

Worksheet 3.1

Turn in this worksheet at the end of the activity.

Unique ID Number _____

Case Scenario—Edith, Charles, and Daniel

Edith is a 78-year-old widow who lives on a small farm just outside of town with her 47-year-old son Charles, who has several developmental and other disabilities (including mental retardation and epilepsy). For the past 2 years, Charles has been attending a workshop where he attaches zippers and pulls to backpacks in return for a small stipend.

Edith and Charles recently befriended Daniel, the new bus driver for the shelter workshop, who has joined them for dinner on several occasions. When Edith noticed that small things started disappearing from her farmhouse—including a set of keys and her mother’s gold earrings—she just thought that she was being forgetful.

Late one Saturday night, Edith was sleeping in her reclining chair when something slammed down on her head. That’s all she remembered prior to waking up Sunday morning, bloodied and bruised, to a ransacked house. She noticed that everything valuable (TV, DVD player, jewelry) was missing as she wandered from room to room calling out Charles’ name. She found him lying face down in the bathroom, barely breathing, following what she guessed was a seizure. She quickly gave Charles his medicine and called 911. Both Edith and Charles were taken to the hospital, where they were treated and kept overnight for observation.

Three days later, Edith was amazed to learn that the local sheriff had arrested Daniel for home invasion, burglary, assault, and attempted murder. Daniel had a lengthy record of burglaries to support his methamphetamine habit.

Edith now has chronic headaches from the assault on her. She is now very fearful, and afraid that Daniel will try to harm her if she cooperates with law enforcement. Edith is also very concerned because she didn’t have insurance to pay for all the things that were stolen, and for cleaning up her home. And she is not sure she has the strength to go through the justice process, and any delays that may occur.

As this case proceeds through the criminal justice system, what are the core rights of Edith and Charles? (For example, they have the right to notification.)

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Worksheet 3.2

Turn in this worksheet at the end of the activity.

Unique ID Number _____

Identifying and Documenting Losses for Victim Restitution

To ensure accurate and complete restitution orders, victims are required to document their losses in writing for the court or paroling authority.

Using **Worksheet 3.1, Case Scenario—Edith, Charles, and Daniel**, as a reference, circle some of the losses suffered by Edith and Charles and the records they might need to document the losses, using the information listed below.

- Employer statements (letters or affidavits) that document unpaid time off from work which the victim took as a result of injuries from the crime or involvement in justice processes.
- Documentation of any Worker’s Compensation claims submitted and/or claims payments received by the victim.
- Copies of bills for services directly related to the victim’s financial recovery from the crime.
- Any receipts for items or services.
- Documentation that estimates the value of stolen property.
- Photos of valuables that were stolen.
- Copies of any documentation provided by local law enforcement agencies (records of serial numbers, photos) that is intended to aid victims in the recovery of stolen property.
- Any law enforcement records that indicate the status of stolen property (property recovered, recovered but damaged).
- Copies of the victim’s application to, or checks received from, the state victim compensation fund.
- Copies of insurance claims and related correspondence between the victim and his or her insurance company, as well as copies of checks the victim may have received to cover losses.

Immediate Losses

During the pre-sentencing investigation, victims should be asked to report information about their losses by completing or updating a financial worksheet and providing documentation as described above.

These losses can include the following:

Medical Care

- Emergency transportation to the hospital.
- Rape-kit examinations that are not immediately paid for by a third party.
- All expenses related to the hospital stay, including the room, laboratory tests, medications, x-rays, HIV testing in cases involving the exchange of bodily fluids, and medical supplies.
- Expenses for inpatient and outpatient care provided by physicians, as well as medication and medical supplies.
- Fees for physical or occupational therapy.
- Replacement of eyeglasses, hearing aids, or other sensory-aid items damaged, destroyed, or stolen from the victim.
- Rental and related costs for equipment used for the victim's physical restoration, such as wheelchairs, wheelchair ramps, special beds, or crutches.

Mental Health Services

- Fees for counseling or therapy for the victim and family members.
- Costs related to the victim's participation in support or therapy groups.
- Expenses for medications that doctors may prescribe for victims to help ease their trauma following a crime.

Funeral Expenses

- Costs associated with burials, caskets, cemetery plots, or memorial services.
- Expenses for travel to plan or attend funerals.

Time Off from Work

- To repair damage following property crimes.
- To attend or participate in court or parole proceedings.

Worksheet 3.2, continued

- To attend doctor appointments for injuries or mental health needs directly resulting from the crime.

Other Expenses

- Crime scene cleanup.
- Costs of replacing locks or changing security devices.
- Expenses related to child or elder care when victims have to testify in court.
- Relocation expenses.
- Fees incurred in changing bank or credit card accounts.

Projected Expenses

Victimization often results in injuries or losses that are long-term in nature. While it is not possible to accurately document such projected expenses, it is possible to document expert opinions as to future financial obligations the victim might incur as a direct result of the crime.

Victims should be advised to seek documentation (a letter or affidavit) from professionals who are providing them with medical or mental health services that offers an estimate of future treatment needs, as well as related expenses. Such costs can include:

- Long-term medical treatment.
- Physical or occupational rehabilitation or therapy.
- Mental health counseling or therapy.
- Time that must be taken off from work to receive any of the above services.

The justice professional responsible for assessing victim restitution needs should provide this documentation to the court or paroling authority.

Source: Seymour, A.. 1997. *Victim Restitution: Promising Practices and Strategies for Victim Services in Corrections*. Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime.

Worksheet 4.1

Case Scenario—Janet

Janet, a 19-year-old African-American college student, was at an off-campus party with her roommate from the dorm. After drinking five beers and two shooters, one of her hosts, a white college basketball star, invited her upstairs to listen to a new CD. Once behind closed doors, he proceeded to sexually assault her and called her negative racial names, despite her emphatic “No’s” and muffled screams for help. Janet escaped her rapist when he passed out. She found her roommate downstairs and left the party. Her roommate asked Janet what was wrong, but Janet just said she wanted to leave right away. The next morning Janet talked with her college resident advisor and told her everything that had happened to her. The resident advisor informed college officials. The next day, news of the assault was in all of the papers.

Worksheet 4.2

**Possible Victim Impact—Physical, Psychological/Emotional,
Financial, and Spiritual Impact**

Physical Impact	Psychological/Emotional Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physiological anxiety, including rapid heart rate, hyperventilation, and stomach distress ▪ Physical injuries such as gunshot wounds, lacerations, broken bones, sprains, burns ▪ Physical injuries that lead to other health conditions, such as heart attack, stroke, fractures from falling, loss of dexterity ▪ Increased risk of cardiac distress, irritable bowel syndrome, and chronic pain ▪ Permanent disability ▪ Disfigurement ▪ Immune disorders that increase potential for infectious diseases ▪ Substantial lifestyle changes, including restriction of activities once enjoyed ▪ Lethargy and body fatigue ▪ Sleep disorders ▪ Loss of appetite, excessive appetite, or eating disorders ▪ Decreased libido and sexual dysfunction ▪ Inability to work ▪ Increased risk of future victimization ▪ For sexual assault victims, possible exposure to sexually transmitted diseases, exposure to HIV, or unwanted pregnancy ▪ Infertility/pregnancy ▪ Self-mutilation ▪ Loss of hair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shock ▪ Terror ▪ Feelings of unreality ▪ Feelings of numbness ▪ Confusion ▪ Helplessness ▪ Fear ▪ Anger or rage ▪ Grief or intense sorrow ▪ Enhancement of particular senses (hearing, smell, sight) ▪ Anxiety (terror, helplessness, or feeling out of control) ▪ Difficulty trusting self or others ▪ Depression ▪ Panic symptoms ▪ Anxiety disorders (panic disorder, agoraphobia, or obsessive-compulsive disorder) ▪ Inability to concentrate ▪ Guilt and self-blame ▪ Denial ▪ Hypersensitivity ▪ Shame ▪ Preoccupation with the crime/retaliation/revenge ▪ Concerns about personal safety ▪ Problems with important relationships ▪ Social withdrawal ▪ Concerns about being believed ▪ Concerns about being blamed ▪ Negative changes in belief system ▪ Increased feelings of vulnerability ▪ Paranoia ▪ Increased risk of alcohol or other drug abuse ▪ Isolation ▪ Persistent avoidance of things associated with the traumatic event ▪ Suicidal ideation ▪ Posttraumatic stress disorder

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Financial Impact	Spiritual Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical bills (emergency transportation, hospital stays, inpatient and outpatient physical care, medical supplies) ▪ Medication and prescription drugs ▪ Replacement of eyeglasses, hearing aids, or other sensory-aid items damaged, destroyed, or stolen ▪ Rental and related costs for physical mobility-restoration equipment (wheelchairs and ramps, crutches) ▪ Physical therapy ▪ Occupational therapy ▪ Job retraining ▪ Mental health counseling and therapy ▪ Loss of wages due to incapacitation, rehabilitation, or taking time off from work to repair damages from property crimes, participate in criminal or juvenile justice proceedings, or seek medical or mental health treatment ▪ Crime-scene cleanup ▪ Loss of or damage to personal property ▪ Costs of replacing locks and changing security devices ▪ Child and elder care ▪ Fees incurred in changing bank or credit card accounts ▪ Higher insurance premiums ▪ Relocation expenses ▪ For homicide victims, funeral and burial expenses and loss of income ▪ Bankruptcy ▪ Legal fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In an attempt to understand events that make no sense, people often turn to the spiritual beliefs with which they were raised, even if they do not normally engage in religious practice. These spiritual insights are helpful for some victims. Other victims express disappointment in their faith communities' reactions. ▪ All religions accept human suffering as a component of the human experience, but understand its role differently. Hindus and Buddhists understand the role of karma in tragic events and seek to accept what has happened rather than seek justice. Jews believe that God expects human beings to act in kindness to one another, and when they do not, justice is sought and forgiveness must be earned. The wide gamut of Christianity practiced in the United States includes all perspectives from acceptance as "God's will" and forgiveness of offenders to strong drives for justice in the secular arena. Muslims believe they have a special mission from Allah to create a just society. They condemn violence and willingly participate in the justice system. ▪ Anger at a higher power ▪ Loss of spiritual support system

Worksheet 5.2

The Role of Victim Service Providers Across the Criminal Justice System

Developed by Mario Gaboury, J.D., Ph.D., and
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The Role of Victim Service Providers Across the Criminal Justice System Spectrum

- Inform victims of their rights under law.
- Provide basic information about law enforcement and criminal justice processes.
- (*For violent crime victims*) Provide information about victim compensation, and assistance with applying for compensation benefits.
- Identify and attempt to address victims' most important needs:
 - ♦ Begin with their most basic needs.
 - ♦ Recognize that victims' needs assessment information should be shared with allied professionals through integrated case management.
- Provide information about and referrals to supportive services in the community, as needed.

