

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (4 pages)	08/17/99	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Ruby Shamir (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 20364

FOLDER TITLE:

Domestic Violence

2012-0565-S

ry1247

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

facsimile
TRANSMITTAL

U.S. Department of Justice
Violence Against Women Office
810 7th Street NW
Washington, DC 20531

Name: Ruby
Fax: 456-2878
Phone: 456-5696

From: Ursula Barrett
Fax: 202-307-3911
Tel: 202-514-4803
Date: June 24, 1999
Subject: Domestic violence hotline
Pages: 16

Ruby —
I'm still waiting to hear
back from the hotline
Bill Riley. I'll keep you
posted. Note though that
the total on each chart
does not match the total
in the header. I'm waiting
for a call from the statisticians
to find out why
Ursula

NDVH Callers 02/21/96 To 02/20/99

Total Calls = 294, 918

Type of Caller

Type of Caller		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Victim	117282	50.1
	Family or Friend	38554	16.5
	Angry*	27096	11.6
	Advocate-Agency	16415	7.0
	General Public	10634	4.5
	Batterer	8028	3.4
	Other	4742	2.0
	Student	3239	1.4
	Hang Up	3115	1.3
	Wrong Number	1716	.7
	Media	803	.3
	Prank	648	.3
	Donation	517	.2
	Police	443	.2
	Teacher	375	.2
	Hospital	291	.1
	Elected Official	116	.0
	Hotline Donation	84	.0
	Total	234098	100.0
Missing	Unknown	11808	
	System	1709	
	Total	13517	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented. *Includes Hang Up, Wrong Number and Prank calls received before 09/98.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-799-7233

1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

How Did Caller Hear About NDVH

How Did Caller Hear About NDVH		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Television/Talk Show	56055	38.7
	Agency	13349	9.2
	Phone Book	12052	8.3
	Other	11118	7.7
	Service Provider	9715	6.7
	Word of Mouth	8851	6.1
	Yellow Pages	7659	5.3
	Previous Call	6833	4.7
	Directory Assistance	4763	3.3
	Promotional Material	3571	2.5
	Newspaper	3093	2.1
	Internet	2793	1.9
	Media - Other	1648	1.1
	Radio PSA	1309	.9
	TV PSA	655	.6
	Neighbor	466	.3
	TV News	179	.1
	TV Movie	178	.1
	Magazine	109	.1
	Welfare Agency	80	.1
	Book	73	.1
	Quiz Flyer	66	.0
	Family Planning	54	.0
	Billboards/Buses	51	.0
	Quiz Sheet	40	.0
	Radio Talk Show	37	.0
	WIC	34	.0
	Immigrant Rights Organization	22	.0
	Radio News	20	.0
	Migrant Agency	9	.0
	Total	144881	100.0
Missing	Unknown	70791	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	System	16	
	Total	102734	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-700-7022

1-800-727-2004 (TTY)

NDVH Callers 02/21/96 To 02/20/99

Total Calls = 294, 918

Caller Gender

Caller Gender		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Female	168163	88.0
	Male	23022	12.0
	Total	191185	100.0
Missing	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Unknown	24499	
	System	4	
	Total	56430	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Caller Ethnicity

Caller Ethnicity		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Caucasian	46659	63.8
	African American	12804	17.5
	Hispanic	11740	16.1
	Other	1043	1.4
	Asian	567	.8
	Native American	207	.3
	Chinese	62	.1
	Total	73082	100.0
Missing	Unknown	142606	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Total	174533	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented. Data is collected in ethnicity when the call permits. However, the Hotline has not always received calls from members of all ethnicities from each state.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-700-7022

1-800-727-2901 (TTY)

**NDVH Callers
02/21/96 To 02/20/99**

Total Calls = 294, 918

Caller Language

Caller Language		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	English	180859	94.8
	Spanish	9515	5.0
	Creole	90	.0
	French	81	.0
	Chinese	46	.0
	Sign Language	32	.0
	Russian	18	.0
	Vietnamese	13	.0
	Japanese	9	.0
	Korean	9	.0
	German	5	.0
	Interpreters available	5	.0
	Native American	3	.0
	Greek	1	.0
	Total	190686	100.0
Missing	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Unknown	24959	
	System	43	
	Total	56929	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-799-7233

1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

NDVH Callers 02/21/96 To 02/20/99

Total Calls = 294, 918

Call Reason

Call Reason		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Referral	14830	64.5
	To Talk	4228	18.4
	Crisis Call	2163	9.4
	Other	973	4.2
	Mail Packet	463	2.0
	DV Info/Stats	345	1.5
	Total	23002	100.0
Missing	System	185016	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Unknown	7670	
	Total	224613	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Is Caller Handicapped

Is Caller Handicapped		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	None	3270	63.2
	Other	1378	26.6
	Mobility Impaired	389	7.5
	Blind	72	1.4
	Deaf	64	1.2
	Hearing Impaired	2	.0
	Total	5176	100.0
Missing	Unknown	210478	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	System	34	
	Total	242439	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-700-7022

1-800-797-2001 (TTY)

NDVH Callers 02/21/96 To 02/20/99

Total Calls = 294, 918

Was TTD Used

Was TTD Used		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	No	215272	99.8
	Yes	415	.2
	Total	215687	100.0
Missing	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	System	1	
	Total	31928	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Was Translator Service Used

Was Translator Service Used		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	No	214226	99.3
	Yes	1461	.7
	Total	215687	100.0
Missing	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	System	1	
	Total	31928	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-700-7022

1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

NDVH Callers **02/21/96 To 02/20/99**

Total Calls = 294, 918

Are There Children Present in the Home

Are There Children Present in the Home		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	No	88931	68.4
	Yes	45070	33.6
	Total	134001	100.0
Missing	Unknown	51381	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Blank	30306	
	Total	113614	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Were Children or Elderly People Abused

Were Children or Elderly People Abused		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	No	106239	97.7
	Yes	2448	2.3
	Total	108687	100.0
Missing	Unknown	74314	
	Blank	32687	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Total	138928	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-700-7022

1-800-727-2001 (TTY)

NDVH Callers 02/21/96 To 02/20/99

Total Calls = 294, 918

Did Caller Call Other Hotlines

Did Caller Call Other Hotlines		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	No	17338	62.1
	Yes	10571	37.9
	Total	27909	100.0
Missing	Unknown	157478	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Blank	30301	
	Total	219706	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Were Police Called

Were Police Called		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	23369	56.9
	No	17706	43.1
	Total	41075	100.0
Missing	Unknown	144302	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Blank	30311	
	Total	206540	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1-800-700-7022

1-800-787-3994 (TTY)

Caller Age

Caller Age		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valld Percent
Missing	System	214785	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up/Wrong Number/Angry	31927	
	Total	246712	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

**NDVH Callers
02/21/96 To 02/20/99****Total Calls = 294, 918****Was Drug or Alcohol Involved**

Was Drug or Alcohol Involved		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Yes	19582	61.5
	No	12236	38.5
	Total	31818	100.0
Missing	Unknown	153569	
	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	Blank	30301	
	Total	215797	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica**1-800-766-7022****1-800-787-3224 (TTY)**

