



Annotated Bibliography



Post-Conviction Victim Service Providers: Selected Resources

Post-Conviction Victim Service Providers: Selected Resources

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Introduction

Victims have statutory rights that begin the moment a crime is committed against them. Ideally, victims would be fully informed of their rights at every step in the process: at the time the crime is reported, during the justice process, while the offender is incarcerated, and when the offender reenters the community. Different criminal justice stakeholders are responsible for victim services at different stages of this process. National Institute of Corrections' project, "Post-Conviction Victim Service Providers" will focus on victim services, such as corrections, reentry, parole, and probation, that occur after an offender has been convicted, and it will provide resources and information for those working in this important, but rarely recognized, area of corrections. See: <http://nicic.gov/postconvictionvictimserviceproviders>

This annotated bibliography was developed in an effort to provide current and useful information to professionals working in and with the criminal justice system regarding services that are provided to victims of crime. Sections include: general information about victim services in the criminal justice system; resources discussing Victim-Offender Dialogue, Mediation, and other forms of communication experienced by victims of crime; resources related to some of the services offered to victims; and the section on restorative justice is included because it is based on the recognition that people and their communities are harmed by crime, and reparation or restoration of community wellbeing can be accomplished when the parties with a stake in a particular crime participate in its resolution. Finally, websites considered relevant to these issues are listed in the last sections.

General

Caplan, Joel M. "Parole Release Decisions: Impact of Positive and Negative Victim and Nonvictim Input on a Representative Sample of Parole-Eligible Inmates." *Violence & Victims* 25, no. 2 (2010): 224-242.

This study analyzed administrative data from the New Jersey State Parole Board to determine the extent to which victim and non-victim input impacted parole release decisions. Positive and negative input, in both verbal and written forms, was studied for a representative sample of 820 parole-eligible adult inmates. Victim input was not found to be a significant predictor of parole release; measures of institutional behavior, crime severity, and criminal history were significant. Though insignificant, verbal input had a greater effect than written input. Results suggest that the impact of victim input is not generalizable across different types of offenders or across different paroling jurisdictions. It can no longer be assumed that victim rights laws and public participation at parole guarantee victim desired outcomes. [Author Abstract]

Crew, Benjamin Keith, and Sarah Emily Johnson. "Do Victim Impact Programs Reduce Recidivism for Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated? Findings from an Outcomes Evaluation." *Criminal Justice Studies* 24, no. 2 (June 2011): 153-163.

In victim impact panels, persons convicted of driving while intoxicated are confronted by survivors of accidents caused by drunk drivers. The objective is to reduce the number of subsequent convictions by increasing empathy with victims and increasing awareness of the seriousness of the consequences of drinking and driving. Participation in a victim impact course was not found to consistently reduce reoffending in a sample of persons convicted of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated. More specifically, program participants were just as likely to reoffend as non-participants and sometimes more likely. [Author Abstract]

English, Sharon, and Anne Seymour. Association of State Correctional Administrators, "Policy Manual for Victim Service Programs in State Correctional Agencies." Last modified May 2001. Accessed February 6, 2014.

In 1998, the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) received a grant from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), U.S. Department of Justice to produce a policy handbook on victims' rights and services for state correctional administrators. The ASCA Victims Committee, comprised of Commissioners and Directors of state adult correctional agencies and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), has served as the Project's Advisory Board. The first component of the Action Partnership for Corrections-based Victim Services Project was to develop and disseminate a survey to state correctional administrators and the BOP to assess the current status and scope of corrections-based victim services, as well as policies that guide the delivery of such services. [Publisher Abstract]

<http://nicic.gov/Library/027885>

English, Sharon, and Anne Seymour. *Policy Manual for Victim Service Programs in State Correctional Agencies*. Association of State Correctional Administrators, May 2001.

In 1998, the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) received a grant from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), U.S. Department of Justice to produce a policy handbook on victims' rights and services for state correctional administrators.

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Hook, Melissa. *Ethics in Victim Services*. Baltimore, MD: Victims' Assistance Legal Organization/Sidran Institute Press, 2005.

This handbook of ethical practice is a skill-building resource that will help victim assistance providers think through common ethical dilemmas. It offers practical tools and problem-solving techniques for addressing ethical challenges as they develop. Readers have the chance to assess their personal values, moral orientation, and personal bias to consider how these elements influence the decisions they make in the workplace. This text strives to be inclusive in its analysis of elements that influence ethical responsibility. [Publisher Abstract]

Hook, Melissa, and Anne Seymour. "Offender Reentry Requires Attention to Victim Safety." *Perspectives* 27 (2003):24-29.