Law Enforcement

- Provide crisis response assistance at the crime scene.
- Offer assistance in contacting immediate family members, friends, etc.
- Accompany victims to the hospital or medical care services.
- (In homicide cases) Coordinate death notification services with the responding law enforcement agency.
- Obtain and provide to the victim:
 - ♦ Copy of the police report.
 - ♦ Name and contact information for the responding officer and any investigators or detectives involved in the case.
 - ♦ Any answers to immediate questions he/she may have.
- Provide information about victim protection (as needed):
 - ♦ Assistance in seeking a protective order.
 - ♦ Assistance in developing a safety plan.

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- ♦ Identifying a safe place for the victim to go in the immediate-, short- or long-term.
- Provide information about victim notification about:
 - ♦ Status of the case (any hearings, such as bail or bond, etc.).
 - ♦ Status and/or location of the alleged offender (including any arrest, release, custody status, etc.).
 - ♦ How to register for victim notification.
- Provide resources for (or actual) crime scene cleanup.
- Provide information and resources to repair broken doors, windows, locks, etc.

Prosecution

- Provide information about the status of the case and alleged/convicted defendant.
- Provide information to facilitate the victim's attendance at or participation in court proceedings:
 - ♦ Transportation.
 - ♦ Parking.
 - ♦ Child care.
- Facilitate communications between the victim and the prosecutor:
 - ♦ Identify the victim's wishes.
 - ♦ Share victim input with the prosecutor.
- When the victim is a witness, assist the prosecutor in witness preparation:
 - ♦ Explain the court process, key players, and the victim's role (if any) in court proceedings.
 - ♦ Provide a tour of the courtroom.
 - ♦ Answer any questions about the victim's role or involvement in the prosecution of the case.
- Identify and address victim safety or protection issues:
 - ♦ Help the victim obtain a protective order.
 - ♦ Help with personal safety planning.
- Victim restitution:
 - ♦ Help the victim document financial losses for the purpose of restitution.
 - ♦ Provide documentation to the prosecutor, and ask him/her to request restitution in all cases that result in pecuniary losses to the victim (so the request becomes part of the official court proceedings).
- Victim impact statements:

Worksheet 5.2, continued

- ♦ Help the victim consider information that can be included in a VIS (please visit www.justicesolutions.org for a “model victim impact statement” form).
- ♦ Upon request, assist the victim in completing a VIS.
- Provide information about pre-sentence investigation reports (PSIs) and the victim’s role in providing information to the court or probation authority.
- Provide information about evidence in the case.
- Facilitate property return.
- Provide employer intercession services (as needed).
- (In cases involving multiple victims) Coordinate victims and witnesses for the case.

Courts

- Provide an overview of key court proceedings:
 - ♦ Voir dire (jury selection).
 - ♦ Preliminary hearings.
 - ♦ Court proceedings.
 - ♦ Pre-sentencing hearings.
 - ♦ Sentencing hearing.
- Provide an explanation of the role of key court players:
 - ♦ Judge.
 - ♦ Court manager/administrator.
 - ♦ Prosecutor.
 - ♦ Defense counsel.
 - ♦ Bailiff.
 - ♦ Court reporter.
 - ♦ Jury.
 - ♦ Any others.
- In advance, offer the victim a tour of the courtroom to familiarize him/her with the layout:
 - ♦ Let the victim know if there is a victim/witness waiting area or room that is separate by sight and sound from the alleged/convicted offender and his/her colleagues and family.
 - If not, provide guidance to the victim about security in and around the courtroom.

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- (Upon request) Accompany the victim to court proceedings.
- Explain any court decisions related to the speed of proceedings:
 - ♦ Delays.
 - ♦ Continuances.
- Upon the court's decision:
 - ♦ Help the victim to obtain a copy of court proceedings (there is usually a cost associated with obtaining court transcripts).
- In cases that result in a "guilty" verdict:
 - ♦ Help the victim to obtain a copy of the sentencing order.
 - ♦ Explain any conditions of sentencing (particularly those that pertain to the victim).
 - ♦ Provide information about what will happen to the convicted offender:
 - Status and location.
 - Any pre- or post-sentencing investigation reports.
 - Contact information for the custody facility or probation agency/officer.
- In cases that result in a "not guilty" verdict:
 - ♦ Be prepared to provide victims with an explanation about how the decision was reached.
 - ♦ Provide information about and referrals to supportive services.

Probation

- Provide victims with an overview of probation supervision:
 - ♦ Information about the probation agency.
 - ♦ Name and contact information of supervising probation officer.
 - ♦ Court-ordered conditions of supervision.
 - ♦ What to do in cases where the offender is in violation of conditions of supervision.
 - Any victims' rights relevant to probation violations.
- Provide victims with information about and assistance in completing pre-sentence investigation reports (PSIs).
- Provide assistance with any measures that enhance victim safety:
 - ♦ Obtaining protective orders.
 - ♦ Personal safety planning.
- Provide information about victim restitution:

Worksheet 5.2, continued

- ♦ How to document financial losses for restitution.
- ♦ Information included in the court order.
- ♦ Information about how to seek civil remedies to complement court-ordered restitution (this may be automatic in some states and, in others, may require specific action by the victim).
- Provide information about how offenders are assessed for risk, including any information that is specific to the victim.
- Provide information about any victim/offender programming (where relevant):
 - ♦ Victim awareness programming or victim impact classes.
 - ♦ Victim/offender dialogue or mediation.
 - ♦ Victims' input into offenders' community service assignments.

Institutional Corrections

- Provide information about how the victim can be notified about the status and location of the offender.
- Provide information about designated staff that can provide victims with information and assistance:
 - ♦ Centralized Departments of Corrections units.
 - ♦ Work site staff (at prison institutions).
- Provide information about how offenders are classified for placement within a DOC.
- (When relevant) Provide information about victim restitution, and how to seek it from incarcerated offenders.
- Provide information about any victim/offender programming (where relevant):
 - ♦ Victim awareness programming or victim impact classes.
 - ♦ Victim/offender dialogue or mediation.
 - ♦ Victims' input into offenders' community service assignments.
- Provide information about offender programming:
 - ♦ Education.
 - ♦ Sex offender treatment.
 - ♦ Batterers intervention.
 - ♦ Victim awareness programming.
 - ♦ Any other programs.
- Provide information about the estimated length of sentence:

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- ♦ Prepare the victim for potential release date/hearing.
- ♦ Provide any known information about the offender's transition to parole release.
- In death penalty cases:
 - ♦ Information about potential appellate proceedings and any relevant victims' rights.
 - ♦ Information about victims' rights to participate in/attend executions.

Parole

- Provide information about the state's paroling authority (including any designated victim assistance programs/divisions), and its decision-making process.
- Provide information to victims about any rights they have relevant to an offender's release on parole and/or parole hearing:
 - ♦ Participation.
 - ♦ The pre-parole investigation (PPI) process, and any victim's right to input.
 - ♦ Victim impact statements at parole hearings (in person, in writing, or through any other venue available under law) and victim input relevant to:
 - Safety/protection.
 - Restitution or other legal/financial obligations (such as child support).
 - Other conditions of supervision (i.e., requesting offender programming, such as batterers intervention classes or sex offender counseling, etc.).
- Provide information about victim's attendance at parole hearings:
 - ♦ Facility (location and security issues).
 - ♦ How to dress, and restrictions on what to bring.
 - ♦ Security and accompaniment.
 - ♦ (Where relevant) Long-distance closed-circuit proceedings.
- Following parole hearings, debriefing with the victim:
 - ♦ Paroling authority decision.
 - ♦ Any victim concerns, and developing a plan to address them.
- (In cases involving parole release) Provide information about:
 - ♦ The parole release decision, and conditions of supervision (particularly those specific to the victim, i.e., safety and protection).
 - ♦ Name and contact information for the supervising parole agent/officer.
 - ♦ What the victim can do in cases of parole violation:
 - How to notify authorities if a violation occurs.
 - Victims' rights relevant to parole violation hearings.

Case Scenario 3

An African-American family consisting of a mother, two teenage boys, and two small children come in to ask for help filing a protective order against a neighbor who is harassing them. The harassment has gotten worse – the latest incident involved a brick being thrown through the front room window. The mother says she is scared that something will happen to her children next. Your task is to help the family figure out a safety plan.

1. What do you need to know?
2. What questions do you need to ask?
3. Which of the questions are open-ended? Which are closed-ended questions?

