, and advocates together to

Battering isn't about love and jealousy. It's about power and control, and who has it and who doesn't. The reality for many women is that they cannot be full participants in our communities, in our economies, or in our governments, if they cannot be guaranteed the right to live without fear of violence.

VAWO Director Bonnie Campbell

work as a team in fighting violence against women.

- VAWA funding helped the Rosebud Sioux Tribe in South Dakota launch a campaign to raise awareness about domestic violence. The tribe also made policy and legal changes to stiffen sanctions against offenders and improve services for battered women.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies

In the past, law enforcement agencies often treated domestic violence situations as private family matters, instead of as violent crimes. However, in recent years, at least 27 states and the District of Columbia have adopted laws or policies that mandate or encourage the arrest of perpetrators of domestic violence, either for probable cause or for violating a protection order. To help communities implement policies that mandate or encourage the arrest of domestic violence offenders, the Violence Against Women Grants Office administers the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies discretionary grant program. A total of 160 jurisdictions were selected to receive FY 1996 and 1997 funding, which totaled \$52.3 million. Remaining funds were utilized for technical assistance and evaluation.

The grant program encourages communities to adopt innovative, coordinated practices that foster collaboration among law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and victim advocates. Grant funds are helping law enforcement agencies develop automated information systems to track perpetrators; creating a protocol for implementing mandatory or pro-arrest policies for all law enforcement agencies; delivering comprehensive training programs for police, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, and the judiciary; and establishing advocacy services, such as safety planning and legal counseling, for domestic violence victims.

Assistance for Rural Communities

Abused women and children in rural areas face special problems because of their distance from shelters and services. To address the unique challenges of combating domestic violence in rural areas, VAWGO administers the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Grant Program. The \$8 million program provided funding to 26 jurisdictions in FY 1997, the program's second year. The grants encourage law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, victim services providers, clergy, and business leaders of state, local, and tribal governments in rural areas to collaborate to provide a coordinated, community response to domestic violence and child abuse.

The funds are supporting such projects as developing educational campaigns to raise public awareness about domestic violence and child abuse; providing counseling, advocacy, and safe transportation to shelter for victims; improving the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases; developing communications and information tracking systems to provide information to police officers who are often the first responders in such cases;

and training health care providers, teachers, and clergy to identify families that need intervention.

Expanding Knowledge on Violence Against Women

Increasing public awareness of the nature and scope of violence against women is an important part of the Justice Department's response to these violent crimes. The Director of the Violence Against Women Office addressed more than 70 audiences of community-based groups in FY 1997, educating them about domestic violence, sexual assault, and the Violence Against Women Act and encouraging them to form alliances among one another to enforce laws protecting women and children from abuse and to provide appropriate services to victims.

In August 1997, VAWO collaborated with the Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center on a campaign to educate the public--especially college-aged women--about the criminal use of substances such as Rohypnol and GHB to facilitate rape. The Attorney General participated in the kickoff of the campaign, which provided brochures and other information about rape drugs to students at every college campus in the country. VAWO also disseminated to all 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies information about this dangerous and growing problem.

In April 1997, VAWGO helped fund the 1997 International Association of Chiefs of Police Family Violence Summit. The Summit focused on breaking the cycle of violence for children who witness domestic violence, highlighting promising ideas for intervening with these children. It is estimated that each year approximately 3 million children witness domestic violence. Studies have shown that these children have a much higher likelihood of becoming involved in the juvenile or criminal justice system later in life.

To encourage continued vigorous enforcement of the Violence Against Women Act criminal provisions, VAWO co-sponsored training for staff from each U.S. Attorney's Office to provide them with the information needed to successfully prosecute Violence Against Women Act cases. The conference included an overview of the criminal provisions, prosecution strategies, sentencing issues, state and local partnerships, case investigation, full faith and credit, and victim issues.

Through the Full Faith and Credit provision of the Violence Against Women Act, states and tribal governments are working with each other to establish an unprecedented level of cross-jurisdictional coordination in enforcing protection orders. The provision requires that civil protection orders issued by one state or tribal government be accorded full faith and credit by the courts of another state or tribe, and be enforced as if they were the order of the court of the second state or tribe, as long as the issuing court met certain due process requirements. In October 1997, VAWO, VAWGO, and OVC joined with court organizations and domestic violence advocacy groups to sponsor a 4-day conference entitled, "Full Faith and Credit: A Passport to Safety." Over 450 participants representing state, tribal, and territorial governments learned about full faith and credit and designed regional plans to deal with the complex issues

generated by this provision. The conference highlighted the need for collaboration and partnerships among the judiciary, victims, prosecutors, advocates, law enforcement, court administrators, and health care professionals in carrying out the full faith and credit provision.



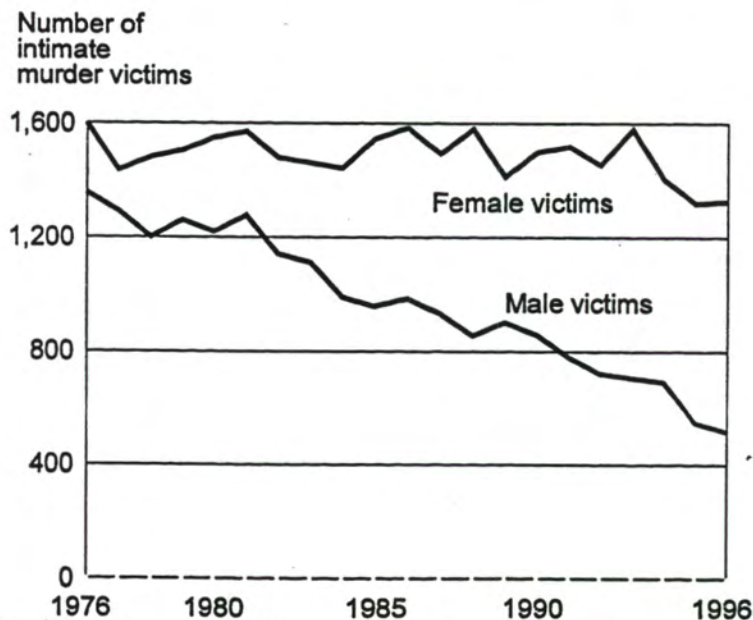
Bureau of Justice Statistics Factbook

Violence by Intimates

Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends

Intimates committed fewer murders in 1995 and 1996 than in any other year since 1976.

Between 1976 and 1996, for persons murdered by intimates, the number of male victims fell an average 5% per year, and the number of female victims went down an average 1%.



Note: Intimates include spouses, ex-spouses, common-law spouses, same sex partners, boyfriends, and girlfriends.



Violence by Intimates

Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends

By Lawrence A. Greenfeld

BJS Deputy Director

Michael R. Rand

Chief, Victimization Statistics

Diane Craven, Ph.D.

Patsy A. Klaus

Craig A. Perkins

Cheryl Ringel

Greg Warchol, Ph.D.

BJS Statisticians

Cathy Maston

BJS Statistical Assistant

and

James Alan Fox, Ph.D.

Dean and Professor, Northeastern University

BJS Visiting Fellow

NCJ-167237 March 1998

Foreword

In a joint effort by the Justice Department and the Department of Health and Human Services, a comprehensive review is under way of the information available to Federal decisionmakers about domestic violence and possible needs for the government to undertake enhanced or improved surveillance for statistical data about violence between intimates. At the Department of Justice this effort is being coordinated by Noël Brennan, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, and at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, by Dr. Mark Rosenberg, Director, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

This report prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics presents a summary of the statistical information about violence committed against intimates that is currently available and is based on information gathered from victims, law enforcement agencies, hospital emergency departments, and those convicted of crimes against intimates. For the purposes of this study, intimates were defined as those with whom the offender had a relationship as a current or former spouse or boyfriend or girlfriend. The kinds of violent crimes examined ranged from murder to simple assault.

I am particularly pleased that this valuable report represents the efforts of both BJS staff and Professor James Alan Fox of Northeastern University, a BJS Visiting Fellow. In addition, the FBI provided valuable support to this effort by supplying updated Supplementary Homicide Report data in a very timely fashion.

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.
Director

Highlights

This report is a compilation of statistical data maintained by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on violence between people who have an intimate relationship — spouses, exspouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, and former boyfriends and girlfriends.

The violent offenses encompass crimes such as murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Intimate violence predominantly affects women as victims. Violence by an intimate accounts for about 21% of the violent crime experienced by women and about 2% of the violence sustained by males.