[T]he primary focus of "reentry initiatives is on offenders and their needs. Professionals who work with crime victims assert that "whatever it takes" to promote successful offender reentry must include provisions to ensure the safety and address the concerns of crime victims.

<http://www.restorativejustice.org/10fulltext/hook-melissa-and-seymour-anne.-offender-reentry-requires-attention-to-victim-safety/view>

Ishoy, Glen A. "Reassessing the Purpose of Punishment: The Roles of Mercy and Victim-involvement in Criminal Proceedings." *Criminal Justice Ethics*, 33/1 (2014): 40-57.

While many possible goals could be achieved by punishing offenders, the reality of punishment in today's criminal justice system is that lawmakers have created the illusion of purpose in punishment when in fact the expectations are unrealistic and the options for punishment too few to expect the simultaneous accomplishment of all possible desirable goals. This lack of clear purpose has led to a punishment policy shaped largely by what some scholars refer to as "paranoid politicians," who have used public fear of crime as a fulcrum to launch "tough on crime" policies. Over a long period of time, this process has created a punishment system that many scholars argue has become too harsh and exceeds

what a system of just deserts would allow for. This outcome has led some to propose that systematic mercy be implemented where appropriate, in order to offset the perceived harshness of the criminal justice system. While such a proposal is problematic, a re-evaluation of punishment policy seems appropriate. This paper suggests that any re-evaluation of punishment policy should include provisions for a broader consideration of victims' issues in sentencing as an integral part of the implementation of punishment in a truly just system.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0731129X.2014.903631?journalCode=rcrc20#.U85X4ZRdXh5>

Office for Victims of Crime. 2014. *National Crime Victims Week Resource Guide*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, 2014.

Designed to help communities and victim assistance providers promote awareness of crime victim issues, the Guide includes educational content, campaign materials, artwork, and a theme video. Explore the Guide online or download all materials for use offline.

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ncvrw2014/index.html>

Office for Victims of Crime. *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services Final Report*. Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs, 2013.

The goal for Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services (Vision 21) is simple yet profound: to permanently alter the way we treat victims of crime in America. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) at the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and many others who work in the victim assistance field recognize the need for a better way to respond to crime victims. We seek a comprehensive and systemic approach, drawing from a wide range of tangible yet difficult to access resources, including legislation, more flexible funding, research, and practice, to change how we meet victims' needs and how we address those who perpetrate crime. We have heard the call for a better way, and it is our fervent hope that Vision 21 creates that path. [From Executive Summary]

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/vision21/>

Seymour, Anne. "Chapter 7: Victim Issues." In P. Burke, Ed. *A Handbook for New Parole Board Members*. Huntsville, TX: Association for Paroling Authorities International; Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2003.

Victim Issues discusses the growing role of victims in the criminal justice system and how parole has risen to the challenge of insuring their rights to be informed, to have the opportunity for input, and to have their safety needs carefully considered.

<http://www.apaintl.org/documents/CEPPPParoleHandbook.pdf>

Seymour, Anne. *Public Hearing on Victim Issues in Probation and Parole, August 18, 2010: Recommendation Report*. Edited by American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) (Lexington, KY) 2010.

'Based on the testimony provided, this report provides a list of 10 recommendations for improving services to crime victims and survivors throughout the community corrections

process' (p. 4). Also presented are excerpts from testimony regarding safety, information and notification, restitution, access to available resources, fairness and justice, respect and recognition, and offender accountability.

<http://nicic.gov/library/025228>

Seymour, Anne. *The Victim's Role in Offender Reentry: A Community Response Manual*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime; Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association, 2000.

This document highlights promising practices and strategies that address victims' rights, needs, and concerns when their offenders are released into the community, and provides opportunities for offenders to be held accountable and to be successfully reintegrated into the community. In this handbook, the role of the community receives considerable emphasis. The goal is to offer practical suggestions regarding how reentry partners can become involved in assisting victims whose offenders are released — or preparing to be released — to the community. While community members are the primary audience for this handbook, justice and victim service professionals also comprise an important target audience.

<https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/VROR.pdf>

Victim Offender Communication, Dialogue, & Mediation

Borton, Ian. "Victim Offender Communication in Felony Cases: An Archival Analysis of Ohio's Office." Bowling Green State University, ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing, 2008.