Case Scenario 4

Melinda, a victim advocate, responds to a crime scene where a murder has been committed. The victim is a 22-year-old Jewish man. His mother, Mrs. Cohen, is in a panic because her son's body is being removed to the coroner's office for an autopsy. She mentions something about protecting her son's body from desecration until burial, which she says has to take place as soon as possible, that same day or, if not possible, the next day. Only then, she says, can Shiva begin. Your task is to find out what the mother needs.

1. What do you need to know?
2. What questions do you need to ask?
3. Which of the questions are open-ended? Which are closed-ended questions?

Worksheet 6.2

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Communication Self-Assessment

Evaluate your communication skills by placing a number from 1 to 5 (1 is strongly disagree; 2 is disagree; 3 is neither agree nor disagree; 4 is agree; and 5 is strongly agree) on the line before the statement.

1. _____ I encouraged my partner to talk by showing interest.
2. _____ I paid close attention to my partner. I put everything else out of sight and mind.
3. _____ I did not evaluate my partner's words as he or she talked.
4. _____ I avoided distractions as my partner was talking.
5. _____ I allowed my partner time to finish talking. I did not interrupt, anticipate what he or she was going to say, or jump to conclusions.
6. _____ While my partner talked, my mind did not wander to personal topics.
7. _____ While my partner talked, I paid close attention to the nonverbal communications to help me fully understand what he or she was trying to get across.
8. _____ I did not pretend to understand when I really did not understand.
9. _____ When my partner was talking, I did not think about what I was going to say in reply.
10. _____ When I didn't understand something, I let my partner know it in an effective way.
11. _____ When listening to my partner, I tried to put myself in his or her position and see things from his or her perspective.
12. _____ During the conversation, I repeated to my partner, in my own words, what had been said to be sure I understood correctly.

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Identify areas you would like to improve:

Identify steps you will take to improve those areas:

Worksheet 7.1

Crisis Role Plays

Role Play #1: The advocate works for a community rape crisis center and has just received a call from a sexual assault victim. You are to establish rapport and assess safety.

Role Play #2: The law enforcement advocate has to tell the victim of domestic violence that the district attorney is **not** going to file the victim's case. You are to focus on ventilation and validation.

Role Play #3: You are an advocate in the district attorney's office and have to notify the victim that the armed robbery case is going to trial. You are to focus on predicting for and preparing the victim.

Worksheet 7.2

Advocacy Tasks and the Justice System

After a Crime is Reported	After Arrest	Pre-Court	Court	Post-Conviction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide crisis intervention services, and/or an immediate referral. ▪ Assess and address any immediate safety needs. ▪ Provide information about victims' rights, both verbally and in writing. ▪ Identify any immediate needs for emergency services (such as medical or mental health, shelter, transportation). ▪ (In relevant cases) Explain orders of protection and how to get help obtaining one. ▪ If the alleged assailant has been apprehended, inform the victim and provide information about jail-based victim notification; information about what may happen next and their relevant rights (such as bond hearings, lineups, etc.). ▪ Ensure that the victim has a copy of the police report and the name/contact information of any officers involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notify victim of arrest and any relevant information pertaining to victim safety and security. ▪ Advocate for victims with law enforcement agencies to obtain report information for the victim and encourage the law enforcement agency to refer the case to the court. ▪ Accompany victims to lineups as necessary. ▪ Provide general criminal justice orientation, including an explanation of the justice process, particularly what might occur at the next hearing and any victims' rights associated with that hearing (right to be informed, present, notification in writing). ▪ Explain confidentiality restrictions as applicable. ▪ Refer victims to appropriate collaborative resources as necessary (protection orders, shelter, counseling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess measures of victim protection and steps necessary to ensure safety of victim/witness. ▪ Provide review of the criminal justice system (verbally and/or in writing). ▪ Provide notification of hearings/proceedings (verbally and in writing). ▪ Explain the mandates of any applicable statutes such as statute of limitations, rape shield statute, victim rights' statutes. ▪ Explain the court process, terminology and procedures, and roles of various court staff. ▪ Assist with preparation and submission of a written or oral victim impact statement. ▪ Explain and ascertain the need for possible restitution orders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare victims for and accompany them to hearings. ▪ Assist with transportation, child care, employer notification needs. ▪ Assist with the completion and submission/presentation of written or oral victim impact statements. ▪ Provide assistance with restitution information. ▪ Notify victim of final disposition of case. ▪ Advocate for enforcement of victims' rights, applicable by state statute. ▪ Provide information on post-conviction process and referrals for ongoing victim support provided by corrections-based victim service providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide crisis intervention and advocacy throughout the corrections process, including assisting victims with concerns related to inmates and parolees. ▪ Provide information regarding status of inmates in prison or under supervision of the corrections system. ▪ Provide victim notification, often through VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) system. ▪ Accompany victims to meetings with hearing officers, full board hearings. ▪ Prepare victims for and accompany them to executions, as necessary. ▪ Educate victims about policies and procedures of corrections system. ▪ Make referrals to other state and community services, as necessary.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain applicable victim services (such as police-based, jail-based, or community-based) that can help victims understand and navigate the system prior to and upon arrest of an alleged assailant. ▪ For victims of violent crime, provide information about their right to apply for victim compensation, including application forms and a referral for assistance in completing them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide written material with relevant information (services, referral information, criminal justice information). ▪ Provide information on victims' rights statutes (verbally and in writing). ▪ Explain and provide application for crime victim compensation. ▪ Provide information on possible civil remedies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make arrangements for the review of police reports, medical records, autopsy reports, or potential evidence at victim's request. ▪ Assist with notification of and consultation with victims on potential plea agreements, unexpected events, or continuances. ▪ Make arrangements to ensure a safe waiting room for victims. ▪ Assess the need for community resources (counseling, support groups, shelter) and make referrals, as appropriate. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serve as a liaison between the victim, the local victim service provider, and the corrections system. ▪ Petition the parole board for full board hearings as appropriate. ▪ Educate corrections staff to increase awareness of victims' issues. ▪ Assist parole board and parole and probation staff in identifying victims' issues and provide input into decisionmaking processes as appropriate.
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PARTICIPANT WORKSHEETS
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Worksheet 8.1

Case Studies

#	Title	Provider Type	Victim Type	Case
1	Charges of Assault	Law Enforcement	Domestic Violence	Sexual Orientation
2	Stifled Screams	Arab Women's Domestic Violence Group	Domestic Violence	Immigrant Status, Cultural Values
3	A Woman's Duty	Law Enforcement, Court	Domestic Violence	Immigrant Status, Cultural Values, Religion
4	There's Been a Mistake	Law Enforcement	Domestic Violence	Immigrant Status, Cultural Values
5	He'll Find Me Soon	Law Enforcement	Domestic Violence	Race
6	The Banker	Law Enforcement	Domestic Violence	Race, Socioeconomics, Gender, Age
7	He Made Me Feel Like a Woman	Victim Assistance	Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence	Disability
8	In Front of the Court	Law Enforcement, Court	Sexual Assault	Age, Cultural Values
9	Teasing	Interagency Council	Sexual Assault	Immigrant Issues
10	To Walk in Another's Shoes	Law Enforcement	Robbery	Religion
11	The Missing Spoons	Assistance for Victims With Disabilities	Robbery	Disability
12	Turf Battles	Victim Assistance	Vandalism	Race
13	Premises Vacated	Victim Assistance in Prosecutor's Office	Hate Crime	Ethnicity Identity
14	Shattered Glass	Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Personnel	Hate Crime	Sexual Orientation

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#	Title	Provider Type	Victim Type	Case
15	Cruel Capabilities	Elderly Victim Assistance	Elder Neglect/Abuse	Age
16	A Large Lake	Victim Assistance	Auto Accident	Cultural Values
17	On the School Bus	Law Enforcement, Court	Cultural Differences	Immigrant Status, Cultural Values
18	The Intervening Interpreter	Victim Assistance	Child Abuse	Immigrant Issues, Age, Interpreter Bias

Worksheet 8.1, continued

Case Study #3: A Woman's Duty

Jenny, a Panamanian woman with two children, is regularly beaten by her husband, Juan. He suspects her of having affairs with her co-workers. She has talked to her priest at church and denied any adulterous relationships. Father Rodriguez has responded by reminding her of her responsibility and duty as a woman and wife. The other Panamanian women won't talk to her. They tell her that she will not be a true Christian wife if she reports Juan.

Although she fears being ostracized by the Panamanian community, Jenny says she has tried for many years to get an order of protection against Juan. But it is so difficult. No one speaks Spanish. She is confused by the paperwork and the process. The last time she was in the office, a court clerk told her, "Isn't it a cultural thing for Latino men to beat their women?"

The court finally gives Jenny an interpreter. The interpreter tries to tell Jenny that she should be ashamed to bring this private family matter into the public arena. "You know in Panama your husband would have killed you to save his reputation. You are lucky you're alive."

Jenny is uncomfortable with her interpreter, but doesn't know who to approach. She is afraid that she may be deported or that Juan will find her and kill her. She knows she can't expect any help from any of the other women in her community. She is confused. Should she go back and apologize to Juan? Maybe he will change.

1. Discuss the differences between cultural consideration and cultural defense.

2. What are the issues related to the use of interpreters?

3. What are some of the barriers that prevent women like Jenny from coming forward and reporting domestic violence?

Case Study #4: There's Been a Mistake

Mamta immigrated to the United States with her parents when she was 3 years old. Soon after she received her B.A. degree, her parents sent her to India to choose a husband. Mamta had several marriage offers and was much sought after; as she was a U.S. citizen, an Indian man marrying her could emigrate to the United States. She picked Kishan, an Indian pediatrician she found to be soft-spoken and well-educated, and they flew back to New York the day after the wedding.