Lethal

- In 1996 just over 1,800 murders were attributable to intimates; nearly 3 out of 4 of these had a female victim. In 1976 there were nearly 3,000 victims of intimate murder.
- The decline over the past two decades was larger for spouse killings, compared to the killings of other intimates.
- The percentage of female murder victims killed by intimates has remained at about 30% since 1976.
- There has been a sharp decrease in the rate of intimate murder of men, especially black men.
- The number of intimate murders with guns has declined. However, in 1996, 65% of all intimate murders were committed with a firearm.
- There is some evidence of a slight increase in the rate of white females killed by a boyfriend.

Nonlethal

- The number of female victims of intimate violence has been declining. In 1996 women experienced an estimated 840,000 rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault victimizations at the hands of an intimate, down from 1.1 million in 1993.

- Intimate violence against men did not vary significantly from 1992 to 1996. In 1996 men were victims of about 150,000 violent crimes committed by an intimate.

- Women age 16-24 experience the highest per capita rates of intimate violence.

Reporting to the police About half of the incidents of intimate violence experienced by women are reported to the police; black women are more likely than women of other races to report such victimizations to the police.

- The most common reasons given by victims for not contacting the police were that they considered the incident a private or personal matter, they feared retaliation, or they felt the police would not be able to do anything about the incident.

Police response According to victims, about 1 in 5 incidents reported to the police resulted in an arrest at the scene.

Presence of children Slightly more than half of female victims of intimate violence live in households with children under the age of 12. About 40% of imprisoned intimate offenders report that one or more children under age 18 resided with them at some time before the offenders entered prison.

Treatment of injuries About 1 in 10 women victimized by a violent intimate sought professional medical treatment.

- About half of victims of intimate violence report a physical injury; about 1 in 5 *injured* female victims of intimate violence sought professional medical treatment.
- Hospital emergency department data show women are about 84% of those seeking hospital treatment for an intentional injury caused by an intimate assailant.
- About half these injured intimate victims were treated for bruises or similar trauma.

Introduction

How we measure the Incidence of Intimate violence

Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey indicate that in 1996 there were about a million rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, aggravated assaults, and simple assaults in which the victim and offender had an intimate relationship. Intimate relationships include spouses, ex-spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, and former boyfriends and girlfriends. More than 8 in 10 of these violent crimes involved a female victim.

National Crime Victimization Survey

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is one of two statistical series maintained by the Department of Justice to learn about the extent to which crime is occurring. The NCVS, which gathers data on criminal victimization from a national sample of household respondents, provides annual estimates of crimes experienced by the public without regard to whether a law enforcement agency was called about the crime. Initiated in 1972, the NCVS was designed to complement what is known about crimes reported to local law enforcement agencies under the FBI's annual compilation known as the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

The NCVS gathers information about crime and its consequences from a nationally representative sample of U.S. residents age 12 or older about any crimes they may have experienced. For personal contact crimes the survey determines who the perpetrator was. Asking the victim about his/her relationship to the offender is critical to determining whether the crime occurred between intimates.

In the latter half of the 1980's, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), together with the Committee on Law and Justice of the American Statistical Association, sought to improve the NCVS components to enhance the measurement of crimes including rape, sexual assault, and intimate and family violence. The new questions and revised procedures were phased in from January 1992 through June 1993

in half the sampled households. Since July 1993 the redesigned methods have been used for the entire national sample.

Based on the half-sample, BJS determined that the new questionnaire would produce substantially higher estimated counts of incidents of intimate violence than the old questionnaire. The old questionnaire resulted in estimates of a half million incidents of intimate violence, compared to an estimate of nearly a million incidents with the new questionnaire. Such a difference demonstrated the increased ability of the NCVS to capture information on hard-to-measure crimes.

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) of the FBI provides another opportunity to examine the issue of intimate violence. The summary-based component of the UCR, launched 70 years ago, gathers aggregate data on eight categories of crime from law enforcement agencies nationwide. The UCR does not, however, provide the detail necessary to identify violent crimes involving intimates. Two other incident-based components of the UCR, the National Incident-Based Reporting Program (NIBRS) and the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), provide rich detail on the victim-offender relationship in violent crimes recorded by police agencies.

National Incident-Based Reporting Program

NIBRS represents the next generation of crime data from law enforcement agencies. Rather than being restricted to a group of 8 Index crimes that the summary-based program uses, NIBRS obtains information on 57 types of crimes. The information collected on each violent crime incident includes victim-offender demographics, victim-offender relationship, time and place of occurrence, weapon use, and victim injuries. As of the end of 1997, jurisdictions certified by the FBI as capable of reporting incident-based data in the required format account for just over 7% of the U.S. population (about 19 million Americans) and just over 6% of all Index crimes

Crimes committed against former boyfriends and girlfriends are not separately reported in any of the series but are combined with those victims with current relationships of this type, probably because of the difficulty of establishing whether such a relationship had been terminated prior to the incident.

Appendix 1 (pages 34-36) offers the details of how the relationship variables in each data series were classified in this study to create the general category of *intimate violence*.

Series victimizations

These victimizations in the NCVS are six or more incidents similar in nature and for which the victim is unable to furnish details of each incident separately. Information on only the most recent incident in the series is collected by the survey.

These crimes are problematic because it remains unclear how or whether these victimizations should be combined with the majority of crime incidents that are separately reported. BJS continues to study how these types of victimizations should be handled in our published estimates. As a result, series victimizations are excluded from the victimization estimates published in the annual BJS reports on the NCVS.

However, series victimizations are included for some special analyses, counted as "1" victimization to represent all the incidents in the series. This is done when repeat victimization is an important aspect of the subject being analyzed, as it is, for example, in domestic violence. For this reason, estimates published in reports on domestic violence have included series victimizations, and therefore differ from estimates published in the annual NCVS reports.

Generally, series victimizations represent about 6-7% of all violent victimizations measured by the NCVS, although variation exists across types of crime and characteristics of victims:

Average annual 1992-96

	Nonseries	Series	Total
Violent crime victimizations			
Number	10,137,384	680,604	10,817,989
Percent	93.7%	6.3%	100%
Rape/Sexual assault			
Number	434,566	27,191	461,757
Percent	93.1%	6.9%	100%
Robbery			
Number	1,227,550	36,845	1,264,395
Percent	97.5%	2.5%	100%
Aggravated assault			
Number	2,230,174	117,167	2,347,341
Percent	93.1%	5.1%	100%
Simple assault			
Number	6,245,095	499,402	6,744,496
Percent	93.1%	6.9%	100%

Intimate violence, 1992-96

	Non-series	Series	Total
Female victims	88.5%	11.5%	100%
Male victims	90.2%	9.8%	100%

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Trends in violence against intimates

More than 960,000 incidents of violence against a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend occur each year, and about 85% of the victims are women. The number of female victims has been declining in recent years.

Source: **National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-96**

In 1996 there were about 2,000 murders attributable to intimates, down substantially from the nearly 3,000 murders recorded two decades ago.

Decreases in intimate murders have occurred among men, among blacks (both male and female), and for murders involving firearms.

White females murdered by a nonmarital intimate represent the only category of victims to have experienced a small increase between 1976 and 1996.

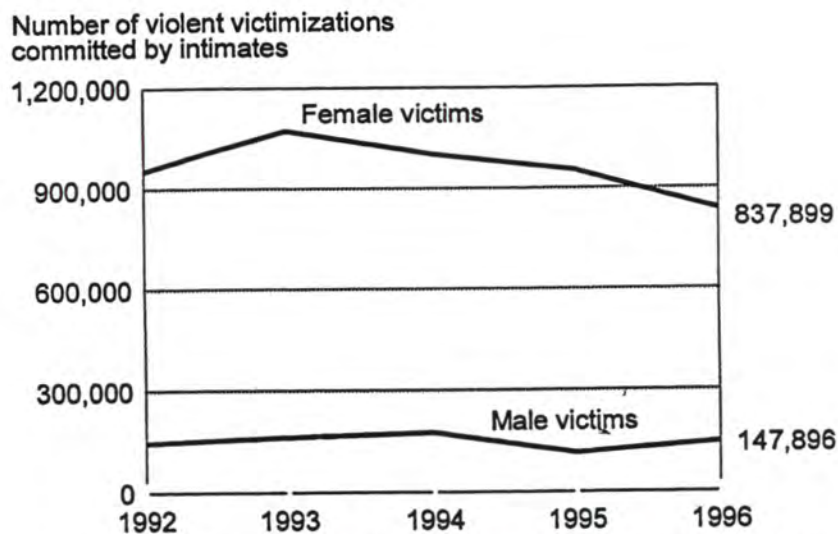
Intimate murder now accounts for about 9% of the murders which occur nationwide.