In this dissertation, I studied victim offender dialogue files archived by Ohio's Office of Victim Services (OVS). The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction runs OVS. The Office of Victim Services has processed 349 individual dialogue cases. The OVS director was interested in knowing why only one in four initiated dialogue files complete actual face-to-face dialogue. I conducted an archived data analysis on a sample (N = 212) of OVS completed and will-not-proceed files.... This research has implications regarding relational communication, conflict mediation, and restorative justice theory. Finally, I offer several suggestions regarding OVS practices as well as other uses of restorative dialogue in the contexts of severe crime and felonies of Victim Services Dialogue Program."

Choi, Jung Jin, Michael J. Gilbert, and Diane L. Green. "Patterns of Victim Marginalization in Victim-Offender Mediation: Some Lessons Learned." *Crime, Law, and Social Change*, 59, no. 1 (2013):113-132.

This article discusses issues that restorative justice programs may face during implementation and lessons learned from an exploratory study. We examined various perspectives of multiple participants who experienced a Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) program in a mid-sized Midwestern city in the U.S. The primary data source comprised 34 interviews with 37 participants including adult crime victims, juvenile offenders and their parents, mediator, and representatives from referring agencies. Observations complemented the data. Findings revealed patterns of victim marginalization during the processes used: victims were not prepared appropriately; were at times pressured by mediators to behave in certain ways; and, occasionally felt intimidated by offenders and/or their families. We discuss some factors that may have influenced the emergence of these patterns. This study revealed gaps between the guiding principles of restorative justice theory and field practices, particularly sensitivity toward victims to meet their needs. We suggest that restorative justice programs should consider using a monitoring system to ensure that the processes used remain consistent with the values and principles of restorative justice.

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections (NAVSPIC). Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) National Standards Subcommittee (Wichita, KS), ed. *Victim-Centered Victim Offender Dialogue in Crimes of Severe Violence: 20 Essential Principles for Corrections-Based Victim Services*, 2014.

If you are looking for an explanation of what victim-centered victim offender dialogue (VOD) is, then this is the document for you. It does a great job in explaining the process and standards involved in effective VOD.

<http://nicic.gov/library/028297>

Seymour, Anne. *Victim Impact Statement Resource Package*. Washington, DC: Justice Solutions, 2002.

This Resource Package was developed by Victim Advocate Anne Seymour (Justice Solutions: Washington, D.C. 2001) to provide guidelines for courts and correctional agencies that are responsible for implementing victims' right to an impact statement. It should be revised, as needed, to reflect both state law and agency policies in your jurisdiction.

Some of these resources have been adapted from "Victim Impact: A Victim's Right to Speak, a Nation's Responsibility to Listen" written by Janice Harris Lord and Ellen Alexander, and published by the National Victim Center and MADD in 1994.

http://www.justicesolutions.org/art_pub_victim_impact_resource.htm

Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (Austin, TX), ed. *Victim Offender Mediation Programs in Texas*, 2009.

Results are presented from an assessment of Texas' victim offender mediation (VOM) programs. Sections of this report include: victim offender mediation background; VOM programs in Texas; VOM in Dallas, Tarrant, and Travis juvenile probation departments; and conclusions and recommendations. Appendixes provide a summary of VOMs in Texas and county locations of Dispute Resolution Centers in Texas.

<http://nicic.gov/library/023520>

Umbreit, Mark S. *The Handbook of Victim Offender Mediation: An Essential Guide to Practice and Research*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 2001.

The following three foci are examined: the underlying philosophy, practice, and context of victim offender mediation (VOM); information gleaned from research; and emerging issues. The following chapters are included: humanistic mediation - a transformative journey of peacemaking; guidelines for victim-sensitive mediation and dialogue with offenders; the mediation process - phases and tasks; multicultural implications of VOM; case studies; national survey of VOM programs; program development issues; the impact of VOM - two decades of research; cross-national assessment of VOM; VOM in the U.S. - a multisite assessment; VOM in Canada - a multisite assessment; VOM in England - a multisite assessment; advanced mediation and dialogue in crimes of severe violence; and potential hazards and opportunities. Appendixes provide: information about additional resources; a directory of VOM programs in the U.S.; program profiles; a list of promising practices and innovations; a summary of 40 VOM empirical studies; and a description of the development of participant satisfaction scales that evaluate VOM programs. [Publisher Abstract]

Umbreit, Mark S. *Facing Violence: The Path of Restorative Justice and Dialogue*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press, 2003.

