

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Domestic Policy Council

Series/Staff Member: Leanne Shimabukuro

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 23169

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime/Columbine Shooting Response [3]

Stack:

S

Row:

98

Section:

4

Shelf:

11

Position:

3

Data Collection

For each analysis question listed above, please describe how the information or data will be collected. Include a description of relevant data sources — those that currently exist and those that will need to be created for the project. Provide as much detail as possible on all anticipated tasks involved in analyzing the problem(s) and other aspects of the problem-analysis plan. **The analysis questions that you listed above and this narrative are the most important sections of this application.** Please use the space below or feel free to attach additional pages to answer this section.

Primary Applicant's Name: _____

ORI #: _____

State: _____

3. Assessment

- a. What measures of effectiveness do you anticipate using to evaluate your efforts? Please select at least five outcome measures and include several measures that are nontraditional.

Traditional

- ☐ REDUCED NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF TARGET CRIME PROBLEM
- ☐ REDUCED NUMBER OF CALLS FOR SERVICE RELATING TO TARGET CRIME PROBLEM
- ☐ FEWER COMPLAINTS
- ☐ OTHER (Please describe): _____

Nontraditional

- ☐ REDUCED REPEAT VICTIMIZATION
- ☐ FEWER INJURIES/LESS SERIOUS INJURIES RELATED TO PROBLEM
- ☐ LESS LOITERING
- ☐ REDUCED STUDENT FEAR
- ☐ REDUCED FACULTY FEAR
- ☐ REDUCED FEAR IN SURROUNDING COMMUNITY
- ☐ INCREASED SATISFACTION WITH HANDLING OF THE PROBLEM
- ☐ INCREASED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
- ☐ IMPROVED BUILDINGS/GROUNDS APPEARANCE
- ☐ REDUCED COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROBLEM (e.g., fewer repairs, less trash removal or graffiti abatement necessary)
- ☐ FEWER SUSPENSIONS OR OTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS
- ☐ FEWER CALLS FOR SERVICE FOR RELATED PROBLEMS
- ☐ FEWER INCIDENTS OF RELATED PROBLEMS
- ☐ OTHER (Please describe): _____

- b. At least 5 percent of an applicant's total project budget must be set aside for evaluation purposes. The evaluation should focus on assessing the project's impact on the targeted crime or disorder problem, using the measures selected above. (Applicants are encouraged, but not required, to contract with a local university or college to fulfill the evaluation requirement.)

Who do you plan on having evaluate your proposed project? (A formal agreement with this individual or organization does not need to be finalized at this time.)

NAME		ORGANIZATION	
ADDRESS			
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE
TELEPHONE	FAX	E-MAIL ADDRESS	

Primary Applicant's Name: _____

ORI #: _____

State: _____

4. Project Time Line

Attach a project time line that denotes major project milestones during the grant period, such as the procurement of problem-solving resources (hiring personnel, recruiting student volunteers, purchasing technology, training for personnel, etc.) and the tasks to be undertaken when analyzing the problem (surveying students, compiling data, interviewing victims and offenders, conducting environmental surveys, etc.) The time line is a required part of the application. The time line should begin with Month #1, (you do not need to specify the specific month, e.g., November 1999. We recommend using generic reference of Month #1, Month #2, etc.) and include three distinct phases: analysis, response and assessment (realizing that the length of the various phases may be adjusted as you learn more about the problem). Although grants are being made for a 1-year period, we expect to make no-cost extensions to the grant period due to budget clearance requirements, the need to accommodate the school calendar, and seasonal fluctuations in crime and disorder problems. You are permitted to include a time line that extends beyond the 1-year grant period.

5. The Partner

As described previously, to be eligible for funding, a law enforcement agency must apply in partnership with either a specific school; school district; or a nonprofit, community-based entity. A partnership between a policing agency and a school is encouraged, but if such a partnership is not practical, a policing agency may partner with a nonprofit community group. Appropriate school-based partners could include the school administration, PTA, etc. Appropriate community-based entities could include social service providers, civic and municipal agencies, neighborhood associations, community coalitions, nonprofit health organizations, or faith groups. Student representatives also must be incorporated into the project in addition to the school; school district; or nonprofit, community-based group. Appropriate student representatives could include student government members, members of a student club or organization, or students who will serve on a working group developed specifically for this grant project. A Collaboration Agreement must be signed by the policing agency, the partner and a student representative. For assistance in developing a Collaborative Agreement see p. 53 of the Application Forms.

Partner (Secondary Applicant)

1. Name of organization _____
2. Describe mission or purpose of group _____
3. Describe ways the partner will be involved in the project _____

Student Participants

1. Name of organization *(Or description of student group if it was just formed specifically for the project)*

2. Describe mission or purpose of group

3. Describe ways the student group will be involved in the project

4. List additional partners (If applicable)

Collaboration Agreement

For all collaborative efforts between law enforcement agencies and school entities, applicants must submit a Collaboration Agreement.

A Collaboration Agreement is an agreement between parties whose purpose is to clarify roles and responsibilities.

Collaboration Agreements may be submitted in the form of a letter and should address the following:

1. The goals and objectives of the partnership.
2. A clear delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the law enforcement agency and partners. For example, the Collaboration Agreement might address the receipt and disbursement of funds, the responsibility for filing progress and financial reports, and the supervision of any joint staff, as well as the level of partner involvement in a problem task force/problem advisory board, helping to understand underlying causes of the problem, helping develop/implement responses to the problem, and helping choose measures of success, etc.
3. Parties should delineate decision-making authority and the means for dispute resolution.

The Collaboration Agreement must be signed by the chief executives of the law enforcement agency, the partner and the appropriate student representative. You may include your Collaboration Agreement on the following page or you may attach a separate page.

Primary Applicant's Name: _____

ORI #: _____

State: _____

- ☐ COLLABORATION AGREEMENT IS BELOW
- ☐ COLLABORATION AGREEMENT IS ATTACHED

Signatures

I certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that prior to any grant award, the applicant must comply with all application and program requirements of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994 and other requirements of Federal law.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVE'S SIGNATURE (Original signature of person named on the front of this form)

DATE

PARTNER'S SIGNATURE (Secondary applicant)

DATE

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE

DATE

COPS at Work in America's Schools

▼ Medford, N.J.

Officer Rusty Williams turns kids off drugs in schools by taking them to trauma centers, the morgue, and prisons. He also runs a "Knock and Rap" intervention program that brings the school, family, and police together to deal with students with substance abuse problems.

▼ Vilas, Wisc.

Officer Brad Lila teaches a unit on legal issues in political science classes, instructs them on how to use 911 through reenactments, and conducts presentations on seatbelt use for driver's education courses.

▼ Hanford, Calif.

Officer Darren Matheson, who has overseen a 62 percent drop in expulsions in his school, counsels students on problems ranging from domestic abuse to drugs. During the summer, he runs a Junior Police Academy to teach students the basics the law enforcement profession.



For More Information

To obtain details on COPS programs, call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770. Visit the COPS web site: www.usdoj.gov/cops/.

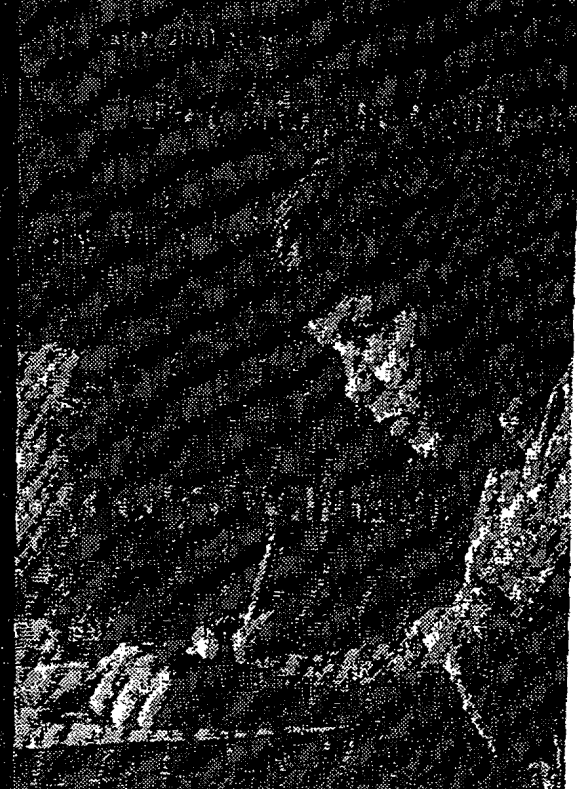
1-05-002

U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services



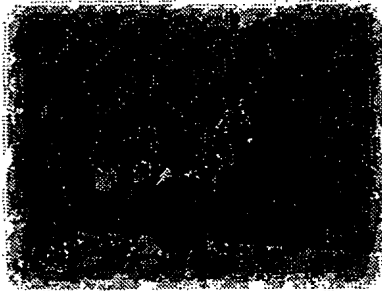
School Safety: Protecting Children in Your Community

A Guide to COPS School Safety Initiatives



The School Crisis

Recent headlines about violence in our schools are resulting in a surge of interest in school safety. Unfortunately, these headline-making crimes are not isolated incidents. Disorder, crime, and violence are problems in many schools. Urban, suburban, and rural areas alike report numerous incidents; some police departments report that one in four calls are responses to crime in and around schools.



According to the National Education Association:

- ▼ 100,000 children carry guns to school;
- ▼ 150,000 children miss class every day because of the fear of physical harm; and
- ▼ 81 percent of teachers say they spend most of their time on undisciplined students.

How Can We Stop School Crime?

Many communities are discovering trained, sworn law enforcement officers assigned to schools make a difference. The presence of these officers provide schools with on-site security and a direct link to local law enforcement agencies. Ronald Stephens, Director of the National School Safety Center, Malibu, Calif., notes, "As school violence transitions from fist fights to gun fights, there's a need to have a higher level of professionalism on campus."

Officers typically perform a variety of functions within the school. From teaching crime prevention and substance-abuse classes to monitoring troubled students to building respect for law enforcement among students, school-based officers combine the functions of law enforcement and education.

"When our children's safety is at stake, we must take action – and we all must do our part"

—President Clinton

COPS in Schools

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) can provide your community with a unique opportunity to hire officers for your schools. As part of the President Clinton and Vice President Gore's pledge to put 100,000 community policing officers on the street, the COPS Office provides funding for officers through its COPS in Schools program.

Up to \$60 million is available for law enforcement agencies nationwide to hire community policing officers to work in primary and secondary schools. Law enforcement agencies (as well as school districts with their own police departments) can receive up to \$125,000 per officer over three years to work in partnership with education officials to solve crime and disorder problems in and around schools. The COPS in Schools initiative funding guidelines are similar to those of the COPS Universal Hiring Program.

School-Based Partnerships Grant Program

To assist community groups, schools, and law enforcement agencies to address persistent crime problems in and around schools, COPS recently awarded \$16.5 million in grants for 155 jurisdictions. The School-Based Partnerships Program will use problem-solving methods to understand the causes of these problems and develop specific tailor-made responses to combat school-related violence. Problems that will be addressed include: drug dealing and use; sexual assault; vandalism; loitering; and disorderly conduct. Reports on these projects will be made available so that all communities can learn about effective strategies to combat these problems.