And then the nightmare began: the hitting, the choking, the abuses, the storming out, the insults of “You are ugly” and “You are fat,” the sexual abuse. Mamta was too ashamed to tell her family for the first 2 years. One day, after she had been locked in the apartment for 4 days without any food, she broke down and told her sister who lived in Atlanta. When Kishan found out, he abused her even more. When Kishan tried to choke her, she called 911 in desperation.

The police arrived and Mamta was panic-stricken. What would the community say? Her parents would be so ashamed. Her parents' friends would say, “After all, he's a man. He is allowed to lose control occasionally,” or “He seems like a perfectly nice man,” or “I can't imagine a doctor behaving like that.”

Kishan was as refined and polished with the police as she had seen him be with his patients. She was quiet. “They will never believe me,” she thought. “I don't even have any bruises that are visible ... except for the ones on my thighs, and I can't tell them about that.” Panicking at the barrage of questions, and confused and intimidated by the pressure, she said, “There's been a mistake.” The police left.

1. What are the barriers preventing Mamta from reporting her husband to the police?

2. What should the police be looking for?

3. How can they help Mamta?

Worksheet 8.1, continued

Case Study #7: He Made Me Feel Like a Woman

Anna is a 45-year-old woman with cerebral palsy. She uses a power wheelchair to get around. Anna lives in a house that she shares with her husband Larry who attends to her health care needs.

After seeing your agency's ad on television, Anna calls your crisis line to see if you can help her. She reports that Larry has called her stupid, ugly, and worthless, saying she can't even "make him feel like a man." Anna says that when she and Larry first started dating, he "made me feel like a woman" for the first time in her life. In the 2 years they have been married, Larry has forced her to cut off all ties with her friends and family, insisting that he is the only one she needs. He has frequently raped her, saying he could have sex with her any time he wanted, as long as she is his wife.

Anna and Larry drank socially together when they were dating. Shortly after their marriage, Anna discovered him using cocaine, and reports that he now also drinks to excess. When he comes home intoxicated from a night at the bar with his buddies, he picks fights with Anna that usually end with him throwing things at her. Sometimes he does not come home at all.

Anna, who is completely dependent on Larry for her health care needs, reports that she has spent many nights having to sleep in her wheelchair sitting in her own excrement. Larry also often neglects to feed her. Anna received a call from her doctor's office yesterday and discovered that Larry has been regularly canceling her appointments. She did not tell the nurse about her situation out of fear of Larry's anger and the prospect of being sent back to the nursing home.

For 22 years, Anna lived in a nursing home, where she was mistreated and abused. She is beginning to wonder if Larry has been writing to her family in Indiana saying that Anna is fine and the marriage is going well. Anna's family was very upset with her when she married Larry so soon (6 months) after leaving the nursing home.

1. What are the barriers that have prevented Anna from reporting the sexual assault and domestic violence?

2. How can your agency help Anna?

Case Study #8: In Front of the Court

Kim, a 14-year-old Korean student, is a victim of sexual assault. Kim does not talk about the incident to her parents, but confides instead in a cousin who is a schoolteacher. She pleads with the cousin not to tell her parents as she is afraid that they will be angry with her and disown her. The cousin convinces Kim that she needs to press charges against the perpetrator. Kim is afraid of her parents and of what the rest of the community will say. She is intimidated about appearing in court and nervous about the entire process. Kim's cousin promises to be with her and help her.

Kim's parents hear about the incident only after she presses charges. The cousin reports that the parents are furious and accuse Kim of being loose and of being "too American." "What can you expect when you wear tight, revealing clothes and go to parties late into the night. You have brought shame on the family. How will your sister ever get married now?" they shout at her.

The case finally goes to court and Kim is assigned a court interpreter. She watches as the interpreter and the perpetrator laugh and smoke together as they wait for the case to be tried. The prosecutor's office seats Kim's family in the front of the courtroom, thinking that this will make her feel comfortable and that her family will be supportive of her. Instead, Kim never looks at her family. She is evasive and shaky about the details of the incident and flinches each time the words "rape" or "sex" are used.

1. What are the barriers preventing Kim from reporting the rape?

2. What could the prosecutor's office have done differently?

3. What are the interpreter issues? Brainstorm some of the guidelines for the selection and use of an interpreter.

Worksheet 8.1, continued

Case Study #9: Teasing

You are a member of the Interagency Sexual Assault Council and are asked to review a case involving a 14-year-old Latina, Rachel, who is reported to have been sexually assaulted by more than one offender. The offenders are reported to have a history of assault, and the name and address of one of the other victims has been provided by Rachel's mother, Mrs. Peralta.

You understand that Mrs. Peralta and her daughter waited 2 weeks before filing the report. Initially, Mrs. Peralta told the officer that her daughter was being teased by these boys in the neighborhood. "It is so bad," she said, "that my daughter has not slept for 2 weeks. I have asked her to try to forget about it, but she can't. She cries and can't do her schoolwork."

A week later, Mrs. Peralta and Rachel came back and said that the boys had "tried to force themselves on Rachel," and had done the same thing to a 13-year-old girl in the neighborhood. Upon further questioning, it is reported that Rachel and her mother filed a complaint of sexual assault.

The DA's office has dismissed the case on the grounds that the original complaint was filed 2 weeks after the event, was later changed to sexual assault, and the other "victim" did not file a complaint and, when approached, denied any such incident involving her.

The DA believes this is a case of "teasing" and "barrio rivalry."

1. What factors may be preventing Mrs. Peralta and Rachel from reporting the case?

2. Do you think race or gender may play a role in the DA's decision? Why?

3. What strategies could be used to help Mrs. Peralta articulate her story?

4. How might the DA's decision have an impact on future reporting? What long-term strategies can be used to encourage reporting in communities?

Case Study #12: Turf Battles

A representative of the victim outreach program in a local police department contacted the owner of a vehicle whose tires had been slashed 3 days earlier. The purpose of the call was to inform the victim of his legal rights and update him on developments in the investigation.

When a man answered the phone with a strong Latino accent, the outreach officer identified himself and asked for the owner of the vehicle. The man hesitated, then identified himself as the owner. He asked suspiciously what he could do for the officer.

The outreach officer said, “Yes. I understand your tires were slashed the other day.”

“That’s right,” answered the vehicle owner. “I already gave my report at the station. You haven’t found the criminal yet have you? I didn’t expect you guys to get to the investigation for a couple of weeks at least.”

“No, but we’re working on it. Where was your car parked? I can’t tell you how many times this has happened in the gang-infested sections of the city.”

“It was parked right outside my house. There weren’t any other tires slashed on the street. It was a personal attack, I’m sure.”

“Well, you have the right to press charges if we find the guys. But I’m telling you from experience, you get involved with these turf battles, this is the kind of thing that happens. How old are you?”

“I am 23 years old,” answered the vehicle owner. “Why?”

“It’s always the young ones that get mixed up in this stuff. I wouldn’t press charges if I were you. I’d just get out now, when it’s still only tires they’re slashing.”

1. What stereotypes are operating in this interaction?

2. How do the stereotypes prevent the victim from receiving the help and support that he might need?

3. How could the outreach officer work to overcome the victim’s stereotypes as well as his own?

Worksheet 8.1, continued

Case Study #15: Cruel Capabilities

You are an elderly white man, living with your son and daughter-in-law. Two years ago, you suffered a major stroke, and since then several smaller strokes have diminished your ability to speak or move around independently.

After the stroke, your son couldn't look at you. He seemed ashamed to talk to you. His wife took over all the care except that which required moving you from your bed to the wheelchair, helping dress you, or bathing you. Your son became rougher and more careless with you as months went by. Once, while moving you into the bathtub, he let your head bang hard against the tub. Another time, he left you for 20 minutes straddled between the bed and your chair as he talked on the phone. Recently, he has refused to help dress you, so you have been left in bed for days at a time.

He complains often about the cost of medicine and doctor bills. You even overheard him saying to his wife, "It's time the old man kicks off."

You are deeply ashamed by your son's disrespect. You wonder if you raised this man who is capable of being so cruel. You think that you must have hurt him terribly in the past for him to act like this.

Yesterday, you received a prescription from the pharmacy. Inside the bag was a leaflet that asked, "Are you the victim of elder abuse?" You look away in disgust without reading the rest of the message.

1. What are some of the factors that obstruct the man's likelihood of finding help?

2. What can victim advocates do to reach people in this situation?

3. What on the leaflet caused the man to stop reading? What are other ways that the leaflet might have been worded?

Case Study #16: A Large Lake

A man comes to your victim services clinic for guidance. His mother recently was killed by a reckless driver, and he hopes to receive advice from you about legal steps he might take.

You begin the intake interview by asking him to talk a little about himself. He tells you that he is middle aged, spent most of his childhood on a Cherokee reservation, is a high school physics teacher, and has lived in the city for 18 years. His mother was visiting him here for a few weeks.

Then you ask him to tell you what happened. He tells you that last night he imagined walking by a large lake, and in the distance he saw a white bear. Walking faster and faster, he tried to reach the bear, but the faster he walked, the more distant the bear became.

You smile and nod, waiting for him to go on. After a period of silence, you ask, “Was your mother hit by the car here in the city?”

“Yes,” is the reply. And another period of silence.

“How can we help you? What is it that you need?” you ask.

The man looks at you for a moment, says, “Thank you for your time,” and leaves.