This book tells the stories of victims and offenders who have participated in facilitated dialogue in the aftermath of violent crimes. The book reports findings by a University of Minnesota research team that such victim/offender dialogue programs, when carefully supervised by trained facilitators, have usually resulted in life-transforming emotional healing for both parties. The book distills results of interviews with victims, offenders and

staff members in two pioneering victim/offender dialogue programs in Texas and Ohio.
[Publisher Abstract]

Umbreit, Mark S., and Marilyn Peterson Armour. *Restorative Justice Dialogue: An Essential Guide for Research and Practice*. New York: Springer Publishing Company, 2011.

This book is “offered as a guide to understanding core restorative justice values and practices and what we have learned from research on the impact of this emerging social movement in the global community, includes a chapter on victim-offender dialogue. It includes chapters on Victim-Offender Mediation(5) and Victim-Offender Dialogue (8).

Umbreit, Mark S., and Marilyn Peterson Armour. “Restorative Justice and Dialogue: Impact, Opportunities, and Challenges in the Global Community.” *Washington University Journal of Law & Policy* 36 (2011), Restorative Justice.

From its humble beginnings in the mid-1970s, the principles and practices of restorative justice have become a social movement in the twenty-first century, with an ever increasing presence in and impact on the global community. Rooted in the juvenile justice systems of North America, with a focus on non-violent property crimes, restorative justice policy and practice are now present at virtually all levels of adult and juvenile justice systems, even handling severely violent crimes. Restorative justice and dialogue have now moved far beyond the justice systems of the world and are found in school settings, workplaces, faith communities, and even in the context of deeply-entrenched political violence, such as in Israel and Palestine, and in post-conflict societies such as Northern Ireland, South Africa, Liberia, and Rwanda. This Article will provide a review of the restorative justice movement, of how it is developing in various policies and practices, of what we have learned from research, and of the specific opportunities and challenges facing the movement.

<http://digitalcommons.law.wustl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1043&context=wujlp>

Vermont Department of Corrections. *Victim Offender Dialogue in Cases of Severe and Violent Crime*.

The Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) Program is a service provided by the Victim Services Program to victims who are interested in meeting with the offender in their case.

Participation in this program is victim-initiated, victim-centered and voluntary on the part of the victim and offender.

<http://www.doc.state.vt.us/victim-services/the-victim-services-program-of-the-vermont-department-of-corrections/vodp>

Victim Support / Services

“A Second Chance, With Counseling, for Parolees.” *The New York Times*, May 16, 2008. [Audio]

In the past, parole in Kansas was enforced with a spirit that officials recall, only half-jokingly, as "trail 'em, nail 'em, jail 'em," overfilling the prisons but doing little to rehabilitate offenders. Today, the state is a leader of a spreading national effort to make parole more effective and useful — to reduce violations and re-incarcerations as it protects the public and seeks to help more offenders go straight.

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2008/05/16/us/20080517_PAROLE_AUDIO.html?ex=1211860800&en=be901d1bf5b806d4&ei=5070&emc=eta3&r=0#

American Probation and Parole Association. *Promising Victim-Related Practices in Probation and Parole Training Curriculum Package*. Washington, DC: Office of Victims of Crime, 2013.

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA), through funding from the Office for Victims of Crime, has developed a training curriculum package on Promising Victim-Related Strategies in Probation and Parole. This training curriculum, which includes an Instructor’s Manual, Participant Manual, and PowerPoint presentation slides, is designed to provide instruction to front-line probation and parole officers and first-line supervisors on such topics as: the impact of crime on victims; the role of community corrections in providing victim services; effectively communicating with crime victims, and enhancing restitution collection and management. The purpose of this training program is to build capacity and enhance victim services in community corrections settings by training probation, parole and other community justice professionals on how they can be more effective in their response to and provision of services to crime victims.

https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/DynamicPage.aspx?WebCode=VC_FreePubsReports#PVRPPPdetail

Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance. Washington, DC: Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs, 2012.

.....it is essential that Department personnel understand the legal mandates regarding victims and receive clear guidance about how to carry out those responsibilities. This updated edition of the Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance reflects current statutory provisions, recognizes the technological and legal changes that have taken place since the previous Guidelines were promulgated, and incorporates best practices that will benefit victims and enhance investigations and prosecutions. [Author Abstract]

http://www.justice.gov/olp/pdf/ag_guidelines2012.pdf

Bass, Ellen, and Laura Davis. *The Courage to Heal: A Guide for Women Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse*. New York: Harper, 2008.