COPS at Work in America's Schools

▼ Medford, N.J.

Officer Rusty Williams turns kids off drugs in schools by taking them to trauma centers, the morgue, and prisons. He also runs a "Knock and Rap" intervention program that brings the school, family, and police together to deal with students with substance abuse problems.

▼ Vilas, Wisc.

Officer Brad Lila teaches a unit on legal issues in political science classes, instructs them on how to use 911 through reenactments, and conducts presentations on seatbelt use for driver's education courses.

▼ Hanford, Calif.

Officer Darren Matheson, who has overseen a 62 percent drop in expulsions in his school, counsels students on problems ranging from domestic abuse to drugs. During the summer, he runs a Junior Police Academy to teach students the basics the law enforcement profession.



For More Information

To obtain details on COPS programs, call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770, visit the COPS web site: www.usdoj.gov/cops/.

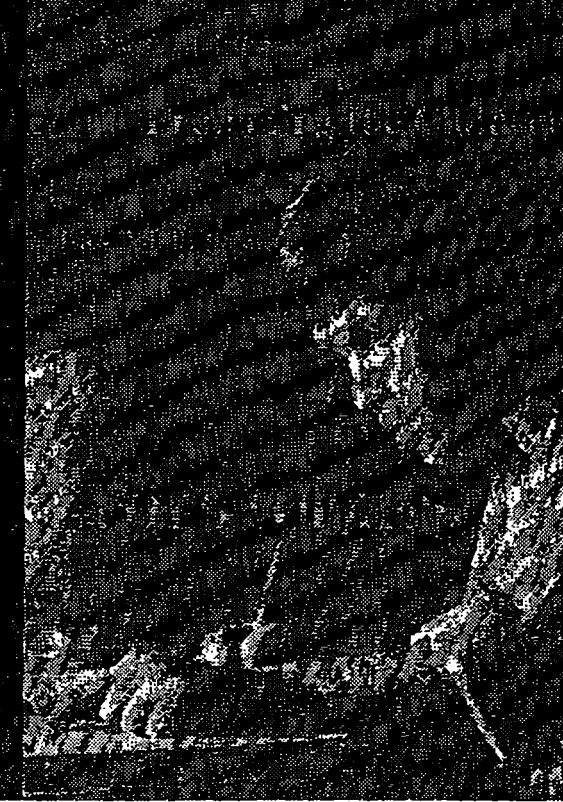
3-01 02

U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services



School Safety: Protecting Children in Your Community

A Guide to COPS School Safety Initiatives



The School Crisis

Recent headlines about violence in our schools are resulting in a surge of interest in school safety. Unfortunately, these headline-making crimes are not isolated incidents. Disorder, crime, and violence are problems in many schools. Urban, suburban, and rural areas alike report numerous incidents; some police departments report that one in four calls are responses to crime in and around schools.



According to the National Education Association:

- ▼ 100,000 children carry guns to school;
- ▼ 160,000 children miss class every day because of the fear of physical harm; and
- ▼ 81 percent of teachers say they spend most of their time on undisciplined students.

How Can We Stop School Crime?

Many communities are discovering trained, sworn law enforcement officers assigned to schools make a difference. The presence of these officers provide schools with on-site security and a direct link to local law enforcement agencies. Ronald Stephens, Director of the National School Safety Center, Malibu, Calif., notes, "As school violence transitions from fist fights to gun fights, there's a need to have a higher level of professionalism on campus."

Officers typically perform a variety of functions within the school. From teaching crime prevention and substance-abuse classes to monitoring troubled students to building respect for law enforcement among students, school-based officers combine the functions of law enforcement and education.

"When our children's safety is at stake, we must take action – and we all must do our part."

—President Clinton

COPS in Schools

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) can provide your community with a unique opportunity to hire officers for your schools. As part of the President Clinton and Vice President Gore's pledge to put 100,000 community policing officers on the street, the COPS Office provides funding for officers through its COPS in Schools program.

Up to \$60 million is available for law enforcement agencies nationwide to hire community policing officers to work in primary and secondary schools. Law enforcement agencies (as well as school districts with their own police departments) can receive up to \$125,000 per officer over three years to work in partnership with education officials to solve crime and disorder problems in and around schools. The COPS in Schools Initiative funding guidelines are similar to those of the COPS Universal Hiring Program.

School-Based Partnerships Grant Program

To assist community groups, schools, and law enforcement agencies to address persistent crime problems in and around schools, COPS recently awarded \$16.5 million in grants for 155 jurisdictions. The School-Based Partnerships Program will use problem-solving methods to understand the causes of these problems and develop specific tailor-made responses to combat school-related violence. Problems that will be addressed include: drug dealing and use; sexual assault; vandalism; loitering; and disorderly conduct. Reports on these projects will be made available so that all communities can learn about effective strategies to combat these problems.





COLUMBINE TRAGEDY

The Best Way to Advertise Online

NEWS **STYLE** **SPORTS** **CLASSIFIEDS** **MARKETPLACE**
 PRINT EDITION TOP NEWS WORLD NATION POLITICS METRO BUSINESS & TECH HEALTH OPINION WEATHER



Partner Sites:
Newsweek.com
Britannica Internet Guide



President Talks to H.S. Students

By Sandra Sobieraj
 Associated Press Writer
 Thursday, April 22, 1999; 2:02 p.m. EDT

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP) -- President Clinton urged students, parents and teachers across the country today to consider whether graphic violence on television and the Internet plays a role in tragedies such as the killings at a school in Littleton, Colo.

"We have to ask ourselves some pretty hard questions here," Clinton told a group of two dozen pupils at T.C. Williams High School. "What is the role of the larger culture here?"

The president's discussion with students and teachers in the school's media room was broadcast via cable to millions of students nationwide.

Clinton has visited T.C. Williams High before to highlight the Alexandria school district's emphasis on safety and training students in nonviolent conflict resolution. About 1,800 pupils from a variety of ethnic and religious backgrounds attend the school.

While facts continue to trickle out about the motives behind the slayings in Colorado, Clinton said he had been struck by reports that the two killers felt ostracized by their peers and embraced racist views. Clinton urged the students to look beyond their differences and emphasize what they all had in common.

"Look, everybody gets 'dissed' some time in life," Clinton said. "Even the president."

The T.C. Williams students scheduled a session on conflict resolution in the school's media center after two students at Columbine High School in Littleton killed 12 classmates, a teacher and themselves.

The session offered Clinton, wary about visiting Littleton because it might disrupt the community's efforts to deal with the tragedy, a chance to meet with students and address school safety.

While he applauded peer-mediation and other conflict resolution programs, the president also said the Littleton tragedy should prompt

Americans to examine the responsibilities of parents, students and the violence present every day in the mass media.

"All of you are exposed to much higher levels of violence through television, through video games ... you can actually find out how to make bombs on the Internet," Clinton said. "Does that make a difference? Does it make these things more likely to happen?"

The Channel One cable broadcast, which carried Clinton's session with the students, reaches 12,000 schools with 8 million pupils nationwide.

Questioned by one student about the ease with which guns can be purchased in the United States, Clinton hinted he may be considering further legislation to curb access to firearms.

He said his administration's efforts to get the Brady Law and the assault-weapons ban through Congress were "met with violent opposition."

"This will be part of what we are trying to do," Clinton said, "to strike a better balance between making it harder for people who are violent to get guns and misuse them without interfering" with the constitutional right to bear arms.

© Copyright 1999 The Associated Press

[Back to the top](#)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda III

SUBJECT: Policy Response to School Shootings

Here are some actions and legislative initiatives the Administration can undertake when the response to the Littleton shootings inevitably turns to questions of federal policy:

1. Announce Grants for 600 School Resource Officers. Anytime this week or next, you can announce Justice Department grants under the COPS program to help local school districts hire some 600 police officers to work in schools. These will be the first such officers awarded under the program you announced at the White House Conference on School Safety in October, where we pledged to provide funds for up to 2,000 police officers in schools in FY99. You could also announce that schools and communities have until June 1 to apply for nearly \$100 million in Safe Schools grants to 50 cities that put together comprehensive school safety strategies -- another initiative you unveiled at the School Safety Conference.

2. Announce Legislation to Reform and Reauthorize Safe and Drug-Free Schools. Anytime this week or next, you can unveil our Safe and Drug-Free Schools legislation that will be included as part of the ESEA reauthorization. This proposal formally authorizes \$12 million a year for our FEMA-like emergency response teams; requires participating schools to adopt comprehensive school safety plans; and renews the requirement that schools adopt "Zero Tolerance" policies for guns. It also reforms the overall program to require competitive funding at both the state and federal level. As details emerge from the Littleton shooting, we will review this proposal to see whether any additional provisions are appropriate -- such as increased funding for guidance counselors for troubled kids; gun violence education programs; and alternative schools for disruptive and expelled students.

3. Announce Tough New Gun Legislation. Sometime next week -- and just days before the NRA's national convention takes place in Denver (April 30 through May 2) -- you can unveil a Youth Gun Crime Enforcement Act that includes gun initiatives you have already announced (cracking down on gun shows and gun trafficking, extending the Brady waiting period, increasing prosecution of gun crimes, tougher gun penalties, and a new provision to ban the importation of large-capacity magazines), as well as several new or previously unnoticed provisions targeted at juvenile gun violence:

- Amending the juvenile handgun ban to include semiautomatic assault rifles manufactured before the assault weapons ban went into place. Currently, an 18-year-old can legally possess rifles, including assault rifles manufactured before Sept. 13, 1994. This provision, from Rep. McCarthy's bill, would generally ban the possession of such assault rifles until the age of 21.
- Increasing the penalty for youth handgun or assault weapon possession to a felony. Under current law, this offense is a misdemeanor, punishable by mandatory probation. As a result, federal prosecutors have brought few of these cases.
- Increasing the penalty for giving or selling a handgun or assault weapon to a juvenile for use in a violent crime. This provision from our juvenile crime bill would establish a mandatory minimum penalty of 3 years, but maintain the current maximum of 10 years.
- Holding adults criminally responsible for giving juveniles access to certain firearms. You called for this in the wake of the Jonesboro shootings, but we have never before submitted our own proposal. Justice has signed off on a version to create a federal felony that is narrowly tailored to target the most egregious cases of parental recklessness.
- Expanding our Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative. Our program to trace juvenile gun crimes is currently in place in 27 cities. Our FY 2000 budget includes a total of \$45 million, which will enable us to increase that number to 37. We could add Rep. McCarthy's proposal to double the number of cities to 75 by 2003.
- Juvenile Brady: This proposal from our juvenile crime bill would ban the possession of handguns by violent juveniles when they turn 21.
- Child Safety Locks: This proposal, also from our original juvenile crime bill, would require federal gun dealers to issue triggerlocks with every gun sold.