Source: **Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-96**

Trends in violence against intimates

On average each year from 1992 to 1996, there were more than 960,000 violent victimizations of women age 12 or older by an intimate (a current or former spouse, girlfriend, or boyfriend).

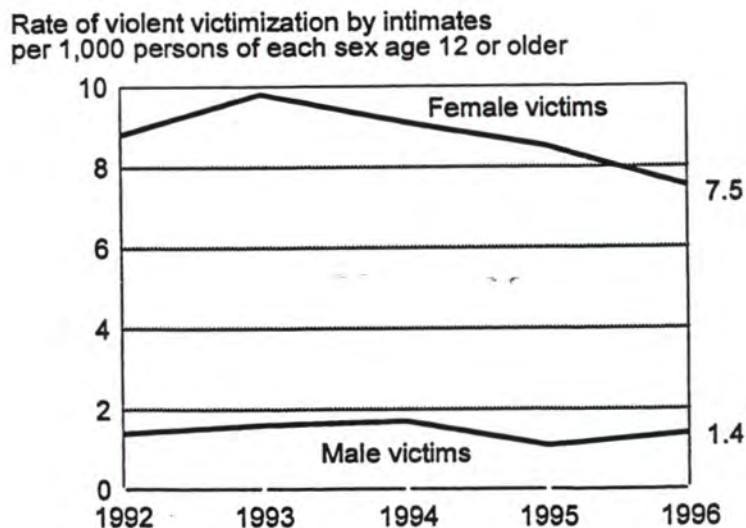
- The estimated number of violent victimizations of women by intimates declined from 1993 to 1996; the number of such victimizations of men did not vary significantly from 1992 to 1996.



Note: Violent victimizations include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

On average each year from 1992 to 1996, about 8 in 1,000 women and 1 in 1,000 men age 12 or older experienced a violent victimization inflicted by a current or former spouse, girlfriend, or boyfriend.

- The rate of violent victimization of women by an intimate declined from 1993 to 1996.



Analysis of trends in intimate murder, 1976-96

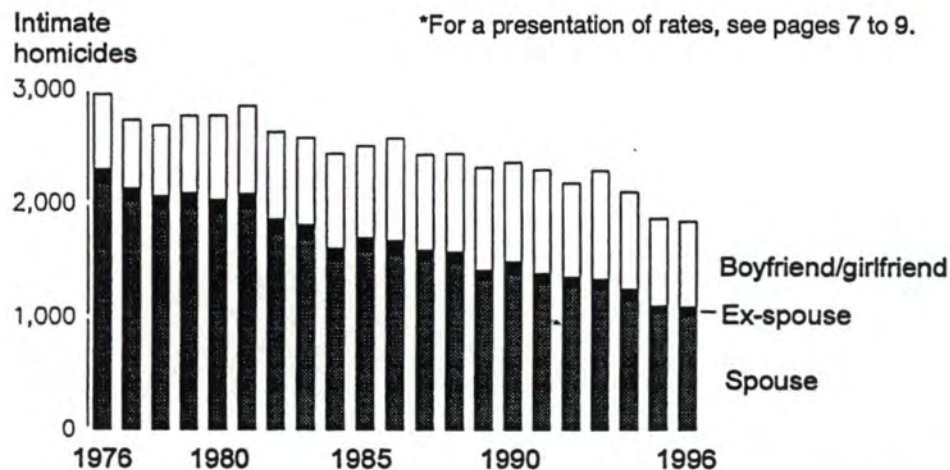
by James Alan Fox, Ph.D., BJS Visiting Fellow

The number, percentage, and per capita rate* of murders involving spouses, ex-spouses, or other intimates have declined over the past two decades.

The number of intimates killed has dropped from nearly 3,000 per year and 13.6% of all homicides in 1976 to fewer than 2,000 and 8.8% of all homicides in 1996.

In 1996 the number of intimate murders was 36% lower than in 1976. The number of spouse murders, the largest component of intimate murder, fell 52%.

*For a presentation of rates, see pages 7 to 9.

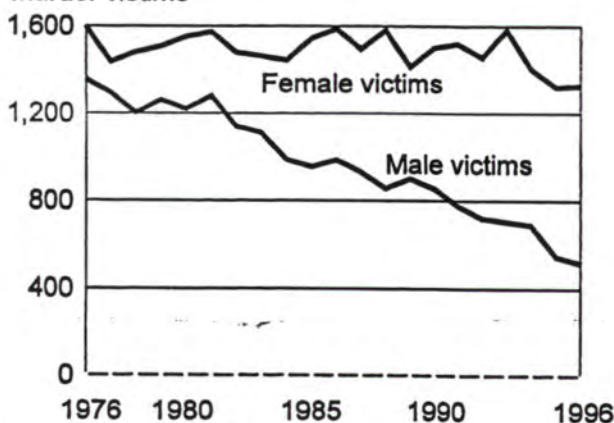


Female murder victims are substantially more likely than male murder victims to have been killed by an intimate.

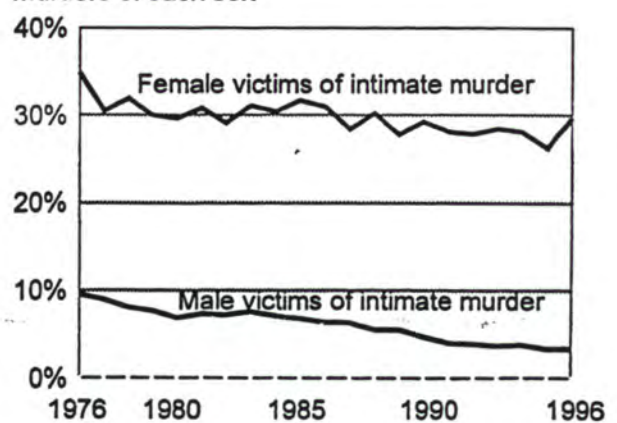
For 1976-96, 18.9% of women victims were murdered by husbands, 1.4% by ex-husbands, and 9.4%

by nonmarital partners (with an undetermined victim-offender relationship in 27.7% of the cases). Over the same period, 3.7% of male victims were killed by wives, 0.2% by ex-wives, and 2.0% by nonmarital partners (with an undetermined victim-offender relationship in 34.3% of the cases).

Number of intimate murder victims



Percent of all murders of each sex



Note: Analysis in this section is based on murders and nonnegligent manslaughters included in the Supplementary Homicide Reports. All percentages are based on the total number of murders, regardless of whether the perpetrator was known or unknown. Intimates include spouses, ex-spouses, common law spouses, same sex partners, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

Over the last two decades intimate murder rates dropped far more rapidly among blacks than among whites.

In 1976 the per capita rate of intimate murders among blacks was nearly 11 times that among whites; in 1996 the black rate was just over 4 times higher than the white rate.

From 1976 to 1996 the number of murders of black spouses, ex-spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends decreased from 14 per 100,000 blacks age 20-44 to just under 4 per 100,000. The murder rate decreased an average of 6% each year.

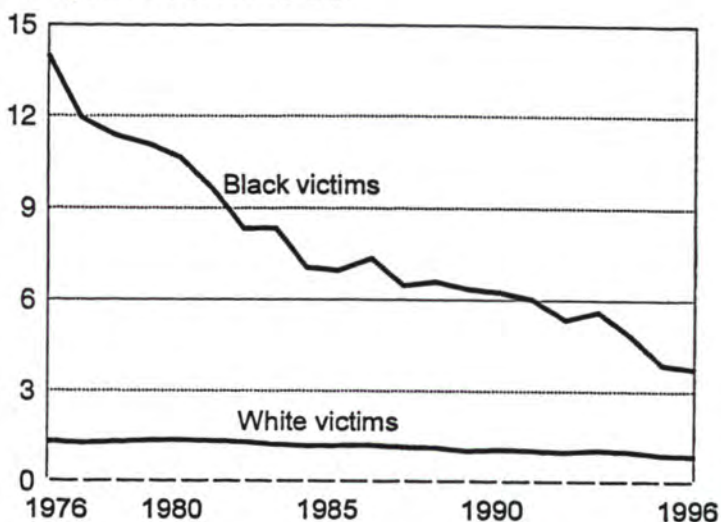
Intimate murder rates for whites during the same years decreased by an annual average of 2%. The rate declined from about 1.3 intimate murders per 100,000 whites age 20-44 to 0.85 murders per 100,000.

Since 1976 the sharpest decrease in per capita rates of intimate murder has been among black male victims.