NDVH Callers 02/21/96 To 02/20/99

Total Calls = 294, 918

Caller State

Caller State		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	California	35333	21.1
	Texas	18483	11.0
	New York	10795	6.4
	Florida	8260	4.9
	Illinois	6277	3.7
	Pennsylvania	5250	3.1
	Ohio	5113	3.0
	Arizona	4971	3.0
	Michigan	4806	2.7
	Georgia	4187	2.5
	Virginia	3936	2.3
	North Carolina	3856	2.3
	New Jersey	3663	2.2
	Washington	3366	2.0
	Massachusetts	3279	2.0
	Missouri	2860	1.7
	Maryland	2830	1.7
	Colorado	2705	1.6
	Tennessee	2552	1.5
	Indiana	2440	1.5
	Louisiana	2398	1.4
	Oregon	2261	1.3
	Wisconsin	2100	1.3
	Alabama	1888	1.1
	South Carolina	1783	1.1
	Minnesota	1761	1.0
	Kentucky	1689	1.0
	Oklahoma	1526	.9
	Utah	1480	.9
	Connecticut	1469	.9
	Mississippi	1363	.8
	Nevada	1329	.8
	Arkansas	1328	.8
	Washington DC	1280	.8

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1.800.700.7022

1.800.727.2001 /TTY

Caller State

Caller State		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	Kansas	1098	.7
	New Mexico	1022	.6
	West Virginia	947	.6
	Iowa	880	.5
	Hawai	648	.4
	Idaho	640	.4
	Nebraska	611	.4
	Montana	444	.3
	Maine	440	.3
	New Hampshire	391	.2
	Delaware	363	.2
	Rhode Island	345	.2
	Alaska	286	.2
	South Dakota	278	.2
	Wyoming	246	.1
	Puerto Rico	194	.1
	Vermont	189	.1
	North Dakota	174	.1
	Canada	84	.1
	Virgin Islands	48	.0
	Other Country	16	.0
	National Orgs	10	.0
	Total	167740	100.0
Missing	Unknown b/c Hang Up, Angry or Wrong Number	31927	
	System	26418	
	Unknown	21530	
	Total	79875	
Total		247615	

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1.800.700.7022

1.800.787.3224 (TTY)

NDVH Callers **02/21/96 To 02/20/99**

Total Calls = 294, 918

Caller Age

Caller Age		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	20	35	3.9
	19	34	3.8
	23	32	3.5
	29	31	3.4
	17	30	3.3
	22	28	3.1
	28	28	3.1
	16	27	3.0
	21	27	3.0
	34	27	3.0
	25	26	2.9
	33	26	2.9
	27	25	2.8
	30	25	2.8
	18	24	2.7
	32	24	2.7
	15	22	2.4
	24	21	2.3
	37	21	2.3
	40	21	2.3
	38	19	2.1
	44	19	2.1
	31	18	2.0
	35	18	2.0
	36	18	2.0
	42	18	2.0
	45	18	2.0
	41	17	1.9
	50	17	1.9
	13	16	1.8
	14	15	1.7
	26	15	1.7
	39	15	1.7
	46	12	1.3

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



1.800.700.7022

1.800.787.3991 (TTY)

Caller Age

Caller Age		Statistics	
		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	47	11	1.2
	43	10	1.1
	53	9	1.0
	48	8	.9
	52	8	.9
	54	8	.9
	49	7	.8
	60	7	.8
	51	6	.7
	61	5	.6
	55	4	.4
	58	4	.4
	64	4	.4
	72	4	.4
	74	4	.4
	68	3	.3
	69	3	.3
	71	3	.3
	73	3	.3
	56	2	.2
	57	2	.2
	62	2	.2
	65	2	.2
	67	2	.2
	76	2	.2
	9	1	.1
	10	1	.1
	59	1	.1
	63	1	.1
	66	1	.1
	75	1	.1
	79	1	.1
	80	1	.1
	83	1	.1
	85	1	.1
	86	1	.1
	Total	903	100.0

Frequency Counts reflect the calls that the staff and volunteers documented.

Linea Nacional sobre la Violencia Doméstica



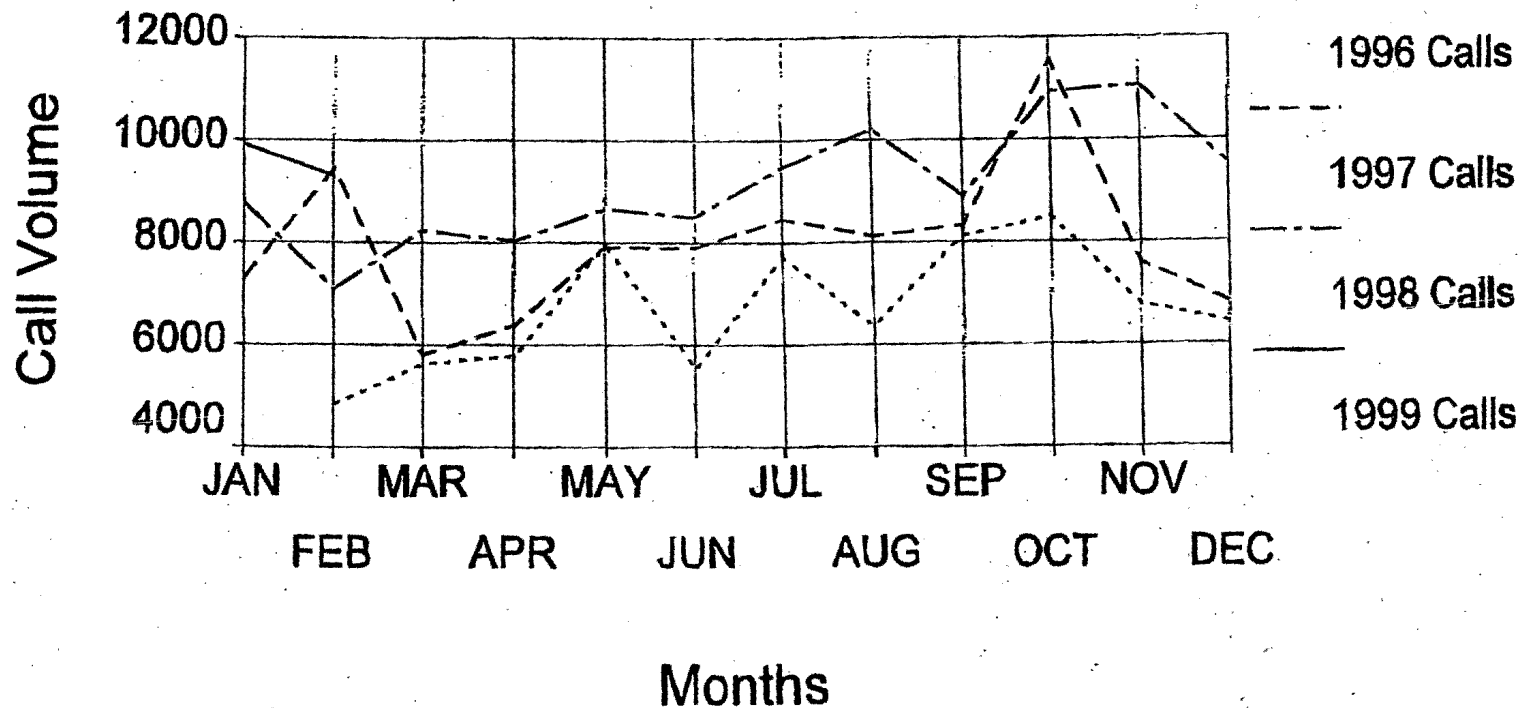
1-800-760-7022

1-800-787-3994 (TTY)