**Littleton School Shooting
Questions and Answers
April 21, 1999**

Q: Now that there are more details on the shooting in Littleton, have you made any more decisions on actions you plan to take to prevent these horrible school shootings from occurring in the first place?

A: As the President mentioned last night, we stand ready to assist local law enforcement, the schools, families, and the entire community of Littleton in this time of crisis. We are prepared to send a crisis response team to Colorado, and it is my understanding that the FBI is assisting local law enforcement at the crime scene.

But it is important to mention that beyond the immediate situation, we already have taken a number of actions to address the school shootings and the broader problem of school violence. We met with the leaders from other communities recently affected by school shootings to get their recommendations on what additional steps we could take to prevent and respond to such crises. As a result, at our White House Conference on School Safety held last October, the President announced: new resources to add more police officers in schools; the creation of an emergency response team, Project SERV, to respond to violent deaths in schools; a Safe Schools-Healthy Students Initiative to give communities access to a broad array of federal resources to prevent school violence before it starts; and the principles of a strengthened Safe and Drug-Free Schools program to make sure that schools adopt rigorous and comprehensive school safety plans.

In additio, we've sent to every school in the country an annual report on school safety -- to give principals, parents, and teachers an accurate picture of the school violence problem nationwide -- as well as a guide on the early warning signs of violence, to help principals and teachers identify behaviors in young people that could lead to violent outbreaks. And throughout our Administration, the President has taken action to help keep guns out of the hands of kids and away from our schools, including signing into law the Gun-Free Schools Act to promote zero tolerance for guns in schools, and the Youth Handgun Safety Act to prohibit juvenile handgun possession.

But clearly, there is more that must be done. Incidents like what happened in Littleton must never be viewed as tolerable or acceptable. As the President said last night, we will review the all the facts of the case, and then make an honest assessment of what more we can do to prevent situations like these from ever happening again. And we will consider

whether we can include any relevant proposals in our crime and education reauthorization bills -- both of which we expect to release within the next few weeks.

Q: The President made a number of policy announcements six months ago at the White House Conference on School Safety. Have you taken any actions to further these policies since he announced them last October?

A: Yes, we have. With respect to the \$65 million made available to help schools hire more school resource officers, the COPS Office has received hundreds of applications from communities across the country, and we expect to release these funds shortly. Second, the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services launched the Safe Schools-Healthy Students Initiative a couple of weeks ago. School districts have until June 1, 1999 to apply for \$380 million in grants for three years to fund coordinated, comprehensive community-wide responses to school safety. In addition, we have provided \$12 million in our FY 2000 budget to fund our emergency response team to school violence, Project SERV, and the details of our Safe and Drug-Free Schools overhaul plan will be sent to Congress in the next couple of weeks as part of our the Elementary and Secondary Education reauthorization.

Q: The gunmen in yesterday's incident reportedly had more than just guns, but were also armed with a variety of explosives. Is there anything more that can be done to help restrict juvenile access to explosives?

A: As part of the omnibus crime bill we expect to launch in the next few weeks, we are considering a number of firearms-related initiatives which may be included in our proposal. We will certainly review whether there are any specific proposals which would address some of the issues raised in the Littleton incident with regard to youth access of explosives and guns.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda III

SUBJECT: Policy Response to School Shootings

Here are some actions and legislative initiatives the Administration can undertake when the response to the Littleton shootings inevitably turns to questions of federal policy:

1. Announce Grants for 600 School Resource Officers. Anytime this week or next, you can announce Justice Department grants under the COPS program to help local school districts hire some 600 police officers to work in schools. These will be the first such officers awarded under the program you announced at the White House Conference on School Safety in October, where we pledged to provide funds for up to 2,000 police officers in schools in FY99. You could also announce that schools and communities have until June 1 to apply for nearly \$100 million in Safe Schools grants to 50 cities that put together comprehensive school safety strategies -- another initiative you unveiled at the School Safety Conference.

2. Announce Legislation to Reform and Reauthorize Safe and Drug-Free Schools. Anytime this week or next, you can unveil our Safe and Drug-Free Schools legislation that will be included as part of the ESEA reauthorization. This proposal formally authorizes \$12 million a year for our FEMA-like emergency response teams; requires participating schools to adopt comprehensive school safety plans; and renews the requirement that schools adopt "Zero Tolerance" policies for guns. It also reforms the overall program to require competitive funding at both the state and federal level. As details emerge from the Littleton shooting, we will review this proposal to see whether any additional provisions are appropriate -- such as increased funding for guidance counselors for troubled kids; gun violence education programs; and alternative schools for disruptive and expelled students.

3. Announce Tough New Gun Legislation. Sometime next week -- and just days before the NRA's national convention takes place in Denver (April 30 through May 2) -- you can unveil a Youth Gun Crime Enforcement Act that includes gun initiatives you have already announced (cracking down on gun shows and gun trafficking, extending the Brady waiting period, increasing prosecution of gun crimes, tougher gun penalties, and a new provision to ban the importation of large-capacity magazines), as well as several new or previously unnoticed provisions targeted at juvenile gun violence:

- Amending the juvenile handgun ban to include semiautomatic assault rifles manufactured before the assault weapons ban went into place. Currently, an 18-year-old can legally possess rifles, including assault rifles manufactured before Sept. 13, 1994. This provision, from Rep. McCarthy's bill, would generally ban the possession of such assault rifles until the age of 21.
- Increasing the penalty for youth handgun or assault weapon possession to a felony. Under current law, this offense is a misdemeanor, punishable by mandatory probation. As a result, federal prosecutors have brought few of these cases.
- Increasing the penalty for giving or selling a handgun or assault weapon to a juvenile for use in a violent crime. This provision from our juvenile crime bill would establish a mandatory minimum penalty of 3 years, but maintain the current maximum of 10 years.
- Holding adults criminally responsible for giving juveniles access to certain firearms. You called for this in the wake of the Jonesboro shootings, but we have never before submitted our own proposal. Justice has signed off on a version to create a federal felony that is narrowly tailored to target the most egregious cases of parental recklessness.
- Expanding our Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative. Our program to trace juvenile gun crimes is currently in place in 27 cities. Our FY 2000 budget includes a total of \$45 million, which will enable us to increase that number to 37. We could add Rep. McCarthy's proposal to double the number of cities to 75 by 2003.
- Juvenile Brady: This proposal from our juvenile crime bill would ban the possession of handguns by violent juveniles when they turn 21.
- Child Safety Locks: This proposal, also from our original juvenile crime bill, would require federal gun dealers to issue triggerlocks with every gun sold.

Leadership Talking Points for Colorado Tragedy

prepared by: Charles Simon

reviewed by Ricki Seidman, Ann Harkins

**[HOLD UP “EARLY WARNING TIMELY RESPONSE”
REPORT DURING INTERVIEW]**

Three Key Messages

- 1) The vast majority of schools are safe. [Only 10% public schools report any serious violent crime.]**
- 2) The Department of Justice and our federal partners are prepared to provide assistance to the victims, the families and the entire community of Littleton, Colorado, when and where requested;**
- 3) We know what things work to help prevent this kind of violence, but in order to succeed in our efforts we need to engage communities, state and local governments; business and the faith community.**

Talking Points

- Together with the Nation, I mourn with the family and friends of those who were so senselessly killed and injured yesterday in Colorado. But, we do the victims no honor if we allow our grief to overwhelm our resolve to prevent future tragedies.**

- In the wake of last year's tragic multiple shootings, this Administration redoubled its efforts to stop school violence before it starts. But yesterday's shootings are a reminder that redoubled efforts are not necessarily enough. The shootings are a new call to action. We must mourn, and then we must do even more to solve this problem.
- First, a look at how the federal government is helping in Columbine. I want to begin by praising local law enforcement, support services and the faith community which responded so quickly and ably to the shootings. At the request of the local authorities, FBI and ATF agents have been in Littleton providing assistance. We have teams of victims' counselors standing by. We have let the community know that the Departments of Justice and Education will provide whatever resources they may need.
- For example, our Office of Victims of Crime has offered funds to the Colorado Victims Assistance Program for emergency services, for training and technical assistance and for the coordination of mental health services for victims.
- Second, a look at what we have already done. Last year, we convened two meetings with nationally-recognized experts on youth violence. Uniformly, these experts told us that there is much we know about how to prevent similar incidents from arising and that there is much we can do. They told us that, while we must punish and hold youthful

offenders accountable, we must do everything we can to prevent similar tragedies from happening, as well.

- ◆ Punishment. It is essential to have strong laws to punish and hold youthful offenders suitably accountable for these horrendous crimes. But that alone won't bring back the dead; it won't heal the wounded or make families whole again.
- ◆ Identification of Warning Signs/Early Intervention. We know the warning signs and risk factors that signal potentially violent youth. We know that early intervention with these young people has a tremendous impact. We must train parents, school personnel and community members to identify those warning signs and we must provide resources for early intervention, professional and otherwise.

To this end, in August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education issued guidelines to help school principals and teachers recognize and respond to youth who have displayed warning signs of violent behavior. We have distributed hundreds of thousands of copies of the "Early Warning Timely Response" report.

- ◆ Non-violent Ways to Deal with Aggression and Resolve Conflicts. Conflict resolution curricula and peer mediation programs are proving to be effective in decreasing youth violence. In a cultural environment

where exposure to violent confrontations has become matter-of-fact, we must give young people the skills to resolve their interpersonal conflicts peacefully. As the President has said, we must teach our children to solve their conflicts through words, not violence.

To spread the word across the country, in October 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education released the first Annual Report on School Safety, including information on model conflict resolution and other school crime reduction programs.

In addition, the COPS Officer at the Department of Justice is pursuing promising problem-solving partnerships between schools and law enforcement. We know that when schools work together with local law enforcement to tackle local school safety issues, they enjoy remarkable success.

- ◆ Guns. The undeniable link among all of these recent incidents is the presence of guns in the hands of unsupervised youth. In 1994, 81% of juvenile homicide offenders killed with a firearm -- with approximately 3/4 of these firearms being handguns. We can and must do more to limit unauthorized access by young people to guns.

We should raise penalties for juveniles who possess handguns, and for adults who illegally transfer handguns to juveniles. We should extend the

Brady Law, so that young people who commit serious and violent offenses can't purchase handguns as soon as they become adults. And we should continue to crack down on illegal gun markets, by increasing penalties for straw purchases and for gang-related firearms offenses.

- Next Steps. We must capitalize on the initiatives announced by the President in October 1998 at the White House Conference on School Safety.
 - The President announced a new federal response for violent deaths and other crises in schools, to be coordinated by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. Funding for **Project SERV** (School Emergency Response to Violence) is included in the President's FY 2000 budget.
 - He also announced a new initiative to **hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers** to work in the most troubled schools. The funding of these officers is underway.
 - In addition, the President announced the new **Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative**, a grant program jointly administered by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services and designed to promote coordinated, comprehensive plans for school safety in communities around the country. Just a few weeks ago, Secretary Riley,

Surgeon General Satcher and I formally introduced the Initiative.

