

**CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR VIRGINIA, 1995 - 2000**  
**(Revised 8/22/94)**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT**

- \* **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
  - \*\* Given Virginia's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Virginia should expect a total of about \$215 million over the next 6 years.
  - \*\* Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,400 police officers. At least 15% -- \$32 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Virginia.
- \* **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$54 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$54 million is possible if Virginia meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- \* **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Virginia's \$10 million annual share.
- \* **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.8 million for drug and crime enforcement in Virginia's rural areas.
- \* **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Virginia's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
  - \*\* \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$25 million for Virginia -- enough for about 12,400 offenders over six years.
  - \*\* \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
  - \*\* \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$5 million for Virginia).

## **PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

- \* **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$35 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Virginia. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- \* **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$19 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$8 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Virginia can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- \* **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$14 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Virginia.
- \* **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$6.9 million to treat up to an estimated 6,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Virginia prisons over the next 6 years.
- \* **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$4.9 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
  - \*\* **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
  - \*\* **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
  - \*\* **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
  - \*\* **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
  - \*\* **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
  - \*\* **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**\*\* YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**

**\*\* SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**

**\*\* HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

**\* DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

**\*\* MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$526 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**

**\*\* NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**

**\*\* GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**

**\*\* URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**



*From the desk of*

**ROBERT P. MOSIER**  
SERGEANT

5-13-94

DEAR, MR PRESIDENT.

I THOUGHT AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER THIS MIGHT HELP WITH THE VIOLENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

KIDS DON'T TELL, BECAUSE OTHER KID'S WILL FIND OUT.

THIS PROGRAM OFFERS A VEHICLE IN WHICH WE CAN GET GUNS OUT OF OUR SCHOOLS.

I SENT A COPY OF THE PROGRAM TO DR. SNOWDEN AT THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN ACADEMY IN FT. WASHINGTON MD. BECAUSE OF THE SHOOTING INCIDENT THERE AND THE PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED HERE DUE TO A SIMILAR INCIDENT, I HOPE YOU FIND THIS HELPFUL.

BOB MOSIER

... FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1994 D3

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Five Youths Demand Sex At Gunpoint, Sheriff Says

### *Two Va. Girls, 14, Flee to Junior High*

By Debbi Wilgoren  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Five Fauquier County teenagers demanded sex this week from two girls outside a junior high school, and one of them aimed a 12-gauge shotgun at the girls when they refused, law enforcement authorities said.

The girls, both 14, fled into Warrenton Junior High School and were not hurt, Fauquier County Sheriff Joe Higgs said.

Higgs said deputies later searched the car the youths allegedly drove to the school and seized the shotgun, two pistols, empty beer cans and small amounts of what deputies believe is marijuana and crack cocaine. The 17-year-old who allegedly pointed the shotgun will be charged as a juvenile with brandishing a weapon, Higgs said, and all five, ages 16 and 17, may face drug charges.

"We have to accept that criminal activity of an urban nature has reached us," said Higgs, a retired Fairfax County police officer who two years ago was elected sheriff of the largely rural county 60 miles west of Washington.

"I wouldn't say it's of epidemic proportion, but it is a concern. We need to nip it in the bud."

Four of the five youths are enrolled at Fauquier High School, two in the 10th grade and two in the 11th grade, said Assistant Superintendent Rebecca Sutherland.

They attended school for part of the day Monday, Higgs said, but may have left early. About 3:25 p.m. they allegedly drove with the fifth youth to the junior high school.

The girls, who were waiting for a ride from one of their parents, told investigators that the youths used vulgar language in demanding sex from them. Higgs said the youths and the girls did not know each other.

School officials said the four Fauquier High students have been barred from returning to class until disciplinary hearings are conducted.

"We're working with our attorney to provide as strong a disciplinary action as we can," Sutherland said. "We're hoping to be able to expel them, if they are in fact guilty of having weapons and things."