NDVH CALLS ANSWERED

February 21, 1996 - February 28, 1999

Total = 297,158



Call Volume By Year: 1996 = 73,540,

1997 = 95,562, 1998 = 109,339 & 1999 = 19,217

The Clinton Administration's Crime Control Strategy:

A Commitment to End Violence Against Women



**Taking Back Our Neighborhoods
One Block at a Time**

September 1999

Executive Summary

When the Congress and President Clinton teamed up to make the Violence Against Women Act become law in 1994, the nation took a giant step forward in its recognition of, and response to violence against women, particularly domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This law not only strengthened criminal laws and provided funding to enhance their enforcement, but also provided a foundation for a successful long term criminal justice effort to end violence against women. By encouraging collaboration among police, prosecutors, and victim service providers, the Violence Against Women Act is building a comprehensive community response to violence against women all across America.

"The Violence Against Women Act provides us with a powerful tool with which to fight the scourge of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. While we have made significant progress, we must continue to use all necessary means and available information to help reduce -- if not eliminate -- all types of violence against women." Attorney General Janet Reno

"This is not a women's issue. This is an issue for families and for children and for men as well. And it is an American challenge that we have to face. This issue has been swept under the rug for too long. We have tried to take it out into the daylight, to let people talk about it, to give people a chance to find courage in the efforts of others and to know that they can find help. That's what the Violence Against Women Act is all about." President Bill Clinton

Since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the Department of Justice has launched a multifaceted initiative to combat domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The Department's efforts have been guided by two key principles: ensuring the safety of victims and holding perpetrators of violence accountable for their acts. The Department has made issues of violence against women central to our work in three important ways: bringing prosecutions under the federal domestic violence, stalking, and firearms laws; raising awareness of the VAWA and the issues of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault in communities throughout the country; and forging partnerships among police, prosecutors, and victim service providers at the state, tribal, and local levels through the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program and other VAWA grant programs. The Department has also worked closely on this initiative with state, local, and tribal judges.

The Justice Department has awarded more than \$700 million dollars in VAWA grant funds to law enforcement officials, prosecutors, victim advocates and courts to address the problem of violence against women at the state, tribal, and local levels. The Department, through the Offices of the United States Attorneys, has prosecuted over 179 cases involving interstate domestic violence, interstate stalking, interstate violation of a protection order, or possession of a firearm while under a protection order or after conviction for a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

Although progress has been made in recent years, domestic violence -- violence by intimates -- still accounts for about 20 percent of all violent crimes against women and about 30 percent of all murders of women in America. More than one million women are stalked each year, and a quarter million were sexually assaulted in 1996 alone. The Clinton Administration has laid the groundwork for a strong and effective strategy for building collaborative community partnerships to keep women safe and hold perpetrators accountable. Now, as the goal of a safer America is within reach, it is essential to continue this effort in order to bring an end to violence against women.

President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, and others have led a historic effort to reduce crime in our nation's communities. As part of that effort, President Clinton signed into law the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which was enacted as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The law takes a comprehensive approach to fighting violence against women. It combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and aid victims of such violence. This groundbreaking law has transformed the legal landscape, by bringing these issues from behind closed doors into the center of public debate, thereby helping to shift social attitudes toward violence against women.

The VAWA recognized the devastating consequences that violence has on women, families, and society as a whole. For the first time, federal resources, federal law enforcement, and federal prosecutors joined the front lines of the struggle to end violence against women. The VAWA encourages federal, state, tribal, and local governments to collaborate -- to work together to figure out how to end the terrible scourge of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that has shattered the lives of so many of this nation's women, children, and families. Today, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and women's advocates are working together, sharing information and ideas to keep women safe and hold offenders accountable.

There is no question that the VAWA is making a difference. Under the VAWA, communities across the country and all levels of government are creating coordinated, community-wide responses and are setting up infrastructure needed to improve our response to violence against women:

- States and tribes are changing their laws to treat violence against women as a serious crime. Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia mandate arrest for most domestic violence offenses and forty-nine states now authorize law enforcement to make an arrest based on a probable cause determination that a protection order has been violated.¹
- Jurisdictions are changing the way they handle domestic violence cases to make sure these cases are given the attention they need. Thirty-six court systems have some type of special court jurisdiction, structure, or services to handle domestic violence cases.
- States are acting to lift some of the costs from women who were victimized by violence. As required by the VAWA, all states and the District of Columbia now have some provision for covering the cost of a forensic rape exam. All states and the District of Columbia mandate or authorize that convicted or charged sex offenders be tested for HIV.²
- States are increasingly recognizing that domestic violence hurts children, too. Forty-two states, and the District of Columbia, include domestic violence as a factor for a court to consider in child custody decisions.
- United States Attorneys, at the Attorney General's request, have each appointed special VAWA points of contact in their offices to help coordinate prosecution of federal VAWA crimes. Over 179 indictments on such crimes have been brought since the enactment of the law.

¹See Miller, N., *Domestic Violence: A Review of State Legislation Defining Police and Prosecution Duties and Powers*, Domestic Violence Legislative Review, Institute for Law and Justice, August 1998.

²National Conference of State Legislatures, "HIV/AIDS Facts to Consider", January 1999.

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- The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) estimates that in 1997, more than 7,700 of the 69,000 handgun sales blocked through presale background checks were denied because of a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or a valid restraining order. From January 1, 1998 to November 29, 1998, 9,310 of the 70,000 blocked handgun sales were denied for these reasons as well.

Although we are making progress, violence still devastates the lives of many women:

- Although the overall number of women murdered by an intimate³ has dropped since 1976, intimates are still responsible for 30 percent of all homicides of women. Women are much more likely than men to have been murdered by an intimate.
- Violence by intimates accounts for about 20 percent of all violent crimes against women.
- More than 250,000 women were sexually assaulted in 1996 alone.
- Over one million women are stalked annually, and fully eight percent of all women in this country have been stalked at some time in their life. Overall, most stalkers are men (87 percent) and most stalking victims are women (78 percent).

Simply put, violence against women remains a critical problem in this country, and continues to call all of us to action.

Federal Funds Are Making a Difference

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) established grant programs that are being used to forge focused and effective partnerships among federal, state, and local governments, and between the criminal justice system and victim advocates. There are six VAWA-related grant programs. These programs assist state and local governments and agencies in training personnel, enforcing laws, assisting victims of violence, and holding perpetrators accountable. The VAWA provides federal grants to help communities across America develop innovative strategies to combat violence against women.

The Department of Justice has awarded more than \$700 million through the VAWA grant programs since 1994, directing critical resources to communities' collaborative efforts to respond to violence against women. The VAWA grants finance community initiatives involving victim service providers, victims' advocates, law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, health care providers, and community organizations.