Finally, we must continue to develop training for law enforcement officers -- for the specific purpose of working in schools. When an officer receives specific training on how to communicate with students, on how to build relationships, we see greater respect for officers by students, and for students by officers. And that means safer schools.

In short, the Justice Department, and the Administration as a whole, have been working hard on the issue of school safety and we think we've made a lot of progress, but this new tragedy is a new call to action.

Colorado School Shooting Questions and Answers

prepared by: Charles Simon

reviewed by: Ricki Seidman and Myron Marlin

Federal Role

Q: What is the federal role in this case?

A: The FBI and ATF provided assistance to the local authorities during the course of the day yesterday and remain on the scene and ready to provide additional support if needed.

Now, in the aftermath of this tragedy, our role is to provide whatever resources we can to support the local authorities. Necessarily, the hours and days right after a tragedy like this are challenging and terribly difficult, and the federal government stands ready to help as, when and where we are needed. Our Office of Victims of Crime is in direct contact with the Denver region victim assistance/crisis response network and has offered our assistance. We will coordinate federal assistance with the Department of Education, when and if requested by the local authorities. In addition, if asked, the federal government will provide whatever support it can in the investigation of this tragedy.

Q: What, specifically, has the Office of Victims of Crime done?

A: Our Office of Victims of Crime has offered funds to the Colorado Victims Assistance Program for emergency services (including expenses for crisis counselors and mental health providers), for training and technical assistance (including expenses for experts on school violence) and for the coordination of mental health services for victims. In recent years, OVC has also provided substantial financial support to the Colorado/Oklahoma Resource Council and the Victims Services 2000 initiative, both of which are serving in crucial victims services roles in connection with this tragedy.

Q: What has the Justice Department done since the first school shootings a year and a half ago?

A: Following the tragedy in Jonesboro, the Attorney General convened two meetings with a broad range of national experts, who uniformly urged that we give a higher priority to prevention and early intervention. The experts called on the Federal government to widely disseminate information about what works and to provide financial assistance for local communities to implement effective prevention and early intervention strategies.

In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education issued guidelines to help school principals and teachers recognize and respond to youth who have displayed warning signs of violent behavior. We have distributed hundreds of thousand of copies of the "Early Warning Timely Response" report.

Then, in October 1998, the President hosted the first-ever White House Conference on School Safety. At the Conference, the President released the first Annual Report on School Safety developed by Secretary Riley and me. He also announced a series of new school safety initiatives that are now well under way.

The President announced a new federal response for violent deaths and other crises in schools, to be coordinated by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. Funding for Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence) is included in the President's FY 2000 budget.

He also announced a new initiative to hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers to work in the most troubled schools. The funding of these officers is now underway.

In addition, the President announced the new Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative, a grant program jointly administered by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services and designed to promote coordinated, comprehensive plans for school safety in communities around the country. Just a few weeks ago, Secretary Riley, Surgeon General Satcher and I formally introduced the Initiative.

The COPS Office at the Department of Justice is pursuing promising problem-solving partnerships between schools and law enforcement. We know that when schools work together with local law enforcement to tackle local school safety issues, they enjoy remarkable success.

Finally, we continue to develop training for law enforcement officers -- for the specific purpose of working in schools. When an officer receives specific training on how to communicate with students, on how to build relationships, we see greater respect for officers by students, and for students by officers. And that means safer schools.

In short, the Justice Department and the Administration as a whole have been working hard on these issues and we think we've made a lot of progress, but this new tragedy is a new call to action.

Q: Why can't you do more?

A: We can do more and we will do more. I can't tell you that we can prevent every incident, but we can have an impact. There is, unfortunately, no cookie cutter approach. The hard work has to take place at the local level, community by community. We can and must support local efforts and get information about what works into the hands of the people who need it. We must finish implementation of the initiatives announced by the President at the Conference on School Safety. And we can take further steps at the national level to limit children's unsupervised access to guns.

School Violence Incidents

Q: Why are we seeing so many of these types of incidents?

A: In fact, these types of incidents are remarkably rare. This is the first multiple shooting at a school this school year, in a nation with 52 million students and 109,000 schools. Even taking into account last school year when a number of multiple shootings took place at school, less than one percent of homicides among this age group occurs in a school setting. And only 10% of public schools report any serious violent crime. Nevertheless, these are senseless and tragic incidents, and we must work to ensure that they don't happen again. The fact that schools are among the safest places for America's children is cold comfort in the face of a tragedy like this.

Gun Violence

Q: Apparently the persons who did the killings in Littleton were well-armed. Does this suggest any direction that federal gun control policy should take?

A: Again, I think it is important not to try, right now, to draw any broad conclusions about what happened in Littleton. But, it's clear that America does have a culture of violence, and I believe that we must do all we can to change that. In the five years from 1992 through 1996, Toronto, Canada experienced exactly 100 gun homicides. Chicago, an American city of comparable size, had 3,063 gun homicides.

Fortunately, we do have some of the answers. We know that tough, targeted deterrence and better prevention are the key to reducing juvenile violence. For example, in Boston, Federal, state and local law enforcement worked with probation officers, clergy, community workers and many others to deliver a tough, targeted message on gun violence. The result: no juvenile was killed for a 2 ½ year period.



But we can also do more to keep illegal guns out of the hands of young people. We should raise penalties for juveniles who possess handguns, and for adults who illegally transfer handguns to juveniles. We should extend the Brady Law, so that young people who commit serious and violent offenses can't purchase handguns as soon as they become adults. And we should continue to crack down on illegal gun markets, by increasing penalties for straw purchases and for gang-related firearms offenses.

Q: To what do you attribute our gun violence problem?

A: There are a number of factors, including the availability of guns in our country. As you know, because of the Brady Law, gun purchasers who buy their guns at gun dealers now have background checks done. Our new instant system for doing these checks, the National Instant Check System, or NICS, has only been operating since November 30, 1998, but already over 3 million applications to buy guns have been made. That's more than 22,000 possible gun sales by dealers *every day*. And right now, gun sales by private

persons – including those at guns shows – are not even counted in that number.

Q: Are the Brady background checks working?

A: Yes. Since November 30, 1998, through the NICS, the FBI alone has stopped more than 35,000 fugitives, convicted felons, domestic violence offenders, and other persons who are not allowed to have guns, from getting guns. And our State partners who are doing background checks have stopped many, many, more.
[We guesstimate that the States have stopped at least 35,000 sales in addition to the FBI's 35,000.]

Q: Is the federal government proposing any legislation to address gun violence issues?

* A: There will be gun legislation proposals that are part of the President's crime package. Among the legislation regarding guns that we hope the Congress will pass are background checks for gun purchases at gun shows; a mandatory 3-day cooling-off -- or waiting -- period for gun purchases; a requirement that all guns be sold with a child safety lock or other safety device, and a ban on gun possession by persons who committed particularly violent crimes while they were juveniles. We are also proposing increasing the penalty for people who illegally transfer guns to juveniles, and imposing a mandatory minimum sentence on people who illegally transfer guns to juveniles when they have reasonable cause to know that the juvenile will use the gun in a crime of violence. We think that all of these measures would be important steps in addressing gun violence.

Q: On March 20, 1999, the President issued a directive to the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury regarding gun violence. Can you tell us what you have done or will be doing in response to the President's directive?

A: In his directive, the President specifically mentioned how much the rate of violent crime has come down in this country in the past 6 years, and that's an important starting point. The violent crime rate has been reduced by 20%, and the rate of violent crime with guns has been reduced 27%. We think this means that some of what we've been doing is working. But, as the President said, the number of people killed with firearms in this country is still way too high, and we need to do more. The Littleton shootings are a stark reminder of that fact.

The President's directive asked that we develop a strategy that takes into account the many promising strategies that communities all across America have already put in place to combat gun violence. Secretary Rubin and I are working with federal, state, and local law enforcement and leaders to develop and put in place programs that we hope will be successful in further reducing gun violence.

Prosecution and Incarceration

Q: Do we need new laws that cover school shootings or allow federal prosecution of

juveniles who participate in them?

A: Currently, federal law generally allows for the prosecution of certain juveniles as adults for certain drug and gun crimes. Lower threshold ages for federal prosecution were passed as part of the 1994 Crime Bill. In addition, a number of states have developed innovative legislative solutions to the issue of appropriate juvenile prosecution and incarceration.

Q: Is the federal government planning to step in on Jonesboro or any of the other cases to help keep the murderers in those cases locked up past their 18th birthdays?

A: The Department currently has this matter under review. It would be inappropriate for me to comment at this time.

Q: The Justice Department keeps talking about prevention and yet we have seen more incidents of multiple shootings in schools than at any time in history. Shouldn't you change your focus to imposing tougher penalties that tell kids you won't be getting out when you're 18, and you're going to jail for a long, long time?

A: It is essential to have strong laws to punish and hold youthful offenders suitably accountable for these horrendous crimes. But that won't bring back the dead, it won't heal the wounded or make families whole again. So we must do everything we can to PREVENT similar tragedies from happening, as well. Tougher penalties must go hand-in-hand with improved efforts to detect early warning signs of violent behavior, to provide crucial mental health and juvenile services, and to teach conflict resolution – to name just a few prevention strategies.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Jose Carda / Deane

FAX #: 456 - 7028

FROM: Dennis Burke

PHONE NO: 202-514-2141

FAX # 202-514-4482

DATE: 4-22-99

OF PAGES 6 **(EXCLUDING COVER)**

COMMENTS:

Remarks of the Deputy Attorney General
Press Availability
April 22, 1999

prepared by: Myron Marlin and Charles Simon
reviewed by: Ricki Seidman

Good morning.

Attorney General Reno is in Colorado today to meet with law enforcement and victim service providers, as well as community members. She wants to offer them all our support and let them know that we are ready to provide whatever assistance they may request.

This week's shooting deeply shocked and saddened all Americans. All of us are asking how this could happen. We're asking what we can do to make sure it never happens again. But, I am not sure anyone has those answers.

I do know that we are moving in the right direction despite this tragic event.

Although it comes as little comfort, we must remember that schools are still among the safest places for our children. But one shooting, like this, is one too many.

Since last year's shootings, we've stepped up our efforts to stop school violence before it happens.

- We've convened meetings with experts on youth violence. Uniformly, these experts told us that there is much we

know about how to prevent similar incidents from arising and that there is much we can do. They told us that, while we must punish and hold youthful offenders accountable, we must do everything we can to prevent similar tragedies from happening, as well. Balancing punishment, prevention and intervention is the key.

- In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education issued guidelines [HOLD UP REPORT] to help school principals and teachers recognize and respond to youth who have displayed warning signs of violent behavior. We have distributed hundreds of thousands of copies of this "Early Warning Timely Response" report.
- We also collaborated with the Department of Education on the first-ever Annual Report on School Safety, which was released last fall. The Report provides parents, schools, and the nation with an overview of the nature and scope of school crime. Even more importantly, the Report describes action that schools and communities can take to combat school violence.
- In addition, the COPS Office at the Department of Justice is pursuing promising problem-solving partnerships between schools and law enforcement. We know that when schools work together with local law enforcement to tackle local school safety issues, they enjoy remarkable success. We're also funding the hiring of hundreds of community police and School Resource Officers to work in the most troubled schools.

