private matter, and the time when a woman
has to suffer in silence because the criminal
who is violating her has to be her hus-
band or her lover, or because of the
local public opinion, we have already
begun to move forward, step by step, on
the road toward the solution, and for
the woman there is more than we can do, and
more that we must do.

The Violence Against Women Act of
2000 has two broad goals:

First, the bill routinely authorizes through Fiscal
Year 2000 the key programs included in the
original Violence Against Women Act, such as the STOP, Pro-Arrow, Rural Domestic Vi-
cence and Child Abuse Enforcement, and Campus Safety programs, battered women's
shelters, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and violence prevention and education pro-
grams; and three victims of crimes programs: the comprehensive sexual assault, intimate 
partner assault and sexual assault advocate program (OASA).

Second, the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 makes some targeted improvements that
are consistent with our experience with the original Act has shown to be necessary, such as:

(1) Providing funding for legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, stalking,
and sexual assault;
(2) Providing funding for transitional housing assistance;
(3) Improving full faith and credit enforcement and computerized tracking of protection
orders;
(4) Strengthening and refining the protections for battered children and pregnant
women;
(5) Authorizing grants for supervised visitation and safe visitation exchange of chil-
dren between parents in households that have experienced domestic violence, child abuse, sexual
assault, or stalking; and
(6) Expanding several of the key grant programs to cover violence that exists in other
demographic areas.

Although this Act does not extend the Viol-
ence Against Women Act Fund, it is a

Managers' expectation that if the Trust Fund is extended beyond Fiscal Year 2000, such
funds may have to be appropriated in future years.

Third, section 1009 of this conference agreement
The Conference Committee on the Violence
Against Women Act of 1994 ("VAWA") in
removing obstacles inadvertently imposed by
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who may mistakenly or prevent battered immigrants from seeking
domestic violence safety and protecting their
abusers by allowing an abusive citizen or
law permit emergency removal to Blackwall
the abused spouse through threats related to
the abused spouse's immigration status.

We are glad to elaborate on the rationale for
several of these new provisions and how they
would be consistent with the principles

First, section 1009 of this legislation allows
battered immigrants who unknowingly marry
battered immigrants to remain domiciled in
the United States. The provision is also
intended to facilitate the filing of a
self-petition by a battered immigrant,
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