1. What were some of the communication issues that made this interaction difficult?

2. What did the victim service provider do that was effective?

3. What might he or she do to be more effective?

Worksheet 8.1, continued

Case Study #17: On the School Bus

A 5-year-old second generation Chinese-American child, David, comes home and says that he doesn't want to go to school any more because he has been teased and beaten up on the school bus. His grandfather, a 68-year-old Chinese immigrant, goes to the bus stop with his grandson the next day to identify the children who had teased and hit his grandchild. The grandfather approaches one 8-year-old boy, Tom, pats his head, and tries to ask the boy questions in his halting English. Tom is scared by this old Chinese man and does not quite understand him, so he turns his back and tries to run. The grandfather grabs the boy's arm in an effort to restrain him so he can talk to Tom.

Tom's father reports this incident to the sheriff's office. Sheriff Anderson investigates, but he can't communicate with the grandfather because the grandfather speaks little English. An interpreter is called to help. After the interview, Sheriff Anderson moves the case to court and a date is set for a hearing. The interpreter goes to the court with the grandfather. A public attorney, Mr. Swedlund, is assigned to the case. The interpreter explains the situation to Mr. Swedlund. The interpreter also tries to explain the cultural issues in the case. But Mr. Swedlund says, "Even though an adult may be permitted to grab a child in China, he is in the U.S. This is still an assault." Mr. Swedlund suggests that the grandfather plead guilty so the case will not go to trial. The interpreter explains the suggestions to the grandfather, but the grandfather is totally confused. He believes that he didn't do anything wrong. All he did was grab a boy's arm and try to ask him questions. He is bewildered that he is in the court. "Is this justice?" he asks. "My grandson was beaten and teased to the point that he did not want to go to school. Should not that be the punishable crime?"

When the judge calls the grandfather's name, the interpreter goes with him. The judge asks him questions and the interpreter translates them to the grandfather. However, the grandfather is nervous and confused. The judge asks him the same questions again and the interpreter translates again. The grandfather just stands there and is too nervous to answer the questions. The interpreter says to the judge, "Your honor, he is very nervous, and this is all too new to him. He needs time to think about your questions." The judge says, "Well, you better tell him to answer my questions soon. I am losing my patience." The interpreter translates the judge's words to the grandfather who becomes even more nervous.

1. What are the cultural issues?
2. What are the issues from the grandfather's perspective?
3. What are the issues from the public attorney's perspective?
4. What are the issues from the judge's point of view?

Brainstorm some realistic strategies for the interpreter.

Case Study #18: The Intervening Interpreter

You are a child advocate in the victim assistance division of a large child abuse prevention agency. You have been assigned the case of two Bosnian children who recently arrived in the United States and have been living with a foster family for the past 4 months. The children are sisters; one is 15 years old, the other is 10.

The case was referred to your agency by a social worker in a nearby hospital. The younger of the two sisters arrived at the emergency room with a large cut on her hand that was bleeding profusely. As the nurse was preparing the girl for stitches, he noticed many scars on her arms and legs. The scars appeared to be the result of deliberate cuts. When he asked the girl about the scars, she simply shook her head in confusion.

As the hospital reported that the girl did not seem to speak much English, you bring a Bosnian interpreter with you on your first home visit. The foster parents welcome you warmly, invite you in, and listen attentively as you express your concerns. They say that they had noticed similar scars on both the girls when they came to live with them. They had asked the girls about them, but both had seemed uncomfortable and embarrassed with the subject. They worried that the girls had been victims of abuse within their families or of violence due to the war in the former Yugoslavia.

After your conversation with the parents you ask to meet with the girls. The parents hesitate and suggest that you come back later. You insist firmly, and finally they agree. After the foster parents have left the room, the older girl begins crying and talking quickly to the interpreter. She gestures toward her foster parents' room, and looks over her shoulder nervously. You cannot understand what she is saying, but she seems to be pleading with the interpreter.

The interpreter tells you that the girl is very grateful to her foster parents, that she does not want to be sent back to Bosnia, and that her younger sister simply cut herself accidentally. The interpreter says that the girl insists they are happy.

You feel uncomfortable with the interpreter's translation, as both girls' body language is telling you more. However, this is the only Bosnian interpreter your agency has been able to find.

1. What are some of the issues that may obstruct the child advocate from making an accurate assessment of the situation?

2. How can the advocate learn more?

How can the advocate identify and compensate for any bias on the part of the interpreter?

Worksheet 8.2

Case Study: Vickie and Bill

Vickie was a devout Catholic when she married her husband Bill. Vickie was better educated, had a better job and made much more money than Bill. Vickie went to church everyday and spent some week-end nights at the church participating in various activities. Her husband was not happy with her for this. He stayed home most of the time and watched sports on TV when she was gone. To make matters worse, Vickie constantly donated a lot of her money to the church. They quarreled and fought a lot about money. At one time, Vickie gave twenty-five thousand dollars to the church to help the parish. Her husband beat her and broke her nose. She stayed home and nursed her wounds until they healed.

Whenever they had any problems, Bill never hesitated to tell Vickie that it was because of the money she gave away to the church. The children adored their mother and spent most of their free time at the church or the parish house. Vickie wanted to be the perfect wife and consistently tried to have her husband come to church with her and the children but Bill was not interested. On many occasions, Bill would drive them to church, go back home to watch his games and then pick them up after church was over. On one such occasion, after he had dropped them at church, Bill's car broke down and he did not tell Vickie. They waited for him after church and when he did not show up, one of Vickie's church friends brought her home. When they got to Vickie's home, they rang the door bell for Bill to open it. As Vickie pushed open the door, he grabbed her around the neck and pushed her to the ground.

Vickie's friend saw what happened and called the police on her way home. When the police officer arrived, he heard Bill screaming at Vickie and the children. Vickie told the police officer that she needed help but did not want to divorce her husband. She said she and her husband were married in the Catholic Church and the church did not support divorce.

1. Suggest what the police officer could do to diffuse the present situation.
2. If Vickie was your client, what options or resources would you suggest for her?
3. Based on this scenario, spirituality seems to be in the way of justice. Based on your experience, is this assertion true? How did you deal with situations?

Worksheet 9.1

Self-Awareness Inventory

Using the scale below each statement, evaluate your own values, attitudes, and beliefs. Circle a 1 if you strongly disagree with the statement; a 5 indicates strong agreement; and 2, 3, and 4 are points along the continuum.

Members of a helping profession such as victim assistance should refrain from getting personally involved with victims they serve.

Strongly Disagree *Strongly Agree*
1 2 3 4 5

Women are rarely violent.

Strongly Disagree *Strongly Agree*
1 2 3 4 5

Violence is more prevalent among persons of low income.

Strongly Disagree *Strongly Agree*
1 2 3 4 5

A higher spiritual power should guide our behavior and thinking.

Strongly Disagree *Strongly Agree*
1 2 3 4 5

People usually become crime victims as a result of their poor choices.

Strongly Disagree *Strongly Agree*
1 2 3 4 5

Domestic violence laws should apply to homosexual as well as heterosexual couples.

Strongly Disagree *Strongly Agree*
1 2 3 4 5

People with developmental disabilities are more traumatized by victimization than are individuals without disabilities.

Strongly Disagree *Strongly Agree*
1 2 3 4 5

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Culture and race are not factors in a professional helping relationship; as human beings, we are more similar than different.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

1

2

3

4

5

The needs of victims must sometimes override a supervisor's directive.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

1

2

3

4

5

Undocumented residents should be entitled to the same protections of the law as citizens.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

1

2

3

4

5

Victims with substance abuse problems are likely to lie.

Strongly Disagree

Strongly Agree

1

2

3

4

5

Worksheet 10.1

Resilience Assessment

With “5” being high and “1” being low, put a circle around the number that you believe best represents you and a square around the number that you believe best represents your agency.

Self-Knowledge and Insight

Self-Esteem	5	4	3	2	1
Inner Locus of Control	5	4	3	2	1
Independence	5	4	3	2	1

Sense of Hope

Optimism	5	4	3	2	1
Sense of Humor/Ability to Have Fun	5	4	3	2	1

Healthy Coping

Utilization of Skills and Abilities	5	4	3	2	1
Creativity	5	4	3	2	1
Planning	5	4	3	2	1
Addressing Negativity Proactively	5	4	3	2	1

Strong Relationships

Attachment to Others	5	4	3	2	1
Seeking and Giving Support	5	4	3	2	1

Personal Perspective and Meaning

Morality and Integrity	5	4	3	2	1
Spirituality	5	4	3	2	1
Coherent Life Meaning	5	4	3	2	1

Worksheet 10.2

Personal Resilience Development Plan

Resilience Challenge Column: Write down those areas in which you scored yourself as a “1” or “2” on the Resilience Assessment and would like to improve your resilience.

Strategy Column: Using **Worksheet 10.3, Resilience Strategies**, identify a strategy you will use to strengthen your resilience in these areas.

Action Plan Column: Based on the strategy you have identified, write down action steps you will take to implement the strategy.