- And, together with Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, we've set up a new grant program -- called Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative -- designed to promote coordinated, comprehensive plans for school safety in communities around the country. We just opened the application process for the Initiative, which marks the first time that three agencies have partnered to create a single, streamlined application and funding process.

These are just some of the steps that show this Administration's commitment to eliminating youth violence. But the tragic events in Littleton are a sad reminder that our work is not done. We will keep looking for more ways to prevent these sorts of deadly acts from happening again.

Thanks.

Marlin/Florman
4/21 - 6:30 PM

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PRESS AVAILABILITY

Thursday, April 22, 1999
Questions & Answers

COLORADO SCHOOL SHOOTINGS [You should probably open with a short statement]

- **As a nation, we are touched by the pain of the innocent victims, their families and friends, the students, teachers and staff of Columbine High School, and the community as a whole. Our hearts go out to all the people of Jefferson County. We, together with our federal partners, are prepared to provide assistance when and where requested.**

Q: What do we know about what transpired in Littleton yesterday?

A: We know that there was a terrible tragedy and many innocents lost their lives. Given that the investigation is being conducted by the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, it would be inappropriate to comment further.

Q: What has the federal government brought to the table?

A: Two FBI agents from the Hostage Rescue Team immediately went to the scene and offered assistance. In addition, an FBI SWAT team provided support to local SWAT teams in clearing the school. Presently, there is an FBI Evidence Response Team and Bomb Technicians processing the scene in support of local investigators. The FBI is there only as resource to the Sheriff's department.

In the aftermath of this tragedy, our role is to provide whatever resources we can to support the local authorities. Our Office of Victims of Crime is in direct contact with the Denver region victim assistance/crisis response network and has offered our assistance. We will coordinate federal assistance with the Department of Education, when and if requested by the local authorities. In addition, if asked, the federal government will provide whatever support it can in the investigation of this tragedy.

Q: Why is the Attorney General there?

A: She is there to meet privately with law enforcement and victim service providers. She will also offer whatever other support she can to the community.

Q: Any idea of motive?

A: Once again given that the investigation is being led by the Jefferson Country Sheriff's department and it would be inappropriate to comment.

Q: Are the local authorities sure that the two gunmen were the only perpetrators?

A: The locals are the lead investigators so I would refer you to them.

Q: Why are we seeing so many of these types of incidents?

A: Although it comes as little comfort to the people of Littleton, these types of incidents are fortunately remarkably rare. This is the first multiple shooting at a school this school year, in a nation with 52 million students and 109,000 schools. Even taking into account last school year when a number of multiple shootings took place at school, less than one percent of homicides among this age group occurs in a school setting. And only 10% of public schools report any serious violent crime. But one shooting, is one too many.

Q: What has the DOJ done since the first school shootings a year and a half ago?

A: Following the tragedy in Jonesboro, the Attorney General convened two meetings with a broad range of national experts, who uniformly urged that we give a higher priority to prevention and early intervention. The experts called on the Federal government to widely disseminate information about what works and to provide financial assistance for local communities to implement effective prevention and early intervention strategies.

In August 1998, the Departments of Justice and Education issued guidelines to help school principals and teachers recognize and respond to youth who have displayed warning signs of violent behavior. We have distributed hundreds of thousand of copies of the "Early Warning Timely Response" report.

In October 1998, the President hosted the first-ever White House Conference on School Safety. At the Conference, the President released the first Annual Report on School Safety developed by Secretary Riley and Reno. He also announced a series of new school safety initiatives that are now well under way.

The President announced a new federal response for violent deaths and other crises in schools, to be coordinated by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services. Funding for Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence) is included in the President's FY 2000 budget.

He also announced a new initiative to hire up to 2,000 community police and School Resource Officers to work in the most troubled schools. The funding is now underway.

The President announced the new Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative, a grant program jointly administered by the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services and designed to promote coordinated, comprehensive plans for school safety in communities around the country. Just a few weeks ago, Secretary Riley, Surgeon General Satcher and I formally introduced the Initiative.

The COPS Office is pursuing promising problem-solving partnerships between schools and law enforcement. We know that when schools work together with local law enforcement to tackle local school safety issues, they enjoy remarkable success.

Finally, we continue to develop training for law enforcement officers -- for the specific purpose of working in schools. When an officer receives specific training on how to communicate with students, on how to build relationships, we see greater respect for officers by students, and for students by officers. And that means safer schools.

Q: Why can't you do more?

A: We can do more and we will do more. I can't tell you that we can prevent every incident, but we can have an impact. There is, unfortunately, no cookie cutter approach. The hard work has to take place at the local level, community by community. We can and must support local efforts and get information about what works into the hands of the people who need it. In addition, the President has directed us to build on our successes in fighting crime by developing a national gun violence reduction strategy that relies on a coordinated approach between law enforcement at all levels and employs effective and innovative approaches like Boston's Operation Ceasefire.

Q: The common denominator in all these school shootings is guns in the hands of young people. What are you doing to keep kids away from guns?

A: We know that tough, targeted deterrence and better prevention are the key to reducing juvenile violence. For example, in Boston, Federal, state and local law enforcement worked with probation officers, clergy, community workers and many others to deliver a tough, targeted message on gun violence. The result: no juvenile was killed for a 2 ½ year period. But we can also do more to keep illegal guns out of the hands of young people.

We should raise penalties for juveniles who possess handguns, and for adults who illegally transfer handguns to juveniles. We should extend the Brady Law, so that young people who commit serious and violent offenses can't purchase handguns as soon as they become adults. And we should continue to crack down on illegal gun markets, by increasing penalties for straw purchases and for gang-related firearms offenses.

Q: Do we need new laws that cover school shootings or allow federal prosecution of juveniles who participate in them?

- A: Currently, federal law generally allows for the prosecution of certain juveniles as adults for certain drug and gun crimes. Lower threshold ages for federal prosecution were passed as part of the 1994 Crime Bill. In addition, a number of states have developed innovative legislative solutions to the issue of appropriate juvenile prosecution and incarceration.
- Q: Is the federal government planning to step in on Jonesboro or any of the other cases to help keep the murderers in those cases locked up past their 18th birthdays?
- A: We have this matter under review. It would be inappropriate for me to comment at this time. (We are restricted in what we can say because it is a case involving juveniles.)
- Q: The Justice Department keeps talking about prevention and yet we have seen more incidents of multiple shootings in schools than at any time in history. Shouldn't you change your focus to imposing tougher penalties that tell kids you won't be getting out when you're 18, and you're going to jail for a long, long time?
- A: It is essential to have strong laws to punish and hold youthful offenders suitably accountable for these horrendous crimes. But that won't bring back the dead, it won't heal the wounded or make families whole again. So we must do what we can to prevent similar tragedies from happening, as well. Tougher penalties must go hand-in-hand with improved efforts to detect early signs of violent behavior, to provide crucial mental health and juvenile services, and to teach conflict resolution – to name just a few strategies.
- Q: So are you going out to Colorado?
- A: We're monitoring the situation very closely. Obviously, the community is still trying to make sense out of this tragedy. I do plan to visit the community, but I am still working out when that will be.

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL ACT:

- As you know, we believed the Independent Counsel Act contains fundamental structural flaws that not only fail to enhance confidence in the rule of law, but diminish it. It removes accountability as well as many of the constraints which normally limit prosecutors. That is why we, like many others, have changed our view. Our proposed regulations will create a better way of handling these high profile cases in the future.
- Q: Ken Starr seems to be considering sending his investigation back to DOJ on June 30. Can he do that?
- A: I would simply refer you to the two statutory provisions. For instance:

From: Marlin Myron L
Sent: Thursday, April 22, 1999 1:09 PM
To: Turman Kathryn; Florman Carole; Jennings John; Brian Steel; Ricki Seidman; Nicholas Gess; Chris Watney; Eric Holder; Kevin Ohlson; Michelle Bishop; Ian Alberg; Charles Simon; Dennis Burke; Ann Harkins
Subject: AP story on DOJ/Colorado...
To all:

Here is a copy of the AP story on today's press availability...

It discusses crime legislation being "considered". It also refers to OVC programs, based on comments by Kathryn Turman, who came by my office afterwards to talk to the press. She was great.

AP v5087 rw 3exec Justice-School Shootings,749 04-22 11:58a

Clinton administration hopes school shootings will boost gun controls

By MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder expressed hope today that the Colorado school shootings would spur passage of "reasonable restrictions on the possession of guns," including some aimed at keeping them out of the hands of kids.

"I would hope ... one of the positive things that would come out of this very tragic event in Littleton would be the passage of the legislation that we will be proposing again," Holder told the department's weekly news conference.

Attorney General Janet Reno was in Denver for meetings with law enforcement officers, members of the Littleton community, victim services providers and those who responded first to Tuesday's violence at Columbine High School. Fifteen people were killed, including a teacher and the two students who were suspects in the attack.

Holder said a package of gun controls will be sent to Congress within several weeks. Some of these proposals have been unsuccessful in previous sessions of the Republican-controlled Congress and are opposed by the National Rifle Association.

Foremost among the five ideas under consideration, Holder said, is one to extend the Brady Act's prohibitions on gun possession to people who committed violent crimes as juveniles. The current ban only applies to adult convictions.

"We want to ... ensure that young people who have been convicted of serious crimes don't have access to guns, in the way that we now, under the Brady law, prevent adults who convicted of serious crimes from ever possessing guns. ... If a person, however old, commits a violent crime, that person should not be allowed to possess a gun," Holder said.

Although acknowledging that "there is obviously a strong gun lobby" and some opposition in the Congress, Holder said passage of some new controls is possible because "the public polls always show the vast majority of the American people support reasonable restrictions placed on the possession of guns."

Justice Department officials said the other controls that might be proposed included:

- Requiring manufacturers to install triggerlocks on guns.
- Raising the penalties for adults who transfer guns to

juveniles.

- A minimum three-day cooling-off period before the purchase by anyone of a handgun.

- Extending the Brady Act's instant background checks on gun-buyers to sales at gun shows.

Meantime, Kathryn Turman, acting director of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime, said her staff was awaiting a request from Jefferson County, Colo., or the Colorado state victims office for funds to provide victim compensation.

She said her office still has most of a \$50 million fund, created after the Oklahoma City federal building bombing in 1995, to use for victims of terrorism or mass violence.

This money can be used to pay for the lost wages of parents' who were caring for injured children, funeral expenses, uninsured medical care and private mental health counseling.

Turman's office is three years into a \$1 million five-year demonstration program to create a model victim services organization in the Denver metropolitan area.

"As a result, Denver is one of the most prepared cities in the nation for an event like this," Turman said. The Victim Services 2000 plan already has 75 victim advocates on the scene who were training by the federal government.

In addition, a separate public-private group, the Colorado-Oklahoma Resource Council, set up with a \$400,000 Justice Department grant, was trained and put in place to assist victim families who traveled to Denver for the trials of Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols for the Oklahoma City bombing.