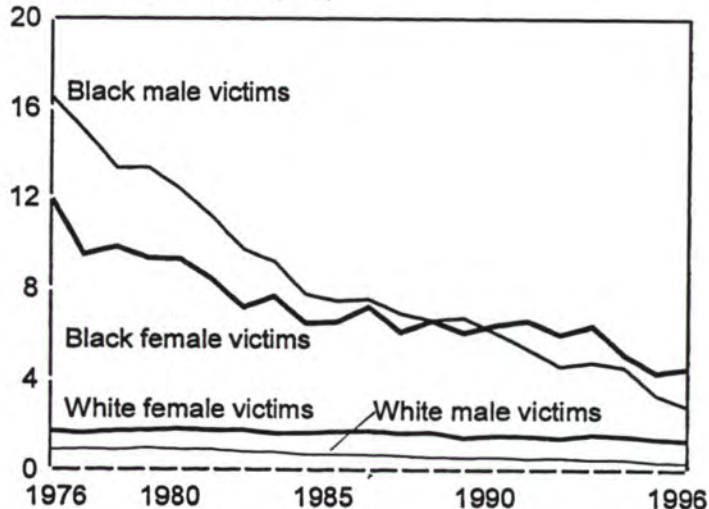
In 1976 the per capita rate of intimate murder of black men was nearly 19 times higher than that of white men. The rate among black females that year was 7 times higher than the rate among white females. In 1996 the black male rate was 8 times that of white males, and the black female rate was 3 times higher than the white female rate.

During the 20-year period after 1976, per capita rates of intimate murder declined an annual average of 8% among black males, 5% among black females, 4% among white males, and 1% among white females.

Rate of intimate murder per 100,000 persons age 20-44 in each group



Rate of intimate murder per 100,000 persons age 20-44 in each group



The number of intimate murders has declined or remained fairly stable for all sex/race relationship groups except for white females murdered by non-marital partners. The incidence of intimate murder of white women by their boyfriend or other nonmarital intimate has increased.

Over 1976-96 the number of never-married white women ages 20-44 nearly doubled. Over the same period the number of intimate murders of victims of this age, race, sex, and marital background slightly more than doubled, resulting in a small increase in the per capita rate of murder. That is, while the number of such victims increased, unlike the case for other victim groups, the rate of murder has not changed greatly.

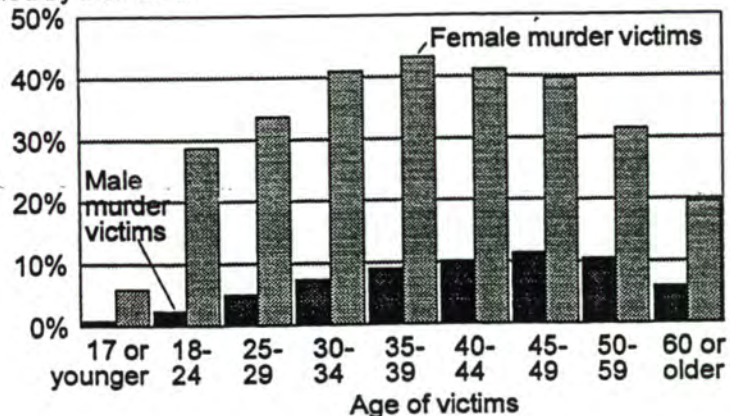
Year	Murders of white females (ages 20-44) by boyfriends or other nonmarital intimates	Population of never married or widowed white women, ages 20-44	Rate of murder per 100,000 white women
1976	90	5,329,000	1.7
1977	89	5,821,000	1.5
1978	102	6,239,000	1.6
1979	116	6,712,000	1.7
1980	163	7,014,000	2.3
1981	124	7,507,000	1.7
1982	145	7,999,000	1.8
1983	155	8,415,000	1.8
1984	173	8,782,000	2.0
1985	182	8,862,000	2.1
1986	219	9,056,000	2.4
1987	200	9,294,000	2.2
1988	209	9,442,000	2.2
1989	216	9,610,000	2.2
1990	198	9,742,000	2.0
1991	202	10,051,000	2.0
1992	187	10,174,000	1.8
1993	250	10,161,000	2.5
1994	195	10,361,000	1.9
1995	230	10,133,000	2.3
1996	199	10,133,000	2.0

Among murder victims for every age group, females are much more likely than males to have been murdered by an intimate.

For victims from age 30 to 49, intimates had committed over 4 in every 10 murders of women. About 1 in 10 murders of men of similar age were by intimates.

The difference between men and women was the largest in the 18-to-24 age bracket: Intimate offenders were responsible for the deaths of 2.5% of the male murder victims but 28.5% of the female victims.

Percent of murder victims killed by intimates



Characteristics of victims and of incidents of intimate violence

Rates of nonlethal intimate violence are highest among black women, women age 16 to 24, women in households in the lowest incomes categories, and women residing in urban areas.

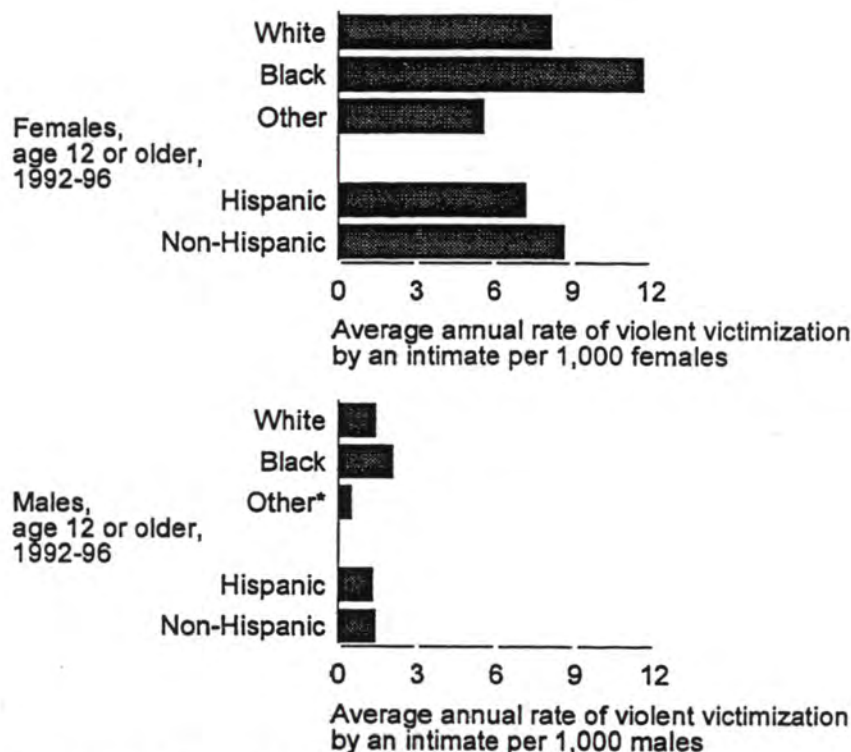
About 3 out of 4 women experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate report the offense occurred at or near their own home. Half report that it occurred between 6 pm and midnight.

About a third of female victims of intimate violence experienced such violence more than once during the 6 months preceding their interview.

Source: **National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-96
National Incident-Based Reporting
System, 1995**

Characteristics of victims of violence by intimates

Among female victims of nonlethal intimate violence, blacks experienced higher rates than whites. White and black males experienced the same rates of intimate violence.

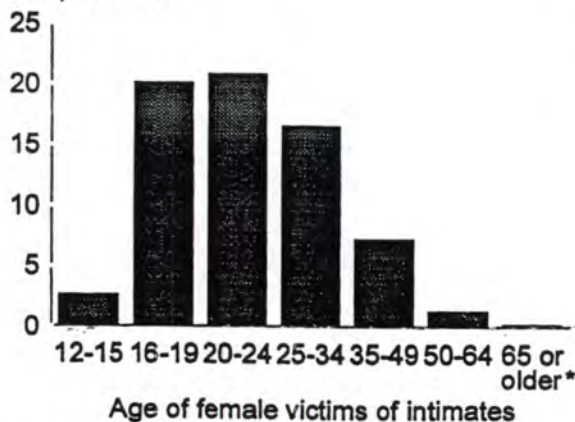


- On average each year between 1992 and 1996 about 12 per 1,000 black women experienced violence by an intimate, compared to about 8 per 1,000 white women.

- For men the rate of victimization by an intimate was about a fifth of the rate for women.

Note: Nonlethal violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.
*Fewer than 10 sample cases.

Average annual rate of violent victimization per 1,000 females, 1992-96



Note: Violent victimizations include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assaults. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.
*Fewer than 10 sample cases.

The highest rates of intimate violence affected women ages 16 to 24.

- Women age 16 to 19 and women age 20 to 24 had nearly identical rates of intimate victimization — about 1 violent victimization for every 50 women.