Federal funds have reached across the nation -- from remote, rural and tribal communities, to large urban centers; from nonprofit domestic violence shelters to State prosecutors' offices. They are making a difference in the lives of women everywhere. And they have made a difference in how communities respond to violence against women -- by bringing together police, prosecutors, advocates, judges, and others to make America safer for women and families.

³The term "intimate" includes spouse, ex-spouse, common law spouse, same sex partner, boyfriend, and girlfriend. Violence By Intimates, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington D.C. March 1998.

STOP Formula Grant Program

The Department's largest VAWA grant program is the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. "STOP" stands for "Services • Training • Officers • Prosecutors" -- reflecting the collaborative goals of this program. It promotes a coordinated approach by encouraging the States to pool the expertise and resources of law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and victims advocates. Since 1994, the STOP Program has provided \$549 million to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 territories, including over \$138 million in fiscal year 1999. Under the VAWA, states have pulled together law enforcement representatives, prosecutors, and victim services providers to design a statewide plan for the use of these funds. States have awarded over 5,000 STOP subgrants.

We are building from these initial successes. The Department is supporting the expanded involvement of courts in STOP grant partnerships, and also continues its emphasis on sexual assault and stalking prevention and prosecution.

In Cache County, Utah, STOP funds support a sexual assault prosecutor. In the seven years before this prosecutor was hired, the County had not charged a single sexual assault case. In 1997 alone, the prosecutor's office handled more than 60 sexual assault cases.

In California, STOP funds have been used to provide training on stalking investigations to more than 6,000 law enforcement officers.

In Delaware, STOP funds have trained police officers on domestic violence, and two counties are focusing on the often neglected elderly victims of domestic violence.

Communities around the country are using STOP funds to set up programs that give women who are stalked immediate contact with police in an emergency.

In Alabama, STOP funds have helped establish mobile units that provide on-site assistance to domestic violence victims in rural areas.

STOP Violence Against Indian Women Grant Programs

Under the STOP program, the VAWA sets aside funds each year to combat domestic and sexual violence against women in Indian country. Data from the National Violence Against Women Survey show that Native American and Alaska Native women are more likely to be stalked and to disclose victimization by rape and physical assault than women of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

The Department is committed to addressing and reducing domestic violence and sexual assault against Indian women. A total of \$21.1 million has been awarded to tribes, including nearly \$5 million in Fiscal Year 1999. Tribes are using the funds to develop and strengthen the response of tribal justice systems to violent crimes against women. The activities of the STOP program have also raised awareness of domestic violence among tribal leaders and communities. Under all five VAWA discretionary programs, more than \$34 million has been awarded to 142 Indian tribal governments and organizations serving 281 Native communities.

On the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, law enforcement officers were arresting both parties in 10 percent of all domestic violence cases in 1996, which is a high percentage. After VAWA funds helped train officers on how to identify the predominate aggressor, the dual arrest rate dropped to less than 2 percent in 1997. Women are no longer arrested for having defended themselves against abuse.

The White Mountain Apache Tribe of Arizona uses its prosecution allocation to support an advocate who works within its prosecutor's office to assist and support victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program

The Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program has enabled communities across the country to use the power of the criminal justice system to keep victims safe and hold offenders accountable. Through this program, the Department awarded over \$105 million in Fiscal Year 1998 and expects to award another \$28 million by October 1999. To qualify for these funds, communities must demonstrate their community-wide collaboration of efforts to prevent and stop domestic violence. The result has been the development of new partnerships and a deeper understanding of violence against women.

In order to promote the effective preparation and prosecution of domestic violence cases, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin has used funding from the Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies Program to add three assistant district attorneys and three victim liaisons to the Office of the District Attorney's Domestic Violence Unit. Additionally, Milwaukee County has used grant funds to make available on weekends the services of nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy agencies.

With funding from the Grants To Encourage Arrest Policies Program, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana has strengthened its ability to provide victims of domestic violence with support, advocacy and safety as cases against their abusers proceed through the criminal justice system. Specifically, St. Tammany Parish has made training on the proper and effective treatment of domestic violence cases available to all law enforcement officers in the Parish, created domestic violence units within the Sheriff's Office and the prosecutor's office, and opened a satellite office of the local shelter, Safe Harbor, in order to serve women on the Parish's west end.

Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Program

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Program assists rural areas in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving domestic violence and child abuse, as well as enhances the delivery of services to such victims. The Department has already awarded over \$30 million for these efforts and expects to award another \$20.9 million by the end of September. Rural communities often have to reach farther to respond to domestic violence and child abuse, and thus, Rural funds are important to identifying and securing technology and other means to address the geographic isolation that has limited response and services. Rural grants are also helping communities develop partnerships between child protective services and domestic violence advocates to address the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child abuse, as well as to ensure the safety of battered women and their children.

In Bonner County, Idaho, where no domestic violence program existed prior to a 1997 Rural award, advocates respond with law enforcement to domestic violence calls and provide outreach and follow-up services to victims. VAWA funds have also supported the opening of a shelter for battered women and their children.

In rural Massachusetts, health and human services providers, law enforcement officials, clergy, and others are receiving training to address domestic violence and child victimization in their communities. The goals of the project include prevention through community education and outreach, advocacy and counseling to children and non-offending parents, and coalition building to address victims' safety and access to community resources.

Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance Grants Program

*"These funds can help victims begin to pick up the pieces and take practical steps to bring order to their lives."
Bonnie Campbell, Director, Violence Against Women Office*

While the central goal of the VAWA is to improve the criminal justice system's response to violence against women, victims of domestic violence face related problems in civil matters such as custody and visitation, abuse and neglect, child support, divorce, or other civil cases where domestic violence is involved. Child custody cases involving domestic violence pose particularly difficult challenges for judges, battered women, and children. In October 1998, the Department awarded \$11.5 million to legal services and victims organizations, battered women's shelters, law school clinics, and bar associations to strengthen civil legal assistance for victims of domestic violence. The Department awarded another \$21.9 million in June of this year.

Through the George Washington University Law School's Domestic Violence Advocacy Project in Washington, D.C., law students work with hospital emergency room personnel and are available 24 hours a day to respond to the legal needs of battered women.

In Eugene, Oregon, the grant funds will allow the Lane County Legal Aid Society to partner with shelters to provide representation to battered women in protection order hearings and other civil matters.

Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women On Campuses

Under the newest program providing grants to combat violence against women on campuses, the Department has recently received over 100 applications to develop comprehensive, coordinated responses to violent crimes against women on campuses, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. This program was authorized under the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and requires campuses to develop partnerships with nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy organizations, and local criminal justice or civil legal agencies to enhance victim safety and offender accountability and to prevent these crimes. Congress appropriated \$10 million in fiscal year 1999 to encourage institutions of higher education to adopt a coordinated community response to violence against women. The Department expects to make approximately 20 awards to institutions of higher education under this program by the end of September.