WILL MOSCHELLA

HERE IS AN ARTICLE  
IN TODAY'S WASHINGTON  
POST.

Mike Freeman

## **PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT**

**FROM: SHERIFF JOSEPH HIGGS, JR.**

As you are probably aware, in 1993 the Virginia General Assembly enacted the first law in the United States making it illegal for a juvenile to possess a handgun or assault weapon.

In a pro-active effort to curb the increasing violence among the young, the theme "Gun Solvers" was chosen as the basis for community awareness designed to eliminate handguns in our schools.

The program makes use of the Fauquier County Crime Solvers and for this program to be effective, **visibility** is the key.

The major goals of the program are:

1. To urge citizens of all ages to call Crime Solvers at 349-1000 immediately when information is obtained about a gun on school property.
2. To develop awareness/education among Fauquier County Citizens and to focus on the responsibility of keeping guns away from kids.
3. To encourage compliance with the law which make juvenile possession of a handgun a crime, and to arrest those who violate the law before a gun is used to injure or kill someone.

If you have any questions regarding "Gun Solvers", please contact Lt. Robert P. Mosier, Commander, Criminal Investigations Division at 703-347-6870.

# FAUQUIER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

**Warren L. Jenkins**  
Major, Chief Deputy

**Roger Fraser**  
Captain, Chief Correctional Officer  
Commander, Administrative Services

**James Waddell**  
Commander, Criminal Investigations

**Paul Mercer, Jr.**  
Commander, Patrol Operations

**David Flohr**  
Commander, Training Division  
N.V.C.J.A. Staff Supervisor

**June Loving**  
Commander, Court Services



**Joseph Higgs, Jr.**  
Sheriff

78 W. Lee Street  
Warrenton, VA 22186

Administration  
(703) 347-6850  
FAX (703) 349-2064

Corrections  
(703) 347-6837

Criminal Investigations  
(703) 347-6870

Community Services  
(703) 347-6860

EMERGENCY  
(703) 347-3300

## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** April 1, 1994  
**TO:** Affected Personnel  
**FROM:** Joseph Higgs, Jr.  
Sheriff  
**RE:** Fauquier County Crime Solvers  
**SUBJ:** Gun Solvers Implementation/Procedure

Upon the receipt of a call, the Dispatcher shall:

1. Make required written reports then notify the Criminal Investigations Division Supervisor.
2. The CID Supervisor shall evaluate the information received and decide whether to pursue the matter on or off school property.
3. On school property -- a plain clothes Investigator makes a personal contact with the affected school administration and relays the information received. If in accordance with School Board Policy, the student will be requested to report to a non-populated area of the school for an interview by the Investigator and necessary follow-up and seizure of weapon, if applicable.
4. Off school property -- the Investigator will corroborate the allegation, if possible, and notify the affected school and administration of the report. If deemed necessary, conduct surveillance and follow-up with contact of the student at his or her home.

In all cases that arise from a Crime Solvers tip, all necessary reports and documentation will be completed and forwarded to the Operations Support Bureau Captain through the Criminal Investigations Division Commander.