Bass and Davis intersperse testimonies of survivors with the latest relevant research-based findings about trauma and the recovery processes. Twenty-some years of interviews and workshops with child sexual abuse survivors provide a sense of immediacy and

authenticity, which adds weight to the authors' professional knowledge. [Publisher Abstract]

Bischoff, Michael. *Meeting Victims' Needs Post-Conviction Study Group Final Report*. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Corrections/ Minnesota Office on Justice Programs, 2004.

In recent years, the needs of crime victims after the conviction of the offender have become an increasing priority for many people in corrections, victim services, and other agencies. An interdisciplinary study group from across Minnesota formed to pull together the knowledge and experience gained in the past few years and make specific recommendations to improve conditions for Minnesota victims after conviction. Minnesota has a tradition of community-focused corrections, and this report aims to build on that by strengthening responsiveness to post-conviction victim needs in corrections and all agencies that interact with victims after conviction. The focus of the Study Group was on victims of serious crime, although many of the recommendations involve system changes that would improve access to information and respectful treatment for all victims of crime. <http://www.clarityfacilitation.com/postconviction/fullreport.doc>

Creating a Victim Focus: A Guide to Working with Victims During Offender Reentry. Washington, DC: Office of Victims of Crime: Training and Technical Assistance Center& OVC Publications.

Every year in the United States, over half a million inmates are released from prison. Every day, thousands of these inmates return to the community. For most inmates who are released, there are victims who have serious concerns about their offender's reentry into society.... Victims have already gone through a lot; it is important not to revictimize them by ignoring their rights and their needs during an offender's reentry. <http://www.navspic.org/policies/Creating%20A%20Victim%20Focus%20-%20During%20Offender%20Reentry.pdf>

Miller, Laurence. *Counseling Crime Victims: Practical Strategies for Mental Health Professionals*. New York: Springer, 2008.

This book provides a unique approach to helping victims of crime. By distilling and combining the insights and lessons from the fields of criminology, victimology, trauma psychology, law enforcement, and psychotherapy, it presents an integrated model of intervention for students and working mental health professionals in the criminal justice system. The book blends solid empirical research scholarship with practical, real-time recommendations helpful to mental health professionals. [Publisher Abstract]

Raebeck, Beth. "Why Victim Impact Education Matters." *American Jails* 27, no. 4 (2013): 33-40.

The article offers information on a not-for profit agency "You Have the Power" (YPTH) which was established in 1991 and has been dedicated in educating and empowering people affected by violent crimes in the U.S. It informs that the victim impact educational program has been designed for offenders and victims both, to improve the social security level and recidivism rate. It further informs that a video library based on the victims' experience has been developed for YPTH's curriculum. [Publisher Abstract]

Seri, Irazola, Erin Williamson, Emily Niedzwiecki, Sara Debus-Sherrill, and Julie Stricker. *Evaluation of the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification Program, Final Report*. Fairfax, VA: ICF International for National Institute of Justice/Office of Justice Programs (Washington, DC), 2013.

Automated victim notification (AVN) is often touted as an effective and efficient means for providing victims timely and accurate information of their offenders' court events and status changes at reduced burden to the criminal justice system. AVN systems, first introduced in 1994, operate by receiving electronic data (e.g., case number, offender demographics) from participating branches of the criminal justice system, coding the data to determine what type of notification is most appropriate based on the offenders' status change (e.g., release, transfer), and then transmitting the data to registered users using standardized language. AVN systems also allow users to proactively check offender status through a secured website or by calling into a toll-free hotline where additional information and referrals may be available. In 2009, the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice funded ICF International to study the implementation and operation of AVN systems in supporting victims of crime. This report documents the methodology and findings from this evaluation and examines the implications for policy and practice. [Publisher Abstract] <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/243839.pdf>

Restorative and Community Justice

Furey, Agnes, and Leonard Scovens. *Wildflowers in the Median: A Restorative Journey into Healing, Justice, and Joy*. Bloomington, IN: iUniverse, 2012.