COPS Domestic Violence Grants

The Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) is the core component of the Clinton Administration's commitment to increase community policing as part of a community-wide response to crimes, including domestic violence. The COPS Domestic Violence Grants foster partnership and coordination between law enforcement and victims advocates at the community level. The Department's COPS office has dedicated over \$58.5 million to efforts designed to address domestic violence through community policing. In 1996, under the Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence program, COPS awarded over \$46 million to 336 law enforcement agencies for this purpose. Under this program, law enforcement agencies were asked to apply jointly with community service or victim advocate organizations to execute well-planned, innovative strategies. In 1998, COPS expended \$10 million for training, research and evaluation, and test sites in communities where law enforcement established such partnerships to enhance coordinated responses to domestic violence.

The Bristol, Connecticut Police Department has held trainings for all officers on how to assist victims of domestic violence with safety planning and risk assessment. It has also developed a video for local cable television on domestic violence, and formed community policing partnerships with court personnel, educators, state social services officials, and the religious community to combat domestic violence.

The Colorado Springs, Colorado Police Department created a 21-person domestic violence team representing a variety of community groups to train officers on dealing with domestic violence issues. Each officer works with the team for 100 hours to learn and develop strategies to combat domestic violence, assist victims, and to use risk assessments to reduce future incidents.

Training and Technical Assistance Grants

Using funds drawn from each of the major VAWA grant programs, the Department also works to build the capacity of national criminal justice and victim advocacy organizations to foster community partnerships and to respond effectively to violence against women. The Department plans to award over \$36 million through Fiscal Year 1999 for this purpose. The Department also sponsors mentoring efforts and peer-to-peer consultations, making it possible for people who want to establish effective programs in their community to visit other communities and learn from experts in the field.

Technical assistance includes training, policy development, and information, for example:

- Holding Judicial Institutes, sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the Family Violence Prevention Fund, for assisting judges in handling civil and criminal cases involving domestic violence;
- Development by the International Association of Chiefs of Police of a model policy and procedures for handling domestic violence and abuse cases involving police officers;
- Development of a Promising Practices Manual by the STOP Violence Against Women Technical Assistance Project; and
- Development by the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs of a partnership with other state sexual assault coalitions (Minnesota, New York, Connecticut, and Illinois) for sharing resources, information, and strategies and mentoring newly formed coalitions nationwide.

Keeping Victims Safe and Holding Offenders Accountable

The VAWA provides federal prosecutors important tools to support and supplement state and local prosecution of domestic violence and stalking crimes. In some cases, a federal prosecution may carry a more severe and appropriate punishment for an offender than a prosecution under a state law. Where a defendant has traveled from state to state, the resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are available to investigate and build a case for prosecution. In other cases, a state prosecutor may request that the case be referred for federal prosecution because, once detained by a federal court, a defendant is more likely to remain in custody prior to trial.

Criminal Prosecutions under the VAWA

The VAWA strengthens the penalties for sex offenders and domestic violence perpetrators -- doubling the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders and authorizing severe sentences for abusers who cross state lines and tribal boundaries to stalk or to commit acts of domestic violence. The VAWA and VAWA-related criminal provisions prohibit crossing state or tribal borders to commit domestic violence, interstate stalking, crossing state or tribal lines to violate a protection order, and possessing a firearm while subject to a domestic violence protection order or if convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.⁴ While the vast majority of domestic violence cases will continue to be prosecuted by states, localities, and tribes, these statutory tools enable federal law enforcement to prosecute and to obtain severe penalties in appropriate cases in cooperation with the state, local and tribal authorities. Vigorous prosecution of federal domestic violence offenses is a top priority for the

Department. These prosecution efforts have succeeded, and will continue to succeed, because the United States Attorneys Offices have prosecuted federal cases where appropriate and formed prosecution partnerships with their state, local, and tribal counterparts in the nationwide fight against domestic violence.

The Department has prosecuted more than 179 cases under the VAWA and VAWA-related criminal provisions of federal law. The following cases exemplify successful federal prosecutions that resulted in convictions and lengthy sentences for the defendants:

- The United States prosecuted a defendant who traveled from Alabama to Texas for interstate stalking. He had been released from federal custody in Alabama for making interstate threatening phone calls to one ex-wife. In Texas, he terrorized another ex-wife and his three grown children. The defendant was convicted. At sentencing, the court considered the defendant's lengthy history of domestic abuse of the four stalking victims -- a history that included beatings, torture, abandonment, threats to kill, stabbing and burning -- and departed upward from the sentencing guidelines to impose a maximum sentence of 20 years in federal prison.
- The United States prosecuted the defendant for shooting at his estranged wife while she was working in a pre-school playground. At the time of the shooting, the defendant was subject to a qualifying protection order. Although the case was initially presented to the district attorney's office, state prosecution of attempted murder would have required proof of the defendant's intent at the time of the shooting. Federal prosecution instead required only possession of the firearm while subject to a

⁴There are five federal domestic violence offenses: (1) Interstate Domestic Violence, 18 U.S.C. §2261; (2) Interstate Violation of a Protection Order, 18 U.S.C. §2262; (3) Interstate Stalking, 18 U.S.C. §2261A; (4) Prohibition against Possession of a Firearm while Subject to a Protection Order, 18 U.S.C. §922(g)(8); and (5) Prohibition against Possession of a Firearm after Conviction of a Domestic Violence Misdemeanor, 18 U.S.C. §922(g)(9).

qualifying protection order. The district attorney's office referred the case for federal prosecution and the defendant pled guilty to the federal charge. At sentencing, the court granted the federal prosecutor's request for an upward departure, based upon the danger presented to the young children in the playground, and sentenced the defendant to a 66-month term of imprisonment.

Working to Make Nationwide Enforcement of Protection Orders a Reality

The VAWA requires states and tribes to honor protection orders issued by other jurisdictions if certain statutory requirements are met. The Department has adopted a strategy for implementing this full faith and credit provision that focuses on providing training, technical assistance, and grants to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, and victim advocates. The Department funds the Full Faith and Credit Technical Assistance Project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which provides nationwide assistance on a wide range of issues related to interstate and intertribal enforcement of protection orders and sponsored a national training conference in October 1997 that has led to several local and regional conferences. Tribes in Alaska, the southwest and the midwest are also working to strengthen protection order enforcement between tribes as well as between tribes and states.

The Department has also worked to develop, produce, and disseminate a series of brochures on interjurisdictional enforcement of protection orders for the different components in the criminal justice system. For instance, in October 1998, the Attorney General introduced a brochure for law enforcement that was developed with the International Association of the Chiefs of Police. A benchcard for judges was released in August 1999 at a meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices and similar brochures for advocates, survivors, and prosecutors are in development.

In order to help confirm the existence and terms of protection orders issued by jurisdictions nationwide, the FBI developed the National Crime Information Center Protection Order File, a national registry that came on line in May 1997. As of June 22, 1999, 25 states are participating -- either by linking their existing state system to the national registry or by entering protection order information directly into it. The Department is assisting an ever-increasing number of states in developing their own protection order registries.

Addressing the Needs of Battered Immigrant Women

Prior to the enactment of the VAWA, many battered immigrants found themselves trapped between abuse and deportation because those individuals, who were authorized to act for them under the immigration law and also were their abusers, refused to file immigration papers on their behalf. The VAWA responded to their plight by enabling the battered spouses and children of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents to self-petition for permanent residency, without depending on the help of their abusers. Since the enactment of VAWA, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Violence Against Women Office have issued regulations to implement the self-petitioning provisions of the VAWA. In June 1997, INS centralized the filing of all VAWA self-petitions in the Vermont Service Center, where a specially-trained unit adjudicates the applications. To date, over 4,300 immigrant victims of domestic violence have been approved for lawful status under the VAWA.