JH/clc

**INTEGRITY • PRIDE • RESPECT**

**78 WEST LEE STREET • SUITE #200 • WARRENTON, VIRGINIA 22186**

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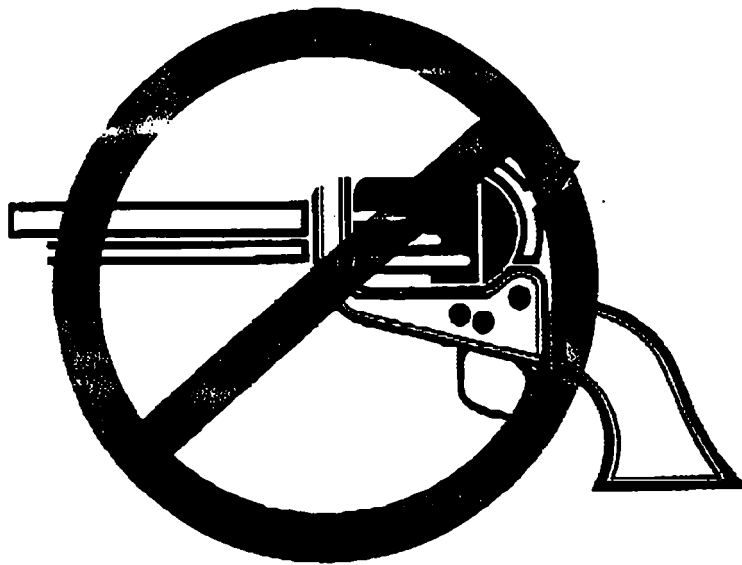
If you have any questions regarding "Gun Solvers", please contact Lt. Robert P. Mosier, Commander, Criminal Investigations Division at 703-347-6870.

# **GUN SOLVERS**

## **Keep Your Schools Safe**

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION ABOUT A WEAPON IN OUR SCHOOLS, PLEASE CALL CRIME SOLVERS.

## **\$100.<sup>00</sup> Reward**



### **CRIME SOLVERS**

Pays for information leading to  
arrest and indictment of criminals.

### **ANONYMITY ASSURED**

You **DO NOT** have to give your name

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**Call Fauquier Crime Solvers**  
**349 - 1000**

REPORT



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Criminal Justice Services

Lindsay G. Dorrier, Jr.  
Director

Martin B. Mait  
Deputy Director

805 East Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23219  
TELEPHONE (804) 786-4000  
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Criminal Justice Services Board  
Helen F. Fahey, Chair

Committee on Training  
Sheriff E. Stuart Kitchen, Chair

February 4, 1994

rum  
The Honorable William Clinton  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

In June, 1992, Virginia Governor L. Douglas Wilder created the Governor's Commission on Violent Crime. This Commission was given the task of providing the Governor with recommendations on: 1) reducing and preventing violent crime, 2) strengthening the criminal justice system by improving laws, procedures and practices, expediting verdicts and providing meaningful sanctions for offenders, and 3) reducing inmate recidivism by improving their ability to successfully return to society.

Please find enclosed a copy of the Commission's final report which contains the findings and recommendations that resulted from its work in the areas of crime prevention, criminal justice system improvements, and reductions in recidivism. Many of the Commission's recommendations such as the one handgun per month purchase limit, the banning of juvenile possession of handguns, and the systematic automation of detailed juvenile criminal histories, have already been adopted. Our Legislature is currently considering the Commission's programmatic recommendations contained in Section IV of the report.

This report also contains a special feature entitled **Guns and Violent Crime** (beginning on page 55) completed by the Criminal Justice Research Center. Despite the growing attention being focused on gun violence, there has been limited information available to date on the link between guns and violent crime. In order to better inform policy makers regarding firearms and violent crime, this special report focuses on the role of guns in crime, the involvement of juveniles in crimes using guns, the types of weapons used in crime, how criminals get their firearms, the prevalence of handgun dealers and volume of sales, the impact of our background check on prospective firearms purchasers, and the application of our many other firearms laws.

If you would like to obtain additional copies of this report or any additional information about the Commission's work, please call 804-371-0530.

Sincerely,

Richard P. Kern, Ph.D.

Director

Criminal Justice Research Center

Coordination



Cooperation

April 7, 1994

Richard P. Kern, Ph.D.  
Director  
Criminal Justice Research Center  
Department of Criminal Justice Services  
805 East Broad street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Richard:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the final report of the Governor's Commission on Violent Crime. I am encouraged by this comprehensive effort to make communities safe for the people of Virginia.

As my Administration works with Congress to develop an effective approach to preventing crime and reducing violence, I am grateful for your ideas. I have forwarded your recommendations to my Domestic Policy staff for further review.

With your help, we can give all our citizens hope that their schools, neighborhoods, and communities will be safer places in the future. I hope I can count on your continued support and involvement.