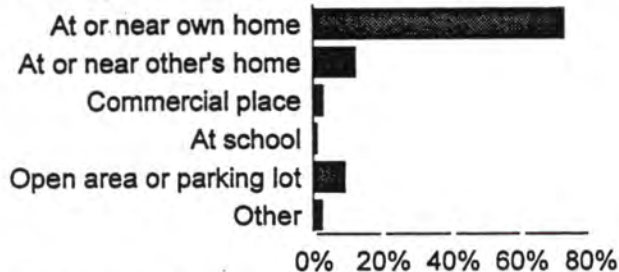
- Annual rates of intimate violence by age of female victims showed little change from 1992 to 1996.

Characteristics of violent victimizations by intimates

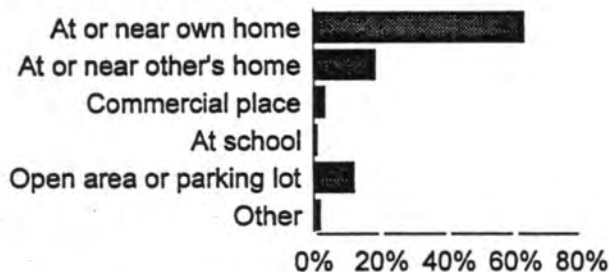
Three-quarters of the incidents of nonlethal intimate violence against women occur at or near the victim's home.

- The patterns are similar for men and women.

Female victims of violence by intimates



Male victims of violence by intimates



Note: Nonlethal violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

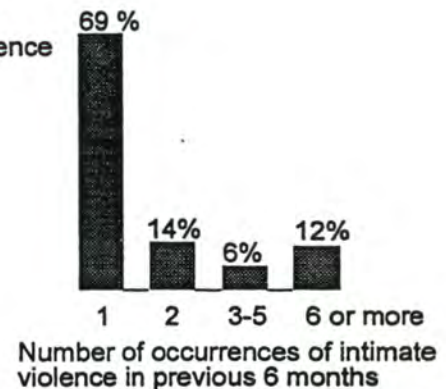
For both male and female victims, nonlethal intimate violence is most likely to occur between 6 pm and midnight.

	Percent of incidents of intimate violence against —	
	Female victims	Male victims
6 am - noon	11%	8%
Noon - 6 pm	24	30
6 pm - midnight	46	50
Midnight - 6 am	16	11
Don't know	4	2*

Note: Nonlethal violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. * fewer than 10 sample cases, 1992-96.

Nearly a third of female victims of nonlethal intimate violence were victimized at least twice during the previous 6 months.

Percent of female victims of intimate violence



Note: Nonlethal violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Series victimizations involve 6 or more occurrences in one 6-month reporting period. See page 6.

A larger percentage of female than male victims of nonlethal intimate violence live in households with children under age 12.

Women: Slightly more than half of the female victims live in households with children under age 12. There is no information on whether the children witnessed any of the violence against these women.

Men: About 22% of the male victims of intimate violence live in households with young children.

About 4 in 10 violent offenders in State prisons for crimes against intimates were residing with their children (natural, adopted, or stepchildren) under age 18 prior to entering prison.

- The prisoners who were convicted of intimate violence and who had children under age 18 had an average of 2.2 young children.

	Percent of State prisoners convicted of crimes against intimates
No children under age 18	36%
Children under age 18	64
Living with offender before prison	40%
Not living with offender	25

Responses to nonlethal intimate violence

About 3 out of 4 female victims of intimate violence defended themselves during the incident.

About half the female victims reported the incident to law enforcement authorities — black female victims being more likely than others to call the police. Most victims reported that the police responded to their call for assistance and for a majority of those, within 10 minutes of the call. In about 20% of these cases, the victim reported that the offender was immediately arrested.

About 160,800 female victims of violence are estimated to receive services from a victim service agency each year.

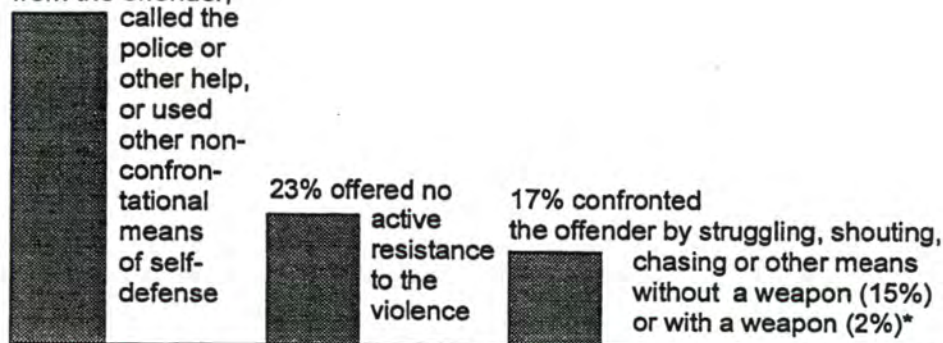
About half of all female victims of intimate violence report an injury of some type, and about 20% of these seek medical assistance. In 1994 hospitals recorded nearly a quarter million hospital visits resulting from intimate violence. Female victims of intimate violence suffer medical expenses and other costs of crime which total about \$150 million annually.

**Sources: National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-96
Study of Injured Victims of Violence, 1994**

Responses to nonlethal intimate violence

Three-fourths of female victims of nonlethal intimate violence actively defended themselves against the offender.

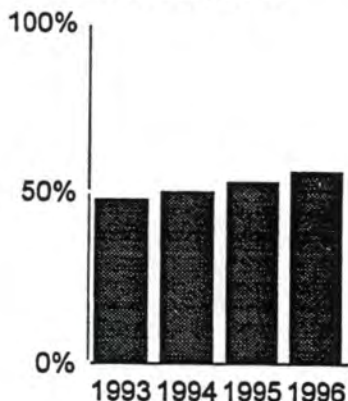
60% tried to escape from the offender, called the police or other help, or used other non-confrontational means of self-defense



*Fewer than 10 cases.

About half the women victimized by an intimate reported the violence to law enforcement.

Percent of female victims of intimate violence reporting the crime to the police



- For female victims of intimate violence, the likelihood of reporting an incident to the police did not change significantly between 1993 and 1996.

- 1 in 3 of the female victims of intimate violence who did not report their crime to the police (and 1 in 6 of all female victims of intimate violence) said that they had considered the victimization a "private or personal matter."

Female victims of intimate violence, 1992-96

Violent crime against an intimate reported to the police
52.1%

Violent crime against an intimate not reported to the police
47.8%

Among women victimized by a violent intimate, about two-thirds of the black women but about half of the white women report the crime to the police.

Percent of female victims of intimate violence

White	49%
Black	68
Other	44

Most important reasons given for not reporting

Private or personal matter	15.4%
Afraid of offender retaliation	7.3
Police would do nothing	4.4
Incident was not important enough	3.5
No one reason most important	1.7
Reported to another official	1.1
Don't know	.7*
Other	13.6

*Fewer than 10 cases.

Injuries and losses reported by victims of intimate violence

Just half of the female victims of violence by an intimate were injured.

Female victims of intimate violence, 1992-96

Injured 51%				Not injured 49%			
Rape or sexual assault	Gun, knife or stab wound	Other serious injury*	Other injury*				
6%	0.5%	4%	41%				

*Categories of injuries: Serious injuries include broken bones, internal injuries, being knocked unconscious, and any injuries requiring 2 or more days in a hospital. Other injuries include bruises, black eyes, cuts, swelling, chipped teeth, and unspecified injuries requiring less than 2 days' hospitalization.

Among female victims of intimates, 1 in 10 sought treatment at a medical care facility for physical injury; among those injured 1 in 5 sought treatment.

Female victims of intimate violence, 1992-96

Physically injured 51%					No reported physical injury 49%				
Not treated	Cared for at the scene or at home	Treated at doctor's office or clinic	Treated at an emergency room	Hospitalized					
32%	9%	3%	7%	<1%*					

Note: Nonlethal violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

*Fewer than 10 sample cases in the source data from the NCVS.

Based on the reports of female victims of nonlethal intimate violence, medical expenses from the physical trauma, broken or stolen property, and lost pay cost these victims nearly \$150 million a year.

Type of expense or loss	Female victims of intimate violence, 1992-96		
	Percent of victims experiencing an expense or loss	Average expense or loss per victim reporting a loss	Estimated total loss annually
Medical expenses	6.0%	\$1,075	\$61,800,000
Cash loss	1.1	455	4,900,000
Property Loss	4.3	734	30,300,000
Repair	5.8	189	10,500,000
Replacement	5.3	478	24,300,000
Lost pay from —			
Injury	4.3	261	10,800,000
Other causes	2.8	255	6,900,000

- Each year, on average, an estimated 57,500 female victims of intimate violence incurred over \$61 million in medical expenses. Medical expenses represented nearly 40% of all costs associated with incidents of intimate violence against a woman.