Resilience Challenge	Strategy	Action Plan

Worksheet 10.3

Resilience Strategies

1. For Self-Knowledge and Insight:

- Explore your motivations for working with victims of crime
- Identify your own strengths and challenges
- Identify themes associated with discomfort
- Clarify goals, mission, and boundaries of the organization
- Know your code of ethics

2. For Sense of Hope:

- Develop opportunities to succeed
- Practice gratitude
- Change or expand your job description
- Give praise
- Diversify client types
- Seek advanced professional development
- Decorate your office
- Find appropriate ways to have fun

3. For Healthy Coping:

- Learn to identify your physical stress reactions
- Balance your life
- Get adequate sleep
- Change the pace
- Develop calming and modulation techniques
- Assess safety in your work environment

4. For Strong Relationships:

- Enhance communication skills
- Learn boundaries of confidentiality
- Collaborate
- Discuss cases
- Seek inclusiveness and diversity
- Foster a team approach
- Address conflict-resolution proactively
- Strive to be genuine, empathetic, and warm

5. For Personal Perspective and Meaning:

- Assess your personal values
- Integrate new understanding in your work
- Assess your perspective of suffering
- Question old beliefs
- Foster altruism
- Engage in social activism
- Include meaning and values in assessment of victims' strengths
- Discard activities that are not coherent with values

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Worksheet 11.1

Roster of Victim- and Justice-Related URLs

Listing	Web Address
Federal Agencies/Resources	
Bureau of Justice Assistance	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Bureau of Justice Statistics	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	http://prevention.samhsa.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	http://csat.samhsa.gov
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov
Federal Bureau of Investigation	www.fbi.gov
Uniform Crime Reports	www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
Federal Judicial Center	www.fjc.gov
USA.Gov	www.usa.gov
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.org
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	www.nhtsa.dot.gov
National Institute of Corrections	www.nicic.org
National Institute of Justice	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse	www.drugabuse.gov
National Sex Offender Registry	www.nsopr.gov
Office for Victims of Crime	www.ovc.gov
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	www.cops.usdoj.gov
Office of Justice Programs	www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office of National Drug Control Policy	www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office on Violence Against Women	www.usdoj.gov/ovw/
Supreme Court of the United States	www.supremecourtus.gov
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	http://thomas.loc.gov
U.S. Department of Education: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention	www.higheredcenter.org
U.S. Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grantsnet	www.hhs.gov/grantsnet
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Grants Information	www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: HRSA Funding Opportunities	www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm
U.S. Department of Justice	www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of State: Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens' Services Victim Assistance	http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs, National Center on PTSD	www.ncptsd.org
U.S. House of Representatives Victims' Rights Caucus	http://vrc.poe.house.gov
U.S. Parole Commission	www.usdoj.gov/uspc
National Victim-Related Organizations	
American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law	www.abanet.org/child
Commission on Domestic Violence	www.abanet.org/domviol
Commission on Law and Aging	www.abanet.org/aging
American Humane Association	www.americanhumane.org
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	www.apsac.org
Anti-Defamation League	www.adl.org

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Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence	www.atask.org
Battered Women's Justice Project	www.bwjp.org
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child-abuse.com
Child Quest International	www.childquest.org
Child Welfare Information Gateway	www.childwelfare.gov
Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Childhelp USA	www.childhelpusa.org
Concerns of Police Survivors	www.nationalcops.org
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	www.dvinstitute.org
Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma	www.ivatcenters.org
Justice Solutions	www.justicesolutions.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	www.madd.org
National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children	www.nationaldec.org/
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence	www.naesv.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	www.nacvcb.org
National Association of Social Workers	www.socialworkers.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	www.missingkids.com
National Center for Victims of Crime	www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	www.ncea.aoa.gov/ncearoot/Main_Site/index.aspx
National Children's Alliance	www.nca-online.org
National Coalition against Domestic Violence	www.ncadv.org
National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association	www.nationalcasa.org
National Crime Victim Law Institute	www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli/
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	www.musc.edu/cvc
National Fraud Information Center	www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	www.nicb.org
National Multicultural Institute	www.nmci.org
National Network to End Domestic Violence	www.nnedv.org
National Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization	www.malesurvivor.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance	www.trynova.org
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children	www.pomc.com
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	www.nrcdv.org
National School Safety Center	www.schoolsafety.us
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVCA)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	www.nvcap.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	www.vawprevention.org
Parents for Megan's Law	www.parentsformeganslaw.com
Prevent Child Abuse America	www.preventchildabuse.org
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	www.rainn.org
Safe Campuses Now	www.safecampusesnow.org
Safe NOW Project, Inc.	http://safenowproject.org
Security on Campus, Inc.	www.securityoncampus.org
Stalking Resource Center	www.ncvc.org/src/Main.aspx
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	www.valor-national.org
Voices for America's Children	www.childadvocacy.org
Witness Justice	www.witnessjustice.org
National Associations: Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Public Policy-Related Associations	
American Center for Law and Justice	www.aclj.org
American Correctional Association	www.aca.org/
American Correctional Health Services Association	www.achsa.org/
American Council for Drug Education	www.acde.org
American Jail Association	www.corrections.com/aja

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American Judges Association	http://aja.ncsc.dni.us
American Probation and Parole Association	www.appa-net.org
American Youth Policy Forum	www.aypf.org
Association for Conflict Resolution	www.acrnet.org
Association of Paroling Authorities International	www.apaintl.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators	www.asca.net
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	www.barjproject.org
Center for Court Innovation	www.communityjustice.org
Center for Juvenile & Criminal Justice	www.cjcj.org
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://rjp.umn.edu
Center for Sex Offender Management	www.csom.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	www.juvjustice.org
Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	www.coalitioninstitute.org
Community Policing Consortium	www.communitypolicing.org
Correctional Education Association	www.ceanational.org
Council of State Governments	www.csg.org
Governors Highway Safety Association	www.ghsa.org
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	www.edc.org/hec
Institute for Law and Justice	www.ilj.org
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	www.iaclea.org
International Association of Chiefs of Police	www.theiacp.org
International Association of Reentry	www.iarreentry.org/
Join Together	www.jointogether.org
National Association for Community Mediation	www.nafcm.org
National Association for Court Management	www.nacmnet.org
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	www.whitebison.org/nanacoa
National Association of Attorneys General	www.naag.org
National Association of Counties	www.naco.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	www.nadcp.org
National Association of Police Organizations	www.napo.org
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	www.nasadad.org
National Association of State Judicial Educators	http://nasje.org/
National Association of Women Judges	www.nawj.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	www.cneonline.org
National Center for State Courts	www.ncsconline.org
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	www.casacolumbia.org
National Conference of State Legislatures	www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	www.search.org
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	www.ncjfcj.org
National Criminal Justice Association	www.ncja.org
National District Attorneys Association	www.ndaa.org/
National Governors Association	www.nga.org
National Indian Justice Center	www.nijc.org/
National Judicial College	www.judges.org
National Juvenile Detention Association	www.npjs.org/njda.html
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	www.justnet.org/Pages/home.aspx
National League of Cities	www.nlc.org
Mental Health America	www.nmha.org
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives	www.noblenatl.org
National Sheriffs' Association	www.sheriffs.org
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	www.drugfree.org/
Police Executive Research Forum	www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	www.policefoundation.org
Restorative Justice Online	www.restorativejustice.org
Restorative Justice Project	http://peace.fresno.edu/rjp/
Southern Poverty Law Center	www.splcenter.org

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State Justice Institute	www.statejustice.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association	www.voma.org
State Crime Victim Compensation Programs	
Alabama	www.acvcc.state.al.us
Alaska	www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb
Arizona	www.acjc.state.az.us/victim/victcomp.asp
Arkansas	www.acic.org/justice/
California	www.victimcompensation.ca.gov/
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm
Connecticut	www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim
Delaware	http://courts.delaware.gov/vccb/
District of Columbia	www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/superior/cvcp.jsp
Florida	www.myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	http://cjcc.ga.gov/victimDetails.aspx?id=62
Hawaii	www.hawaii.gov/cvcc/
Idaho	www.crimevictimcomp.idaho.gov/
Illinois	www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/2348.htm
Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/index.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/content/page/id/117
Kentucky	www.cvcb.ky.gov/
Louisiana	www.lcle.la.gov/programs/cvr.asp
Maine	http://maine.gov/ag/crime/victims_compensation/index.shtml
Maryland	www.dpsscs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1657
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---.00.html
Minnesota	www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp
Mississippi	www.ago.state.ms.us/index.php/sections/victims/victim_compensation
Missouri	www.dps.mo.gov/CVC/index.htm
Montana	www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm
Nevada	http://dadmin.state.nv.us/Victims_FAQs.htm
New Hampshire	http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/victims
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us/
North Carolina	www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs
North Dakota	www.usdoj.gov/usao/nd/victimwitness/vicwit_crime_vic_comp_prog.html
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/compensation.asp
Oklahoma	www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/Victims_Compensation_Program/
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/comp.shtml#compensation
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/victims_of_crime/5255
Rhode Island	www.treasury.ri.gov/crimevictim/
South Carolina	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova
South Dakota	http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp
Tennessee	www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/about_comp.shtml
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov

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Vermont	www.ccvs.state.vt.us/joomla/index.php
Virginia	www.cicf.state.va.us
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp
West Virginia	www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/victims/main.cfm
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://victimservices.wyoming.gov/vcomp.htm
State VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies	
Alabama	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa
Arizona	www.azvictims.com
Arkansas	www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html
California	www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/VOCA.html
Connecticut	www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/
Delaware	www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml
District of Columbia	http://ovs.dmpsj.dc.gov/ovs/site/default.asp
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	http://cjcc.ga.gov/grantDetails.aspx?id=234
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/gp
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/crimevictim/
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/2605.htm
Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/services/grant_program.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/content/page/id/58
Kentucky	http://ag.ky.gov/victims/
Louisiana	www.lcle.state.la.us/programs/cva.asp
Maine	www.maine.gov/dhhs/index.shtml
Maryland	www.dhr.state.md.us/victim
Massachusetts	www.mass.gov/mova
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html
Minnesota	www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm
Mississippi	www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument
Missouri	www.dps.mo.gov/MOVC/Main/main.htm
Montana	http://doj.mt.gov/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ncc.state.ne.us/
Nevada Department of Human Resources	www.dhhs.nv.gov
New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html
New Jersey	www.nj.gov/lps/dcj/victimwitness/index.html
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us/home.aspx
North Carolina	www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm
North Dakota	www.ndcrimevictims.org/
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp
Oklahoma	www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/Victims_Assistance_Grant_(VOCA)/index.html
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/vawa.shtml
Pennsylvania	http://new.vawnet.org/category/Documents.php?docid=1921&category_id=943
Rhode Island	www.rijustice.state.ri.us/voca
South Carolina	www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html