Sincerely,

**BILL CLINTON**

BC/MHM/KM/ps (Corres. #1411792)  
(4.kern.rp)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

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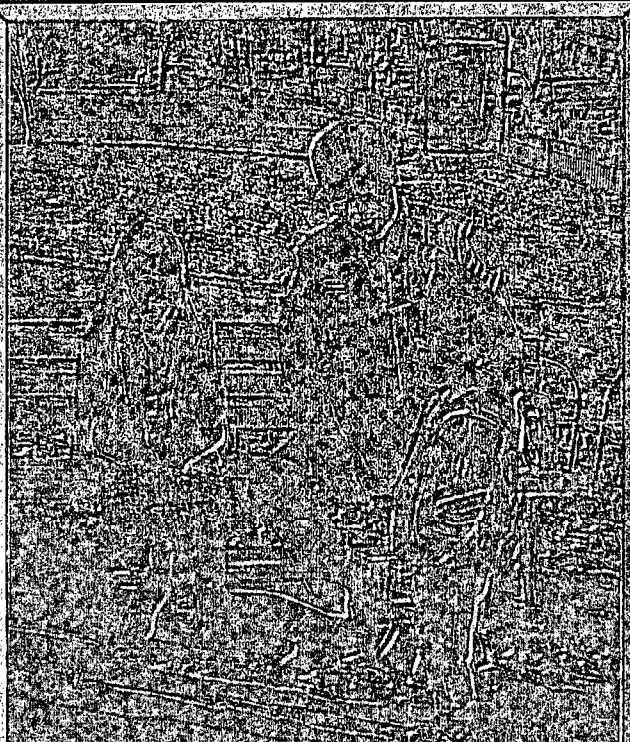
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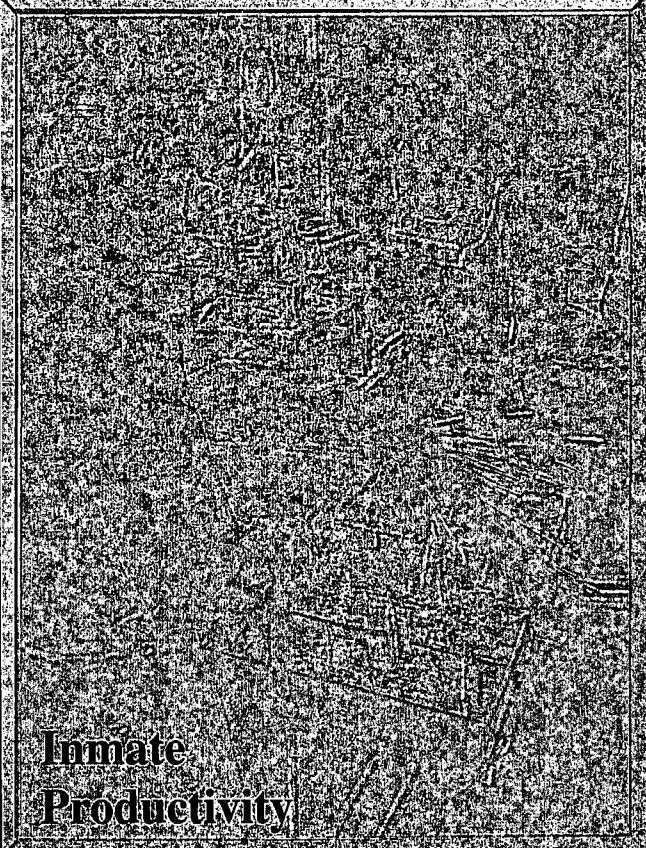
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# **Governor's Commission on Violent Crime in Virginia**