Understanding Violence Against Women

The Department of Justice plays a unique role in collecting data on crime and increasing knowledge about the causes and consequences of crime and effective strategies for prevention and intervention. With the enactment of the VAWA, the Department has

contributed to the expanding body of research on violence against women. This data and research make clear the gravity of the problem and demonstrate the need for our continuing efforts to end violence against women through the initiatives authorized by the VAWA.

The Department, through its National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a component of the Office of Justice Programs, continues to play a central role in supporting research to understand the nature, scope, causes, and consequences of violence against women. This research is used to develop strategies to prevent and respond effectively to violence against women. NIJ funds family violence research directly; it jointly conducts research with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and it participates in the Interagency Consortium for Research on Violence Against Women and Family Violence. Moreover, NIJ is making special efforts to support community-driven evaluations that promote partnerships between researchers and practitioners.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), a component of the Department's Office of Justice Programs, is the United States' primary source for criminal justice statistics. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government.

A sampling of publications addressing violence against women include:

- Tjaden, P. and Thoennes, N., Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey Research in Brief. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., April 1998;
- Tjaden, P. and Thoennes, N., Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey Research in Brief. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., November 1998;
- Violence By Intimates, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., March 1998;
- American Indians and Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., February 1999; and
- American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section, Legal Interventions in Family Violence: Research Findings and Policy Implications, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1988.

Providing National and International Leadership on Combating Violence Against Women

In 1995, President Clinton named former Iowa Attorney General Bonnie Campbell as the Director of the Violence Against Women Office at the Department of Justice. This office, which is housed in the Office of Justice Programs, administers the VAWA grant programs, coordinates Departmental efforts on violence against women, and provides national and international leadership to combat violence against women. Director Campbell works within the Federal government representing the Department of Justice on the President's Interagency Council on Women and works to bring focus within the missions and jurisdictions of other agencies on issues of violence against women. Through the work of the Violence Against Women Office, the Department is collaborating with the Departments of Health and Human Services and Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies on a wide variety of initiatives to address violence against women. Director Campbell has traveled to every region of the country and has, on almost 250 occasions, met with and spoken to prosecutors, law enforcement groups, judges, domestic violence advocacy groups, women's centers, colleges, universities, health professionals, and many others.

As the issue of violence against women has taken on global importance, Director Campbell and other Department staff have represented the Department internationally as well. For example, in October 1998, Director Campbell led a delegation of United States experts to the United States - Russian Conference on Domestic Violence in Moscow, the first high-level meeting on this issue in Russia. In September 1998, Violence Against Women Office senior staff, together with the Department's Office for Victims of Crime, led a workshop at the World Conference on Family

Violence in Singapore. Other countries look to the United States Department of Justice for our leadership and technical assistance on strategies to develop laws, change policies and promote public discourse on violence against women within their own societies. Director Campbell has been a leader within this country and internationally not only on the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault, but also on trafficking in women, which, with increasing globalization, appears to be a growing form of violence against women in which women and girls are taken from one country to another and forced to work in dehumanizing conditions stripped of their rights, safety and dignity.

In addition to Director Campbell's work, the Department makes sure that everything the Department is learning about violence against women is in the hands of advocates, prosecutors, judges, and others who need it most. Through newsletters, reports, and an actively maintained and ever expanding Internet website, the Department ensures that information about violence against women research, programs, and intervention strategies is readily available and accessible.

The Justice Department's Violence Against Women Office Internet website address is www.usdoj.gov/vawo

The National Domestic Violence Hotline is a toll-free number that offers shelter referrals and assistance to anyone who is in need: 1-800-799-SAFE. Funded by HHS, the Hotline has answered 346,611 calls for help from February 21, 1996 to July 14, 1999.

Technical Assistance on the interjurisdictional enforcement of protection orders is available from the Full Faith and Credit Project, a project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (800) 256-5883 and from the Battered Women's Justice Project (800) 903-0111, ext. 2.

The 43-member National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women advises the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services on outreach strategies and implementation of the VAWA and issues related reports. The Council's membership includes representation from law enforcement, business, health and human services, academia, the sports industry, victims service providers, advocates, and religious organizations.

The Advisory Council has produced two widely requested and disseminated pamphlets: "A Community Checklist: Important Steps to End Violence Against Women" and "Stop the Cycle of Violence: What You Can Do," handbooks on what individuals and communities can do to fight violence against women and assist victims. The National Advisory Council is currently developing an "Agenda for the Nation to End Violence Against Women in the 21st Century," which will guide communities in their efforts to address this problem as we enter the new millennium.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

As we look to the future, the Department will focus not only on the need to continue and expand our current efforts but also on new and emerging issues, such as cyberstalking and trafficking in women, that we must address if we are to succeed in stopping violence against women. Our efforts will include the following:

- **The Civil Justice System's Response to Violence Against Women**

The Department is developing a strategy to raise awareness of domestic and sexual violence issues in civil matters, provide training to civil justice system personnel, and improve coordination among different civil courts hearing matters involving the same family and

between criminal and civil courts where domestic and sexual violence issues are present.

- **Underserved Populations**

The Department has a responsibility to ensure that efforts to improve the justice system's response to violence against women work for everyone in our communities. Race, ethnicity, income, and other factors may affect the way victims respond to violence and the options available to them for dealing with it. We must ensure that efforts to build a coordinated community response to violence against women address the needs of diverse and underserved populations, including racial or ethnic minorities, Native Americans, immigrants, the elderly, women with disabilities, and gays and lesbians.

- **Cyberstalking**

At the request of Vice President Gore, the Department has studied the problem of cyberstalking and will be reporting back with recommendations on how to protect people from this threat.

- **Trafficking In Women**

In response to a directive from President Clinton, the Department has reviewed laws and victim programs relating to trafficking in women and children and will be reporting back to the President.

- **Federal Legislation**

The Administration strongly supports a five-year reauthorization for the VAWA grant programs and looks forward to working with members of Congress to improve and strengthen the VAWA and our nation's response to these crimes.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton (partial) (4 pages)	08/17/99	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Ruby Shamir (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 20364

FOLDER TITLE:

Domestic Violence

2012-0565-S
ry1247

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1999

DRAFT#4*

WASHINGTON, D.C./DALLAS, TX/MCALLEN, TX

TRAVELING PARTY:

HRC

KELLY CRAIGHEAD

KIMBALL STROUD [Dallas-McAllen]

DAVID SCULL, WH PHOTO

(b)(7)(e)

[001]

DALLAS

LEAD ADVANCE:

KATHY NEALY

214/374-2878

214/374-0715

P6/(b)(6)

917/424-3694

PHONE

FAX

CELL

PAGER

MCALLEN

LEAD ADVANCE:

ANDRES GONZALEZ

512/280-2859

P6/(b)(6)

PHONE

CELL

SCHEDULER:

HUMA ABEDIN

202/456-2587

202/456-6244

P6/(b)(6)