Wildflowers in the Median tells the story of a journey of restoration. Through a collection of poems, vignettes, and letters, both Furey and Scovens pour out their emotions and reflections. It is a tale not of forgiveness, but of understanding—a story of a survivor of crime and a criminal finding communion as each struggles with grief and suffering, eventually coming to terms with their spiritual identities and a desire to help others in similar circumstances. [Publisher Abstract]

Jackson, Arrick L. "The Impact of Restorative Justice on the Development of Guilt, Shame, and Empathy among Offenders." *Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice* 5, no. 2 (Apr 2009): 184-206.

Restorative justice as a philosophy consistently highlights the importance of dialogue among the offender, the victim, and the community as a significant component of repairing the harm done. However, without understanding whether or not offenders are developing the emotions of guilt, shame, and empathy which are necessary for reconciliation, the healing dialogue may be misguided. The present study utilizes a panel design approach with the primary goal of examining the effect of a Missouri Department of Corrections Restorative Justice Program-Victim Impact Training (VIT) on the emotional development of guilt, shame, and empathy among offenders. The MANCOVA results show no overall significant differences in VIT participant's pre- and post-test scores on their development of guilt, shame, and empathy. However, regression analysis results indicate significant relationships between shame and empathy among offenders. Results also indicate significant differences among gender, age, and race on guilt, shame, and empathy. These findings and their implications are discussed. [Author Abstract]

Lehman, Joseph, Trudy G. Beatty, Dennis Maloney, Susan Russell, Anne Seymour, and Carol Shapiro. *The Three "R's" of Reentry*. Washington, DC: Justice Solutions, 2002.

Currently there is a significant amount of attention focused on the large number of offenders who are being released from prison to communities across the country. Leadership and support for the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs have created opportunities to discuss, plan and implement new strategies to more effectively deal with offender who are "going home." This White Paper is intended to be just that: an opportunity to create a dialogue about offender reentry from a victim-, family-, and harm-centered perspective. [3 R's: Reparative, Relationships, Responsibility.]

<https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/RRR.pdf>

Liebmann, Marian, and Lindy Wootton. *Restorative Justice and Domestic Violence/ Abuse*. The Home Office Crime Reduction Unit for Wales, 2010.

This report is in two sections: Mainstream methods of working with domestic violence/abuse and restorative justice projects working with domestic violence/abuse.

<http://69.195.124.82/~crimemat/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/restorative-justice-and-domestic-violence-abuse.pdf>

Palermo, George B. "Restorative justice: A More Understanding and Humane Approach to Offenders. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 57, no. 9 (2013): 1051-1053.

As attempts were made to deal with crime, to improve offender treatment, and to help the victims of crime, the restorative justice approach evolved. Albert Eglash (1977) and Howard Zehr (1990) were among its pioneers. Eglash was primarily concerned with the offender (restorative justice and restitution) and Zehr with victim-offender reconciliation. Even though with ups and downs, this philosophical approach to punishment, based on healing and the reconciliation of the victim and the offender, generated a deep interest among sociocriminological scholars and laid the foundation for what has become a restorative justice movement throughout the world. [Publisher Abstract]

<http://ijo.sagepub.com/content/57/9/1051>

Ptacek, James. *Restorative Justice and Violence against Women*. Oxford University Press, 2009.

This book considers both the dangers and potential benefits of using restorative justice in response to these crimes. The contributors include antiviolenace activists and scholars from the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Some are strongly in favor of using restorative practices in these cases, some are strongly opposed, and many lie somewhere in between. Their chapters introduce a range of perspectives on alternative justice practices, offering rich descriptions of new programs that combine restorative justice with feminist antiviolenace approaches. Controversial and forward-thinking, this volume presents a much-needed analysis of restorative justice practices in cases of violence against women.

Advocates, community activists, and scholars will find the theoretical perspectives and vivid case descriptions presented here to be invaluable tools for creating new ways for abused women to find justice. [Publisher Abstract]

Strang, Heather, Lawrence W. Sherman, Evan Mayo-Wilson, Daniel Woods, and Barak Ariel .

"Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using Face-to Face Meetings of Offenders and Victims: Effects on Offender Recidivism and Victim Satisfaction. A Systematic Review." *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, no. 12 (2013).

Restorative justice is a concept denoting a wide range of justice practices with common values, but widely varying procedures (Braithwaite, 2002). These values encourage offenders to take responsibility for their actions and to repair the harms they have caused, usually (although not always) in communication with their personal victims. This review focuses on the subset of restorative justice procedures that has been tested most carefully and extensively: face-to-face restorative justice conferencing (RJC). In these conferences, victims and offenders involved in a crime meet in the presence of a trained facilitator with their families and friends or others affected by the crime, to discuss and resolve the offense and its consequences. [Publisher abstract]

<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/lib/project/63/>

Van Ness, Daniel W., and Karen Heetderks Strong. *Restoring Justice: An Introduction to Restorative Justice*. New Providence, NJ: Matthew Bender and Company, 2010.