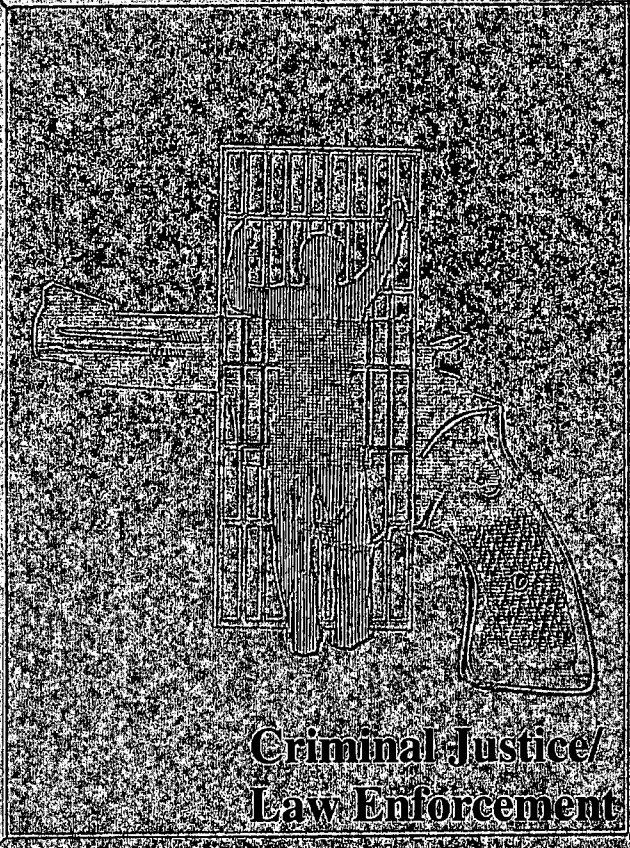
## ***Final Report***



**Crime Prevention**



**Inmate  
Productivity**



**Criminal Justice/  
Law Enforcement**

*January 1994*

## Va. Attorney General Offers Get-Tough Plan to Curb Teen Crime

By Peter Baker  
Washington Post Staff Writer

RICHMOND, May 16—Virginia would turn its juvenile correction centers into military-style facilities, treat violent teenagers as adults in the courts and lengthen sentences under a proposal presented today by Attorney General James S. Gilmore III.

As state officials began drafting comprehensive plans to cope with rising teenage crime, Gilmore put forward a broad package of strategies that could become legislative

initiatives in next year's General Assembly session.

The get-tough ideas testify to the growing alarm over youth crime throughout the nation as more children are caught packing guns, dealing drugs and even assaulting, raping and killing each other.

"We have got to address how we remove violent young people from the community, so we stop killing and maiming innocent people," he said.

Gilmore is heading a crime task force appointed by a fellow Republican, Gov. George Allen. Statistics presented today to the commission

showed that Virginia's rate of serious juvenile crime has shot up far faster than the national average. From 1980 to 1993, even adjusted for population growth, violent crime among minors in Virginia surged 66 percent, compared with a 47 percent rise nationally.

The trend is consistent for the most part, regardless of the type of offense. During that period, the arrest rate for murder and non-negligent manslaughter among Virginia juveniles jumped 277 percent, compared with 100 percent nationally. For rape, it grew 65 percent in Virginia, more than

twice as much as the 28 percent national increase. For robbery, it rose 41 percent, while going up 10 percent nationally.

Gilmore said the sharp increases are due partly to the fact that Virginia started out with a low rate but got caught up in the same wave of lawlessness seen elsewhere. "Virginia is beginning to look more and more like the rest of the nation," he said.

The proposals Gilmore offered today were general in nature, leaving most of the details to be worked out by his panel, which

is scheduled to issue an interim report in September and present its final plan to Allen on Dec. 1. Among his ideas:

- At least some of the state's juvenile correction centers would adopt a military regimen similar to that used at places such as Virginia Military Institute, with youngsters forced to cut their hair, wear uniforms, wake up early and participate in a highly structured program of education, job training and strenuous physical exercise.

- Teenage murderers, rapists, armed robbers and other "exceedingly violent felons" would be tried automatically as adults in circuit courts and given adult sentences. Currently, violent juveniles are tried as adults only if prosecutors decide to seek such a move. A 1994 law

lowered the age at which juveniles can be tried as adults to 14.