"They have developed a good system for credentialing mental health providers," Turman said, noting that "a lot of people showed up in Denver claiming to be mental health counselors" during the trials.

Turman added that counseling needs can extend six months or more after an event as reality slowly sinks in. And in addition to direct victims, there are indirect victims, including unharmed students in the school and even some of the law enforcement and medical personnel who provided the first response.

"In Oklahoma City, we've found that suicide rates are higher among the first responders than among the victims themselves," Turman said.

Thanks,

Myron

HOME INDEX SEARCH ARCHIVES washingtonpost.com			Health for Life SPECIAL ISSUE	only at Newsweek.com
NEWS STYLE SPORTS CLASSIFIEDS MARKETPLACE				
PRINT EDITION TOP NEWS WORLD NATION POLITICS METRO BUSINESS & TECH HEALTH OPINION WEATHER				

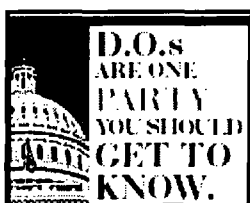


Partner Sites:

- [Newsweek.com](#)
- [Britannica Internet Guide](#)

▼ Related Items

On Our Site
[Juvenile Violence Report](#)



Clinton Pushes Violence Prevention

By Douglas Kiker
 Associated Press Writer
 Saturday, April 24, 1999; 12:47 p.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) -- President Clinton will ask Congress for money and stricter gun laws to help stem school violence such as the attack last week at a Colorado high school in which 15 people were killed.

Clinton said in his weekly radio address Saturday that he wants to keep guns away from juveniles and will seek \$12 million for emergency teams "to help communities respond when tragedy strikes."

The attack in Littleton, Colo., was the seventh at schools around the country in two years.

Gun-control legislation the president is requesting would focus on keeping guns out of the hands of juveniles and providing money to help schools hire counselors and mentors and buy metal detectors.

"The government must take responsibility," Clinton said in the address. "We must do more to prevent violence in our schools."

Clinton said his Safe Schools Bill would crack down on gun shows and illegal gun trafficking, prohibit "violent juveniles" from being able to buy guns and close "the loophole that lets juveniles own assault rifles."

"We must do more to keep guns out of the hands of violent juveniles," Clinton said. "We must do more to prevent violence in our schools."

The bill provides money to school systems across the nation to help prevent repeats of last week's Littleton violence, in addition to the \$12 million to finance emergency teams to help communities in similar crises.

Colorado Gov. Bill Owens, who delivered the Republicans' weekly radio address, said the episode in a quiet Denver suburb warns of problems eating at the American way of life.

"Events like this one warn us there is a virus loose within our culture," Owens said. "Too many of our young people are susceptible to it."

Owens urged parents to play more active roles in their children's lives, particularly to pay more attention to what their children may be

watching on television, what video games they play, what World Wide Web sites they log onto.

``Do you know if your child has a home page?" Owens asked. ``Do you know what is on your child's home page, or whom they talk with on the Internet?

``If not, please find out."

© Copyright 1999 The Associated Press

[Back to the top](#)

washingtonpost.com	NEWS	STYLE	SPORTS	CLASSIFIEDS	MARKETPLACE				
PRINT EDITION	TOP NEWS	WORLD	NATION	POLITICS	METRO	BUSINESS & TECH	HEALTH	OPINION	WEATHER



Safe Schools =



HOME INDEX SEARCH ARCHIVES washingtonpost.com	on the road with TRAK-AUTO		AND OTHER PEOPLE WITH CARS.	
NEWS STYLE SPORTS CLASSIFIEDS MARKETPLACE				
PRINT EDITION TOP NEWS WORLD NATION POLITICS METRO BUSINESS & TECH HEALTH OPINION WEATHER				

washingtonpost
Today in Congress
 Your comprehensive
 schedule for:
 Committee briefings
 and hearings

Partner Sites:

- [Newsweek.com](#)
- [Britannica Internet Guide](#)

Total IT Solutions for..
 Call 800-441-7411
 900 1st St NW
 Washington DC 20001

Looking for the
 selling car in America?
 Click here for
 Toyota Camry

Clique Savored Death Fantasy

Gunmen Recalled as Outcasts Who Menaced Other Students

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Staff Writer

Wednesday, April 21, 1999; Page A1

The shooters who turned Columbine High School into an unspeakable landscape of carnage yesterday were members of a small clique of outcasts who always wore black trench coats and spent their entire adolescence deep inside the morose subculture of Gothic fantasy, their fellow students said.

Students at the Colorado school said the gunmen, whom police say may have turned their weapons on themselves after killing as many as 25 of their schoolmates and teachers, were a constant target of derision for at least four years.

"They're basically outcasts, Gothic people," said Peter Maher, a junior who had a confrontation last July 4 with the shooters and several of their fellow members of the "Trench Coat Mafia," the black-clad teenagers' name for their clique. "They're into anarchy. They're white supremacists and they're into Nostradamus stuff and Doomsday."

Several students said the shooters — whose names were withheld by police but who are believed to have graduated from Columbine last year — were deeply into death — talking, reading and dreaming about it.

Black trench coats are a consistent theme in the Gothic subculture that has attracted many teenagers to the poetry, music and costumes of a scene that ranges from benign fantasy to violent reality.

Inspired by fantasy games such as Dungeons and Dragons, Gothic has become a fascination of many American high schoolers, some of whom simply dress and paint their fingernails black while others immerse themselves in a pseudo-medieval world of dark images.

On Web sites featuring poetry called "The Written Work of the Trenchcoat" and in political tracts and other elements of the conspiratorial imagination, trench coats serve as a symbol for things from Hitler and the Nazis to mass murder to suicidal fantasies. Yesterday was Hitler's birthday, an occasion for demonstrations, mock funerals and other macabre commemorations among both neo-Nazis and parts of the Gothic scene.

When the young men started shooting yesterday, tenth-grader Mindy Pollock was in the school parking lot. She saw two shooters firing

their guns repeatedly, and she watched as her fellow students dropped to the pavement.

She said she couldn't believe it was real, especially since she had once before seen this same boy pull a gun on some of her friends. "The one with the handgun today pulled a shotgun on my friends once. He said he was sick of being made fun of," she said. "He said, 'I'll shoot you, I'll shoot you.'" Pollock said her friends tried to calm the boy and then ran from him.

Maher and two of his friends were at a fireworks stand in Littleton July 4 when the Trench Coat Mafia boys approached them and said they had a shotgun. Maher and his friends saw no gun, but the trench coat boys did pull knives and tried to fight with the others. Maher said he and his friends had had no previous contact with the boys in black.

"We didn't want to fight, so we talked to them for a while and then we just got out of there," Maher said.

Several students described the Trench Coat Mafia members in similar terms: They wore their trench coats every day, no matter the weather, even in class. Under the coats, they dressed in black from head to toe – military berets, T-shirts, jeans, combat boots. Red shoelaces and the occasional Confederate flag patch were the only departure from the dark theme.

"They were kind of the freaks of the school," said Kendra Curry, a senior.

Pollock and other students described the Trench Coat Mafia as a group of perhaps six to ten students who were constantly being ribbed by the school's athletes and other, more popular cliques.

"The athletes and stuff are really popular," Pollock said. "They make fun of me all the time because I wear bell-bottoms and I'm a little hippy girl. And they'd make fun of the Trench Coat Mafia. They'd say, 'White trash,' and 'Why don't you comb your hair?' and 'Are you Gothic, man?' and 'You need some new clothes.' Just stupid teenage stuff."

Maher, too, said athletes at Columbine routinely teased the trench-coated students, muttering "Goth" every time they passed one another in the hallways.

Students said the Gothic look appeals only to a tiny minority of young people in the Denver suburb. "They kind of stay by themselves," said junior Evan Vitale. "They always have the neo-Nazi look, so we were talking about them and Hitler's birthday even before the shooting started. Everybody knew it was Hitler's birthday."

On one such Web site, a skeleton dances over a raging inferno and the words "The Trenchcoat." Below, a poem called "Death of a Jester" includes these lines:

"There will be no performance today/There will be no curtain call/He can no longer perform for you/So witness the grandest spectacle of

all/It's a one night engagement/So make your way to the front
row/It's the death of a jester/It's one dead man's show.

"There are no mourners today/Only spectators at the scene/Relishing
in this bizarre event ... /He died from no acclaim/I heard his dying
words/As his final breath he gave/He wanted to be taken
seriously/Now he's taken to the grave."

© Copyright 1999 The Washington Post Company

[Back to the top](#)



click here for No Roaming or
Long Distance Charges

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda III

SUBJECT: Rep. Carolyn McCarthy's Gun Legislation

Rep. McCarthy has introduced omnibus gun legislation, much of which we can probably support. As noted below, a few provisions of her bill involving federal regulation of gun manufacturing and safety may be more controversial and less likely to be enacted than your existing proposals in those areas.

As we outline in a separate memo on potential policy responses to the Littleton shootings, we were already finishing up a comprehensive gun bill for you to announce as part of your 21st Century crime initiative. We will incorporate as many of Rep. McCarthy's provisions as possible, as well as any other solid proposals that may emerge as we learn the facts of this case.

The provisions in Rep. McCarthy's bill that most directly affect juveniles are:

- Expanding our Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to 75 cities by 2003. This program is currently in place in 27 cities. Our FY 2000 budget would increase that number to 37. Her bill also authorizes grants for additional ATF and law enforcement personnel to combat illegal gun trafficking, which we also fund in our FY 2000 budget.
- Amending the juvenile handgun ban to include semiautomatic assault rifles manufactured before the assault weapons ban went into place. Currently, an 18-year-old can legally possess rifles, including assault rifles manufactured before Sept. 13, 1994. This provision would generally ban the possession of such assault rifles until the age of 21. As part of your crime bill, we also plan to reintroduce a provision that would make a violation of this statute a felony offense. Since existing law only provides for mandatory probation, federal prosecutors have been reluctant to bring any of these cases. 18
- Increasing the penalty for giving or selling a handgun or assault weapon to a juvenile for use in a violent crime. Her bill would increase the maximum penalty for this offense from the current 10 years to 20 years. In our crime bill, we planned to reintroduce the provision from your juvenile crime bill that would establish a mandatory minimum penalty of 3 years, but would maintain the current maximum of 10 years.

- Creating criminal penalties for adults who give juveniles access to certain firearms. This is similar to Durbin's "Child Access Prevention" (CAP) legislation, which we supported in principle in the wake of the Jonesboro shootings. Our crime bill will include a narrowly tailored version of this provision, which reflects Justice's concerns that a federal CAP statute should only target the most egregious cases of parental recklessness, and accordingly should be a felony offense with a stiffer penalty. The McCarthy and Durbin legislation, on the other hand, would simply make it a federal misdemeanor offense for adults to allow negligent access to firearms.
- Creating a \$50 million grant program for children's gun violence prevention education in schools. This would authorize grants to local education agencies to work with law enforcement to educate children about preventing gun violence. We will look at whether we can incorporate this kind of education into our Safe and Drug-Free Schools proposal.