The theory and practices of restorative justice are explained. This book is essential reading for individuals working or interested in the restorative justice field. Ten chapters comprise this book: visions and patterns; how patterns of thinking can obstruct justice; a brief history of restorative justice; the development of a new pattern of thinking; restorative justice that promotes healing; the cornerposts of restorative justice chapters on encounter, amends, reintegration, and inclusion; making restorative justice happen; toward a restorative system; and transformation of perspective, structures, and persons. [Publisher Abstract]

Websites

Communities for Restorative Justice, <http://www.c4rj.com/index.php>

Communities for Restorative Justice (C4RJ) is a community-police partnership that offers restorative justice to those affected by crime. Our “circle” process recognizes that crime is a violation of people and relationships, not just a violation of law. We receive police referrals and seek to include those affected by crime in the decision-making: victims, offenders, loved ones, supporters, community members, and law enforcement officials.

Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children

<http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/c.mtJSI7MPIsE/b.5301295/k.BE9A/Home.htm>

The National CASA Association is a network of 933 programs that are recruiting, training and supporting volunteers to represent the best interests of abused and neglected children in the courtroom and other settings.

Crime Victim’s Services Division (Oregon Department of Justice)

<http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/advocacy.shtml>

DOJ’s Post-Conviction Victim Advocacy Program helps crime victims understand know their rights, learn about process, find resources and gain access to the ongoing legal actions.

International Victimology Institute Tilburg

<http://www.tilburguniversity.edu/research/institutes-and-research-groups/intervict/>

The International Victimology Institute Tilburg promotes and executes interdisciplinary research that can contribute to a comprehensive, evidence-based body of knowledge on the empowerment and support of victims of crime and abuse of power.

Justice Solutions, <http://www.justicesolutions.org/>

Website by Crime Victim Professional for Crime Victim Professional

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections, <http://www.navspic.org/>

The National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections provides an enthusiastic voice for corrections-based victim services. Features include:

- Serve as a clearinghouse for information, resources and referrals
- Assist in developing, providing and monitoring
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Provide vision, leadership and guidance in policy and program development to increase victim satisfaction with corrections
- Promote mentoring relationships

Corrections-Based Victim Services Programs (listings by State)

National Center for State Courts, Victims Resource Guide, <http://www.ncsc.org/Topics/Access-and-Fairness/Victims/Resource-Guide.aspx>

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 created a federal victims-compensation account funded by fines assessed in federal criminal convictions and established provision to assist state programs that compensate victims of crimes. As states continue to move toward creating an effective response that meets all of a victim's needs, every state has passed important legal protections for victims of violent crimes, and more than half of the states have amended their constitutions to guarantee the rights of victims. Includes links to related online resources.

National Center for Victims of Crime, <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/>

The National Center for Victims of Crime is a nonprofit organization that advocates for victims' rights, trains professionals who work with victims, and serves as a trusted source of information on victims' issues. After more than 25 years, we remain the most comprehensive national resource committed to advancing victims' rights and helping victims of crime rebuild their lives.

National Crime Victim Bar Association, <http://www.nsvrc.org/organizations/74>

National Crime Victim Bar Association, an affiliated program of the National Center for Victims of Crime, educates attorneys, victim service providers, and the general public on the availability and potential of civil legal remedies for crime victims; refers crime victims to qualified counsel; provides technical support to attorneys, particularly through its database, which contains more than 11,000 summaries of civil cases involving crime victims; and advocates through legislation and/or amicus curiae briefs.

National Crime Victims Research & Treatment Center, <http://colleges.musc.edu/ncvc/>

The National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center (NCVC) is a division of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston, South Carolina. Since 1974 the Faculty and staff of the NCVC have been devoted to achieving a better understanding of the impact of criminal victimization on adults, children, and their families.

National Institute of Corrections

<http://nicic.gov/>

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) is an agency within the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Institute is headed by a Director appointed by the U.S. Attorney General. A 16-member Advisory Board, also appointed by the Attorney General, was established by the enabling legislation (Public Law 93-415) to provide policy direction to the Institute.