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South Dakota	http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp
Tennessee	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/sbsmap/ovcpcf08tn1.htm
Texas	http://governor.state.tx.us/cjd/
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov/
Vermont	www.ccvts.state.vt.us/
Virginia	www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsIns/CrimeVictims/default.asp
West Virginia	www.wvdcs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
Wisconsin	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/sbsmap/ovcpcf08wi1.htm
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us/
State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs	
Alabama	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.law.state.ak.us/department/criminal/victims_assist.html
Arizona	www.azag.gov/victims_rights/index.html
Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us
California	http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Colorado	www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfmcpyID=105.html
Connecticut	www.ct.gov/ag/site/default.asp
Delaware	www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.shtml
District of Columbia	http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,31692,..asp
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	http://law.ga.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,87670814_87670971,00.html
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/ag
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/ag
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/legal/victim/
Iowa	www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/helping_victims/index.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/content/page/id/40
Kentucky	http://ag.ky.gov/victims/
Louisiana	www.ag.state.la.us/Article.aspx?articleID=30&catID=9
Maine	www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims
Maryland	www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us/
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164----,00.html
Minnesota	www.ag.state.mn.us
Mississippi	www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/dva.php
Missouri	www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm
Montana	http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ago.state.ne.us
Nevada	www.ag.state.nv.us
New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/lps/
New Mexico	www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm
New York	www.oag.state.ny.us/bureaus/intergov_affairs/victims_rights/about.html
North Carolina	www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp
North Dakota	www.ag.state.nd.us/
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp
Oklahoma	www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf//Services!OpenPage
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/directory_vso.shtml
Pennsylvania	www.attorneygeneral.gov/
Rhode Island	www.riag.ri.gov/civilcriminal/victim.php

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South Carolina	www.scattorneygeneral.org/fraud/victimsservices/index.html
South Dakota	http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Tennessee	www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/index.shtml
Utah	http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victims_assistance.html
Vermont	www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165
Virginia	www.dcs.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www.atg.wa.gov
West Virginia	www.wdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us
State Domestic Violence Coalitions	
Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.acadv.org
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.andvsa.org
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.azcadv.org
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.domesticpeace.com
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence	www.cpedv.org
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ccadv.org
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ctcadv.org
Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.dcadv.org
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.dccadv.org
Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.fcadv.org
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.gcadv.org
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.hscadv.org
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	www.idvsa.org
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ilcadv.org
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.violenceresource.org/
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.icadv.org
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	www.kcsdv.org
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association	www.kdva.org
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.lcadv.org
Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	www.mcedv.org
Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence	www.mnadv.org
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	www.janedoe.org
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.org
Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women	www.mcbw.org
Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.mcadv.org
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.mocadv.org
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence	www.nnadv.org
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.nhcadsv.org
New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women	www.njcbw.org
New Mexico State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nmadv.org
New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nyscadv.org
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nccadv.org
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	www.ndcaws.org

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Action Ohio Coalition for Battered Women	www.actionohio.org
Ohio Domestic Violence Network	www.odvn.org
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.ocadvsa.org
Spirits of Hope	www.onadv.org
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.ocadsv.com
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.pcadv.org
Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ricadv.org
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.sccadvasa.org
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	www.southdakotacoalition.org
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.tcadv.org
Texas Council on Family Violence	www.tcfv.org
Utah Domestic Violence Council	www.udvac.org
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.vtnetwork.org
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	www.vadv.org
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wscadv.org
West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wvcadv.org
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wcadv.org
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.wyomingdvsa.org/index1.htm
 State Sexual Assault Coalitions	
Alabama Coalition Against Rape	www.acar.org/index.html
Alaska Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.andvsa.org
Arizona Sexual Assault Network	www.azsan.org
Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.acasa.ws
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.calcasa.org
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.ccasasa.org
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	www.connsacs.org
DC Rape Crisis Center	www.dcrcc.org
CONTACT Delaware, Inc.	www.contactdelaware.org/
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence	www.fcasv.org
Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault	www.gnesa.org
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	www.idvsa.org
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.icasa.org
Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.incasa.org
Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.iowacasa.org
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	www.kcsdv.org
Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	http://kyasap.brinkster.net/
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault	www.lafasa.org
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mecasa.org
Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mcasa.org
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	www.janedoe.org
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.org
Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mncasa.org
Mississippi Coalition Against Sexual Abuse	www.mscasa.org
Missouri Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mssu.edu/missouri/mocasa/mocasa.htm
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org

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Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence	www.ncasv.org
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.nhcadsv.org
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.njcasa.org
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	www.swcp.com/nmcsaas
New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.nyscasa.org
New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault	www.nycagainstrape.org
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.nccasa.org
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	www.ndcaws.org
Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio	www.ohiohealth.com/body.cfm?id=980#prog
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.ocadvsa.org
Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition	www.onadvc.com
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.ocadvsv.com
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape	www.pcar.org
Day One, the Sexual Assault and Trauma Resource Center	www.satrc.org
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.sccadvasa.org
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	www.southdakotacoalition.org
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.tcadvsv.org
Texas Association Against Sexual Assault	www.taasa.org
Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.ucasa.org
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.vtnetwork.org
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	www.vsdvalliance.org
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs	www.wcsap.org
West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services, Inc.	www.fris.org
Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.wcasa.org
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.wyomingdvsa.org/index1.htm

Federal and State Corrections (Adult)

Federal Bureau of Prisons	www.bop.gov
Alabama Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.al.us
Alaska Department of Corrections	www.correct.state.ak.us
Arizona Department of Corrections	www.adc.state.az.us
Arkansas Department of Corrections	www.state.ar.us/doc
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	www.cdcr.ca.gov
Colorado Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.co.us
Connecticut Department of Correction	www.ct.gov/doc
Delaware Department of Correction	www.state.de.us/correct/default.shtml
District of Columbia Department of Corrections	http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp
Florida Department of Corrections	www.dc.state.fl.us
Georgia Department of Corrections	www.dcor.state.ga.us
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	www.hawaii.gov/psd
Idaho Department of Correction	www.corr.state.id.us
Illinois Department of Corrections	www.idoc.state.il.us
Indiana Department of Correction	www.ai.org/indcorrection
Iowa Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ia.us
Kansas Department of Corrections	www.dc.state.ks.us/
Kentucky Department of Correction	www.corrections.ky.gov

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Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Criminal Justice	www.doc.louisiana.gov/
Maine Department of Corrections	www.state.me.us/corrections
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	www.dpscs.state.md.us/
Massachusetts Department of Correction	www.mass.gov/?pageID=eopsagencylanding&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Public+Safety+Agencies&L2=Massachusetts+Department+of+Correction&sid=Eeops
Michigan Department of Corrections	www.michigan.gov/corrections
Minnesota Department of Corrections	www.corr.state.mn.us
Mississippi Department of Corrections	www.mdoc.state.ms.us
Missouri Department of Corrections	www.doc.missouri.gov
Montana Department of Corrections	www.cor.state.mt.us/
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	www.corrections.state.ne.us
Nevada Department of Corrections	www.ndoc.state.nv.us
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	www.state.nh.us/nhdoc
New Jersey Department of Corrections	www.state.nj.us/corrections
New Mexico Corrections Department	http://corrections.state.nm.us
New York State Department of Correctional Services	www.docs.state.ny.us
New York City Department of Correction	www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc
North Carolina Department of Correction	www.doc.state.nc.us
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	www.state.nd.us/docr
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	www.drc.state.oh.us
Oklahoma Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ok.us
Oregon Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.or.us
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	www.cor.state.pa.us
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ri.us
South Carolina Department of Corrections	www.state.sc.us/scdc
South Dakota Department of Corrections	www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html
Tennessee Department of Correction	www.state.tn.us/correction
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	www.tdcj.state.tx.us
Utah Department of Corrections	www.cr.ex.state.ut.us
Vermont Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.vt.us
Virginia Department of Corrections	www.vadoc.state.va.us
Washington State Department of Corrections	www.doc.wa.gov
West Virginia Division of Corrections	www.wvdoc.com/wvdoc
Wisconsin Department of Corrections	www.wi-doc.com
Wyoming Department of Corrections	http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp
State Corrections (Juvenile)	
Alabama Department of Youth Services	www.dys.alabama.gov/
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice	www.hss.state.ak.us/djj
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm
Arkansas Division of Youth Services	www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm
California Division of Juvenile Justice	www.cdcr.ca.gov
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.ct.gov/dcf/cwp/view.asp?a=2550&q=314444
Delaware Dept. of Services for Children, Youth & Families	http://kids.delaware.gov/
District of Columbia Youth Services	www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460.asp
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.fl.us
Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.ga.us
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	www.hawaii.gov/dhs/youth/oys
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	www.djc.state.id.us