Medical expenses, however, may be substantially underestimated in the NCVS, based on findings from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (see page 27).

- On average, each year, female victims of intimate violence spent nearly \$35 million to replace or repair property that was stolen or broken during the violent incident.
- Property losses accounted for about 44% of all costs women face as a consequence of violence by an intimate.

Profile of convicted intimate offenders

About 24% of convicted violent offenders in local jails and 7% of violent offenders in State prisons nationwide committed their crime against an intimate.

Nearly 40% of convicted violent offenders in local jails who committed their crime against an intimate had a criminal justice status at the time of the offense: on probation or parole or under a restraining order.

More than half of prison and jail inmates with an intimate victim had been drinking or using drugs when they committed the violent crime. Among those drinking, half had been drinking for more than 6 hours before the violence and had consumed about 10 drinks.

Nearly 30% of State prisoners with intimate victims were armed with a firearm at the time of the incident.

Sentences received by intimate offenders did not differ substantially from other offenders for the same crimes.

Sources: **Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1991**
Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 1995

Profile of convicted intimate offenders

About 1 in 4 convicted violent offenders in local jails said they had committed their offense against an intimate.

- For 3 in 4 jailed violent offenders whose victim was a current or former spouse, girlfriend, or boyfriend, the conviction offense was assault. Other crimes included murder, manslaughter, rape, sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery, and other violent offenses.
- Violent offenders with an intimate victim were about twice as likely as those who had committed their crime against a stranger to have been convicted of assault.

Convicted violent offenders in local jails 100%			
Intimate violence 23.6%	Other relatives violence 8.6%	Friend/acquaintance violence 25.9%	Stranger violence 41.9%
Homicide 4.7%	Homicide 2.0%	Homicide 8.6%	Homicide 7.5%
Rape/sexual assault 12.3%	Rape/sexual assault 52.4%	Rape/sexual assault 23.5%	Rape/sexual assault 3.6%
Robbery 2.4%	Robbery 3.7%	Robbery 14.1%	Robbery 46.8%
Assault 72.3%	Assault 34.4%	Assault 46.4%	Assault 36.6%

Note: Intimate violence includes violent offenses committed against current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

About half of all convicted inmates in local jails serving time for violence against an intimate had a history of having been placed under a restraining or protection order.

Convicted intimate violent offenders in local jails 100%		
Previously placed under a restraining or protection order 50.9%		No history of restraining or protection orders 49.1%
Who was the victim of the intimate violence?	Who took out the restraining or protection order?	Who was the victim of the intimate violence?
Spouse 39.3%	Spouse 39.9%	Spouse 33.9%
Boyfriend, girlfriend, or ex-spouse 60.7%	Boyfriend, girlfriend, or ex-spouse 42.4%	Boyfriend, girlfriend, or ex-spouse 66.1%
	Other relatives or acquaintances 17.7%	

Among prisoners who had been drinking before they committed a crime against an intimate, about half of State prison inmates and a third of convicted jail inmates had been drinking for 6 or more hours.

Hours spent drinking before the offender committed the crime against an intimate	State prisoners	Convicted jail inmates
1 hour	9.4%	19.7%
2	14.4	21.2
3	11.1	4.5
4	7.3	11.6
5	8.9	9.1
6-12	20.9	24.5
More than 12 hours	28.1	9.4

Jail inmates who committed a violent crime against an intimate and who reported that they had been drinking at the time had consumed an average (median) of about 5 ounces of ethanol — equivalent to about 10 beers or mixed drinks.

Of jail inmates who were convicted of a violent crime against an intimate and who were drinking before the offense —

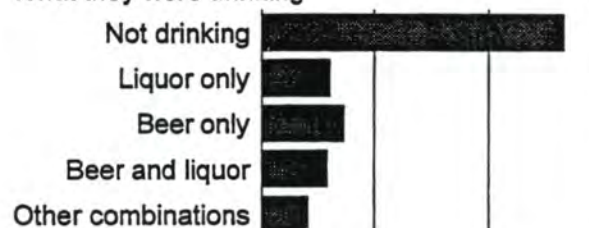
- about 4 in 10 reported consuming the equivalent of about one six-pack of beer before their crime.
- about 1 in 5 reported drinking the equivalent of two dozen or more beers before their crime.

Number of ounces of ethanol reported to have been consumed	Cumulative percentage of jail inmates who were drinking when they committed a violent crime against an intimate	Approximate number of drinks to equal the amount of ethanol consumed
1 oz. or less	25.5%	2 drinks
2 ozs. or less	35.6	4
3 ozs. or less	42.3	6
4 ozs. or less	44.4	8
5 ozs. or less	52.9	10
6 ozs. or less	56.6	12
7 ozs. or less	69.2	14
11 ozs. or less	79.6	22
15 ozs. or less	100	30

About half of prison and jail inmates were drinking beer or liquor when they committed a violent crime against an intimate companion.

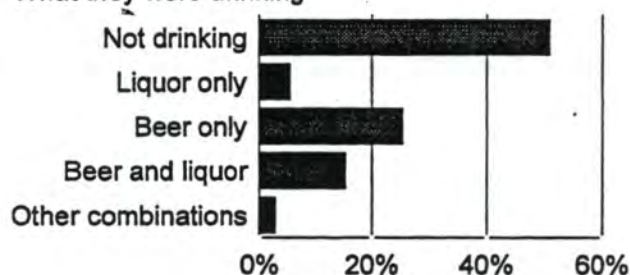
State prisoners

What they were drinking



Jail inmates

What they were drinking



0% 20% 40% 60%
Percent of inmates who had
been convicted of a violent
crime against an intimate

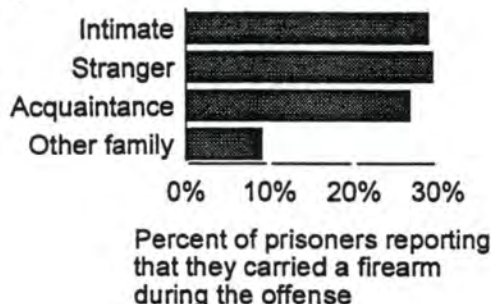
Victim and inmate surveys report similar estimates of offender alcohol and drug use in intimate violence.

Nearly half the female victims of intimate violence report that the offender was drinking or using illegal drugs at the time of the crime. This is about the same pattern of alcohol and drug use reported from surveys of jail and prison inmates.

An estimated 29% of State prisoners who committed a violent crime against an intimate — a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend — were armed at the time with a gun.

- Whether against an intimate, an acquaintance, or a stranger — about the same percentage of State prison inmates convicted of a violent crime used a firearm in their crime.

Single victim of violent State prisoner



Among victims of intimate violence, 17% of the female victims and 29% of the males reported that the offender had used a weapon.

- For those men who had faced an intimate wielding a weapon, the weapon was more likely to have been a sharp or blunt object rather than a knife or firearm.
- Among the women reporting violence by an armed intimate, firearms, knives, and objects used as weapons were mentioned with about the same frequency.

8 in 10 inmates serving time in State prison for violence against an intimate killed or injured their victim.

Victim injury	Victim's relation to the prisoner			
	Intimate ^a	Other relative	Acquaintance	Stranger
Any	79.2%	47.8%	69.8%	51.5%
Death	47.3	18.4	38.7	28.6
Rape/sexual assault	12.6	19.3	11.6	6.4
Stab wound	5.0	1.4	3.9	4.0
Gunshot wound	2.2	2.4	6.9	3.7
Severe internal injuries ^b	1.9	1.6	2.7	3.0
Bruises or cuts	7.9	2.5	5.0	4.8
Other	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.0

^aIntimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

^bInjuries include broken bones, lost teeth, and being knocked unconscious.

- Among all victims of violent crime committed by State prisoners, the rate of death or injury was higher for intimates than for any other category.

The median sentence of State prisoners for assault was 4 years longer if the victim was the offender's spouse rather than a stranger.