Rep. McCarthy's bill includes three other provisions that the Administration could conceivably support, but which are more controversial and less likely to be enacted than your own proposals in these areas:

- Prohibiting the manufacture and importation of "unsafe guns". The legislation would give Treasury broad regulatory authority to ensure that guns are designed to be child-proof or that they include safety devices that make them so. Our child triggerlock legislation requires federal gun dealers to provide a child safety-locking device with every gun sold, but does not seek any new regulatory authority over how guns or gun-safety devices are made.
- Requiring a Consumer Products Safety Commission study on handgun safety. The legislation would authorize up to \$1.5 million for a CPSC review of how to prevent the unauthorized use or discharge of handguns by children. ATF would be in a better position to conduct such a study, since the CPSC is currently prohibited from studying any firearms issues and there is little support in Congress for giving them this authority.
- Establishing a CDC program to maintain a children's firearm-related injury surveillance system. The legislation would give CDC authority to award \$5 million a year in grants to state and local governments to establish comprehensive data bases on the nature of gun-related injuries to youths under the age of 21 in their communities. Your existing youth gun crime tracing initiative is already spurring communities to gather much of this data in ways more likely to reduce gun violence.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Communications Division

1100 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Leanne

DATE:

FAX#: (202)

FROM: Dan Pfeiffer
Public Affairs Specialist

PAGES:

Phone: (202) 616-1728
Fax: (202) 616-5899

Here is some info on the SRO
focus group. I think there is an opportunity
for the Administration here. While the date
is firm, the location may not be.

Lets discuss.

PS. We are looking at the CIS #'s to
see what's out there.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Training and Technical Assistance Division*

1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

SENT VIA FACSIMILE AND U.S. MAIL«Skip Record If...»

April 29, 1999

«First_Name» «Last_Name»

«Address_1»

«Address_2»

«City», «State» «Zip»

Dear «Letter_Title» «Last_Name»:

Thank you for agreeing to participate in the focus group to assist the COPS Office in assessing the training needs of School Resource Officers. The unique demands placed on these officers require that we provide them with appropriate tools to promote school safety, and we hope this multidisciplinary group will help us identify those tools. This is a unique opportunity for individuals involved in all levels of law enforcement, education, child development and public health to share ideas about school safety and to make a substantial contribution to this nationwide training initiative.

If you have any resources that you feel would benefit this discussion, please forward them to the COPS Office before Monday April 19th, so that we may incorporate them into our discussion. In addition, please forward a short (paragraph-long) biographical sketch for distribution to participants. These materials may be mailed to the address above, or faxed to (202) 633-1354.

This focus group will be convened for a day and a half in Washington DC on Wednesday May 5th and Thursday May 6th 1999. You will be contacted by Circle Solutions, Inc. to arrange your travel and lodging for this meeting. If you have any questions, please contact Nicholas Lewin at (202) 633-1493. We look forward to working with you on this important initiative.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ellen Scrivner".

Ellen Scrivner, Ph.D.
Assistant Director



FAX TRANSMITTAL
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
Training and Technical Assistance Division

1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: April 29, 1999
TO: «Letter_Title» «First_Name» «Last_Name»
FAX NUMBER: «Fax»
FROM: Nicholas J. Lewin
PHONE NUMBER: (202) 633-1493 / (800) 421-6770
FAX NUMBER: (202) 633-1354
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 2
MESSAGE:

«Letter_Title» «Last_Name»,

This letter is to confirm your attendance at our School Resource Officer focus group on May 5th and 6th. You will receive another copy of this letter via mail, and will be contacted by Circle Solutions, Inc. to arrange your travel and lodging if appropriate. Please feel free to give me a call if you have any questions or concerns. I will look forward to seeing you on May 5th. Thanks.

Nick

Focus Group Participants

Position	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax
Sergeant	Herman	Badger	New Haven Police Department		New Haven	CT		(203) 946-7566	(203) 946-7571
Dr.	Steve	Berkowitz	Yale Child Study Center	47 College Street, Suite 212	New Haven	CT	05620-7900	(203) 737-1951	(203) 785-4608
Director	Gioia	Caiola Forman	Security and Risk Management Services, Fairfax County Public Schools	6800-B Industrial Road	Springfield	VA	22151	(703) 658-3763	(703) 354-8775
Dr.	Marylin	Cover, Ph.D.	Law Related Education Program, Lewis and Clark Law School	620 Southwest Main, Suite 102	Portland	OR	97205	(503) 224-4424	(503) 224-1721
Director	Galen	Davis	Safety Services Department, Wichita Public Schools	3850 N. Hydraulic	Wichita	KS	67219	(316) 833-2260	(316) 833-2261
SRO	Esther	Farmer	Miami Police Department	431 Northwest 149th Street	Miami	FL	33168	(305) 579-6592	(305) 579-6406
Chief	Ed	Flynn	Arlington Police Department	1425 North Courthouse Rd	Arlington	VA	22201	(703) 228-4091	(703) 228-4127
Major / SRO	Tom	Gavin	St. Petersburg Police Department	1300 1st Avenue North	St. Petersburg	FL	33705	(727) 893-7565	(727) 893-4905
SRO	Diane	Guenther	Arlington Police Department	1425 North Courthouse Rd	Arlington	VA	22201	(703) 228-4091	(703) 228-4127
Sergeant / Police Trainer	Bob	Heimberger	St. Louis Police Department	1200 Clark Avenue, Rm. 607	St. Louis	MO	63103	(314) 444-5681	(314) 444-5626
Principal	Howard	Lappin	LA Unified School District, James A Foshay Learning Center	3751 S. Harvard Blvd	Los Angeles	CA	90018	(323) 735-0241	(323) 733-2120
Principal	Jeff	Miller	Miami School District, G. Holmes Braddock Senior High School	2601 SW 147th Avenue	Miami	FL	33185	(305) 225-9729	(305) 221-3312
Chief	Wesley	Mitchell	Los Angeles Unified Schools Police Department	450 North Grand Avenue	Los Angeles	CA	90012	(213) 625-6640	(213) 617-9453
Director	Bill	Modzeleski	Department of Education, Safe and Drug Free Schools	400 Maryland Ave SW Rm # 3E314	Washington	DC	20202	(202) 260-1856	(202) 260-7767
Deputy Chief	Amadeo	Ortiz	Bexar County Sheriff's Office	200 N. Comal	San Antonio	TX	78207	(210) 270-6140	(210) 270-6012
Executive Director	Nancy	Perry	American School Counselor Association	801 N. Fairfax, Suite 310	Alexandria	VA	22314	(703) 683-2722	(703) 683-1619

Focus Group Participants

Title	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Phone
Commander	Henry	Reimann	Hillsboro Police Department	205 Southeast 2nd Street	Hillsboro	OR	97124	(503) 359-1881	(503) 359-1999
Grant Advisor / Former SRO	Robert	Schnude	DOJ/COPS	1100 Vermont Ave., NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 616-9213	(202) 305-4544
Principal in Residence	Paul	Schwarz	U.S. Department of Education	1884 Columbia Road Apt. 308	Washington	DC	20009	(202) 205-0687	(202) 401-9027
Education Consultant	Larry	Smith	Agape' Urban Institute	2888 Stonehill Dr	Altadena	CA	91001	(626) 791-1584	(626) 791-1584
Dr.	Howard	Spivak	American Academy of Pediatrics	750 Washington Street, Box 351	Boston	MA	02111	(617) 636-4780	(617) 636-7719
Executive Director	Bob	Stewart	National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE)	4609 Pinecrest Office Park Drive, Suite F	Alexandria	VA	22312	(703) 658-1529	(703) 658-9479
School Psychologist	Betty	Stockton	Jonesboro Arkansas Schools	1008 Pomona Drive	Jonesboro	AK	72401	(870) 578-5426	(870) 578-5896
Director	Carlos	Sunderman	Northwest Regional Education Lab, National School Safety Center	101 SW Main Street	Portland	OR	97024	(503) 275-9500	(503) 275-0444
Senior Deputy Superintendent	Franklin	Till	San Diego City Schools	4100 Normal Street	San Diego	CA	92103	(619) 293-8034	(619) 293-8194
Teacher / Sports Coach	Lee	Weaver	Olympic High School	4301 Sandy Porter Road	Charlotte	NC	28273	(704) 343-3800	(704) 343-3803
Director	Marleen	Wong	LA Unified School District	6651 Balboa Blvd	Van Nuys	CA	91406	(818) 997-2640	(818) 996-9850
Executive Director	Curt	Lavarello	Nat'l Assoc of School Resources						

Focus Group Attendees

Job Title	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax
Sergeant	Herman	Badger	New Haven Police Department		New Haven	CT		(203) 946-7566	(203) 946-7571
Dr.	Steve	Berkowitz	Yale Child Study Center	47 College Street, Suite 212	New Haven	CT	05620-7900	(203) 737-1951	(203) 785-4608
Director	Gioia	Caiola Forman	Security and Risk Management Services, Fairfax County Public Schools	6800-B Industrial Road	Springfield	VA	22151	(703) 658-3763	(703) 354-8775
Policy Analyst	Tamara	Clark	COPS Office, Training and Technical Assistance Division	1100 Vermont Avenue NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 633-1350	(202) 633-1354
Director	Pam	Collins	Justice and Law Enforcement, Ctr for School Safety, Eastern Kentucky Univ.	250 Stratton Bldg. 521 Lancaster Ave.	Richmond	KY	40475	(606) 622-6674	(606) 622-8038
Dr.	Marylin	Cover, Ph.D.	Law Related Education Program, Lewis and Clark Law School	620 Southwest Main, Suite 102	Portland	OR	97205	(503) 224-4424	(503) 224-1721
Director	Galen	Davis	Safety Services Department, Wichita Public Schools	3850 N. Hydraulic	Wichita	KS	67219	(316) 833-2260	(316) 833-2261
SRO	Esther	Farmer	Miami Police Department	431 Northwest 149th Street	Miami	FL	33168	(305) 579-6592	(305) 579-6406
Chief	Ed	Flynn	Arlington Police Department	1425 North Courthouse Rd	Arlington	VA	22201	(703) 228-4091	(703) 228-4127
Major / SRO	Tom	Gavin	St. Petersburg Police Department	1300 1st Avenue North	St. Petersburg	FL	33705	(727) 893-7565	(727) 893-4905
SRO	Diane	Guenther	Arlington Police Department	1425 North Courthouse Rd	Arlington	VA	22201	(703) 228-4091	(703) 228-4127
Deputy Director, Administration	John	Hart	COPS Office	1100 Vermont Ave NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 616-6994	
Sergeant / Police Trainer	Bob	Heimberger	St. Louis Police Department	1200 Clark Avenue, Rm. 607	St. Louis	MO	63103	(314) 444-5681	(314) 444-5626
Principal	Howard	Lappin	LA Unified School District, James A Foshay Learning Center	3751 S. Harvard Blvd	Los Angeles	CA	90018	(323) 735-0241	(323) 733-2120
Director, Research and Evaluation Services	Anna	Laszlo	Circle Solutions Inc.	2070 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 450	Vienna	VA	22182	(703) 902-1204	(703) 821-2098
Policy Analyst	Nicholas	Lewin	COPS Office, Training and Technical Assistance Division	1100 Vermont Ave NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 633-1493	(202) 633-1354