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Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml
Indiana Juvenile Facilities	www.in.gov/indcorrection
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	www.dhs.state.ia.us/dhs2005/dhs_homepage/children_family/juvenile_facilities/index.html
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	http://djj.ky.gov
Louisiana Office of Youth Development	www.oyd.louisiana.gov
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	www.state.me.us/corrections/juvenile/index.htm
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	www.djs.state.md.us
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	www.state.ma.us/dys
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.michigan.gov/dhs/0,1607,7-124-5452_34044---,00.html
Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities	www.doc.state.mn.us
Mississippi Division of Youth Services	www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html
Missouri Division of Youth Services	www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm
Montana Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	www.cor.state.mt.us/YouthServices/YouthServices.asp
Nebraska Juvenile Services	www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm
Nevada Juvenile Justice Services	http://dcfs.state.nv.us/DCFS_JuvenileJusticeSvcs.htm
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission	www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/jjchome.html
New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department	www.cyfd.org/
New York Office of Children & Family Services Rehabilitative Services	www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	www.ncdjjdp.org
North Dakota Juvenile Justice Services	www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp
Ohio Department of Youth Services	www.dys.ohio.gov
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	www.state.ok.us/~oja
Oregon Youth Authority	www.oregon.gov/OYA
Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges Commission	www.jcjc.state.pa.us/jcjc/site/default.asp
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	www.hepprograms.org/juven
South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	www.state.sc.us/djj
South Dakota Juvenile Corrections	www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm
Tennessee Department of Children's Services Division of Juvenile Justice	www.state.tn.us/youth/juvenilejustice.htm
Texas Youth Commission	www.tyc.state.tx.us
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	www.hsdyc.state.ut.us
Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	www.state.vt.us
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.va.us
Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra
West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services	www.wvdjs.state.wv.us
Wisconsin Division of Juvenile Corrections	www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm
Wyoming Juvenile Services	www.wyjuvenilejustice.com
Victims' Rights Compliance and/or Enforcement Programs	
Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	www.voiceforvictims.org
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	www.coloradocrimevictims.org
Connecticut: Office of the Victim Advocate	www.ova.state.ct.us
Florida Network of Victim Witness Services	www.fnvws.org

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Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	www.iowaiowa.com
Kentucky (Mary Byron Foundation)	www.marybyronfoundation.org
Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center	www.mdcrimevictims.org
Michigan Crime Victim Foundation	www.crimevictimfoundation.org
Michigan Victim Alliance	www.mivictims.org
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/CVJU/about.htm
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	http://mova.missouri.org
New Mexico Crime Victims Association	www.candohat.com/nmcva
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network	www.nc-van.org
Ohio Victim Witness Association	www.ovwa.org
Oregon Crime Victims' Assistance Network	www.oregonvictims.com/cvanonly.htm
Crime Victims United of Oregon	www.crimevictimsunited.org
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvo
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	www.scvan.org
Texans for Equal Justice	www.texansforequaljustice.org
Texas Victim Services Association	www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2962
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	www.wccva.org
Wisconsin Department of Justice	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp
Wisconsin: Crime Victim Rights Board	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/CVRB.asp
Wyoming Crime Victims Coalition	www.wycrimevictims.org
Other Victim Resources	
Alliance for Justice	www.afj.org
American Psychological Association	www.apa.org
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	www.bgca.org
Children's Institute Inc.	www.childrensinstitute.org
Communities Against Violence Network	www.cavnet.org
Compassionate Friends	www.compassionatefriends.com
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	www.caepv.org
Hope for Healing	www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	www.istss.org
International Victimology Website	www.victimology.nl
Internet Crime Complaint Center	www.ic3.gov
Jewish Women International	www.jewishwomen.org
Joint Center on Violence and Victim Studies	www.washburn.edu/ce/jcvvs/
Justice for All	www.jfa.net
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	http://victims.jrn.msu.edu
National Center for PTSD	www.ncptsd.va.gov
National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse	www.preventelderabuse.org/
Post Trauma Resources	www.posttrauma.com
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	www.safehorizon.org
Security On Campus	www.securityoncampus.org
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner	www.sane-sart.com
Sexual Assault Response Team	www.sane-sart.com
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	www.stalkingvictims.com
Stop Bullying Now	www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov/index.asp
Victim Assistance Online	www.vaonline.org
Violence Policy Center	www.vpc.org
Women's Justice Center	www.law.pace.edu/bwjc
Workplace Violence Research Institute	www.workviolence.com

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Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	www.findlaw.com
National Crime Victim Law Institute	www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html
Victim Law	www.victimlaw.info/victimlaw/
WashLaw Legal Research on the Web	www.washlaw.edu

Media

Criminal Justice Journalists	www.reporters.net/cjj
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	www.dartcenter.org
News Index	www.journalism.org/news_index
Newslink	http://newslink.org
Newspapers.com	www.newspapers.com
Poynter Institute for Media Studies	www.poynter.org
Public Relations Society of America	www.prsa.org

Worksheet 11.2

Federal and National Toll-Free Information and Referral Resources

AGENCY	TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND TTY	HOURS OF OPERATION	WEB SITE URL
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES			
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline	800-633-5155	24/7/365	www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html
Child Welfare Information Gateway	800-394-3366	Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 5:30 pm EST	www.childwelfare.gov/
Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline	877-ID-THEFT	24/7/365	www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	800-729-6686 TDD Hotline 800-487-4889 Español 877-767-8432	24/7/365	http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (Office for Victims of Crime, Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, and Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse)	800-851-3420 TTY 877-712-9279	Monday – Friday 10 am – 6:00 pm EST	www.ncjrs.gov

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Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center	866-OVC-TTAC TTY 866-682-8880	Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 5:00 pm EST	www.ovcttac.gov
INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NON-PROFIT VICTIM ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS			
American Domestic Violence Crisis Line (for American citizens victimized abroad)	1-866-USWOMEN	Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., PST	www.866uswomen.org
APPRISS (provider of the VINE and SAVIN services)	800-816-0491 TTY 866-847-1298	24/7/365	www.appriss.com
Battered Women’s Justice Project	800-903-0111	Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 4:30 pm CST	www.bjwp.org
Childhelp USA National Hotline	800-4-A-CHILD TDD 800-2-A-CHILD	24/7/365	www.childhelp.org
Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence	888-792-2873	Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm PST	www.endabuse.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (general)	800-GET-MADD	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm CST	www.madd.org

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Worksheet 11.2, continued

MADD Victim/Survivor Helpline	877-MADD- HELP (877-623-3435)	24/7/365 English and Spanish	www.madd.org
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	800-843-5678 TDD 800-826- 7653	24/7/365	www.missingkids.com
National Center for Victims of Crime	800-FYI-CALL TTY 800-211- 7996	Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 8:30 pm EST	www.ncvc.org
National Children’s Alliance	800-239-9950	Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm EST	www.nca-online.org
National Crime Prevention Council	800-NCPC-911	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 4:30 pm EST	www.ncpc.org
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE TTY Hotline 800-787-3224	24/7/365	www.ndvh.org/help/index.html
National Organization for Victim Assistance	800-TRY- NOVA	24/7/365	www.trynova.org
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.	888-818-POMC	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm EST	www.pomc.com

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National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	800-537-2238 TTY Hotline 800-553-2508	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm EST	www.nrcdv.org/
National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women	877-733-7623	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm CST	www.sacred-circle.com/
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	877-739-3895 TTY 717-909-0715	Monday, Thursday, Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm EST Tuesday and Wednesday 9:00 am – 8:00 pm EST	www.nsvrc.org/
National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline	866-331-9474 TTY 866-331-8453	24/7/365	www.loveisrespect.org
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	800-656-HOPE	24/7/365	www.rainn.org
Resource Center on Child Custody Protection	800-527-3223	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm PST	www.ncjfcj.org

Worksheet 11.3

Resources for Victim Advocates Word Search

G S H H X E P I Z Q M I L E H P S P Q A I S I Y O
W U X M T V J V Q N H E O G T C E K P U S E O F V
D Z E W D W Y T H L H R F Y I J S R K H R V Y K C
C E C O M Q K V Z D E C T L U Z L U O E J I S E T
Q H M A C S W I N R T R J L R L S S D K G S F R T
D F A I J U J Q N T L R P A Q M J K L I N S J S A
H E Q D R L A R O U J V B A Q Y V H E N S I B B C
Q N N I I C C Y O J I S J Z J A O G H J F M E Z B
E P D U T W F O V W V O Q F W I F M W F P G V Y I
D R H A M R J O O N R B Q C X Z U K O Q N N S A G
Y W L I U J H E S M X D M G V R W G I P U I C G S
F R L U F F H U S M Q U F R O L E X G B P R E E H
F T J F F L M A Q Y I M V F K K E M F Y Y O M T D
F L V C Y N M Y X I I T B B G N I O L Y K T R P O
V R S B O H Q D E G K E C I F G I C O T V N Y B F
N I Z A S I J Y W C W M J I K G W E M U J E M J A
F M C A Y Q L V X C B V D Z V C W Q Y Z D M J J Y
G W J T C V P F V W U W A P E F G Q A O O Y R E N
N I O N I K G O H W X R X X R Z O S I B H A Q D A
F M Z N E M U Y J N D Q D T E V Y E N M I D P N V
G Y F V O Q L U M O V R L B O B A L C X O N A F U
P D P V L G O A I Y O Z Z K F E F N X I N O F R A
K B V W N D X E W E Q F X D Q S E N E J F M Q Y O
H X D C Q K L Y X H Y H Q U M T F R J W V F A V F
G R A N T S G O V Z I C J X O O L L Z I N G O O T

1. The Federal Web site to obtain information about grant funding.
2. Main USDOJ office for *ALL* victims of crime.
3. Acronym for OVC's training and technical assistance resource.
4. OVC education via the web is provided by.....
5. Acronym for Office on Violence Against Women.
6. Acronym for HHS's division for mental health and substance abuse.
7. Victims' rights website sponsored by the National Center for Victims of Crime.