Offense	All violent offenders	Victim's relation to the prisoner				
		Spouse	Ex-spouse, nonmarital intimate	Other relative	Friend/acquaintance	Stranger
Median sentence						
All violent offenses	180 mo	180 mo	180 mo	144 mo	180 mo	168 mo
Homicide	264	300	240	240	264	300
Assault	120	168	120	108	108	120
Percent of prisoners						
With a life sentence	16.6%	32.5%	14.9%	10.3%	18.4%	18.3%
Having a life sentence, were convicted of homicide	46.8%	47.9%	29.7%	35.4%	41.2%	52.5%

Appendix 1: Defining the victim-offender relationship

Defining the victim-offender relationship

The various sources used in this report obtain data on the relationship between victims and the offenders who committed the violent crimes against them. While the series have slight differences in the level of specificity, they are generally quite similar in the types of relationships described. These relationship categories, when aggregated to more general groupings, result in a category of intimates which includes current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Each data series provides an option for coding an unknown relationship between the victim and offender.

The **NCVS** queries victims of personal contact crimes about their relationship to the offender, if any. The sequence of questions is similar for both those victims who report a single offender and attacked them and those who report multiple offenders attacked them. For purposes of this report, the victim/offender relationship categories contained in the questionnaire were grouped into the following:

Offender's relation to the victim was—			
Stranger	Acquaintance	Intimate	Other family
Known by sight only	Spouse	Parent/	
Casual	Ex-spouse	step-parent	
Friend/ex-friend	Boyfriend/	Own child/	
Roommate/boarder	girlfriend/	stepchild	
Schoolmate	ex-boyfriend/	Brother/sister	
Neighbor	ex-girlfriend	Other relative	
Someone at work/			
customer			
Other nonrelative			

The sex of offenders coded as intimates may be the same as or different from the victim's sex.

The Supplementary Homicide Reports of the FBI (**SHR**), which gathers data from local police departments on each homicide, provides 28 categories for the victim-offender relationship. These relationships were recoded to more general categories paralleling those used for the NCVS:

Victim's relation to the offender was—			
Stranger	Acquaintance	Intimate	Other family
	Acquaintance	Husband	Mother
	Friend	Common-law husband	Father
	Neighbor	Ex-husband	Son
	Employee	Wife	Daughter
	Employer	Common-law wife	Brother
	Other known	Ex-wife	Sister
		Boyfriend	In-law
		Girlfriend	Stepfather
		Homosexual relation	Stepmother
			Stepson
			Stepdaughter
			Other family

The victim segment of the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (**NIBRS**) is much like the victim/offender component of the SHR. NIBRS relationship codes were recoded in this study as shown below:

Victim's relation to the offender was—			
Stranger	Acquaintance	Intimate	Other family
	Acquaintance	Spouse	Parent
	Friend	Common-law spouse	Step-parent
	Neighbor	Ex-spouse	Own child
	Babysitree (the child)	Boyfriend/	Stepchild
	Child of boyfriend/	girlfriend	Sibling
	girlfriend	girlfriend	Stepsibling
	Employee	Homosexual relationship	Grandparent
	Employer		Grandchild
	Other known		In-law
			Other family

This report also presents data gathered from hospital emergency departments under the Survey of Injured Victims of Violence (**SIVV**). Codes used in this collection to represent these relationships were as follows:

Offender's relation to the victim was—			
Stranger	Acquaintance	Intimate	Other family
	Friend	Spouse	Parent
	Inmate/patient	Ex-spouse	Child
	Other known	Boyfriend/	Sibling
		girlfriend	Other relative

Appendix 2: Data for graphical figures

Cover and page 5. Intimates committed fewer murders in 1995 and 1996 than in any year since 1976

Year	Murders of an intimate	
	Male victims	Female victims
1976	1,357	1,600
1977	1,294	1,437
1978	1,202	1,482
1979	1,262	1,506
1980	1,220	1,550
1981	1,278	1,572
1982	1,141	1,480
1983	1,112	1,462
1984	989	1,443
1985	957	1,546
1986	985	1,586
1987	933	1,494
1988	855	1,582
1989	903	1,414
1990	858	1,500
1991	779	1,518
1992	722	1,456
1993	708	1,581
1994	692	1,405
1995	547	1,320
1996	516	1,326

Note: Intimates include spouses, ex-spouses, common-law spouses, same sex partners, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter. Data are for all ages of victims.

Source: FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1976-96.

Page 3. Each year from 1992 to 1996 there were more than 960,000 victimizations of women by an intimate

	Number of violent victimizations committed by intimates				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Male	145,650	163,558	176,168	115,483	147,896
Female	952,188	1,072,072	1,003,167	953,683	837,899

Note: Intimates for the NCVS include current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Intimates for the SHR include spouses, ex-spouses, common-law spouses, same sex partners, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault, as measured by the NCVS, and murder as reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI. Data are for victims age 12 or older.

Sources: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-96, and FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1992-96.

Page 3. Each year from 1992 to 1996 about 8 in 1,000 women and 1 in 1,000 men experienced a violent victimization by an intimate

	Rate of violent victimization by intimates per 1,000 persons				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Male	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4
Female	8.8	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.5

Note: Intimates for the NCVS include current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Intimates for the SHR include spouses, ex-spouses, common-law spouses, same sex partners, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault, as measured by the NCVS, and murder as reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI. Data are for victims age 12 or older.

Sources: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-96, and FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1992-96.

Page 5. The number of intimate murders declined 36% from 1976 to 1996 as the number of spouse murders went down 52%

Year	Number of intimate murder victims		
	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Boy/girlfriend
1976	2,174	123	662
1977	2,017	110	603
1978	1,940	116	629
1979	1,940	146	683
1980	1,911	115	744
1981	1,946	136	768
1982	1,722	136	763
1983	1,676	128	770
1984	1,501	97	833
1985	1,581	111	811
1986	1,542	127	901
1987	1,489	96	841
1988	1,467	100	869
1989	1,326	78	913
1990	1,371	110	879
1991	1,297	82	918
1992	1,262	81	834
1993	1,232	94	964
1994	1,145	91	861
1995	1,030	60	776
1996	987	73	749

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter. Data are for all ages of victims.

Source: FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1976-96.

Page 5. Declines in the percentage of murders that are attributed to an intimate have been greater among male victims

Year	Percent of homicide victims killed by an intimate	
	Male	Female
1976	11.2%	31.3%
1977	11.0	29.3
1978	10.5	30.3
1979	10.8	30.3
1980	9.8	30.2
1981	9.5	29.7
1982	9.1	28.5
1983	9.7	29.4
1984	8.9	28.2
1985	8.6	29.5
1986	8.4	29.7
1987	8.3	28.1
1988	7.8	29.2
1989	7.7	28.0
1990	6.9	28.8
1991	6.3	28.7
1992	6.2	28.8
1993	6.1	28.6
1994	6.2	28.5
1995	5.4	27.8
1996	5.4	29.0

Note: Intimates include spouses, ex-spouses, common-law spouses, same sex partners, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter. Data are for all ages of victims.

Source: FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1976-96.

Page 8. The decline in the rate of intimate murder per 100,000 has been greater among black victims, especially black men killed by their spouses

Year	Rate of murder by an intimate per 100,000 persons in each population category							
	White				Black			
	Husband Ex-husband	Boyfriend	Wife/ Ex-wife	Girlfriend	Wife/ Exwife	Girlfriend	Husband Ex-husband	Boyfriend
1976	0.97	0.67	1.73	1.69	12.62	10.68	18.44	12.93
1977	1.01	0.72	1.62	1.53	10.26	7.81	16.92	11.67
1978	0.98	0.61	1.74	1.63	11.19	7.43	14.99	10.66
1979	1.11	0.62	1.73	1.73	9.74	8.64	15.90	9.62
1980	0.99	0.72	0.17	2.32	10.04	8.03	14.35	9.61
1981	1.03	0.67	1.76	1.65	8.47	8.29	12.89	8.89
1982	0.84	0.76	1.76	1.81	7.07	7.32	10.80	8.34
1983	0.91	0.63	1.54	1.84	8.23	6.83	10.71	7.47
1984	0.65	0.79	1.56	1.97	5.90	7.27	8.37	7.11
1985	0.73	0.64	1.60	2.05	6.31	6.81	7.73	7.18
1986	0.70	0.68	1.53	2.42	6.74	7.80	7.74	7.35
1987	0.65	0.64	1.48	2.15	6.10	6.09	6.86	6.95
1988	0.55	0.68	1.51	2.21	6.23	7.04	6.69	6.54
1989	0.53	0.62	1.21	2.25	5.58	6.71	6.73	6.67
1990	0.54	0.66	1.39	2.03	5.83	7.07	5.77	6.40
1991	0.45	0.69	1.35	2.01	6.04	7.16	5.08	5.63
1992	0.56	0.50	1.29	1.84	6.08	5.90	4.53	4.64
1993	0.43	0.60	1.29	2.46	6.05	6.70	4.53	4.94
1994	0.46	0.49	1.39	1.88	4.13	6.08	4.75	4.37
1995	0.39	0.39	1.12	2.27	3.72	4.97	2.93	3.69
1996	0.37	0.37	1.10	1.90	3.63	5.19	2.28	3.21

Source: FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1976-96.