Focus Group Attendees

Position	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax
Professor and Director	Kent	Marcus	Dave Thomas Center for Adoption Law, Capitol University Law School	303 East Broad Street	Columbus	OH	43215-3200	(614) 236-6545	(614) 236-6956
Program Specialist	Vonda	Matthews	COPS Office, Training and Technical Assistance Division	1100 Vermont Ave NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 633-1348	(202) 633-1350
Principal	Jeff	Miller	Miami School District, G. Holmes Braddock Senior High School	2601 SW 147th Avenue	Miami	FL	33185	(305) 225-9729	(305) 221-3312
Chief	Wesley	Mitchell	Los Angeles Unified Schools Police Department	450 North Grand Avenue	Los Angeles	CA	90012	(213) 625-6640	(213) 617-9453
Director	Bill	Modzeleski	Department of Education, Safe and Drug Free Schools	400 Maryland Ave SW Rm #3E314	Washington	DC	20202	(202) 260-1856	(202) 260-7767
Deputy Chief	Amadeo	Ortiz	Bexar County Sheriff's Office	200 N. Comal	San Antonio	TX	78207	(210) 270-6140	(210) 270-6012
Executive Director	Nancy	Perry	American School Counselor Association	801 N. Fairfax, Suite 310	Alexandria	VA	22314	(703) 683-2722	(703) 683-1619
Commander	Henry	Reimann	Hillsboro Police Department	205 Southeast 2nd Street	Hillsboro	OR	97124	(503) 359-1881	(503) 359-1999
Project Director	Tammy	Rinehart	Circle Solutions Inc.	2070 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 450	Vienna	VA	22182	(703) 902-1266	(703) 821-2098
Supervisory Special Agent	Terri	Royster	FBI National Academy, Behavioral Sciences Unit	FBI Academy, Behavioral Sciences Unit	Quantico	VA	22135	(703) 632-1131	(703) 632-1148
Grant Advisor / Former SRO	Robert	Schmude	DOJ/COPS	1100 Vermont Ave., NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 616-9213	(202) 305-4544
Principal in Residence	Paul	Schwarz	U.S. Department of Education	1884 Columbia Road Apt. 308	Washington	DC	20009	(202) 205-0687	(202) 401-9027
Assistant Director	Ellen	Scrivner	COPS Office, Training and Technical Assistance Division	1100 Vermont Ave NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 633-1495	(202) 633-1354
Education Consultant	Larry	Smith	Agape' Urban Institute	2888 Stonehill Dr	Altadena	CA	91001	(626) 791-1584	(626) 791-1584
Dr.	Howard	Spivak	American Academy of Pediatrics	750 Washington Street, Box 351	Boston	MA	02111	(617) 636-4780	(617) 636-7719
Executive Director	Bob	Stewart	National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE)	4609 Pinecrest Office Park Drive, Suite F	Alexandria	VA	22312	(703) 658-1529	(703) 658-9479
School Psychologist	Betty	Stockton	Jonesboro Arkansas Schools	1008 Pomona Drive	Jonesboro	AK	72401	(870) 578-5426	(870) 578-5896

Focus Group Attendees

File #	First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Mobile
Ms.	Sara	Strizzi	Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	400 Maryland Ave SW Rm#3E339	Washington	DC	20202	(202) 708-5937	(202) 260-7767
Director	Carlos	Sunderman	Northwest Regional Education Lab, National School Safety Center	101 SW Main Street	Portland	OR	97024	(503) 275-9500	(503) 275-0444
Senior Deputy Superintendent	Franklin	Till	San Diego City Schools	4100 Normal Street	San Diego	CA	92103	(619) 293-8034	(619) 293-8194
Deputy Director, Operations	Ben	Tucker	COPS Office	1100 Vermont Ave NW	Washington	DC	20530	(202) 616-2888	
Teacher / Sports Coach	Lee	Weaver	Olympic High School	4301 Sandy Porter Road	Charlotte	NC	28273	(704) 343-3800	(704) 343-3803
Research Associate	Michael	Wilson	Circle Solutions Inc.	2070 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 450	Vienna	VA	22182	(703) 902-1258	(703) 821-2098
Director	Marleen	Wong	LA Unified School District	6651 Balboa Blvd	Van Nuys	CA	91406	(818) 997-2640	(818) 996-9850
Training Coordinator	Earlene	Wood	Community Policing Consortium	1726 M St. N.W., Suite 801	Washington	DC	20036	(202) 833-3305	(202) 833-9295



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Training and Technical Assistance Division

1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington D.C. 20530

DRAFT SRO FOCUS GROUP GOALS & AGENDA

The vision for the SRO Focus Group is to assist the COPS Office in assessing the training needs of School Resource Officers. The unique demands placed on these officers require that we provide them with the appropriate tools to promote school safety, and we hope this multidisciplinary group will help us to identify those tools. This is a unique opportunity for individuals involved at all levels of law enforcement, education, child development and public health to share ideas about school safety and to make a substantial contribution to this nationwide training initiative.

The insights gleaned from this focus group will help the COPS Office to support the development of a community policing curriculum for School Resource Officers and to develop a delivery mechanism for the dissemination of training and information.

The following goals have been established as a guideline for this focus group:

☛ Outcome Goals

1. To determine the scope of the day-to-day activities of a School Resource Officer.
2. To identify the characteristics and skills of an effective School Resource Officer and the tools and resources they need.
3. To determine what the successes and barriers are for School Resource Officer program implementation and for carrying out day-to-day activities
4. To determine the dynamics and composition of the training audience and the most effective mechanism for delivery.

☛ Process Goals

1. Encourage co-equal decision-making and participation by all focus group participants.
2. Foster a cohesive team-building environment in order to sustain this cadre of experts as a future resource.
3. Carefully document all suggestions and ideas.
4. Support a non-adversarial atmosphere.

The focus group model includes four discussion topics. The goal is to maximize participant feedback by dividing time between small break-out sessions and full group participation within each discussion topic. In order to accomplish this goal, each of the four discussion topics will have three phases: a small group break-out session; a report-out to the whole group; and, a full group discussion. Focus points and examples have been suggested for each of the four discussion topics as important areas of consideration.

School Resource Officer Focus Group Agenda

WEDNESDAY MAY 5TH, 1999

➤ 8:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast**

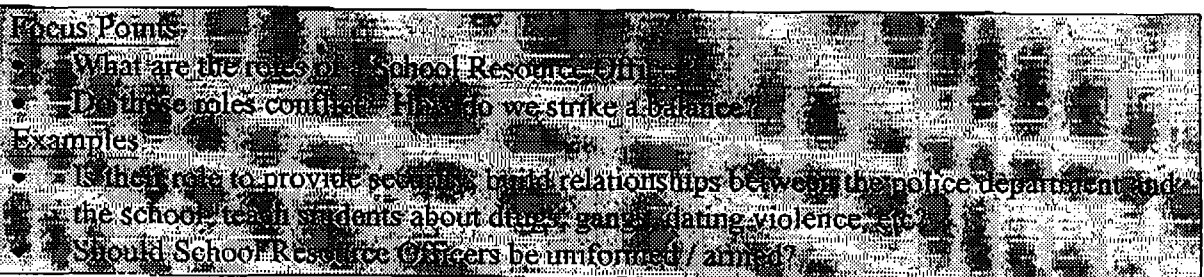
➤ 8:30 a.m. **Welcome:** COPS Representative (TBD)
Overview of School Resource Officer focus group goals and objectives.

➤ 8:45 a.m. **Introductions**
Ice Breaker: Participants will be instructed to write something interesting about themselves unrelated to their profession. Kent Marcus will read each statement and the respective participant will introduce him or herself and summarize their experience with School Resource Officers.

➤ 9:45 a.m. **Break**

➤ 10:00 a.m. **Discussion**
Define the Role: What does a School Resource Officer do?

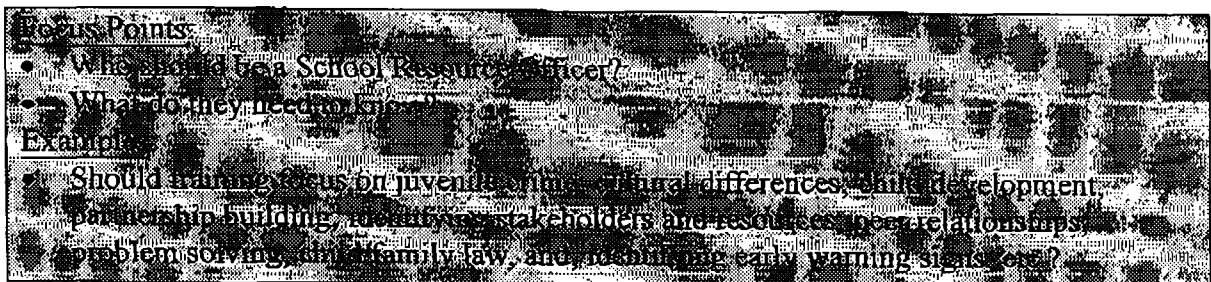
Goal: To determine the scope of the day-to-day activities of a School Resource Officer.



➤ 12:00 p.m. **Working Lunch (Content TBD)**

➤ 1:30 p.m. **Discussion**
Build the Toolbox: What are the training needs of a School Resource Officer?

Goal: To identify the characteristics and skills of an effective School Resource Officer, and the tools and resources they need based on the multiple activities / roles we identified in the previous discussion.



- 3:30 p.m. **Day One Review and Discussion**
- 4:30 p.m. **Break for the Day**

THURSDAY MAY 6TH, 1999

- 8:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast**
- 8:30 a.m. **Discussion**
Program Implementation: What works, what doesn't?

Goal: To determine what the successes and barriers are for School Resource Officer program implementation and for carrying out day-to-day activities.

Focus Points:

- What are some practical examples of successful School Resource Officer programs and why do they work?
- What are the barriers to implementing a successful School Resource Officer program and how can we avoid or minimize these barriers?

Examples:

- How do we overcome barriers such as lack of communication, unclear role definition, conflicting organizational cultures, differing visions, etc?

- 10:30 a.m. **Break**
- 10:45 a.m. **Discussion**
Structure and Delivery of Training: Who should receive the training and how should it be delivered?

Goal: To determine the dynamics and composition of the training audience and the most effective mechanism for delivery.

Focus Points:

- Should the training be team-based? Who should be involved?
- How should training include partnership building?
- Should we utilize the SARA problem solving model?

Examples:

- Should training teams include school administrators, teachers, school support staff, students, School Resource Officers, command staff, etc?

- 12:15 p.m. **Wrap Up**
- 12:45 p.m. **Closing Remarks: COPS Representative (TBD)**