- Juvenile court proceedings and records would be opened to the public when youngsters are charged with felonies. Currently, such information is kept confidential on the notion that youngsters should get a chance to rehabilitate themselves without having their reputations damaged permanently.

- A new sentencing system would be created to both toughen penalties for the most intractable offenders and to give judges a wider range of options, such as more alternative education, home incarceration and weekend detention.

The military proposal resembles a series of such programs started in Virginia and elsewhere in recent years, although it's not intended to be exactly the same short, intense experience as a boot camp. Virginia opened a boot camp for young adult

criminals in Southampton in 1991. A recent evaluation estimated that 19 percent of its graduates returned to prison for new violations compared with 25 percent of those released on mandatory parole during the same period.

Boot camps, however, have not proved to be a panacea. A recent study by a Vanderbilt University professor determined that boot camps and other "scared straight" programs actually resulted in slightly higher recidivism.

"There's no evidence that shows that they're any good," said Vincent M. Picciano, director of the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

"For every difficult and complex problem, there's a clear and simple solution—and usually it's wrong. . . . There is no one solution. There are a lot of little solutions."

## Broad Overhaul of Juvenile Justice Is Planned

By IVER PETERSON

TRENTON, May 16 — The Whitman administration announced today a broad overhaul of New Jersey's juvenile justice system that would make it easier for judges to lock up youthful offenders.

Now, judges may consider only a young offender's prospects for rehabilitation before sentencing. If Gov. Christine Todd Whitman gets her way — and there is every reason to believe she will in today's get-tough-on-crime political atmosphere — judges would be permitted to lock up an offender solely because the offender is deemed dangerous to the public.

The changes would also allow the courts to make parents pay restitution for any crime committed by a child, provided they are found to have been negligent in supervising the child. Current law provides only for restitution from parents for car theft.

Underlying today's announcement is the growing appreciation within the Whitman administration that

### *Making it easier for judges to lock up young offenders.*

state law now offers little deterrence to juvenile crime, that the system is held in contempt by young offenders who know that of 1,000 young people arrested for a crime in New Jersey, only 18 are even locked up, and that adult criminals are increasingly using the young in their crimes because the threat of punishment for those under 18 is so slight.

Declaring that it was "time for a new direction in the way that we deal with juvenile crime," Mrs. Whitman proposes to wrap her more hard-handed approach with a softer glove, offering \$7 million to help local governments develop a wide range of early intervention programs — including counseling, community service and foster care — to deal with young criminals and those on the brink of entering a life of crime.

Now, said James Harris, head of the Juvenile Bureau in the Department of Law and Public Safety, few of these alternatives are available.

"This would allow a graduated response each time a young person is brought in," Mr. Harris said. "The offender might go from a family consultation to community service to restitution and so on with each offense. Right now, you get probation, probation, probation."

An additional \$3 million would be earmarked to help pay for supervision and guidance for all juvenile offenders who have been released from a corrections center. Today, only certain ex-offenders get such "after-care."

Finally, Mrs. Whitman proposed consolidating all juvenile crime functions, now scattered among the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Corrections and Human Services, into a single new Juvenile Justice Commission.

The number of arrests for juvenile offenses has risen steadily in New Jersey since 1988, when there were just under 4,000 arrests, through 1993, when more than 6,000 offenders were under the age of 18.

The Governor's initiative left many questions unanswered. Tougher sentencing guidelines suggest that inmate populations will rise at the Training School for Boys in Jamesburg and the Juvenile Medium Security Facility in Bordentown, for example, but Mrs. Whitman insisted that this might be avoided by improving prevention efforts under a unified juvenile justice system.

Similarly, the need to provide after-care supervision and guidance for every youthful offenders released from juvenile jail each year would presumably require a large outlay of new money to hire caseworkers. The Governor said extra money may be gained from savings from consolidating about 1,600 state employees in the three agencies concerned with youth crime into the unified commission.