Page 13. Among female victims of intimate violence, blacks experienced higher rates than whites in 1994, 1995, and 1996

Victim characteristic	Average annual rate of nonlethal violent victimization by an intimate per 1,000	
	Male	Female
White	1.4	8.2
Black	2.1	11.7
Other ^a	.5	5.6
Hispanic ^b	1.3	7.2
Non-Hispanic	1.4	8.7

Note: Nonlethal intimate violence includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Because it is based on interviews with victims, the NCVS does not include murder. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

^aDenotes Asians, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

^bHispanic or Latino persons could be of any race.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-96.

Page 13. The highest rates of intimate violence affect women ages 16 to 24

Age of female victim	Average annual rate of nonlethal violent victimization by an intimate per 1,000 females
12-15	2.6
16-19	20.1
20-24	20.7
25-34	16.5
35-49	7.2
50-64	1.3
65 or older	.2

Note: Nonlethal intimate violence includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Because it is based on interviews with victims, the NCVS does not include murder. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-96.

Page 14. Women in low-income households experience a higher rate of nonlethal violence from an intimate than do women in households with larger incomes

Household income	Average annual rate of nonlethal intimate violence per 1,000 persons	
	Male	Female
Less than \$7,500	2.7	21.3
\$7,500-\$14,999	1.4	12.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	1.8	10.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	1.8	7.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	1.1	5.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	1.5	4.4
\$75,000 or more	0.5	2.7

Note: Nonlethal intimate violence includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Because it is based on interviews with victims, the NCVS does not include murder. Intimates include current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-96.

Page 16. Almost 30% of intimate violence occurs from 9 in the evening till midnight

Time	Percent of intimate violence reported to the police
Midnight	7.1%
1	5.5
2	4.6
3	3.3
4	2.0
5	1.5
6	1.4
7	1.7
8	2.1
9	2.2
10	2.6
11	2.9
Noon	3.1
1	3.1
2	3.2
3	3.7
4	4.3
5	4.9
6	5.8
7	6.2
8	6.7
9	7.2
10	7.7
11	7.4

Note: Intimates for NIBRS include spouses, ex-spouses, common-law spouses, same sex partners, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Violent crimes include murder, rape, sexual assault, kidnaping, robbery, assault, and other violence.

Source: FBI, National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), 1995.

Page 19. About half the women who are victimized by an intimate report the violence to law enforcement

Year	Percent of female victims of intimate violence who reported to the police
1993	48%
1994	50
1995	53
1996	56

Note: Intimates include current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Nonlethal violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1993-96.

Page 20. Nearly 6 in 10 women who called the police when victimized by an intimate said that the police arrived within 10 minutes

Police arrived within —	Percent of female victims of intimate violence who reported to the police
5 minutes	25.2%
10 minutes	32.2
1 hour	34.6
More than 1 hour	7.9

Note: Intimates include current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Nonlethal violent victimizations include rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 1992-96.

Page 22. Women injured by intimates accounted for about 1 in 5 visits to hospital emergency departments for injuries arising from intentional violence

	Number of injury cases treated in hospital emergency departments		
	Intimate violence	Other types of violence	Unrecorded relationship
Total	243,316	700,777	383,633
Males	38,958	487,814	287,233
Females	204,358	212,963	96,400

Note: Intimates for SIVV include current and former spouses and current boyfriends and girlfriends.

Source: BJS, Study of Injured Victims of Violence (SIVV), 1994.

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003. memo	re: political (2 pages)	03/13/1998	Personal Misfile

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OA/Box Number: 19751

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Domestic Women's Issues #2 [Binder] [1]

2013-0534-S
rc1856

RESTRICTION CODES

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March 15, 1998, Sunday, ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: LOCAL NEWS; Pg. 03G

LENGTH: 176 words

SERIES: Metro

HEADLINE: **Women's** Leadership Forum offers dinner, chat with first lady

BYLINE: Mike Morris

BODY:

First lady **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton** will be in Atlanta on Monday for a \$ 1,000-a-plate fund-raising dinner being held by the **Women's** Leadership Forum.

The Democratic National Committee announced that the first lady will meet with members of the group, which has a goal of training 100,000 Democratic **women** in grassroots organizing before the 2000 presidential election.

Others expected to attend include Gov. Zell Miller, U.S. Rep. John Lewis, U.S. Rep. Cynthia McKinney, Assistant Secretary of State Cathy Cox and Sharon Campbell, wife of Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell.

"Mrs. Clinton has played a vital role in bringing people together to discuss issues important to all women," McKinney said. "I am honored and privileged to participate in a WLF event which will help strengthen the bond between women across the country."

"Dinner and Conversation With the First Lady" will be held at 6 p.m. in the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 265 Peachtree St. The event is open to the public. Tickets are \$ 1,000 each and may be purchased by calling 404-586-2100.

LOAD-DATE: March 16, 1998

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View Related Topics

March 17, 1998, Tuesday 3 STAR EDITION

SECTION: A; Pg. 13 MetFront

LENGTH: 611 words

HEADLINE: First lady hails center for children

SOURCE: Staff

BYLINE: RAD SALLEE

BODY:

In the first of two Houston appearances Monday, first lady **Hillary** Rodham **Clinton** cut the ribbon on a new center designed to ease the ordeal of sexually abused children.

Afterward, she spoke at a luncheon for Democratic **women** at the Westin Galleria Hotel.

Clinton did not mention the current sexual allegations against her husband at either event, nor did she respond to questions on the subject.

Her first stop was a dedication ceremony for the John M. O'Quinn Building of the Children's Assessment Center, at 2500 Bolsover in The Village near Rice University.

The new, cheerful-looking three-story building will house 10 public and private agencies so that abused children may be treated, counseled and questioned by law enforcement personnel with a minimum of emotional stress and repetition.

Clinton spoke to about 300 persons who took shelter from the stormy weather under a tent.

"I've looked into the faces of many children who have been abused by those in whom they placed their trust and love," she said.

"There's no worse feeling in any human being's heart than to feel abandoned, neglected, unloved and unwanted."

But the legal process that some young victims must endure as cases of abuse are investigated and prosecuted often "adds another layer of anguish" that "further victimizes" them, Clinton said.

The new center - the largest of its kind in the nation - will "make this journey less painful," she said.

"I will take this message and spread it as widely as I can," Clinton promised.

"You will get many visitors," she predicted. "You should be so grateful to have a place like this in your community."

The building, erected on Harris County property, cost \$ 10.25 million. John O'Quinn, an attorney, donated \$ 1.5 million, the largest private gift.

The county and the city of Houston contributed community development block grants of \$ 1.2

million and \$ 800,000, respectively.

In addition, there were donations of \$ 500,000 each from the Brown Foundation, the Cullen Trust for Healthcare, the Fondren Foundation, Houston Endowment Inc., the Kresge Foundation and the Vivian L. Smith Foundation, as well as a number of smaller gifts.

The center is a program of Harris County, responsible to Commissioners Court, but operates on a mix of public and private funds. It has existed since 1991, but never until now under one roof.

The current operating budget for the center is \$ 1.9 million. About half comes from taxes and the rest is raised by the center's support foundation, said assistant director Roz Hill.

The agencies working there provide another \$ 3.3 million worth of in-kind services, she said. They include the Houston Police Department, the Sheriff's Department, the county and district attorneys' offices, Children's Protective Services, Child Advocates, Interfaith Ministries, the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, the University of Texas Health Science Center and the Memorial/Hermann Health Care System.

O'Quinn's wife, Julie, accepted thanks on his behalf. Her husband, who is involved in the state's litigation against tobacco companies, could not attend, she said.

Center director Ellen Cokinos, who had pushed for such a facility for years, introduced Clinton. Cokinos' voice broke as she thanked donors and officials for making it a reality.

"For those who think dreams don't come true, I say, 'Look behind me!' " Cokinos said.

After the ceremony, Clinton went to the Westin Galleria Hotel for a luncheon of the Democratic National Committee Women's Leadership Forum, where she recounted the Clinton administration's goals and achievements and asked for the group's support.

GRAPHIC: Photos: 1. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton tours the Children's Assessment Center playroom that is in the John O'Quinn building (b/w); 2. First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton sits Monday with Ellen Cokinos and Julie O'Quinn during the dedication of the Children's Assessment Center at 2500 Bolsover (color, p. 1); John Everett / Chronicle

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 18, 1998

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