WHCA PAGER

PHONE

FAX

HOME

#4403

PREV RON

The White House

8:30am

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

9:00am

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

10:20am

PROCEED to Presidential Hall
Old Executive Office Building

10:30am

VIOLENCE PSA EVENT w/ POTUS

11:30am

Presidential Hall
Old Executive Office Building
OPEN PRESS/WH PHOTO

- Announcement of the President and HRC,
accompanied by Peggy Conlin, President, Ad
Council, Person TBD and Drew Altman, Kaiser
Foundation.

hold
few b/f
blech b/f
(Pamela in front row)

Peggy & Conlin
Drew Altman

Children Now
talking with kids of
Cris Salisbury
Tallygott

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1999**

*How many for
PSA?
- Cathy Rogers w/
Kaiser that went to
Schls in L.A.
All their own statements
8-9
9-10 NBC*

- HRC makes remarks and introduces Peggy Conlin, President, Ad Council.
- Peggy Conlin makes brief remarks and introduces Drew Altman, Kaiser Foundation.
- Drew Altman makes brief remarks and introduces Person tbd.
- Person tbd makes brief remarks and introduces the President.
- The President makes remarks, views a public service announcement.
- Upon conclusion, the President and HRC depart.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 130 guests.

11:35pm-
11:55am

VIDEO

Room 459
Old Executive Office Building

- HRC tapes greeting for "The Next Millennium Conference Ending Domestic Violence."

CONTACT: Melanne Verveer 202/456-6266

12:00pm-
12:50pm

DOWNTIME

12:50pm-
12:55pm

PHOTO W/ VERA STREMKOVSKAYA

Map Room

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
Vera Stremkovskaya
John Fox, Open Society
John Tedstrom, NSC

CONTACT: Melanne Verveer 202/456-6266

12:55pm-
1:00pm

PHOTO W/ JENNY LURAY

Map Room

CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

CONTACT: Katy Button 202/456-7264

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1999**

1:00pm- **DROP-BY W/ GENERAL KERRICK**
1:10pm Map Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

CONTACT: Katy Button 202/456-7264

1:10pm- **DROP-BY W/ MRS. MAHER**
1:20pm Diplomatic Reception Room
CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC

Mrs. Hoda Maher, Spouse of Egyptian Ambassador to
the United States
Melanne Verveer

CONTACT: Melanne Verveer 202/456-6266

1:20pm **DEPART** South Portico
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Andrews Air Force Base
[Drive time: 25 minutes]

MOTORCADE MANIFEST

LIMO: HRC

STAFF VAN: CRAIGHEAD, SCULL

1:45pm **ARRIVE** Andrews Air Force Base

1:55pm **WHEELS UP** Andrews Air Force Base
EN ROUTE Dallas, Texas
[Flight time: 2 hours, 50 minutes]
[Time change: -1 hour]
[Meal: Lunch]

3:45pm **WHEELS DOWN** Dallas Love Field
FBO: Signature Flight Support
HRC Hold: Dallas Room
Tel: 214/956-1000
Fax: 214/956-9791
CLOSED PRESS

3:55pm **DEPART** Dallas Love Field
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Branson Residence

P6(b)(6)

**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1999**

[Drive time: 20 minutes]

(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(c), P6/(b)(6)

4:15pm **ARRIVE** Branson Residence

GREETERS:

- Debbie and Frank Branson

4:20pm- **MEET AND GREET**

5:00pm

Study

HRC hold: Master Bedroom

Phone: P6/(b)(6)

Fax: P6/(b)(6)

CLOSED PRESS/COMMITTEE PHOTO

- HRC takes candid photos with guests.
- HRC mixes and mingles with guests.

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 8 people.

5:05pm- **FUNDRAISER FOR HRC EXPLORATORY COMMITTEE**

7:15pm

Den

CLOSED PRESS/COMMITTEE PHOTO

- HRC, accompanied by Debbie Branson, does a photo receiving line with guests.
- Debbie Branson makes brief remarks and introduces HRC.
- HRC makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, HRC departs.

PARTICIPANTS: 75-100 guests.

7:15pm **DEPART** Branson Residence

VIA Motorcade

EN ROUTE Dallas Love Field

[Drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), P6/(b)(6)

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1999

(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(c), P6(b)(6)

7:30pm **ARRIVE** Dallas Love Field

7:40pm **WHEELS UP** Dallas Love Field
EN ROUTE McAllen, Texas
[Flight time: 1 hour, 20 minutes]
[Meal: Dinner]

9:00pm **WHEELS DOWN** McAllen Miller International Airport
FBO: McCreery Aviation Company 956/686-1774
CLOSED PRESS

9:10pm **DEPART** McAllen Miller International Airport
VIA Motorcade
EN ROUTE Country Inn and Suites
[Drive time: 5 minutes]

(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(c), P6(b)(6)

9:15pm **ARRIVE** Country Inn and Suites

RON Country Inn and Suites
1921 10th Street
McAllen, TX 78503

WEATHER FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.: Mostly sunny. Winds north at 8 to 12 knots. Low in the upper 60s. Highs in the low 90s.

WEATHER FOR DALLAS: Mostly Sunny. Highs in the low 100s. Lows in the mid 70s.

FACSIMILE

DATE: 4/8/99
TO: Neera Tanden
FAX#: 456 - 2878

FROM: Elizabeth Summy
Deputy Chief of Staff

Phone: 202/690-7431 Fax: 202/401-5783

COMMENTS:

per our conversation. We've learned
that FL is not available. However,
we welcome your consideration of a
video greeting

 Pages [including this cover]



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Chief of Staff

Washington, D.C. 20201

002

cc: 112

MEMORANDUM FOR JON JENNINGS

I am requesting that the First Lady provide the keynote address for approximately 30 minutes at the opening plenary session of *The Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence (Conference)* on August 29, 1999, at 12:30 p.m. The Conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare in Rosemont, Illinois on August 29 through September 1, 1999. The sponsor of this conference is the Administration for Children and Families' Office of Community Services.

The *Conference* will bring together battered women's advocates and their allies from across the country to celebrate the movement's accomplishments and to recommit to the work that lies ahead. Conceived and supported by the Administration for Children and Families, it will give more than 800 of the nation's leading experts, advocates and service providers, from a variety of disciplines, a chance to focus their collective skills and energy on finding new ways to challenge the conditions that sustain violence against women. This conference will provide the First Lady with an opportunity to energize many of the individuals who will have significant roles in eliminating domestic violence.

We expect this gathering to be an unprecedented and historic event, and the First Lady's avid leadership on this issue would make her a most appropriate and appreciated speaker.

Thank you for your assistance.

Elizabeth Summy
Elizabeth Summy
Deputy Chief of Staff

Attachment

cc: Patty Solis-Doyle

HHS – The Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence.

This conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare in Rosemont, Illinois on August 29 through September 1, 1999. It is being sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services (and co-sponsored by the Department of Justice). Your video will be shown at the opening luncheon on the first day. It will be introduced by Wanda Jones, the director of the Office on Women's Health at HHS. Secretary Shalala will be addressing the group on a different day.

The conference will bring together about 1500 survivors, advocates, doctors, nurses, judges, lawyers, policy makers, young people, and others from around the country who are working to end domestic violence. The purpose of the gathering is to celebrate the progress we've made fighting domestic violence over the past 30 years – and find ways to meet the challenges that still remain.

MILLENNIUM CONFERENCE BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Guiding Philosophy

It is our belief that domestic violence can and must be eradicated. This will happen when systems, communities, families and individuals focus their collective skills and energy to challenge the conditions that sustain violence against women and commit to the creation of a safe and just society.

Conference Description

The Next Millennium Conference is a national conference on family and intimate violence which will focus specifically on the topic of domestic violence. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the conference will be presented August 29 - September 1, 1999, in Rosemont, Illinois. Components of the conference will include a celebration event, presentations on past and current trends in the field of domestic violence, and planning sessions on future directions for work in the field. In addition to information exchange and interactive discussion, this conference will engage participants in the development of a shared vision and strategies for future action. Expected attendance is 800 - 1,000 persons. The conference audience will be comprised of a diverse and broad range of individuals, organizations, and groups representing a cross-section of cultures, ethnicities, and professions.

Mission Statement

To host a national conference on intimate family violence, which will bring together a diverse group of people invested in ending domestic violence. The working conference will celebrate the achievements of the domestic violence movement and will address current and future issues which impact domestic violence advocacy, services, programs, research, and public policy. It will examine the intersections between domestic violence and the other forms of violence including the economic, social, legal, and political conditions affecting individuals, families, and communities. The conference will set social action agendas and foster a collective vision for ending domestic violence.

Conference Goals

- Acknowledge and celebrate past achievements.
- Reviews, address, and evaluate current domestic violence trends and challenges (public, personal, and professional).
- Present implications for future directions and priorities in the field
- Create a forum and range of opportunities for dialogue, debate, information sharing, re-envisioning, and learning.
- Inspire the domestic violence advocacy movement.
- Discuss and formulate national strategies and future directions.
- Provide feedback on national agenda as proposed by the National Violence Against Women Advisory Act.
- Document and publish proceedings to share information with a broader audience.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS AT
NEW MILLENNIUM CONFERENCE: ENDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
ROSEMONT, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 17, 1999

Good afternoon and welcome to the Next Millennium Conference. I only wish I could be there in person to thank you for all you do every day to end domestic violence. Because of you, there are families who now have shelters and services to protect and heal them. There are women who have champions in the courtroom and the halls of government. There are caring health care providers and police officers who can recognize the signs of abuse and get families the help they need.

It wasn't long ago that survivors had to rely solely on their friends to provide a roof over their heads and the support to rebuild their lives. It wasn't long ago that the words domestic violence were only whispered in the shadows by a few brave activists. Today those whispers have turned into a powerful chorus of voices that has literally transformed how we address domestic violence here and around the world.

And I want to thank the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice and all of you for making this conference and the progress we are celebrating possible. Just a decade ago, who would have thought that the Violence Against Women Act would be the law of the land? Or that we'd have a National Hotline that has already received more than 340,000 calls? And who would have thought that citizens and governments around the world would recognize that domestic violence is not a custom. It is a crime that must be punished with the full force of the law.

As we approach the Millennium, the President and I are asking all Americans to use this unique milestone to think about who we are as a country and what kinds of gifts we can give to the future. Surely there is no more important gift we can all give than creating a country where every woman and child can live in peace and dignity.

Because too often still, the women we see shopping at the markets, working at their jobs, caring for their children by day, go home at night and live in fear. Not fear of an invading army or a natural disaster or even a stranger in a dark alley, but fear of the very people – family members – who they are supposed to depend upon for help and comfort. And that's why this conference is so important.

Working together, we can ensure that we finally have the research and resources to prevent domestic violence and give voice and protection to its survivors. And as the young people at this conference will make clear, that will only happen when every boy and girl grows up learning that they should never lift a hand in anger...that violence against loved ones is just as unacceptable as violence against strangers...and that domestic violence is a problem that affects all of us – and must be solved by all of us.

And when that happens it will be because all of you continued to stand up, speak out, and lead the way. Thank you very much – and have a wonderful conference.

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August 9, 1999

NOTE TO NICOLE RABNER

FROM: Elizabeth Summy ^{IS}
Deputy Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: The Next Millennium Conference – Video taped remarks

Per my conversation with Neera, attached is a draft script for the First Lady's video-taped remarks. The taped opening remarks will be used during "The Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence" which will be held from August 29th - September 1st in Chicago. For further information, please contact me at 690-7431. Thank you.

cc: Irma Martinez

DRAFT SCRIPT

The Honorable First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton
Next Millennium Conference Video Remarks

Welcome and greetings to everyone gathered in Chicago for the Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence. This historic event will celebrate the 30 years of difficult, yet effective work that has been done toward the eradication of the crime of domestic violence.

Through the combined efforts of your pioneers of the domestic violence advocacy movement and the public and private sector partnerships that you have formed, you have fundamentally changed the way that our nation acknowledges and responds to violence against women. Your individual and collective work has helped to create public policy that strengthens protection and safety for victims, and you have worked to provide an improved system-wide response for women in all communities.

I salute the Department of Health and Human Service and the Department of Justice for sponsoring this event and the individuals, organizations and groups present here that will continue to give their time and energy. I look forward to the development of the national agenda on violence against women.

The President and I are committed to the belief that every woman and child should have the right to grow and live in peace and dignity. Thank you all for your dedication of the past and for your commitment to the future as we all seek to end domestic violence in the next millennium.

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TODAY'S DATE:

_____ ACCEPT

_____ REGRET

_____ PENDING

TO: Patti Solis-Doyle
Director of Scheduling and Advance
Office of the First Lady

FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Secretary to the Cabinet

REQUEST: Invitation to the First Lady to provide the keynote address at the
opening plenary session of The Next Millennium Conference:
Ending Domestic Violence

PURPOSE: This conference will provide the First Lady with the opportunity
to energize and influence many of the individuals who will
have significant responsibilities in their work to end violence
against women.

BACKGROUND: The Conference will bring together battered women's advocates
and their allies from across the country to celebrate the
movement's accomplishments and to recommit to the work that
lies ahead. It will give more than 800 of the nation's leading
experts, advocates and service providers, from a variety of
disciplines, a chance to focus their collective skills and energy on
finding new ways to challenge the conditions that sustain violence
against women.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

DATE AND TIME: August 29, 1999, 12:30 - 2:00 p.m.

BRIEFING TIME: None

DURATION: 30 - 45 minutes

LOCATION: Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel, Rosemont, Illinois

PARTICIPANTS: More than 800 of the nation's leading public and private experts,
advocates and service providers from a variety of disciplines who
work in the field of domestic violence. Secretary Shalala has been

invited to speak at the opening celebration and dinner. Other HHS Departmental officials have been invited, including Olivia Golden, Assistant Secretary for the Administration of Children and Families.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Keynote address for approximately 30 minutes at the opening plenary session. Program and person to introduce the First Lady are TBD.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes, 30 Minutes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Yes, Television/Print

PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: No

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: Invited

MRS. GORE'S ATTENDANCE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Donna E. Shalala, Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services

CONTACT: Jon Jennings
Office of Cabinet Affairs
(202) 456-6704

ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL: External - HHS