National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, <http://www.pomc.com/>

POMC makes the difference through on-going emotional support, education, prevention, advocacy, and awareness. The organization also provides support and assistance to all survivors of homicide victims while working to create a world free of murder.

National Organization for Victim Assistance, <http://www.trynova.org/>

NOVA's mission is to champion dignity and compassion for those harmed by crime and crisis. Founded in 1975, NOVA is the oldest national victim assistance organization of its type in the United States as the recognized leader in this noble cause. NOVA is a private, non-profit, 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

National Organization for Victim Assistance: State Advocacy List, <http://www.trynova.org/crime-victim/advocacy/list/>

As a victim of crime, you could be entitled to victim advocacy. Advocates, both professional and volunteer, work to affirm your rights and to provide information and services to victims of crime. Organized locally, the starting point is a victim advocate in the jurisdiction of the crime. If you are not able to determine a local victim advocate, you can refer to the state network for further information.

National Victim Assistance Academy, <https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/TrainingMaterials/dspNVAA.cfm>

The mission of the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) is to provide an intensive, interactive learning experience to develop and promote professional skills and knowledge for victim service providers. NVAA's blended learning approach includes a combination of self-paced online training and Web-based facilitated training.

National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Passage, <http://www.nvcap.org/>

A proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution to provide meaningful and enforceable rights for crime victims has been introduced in Congress. The proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment would provide victims of violent crime with constitutionally guaranteed rights including the rights: to be notified of proceedings in the criminal case; to attend public proceedings in the case; to make a statement at release proceedings, sentencing, and proceedings regarding a plea bargain; and to have the court order the convicted offender to pay restitution for the harm caused by the crime.

National Victims of Crime Awareness Week, <http://www.victimswweek.gc.ca/abt-apd/index.html>

National Victims of Crime Awareness Week (Victims Week) is held in April every year. The goal of Victims Week is to raise awareness about issues facing victims of crime and the services, programs and laws in place to help victims and their families.

Office for Victims of Crime, <http://www.ovc.gov/welcome.html>

OVC is committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. This site includes National Calendar of Crime Victim Assistance Related Events – Victims, <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar/>

Restorative Justice Council, <http://www.restorativejustice.org.uk/>

The Restorative Justice Council provides quality assurance and the national voice for the field of restorative practice.

Restorative Justice Online, <http://www.restorativejustice.org/>

Restorative Justice Online is a service of the Prison Fellowship International Centre for Justice and Reconciliation. Its purpose is to be an authoritative, credible, non-partisan resource of information on restorative justice.

Transforming Conflict: National Centre for Restorative Approaches in Youth Settings, <http://www.transformingconflict.org/>

Transforming Conflict is a leading provider of training and consultancy in the UK in the field of restorative approaches in schools, residential care and other youth settings. We are also the longest established, founded in 1994.

U.S. Resource Map of Crime Victim Services & Information, <http://www.ovc.gov/map.html>

This interactive map provides links to resources for victims of crimes and for service providers and community leaders working with victims.

VERA Institute of Justice, <http://www.vera.org/topics/crime-and-victimization>

The Vera Institute of Justice combines expertise in research, demonstration projects, and technical assistance to help leaders in government and civil society improve the systems people rely on for justice and safety.

Victim Information and Notification Everyday, <https://www.vinelink.com/vinelink/initMap.do>

VINELink is the online version of VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), the National Victim Notification Network. This service allows crime victims to obtain timely and reliable information about criminal cases and the custody status of offenders 24 hours a day. Some states have the ability to display this website in Spanish.

Victim Law, <https://www.victimlaw.org/>

Searchable database of victims' rights legal provisions including federal, state, and territorial statutes, Tribal laws, state constitutional amendments, court rules, administrative code provisions, and summaries of related court decisions and attorney general opinions.

Victim Offender Mediation Association, <http://www.corrections.com/links/link/806>

Victim Offender Mediation Association (VOMA), an international membership association, supports and assists people and communities working at models of restorative justice. VOMA provides resources, training, and technical assistance in victim-offender mediation, conferencing, circles, and related restorative justice practices.

Victim Offender Reconciliation Program, <http://www.corrections.com/links/link/463>

Since 1982 Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) has been bringing victims and offenders together in safe mediation or family group conference settings to permit the offender to take responsibility for his or her actions, to make things as right as possible with

the victim, and to be clear about future intentions. VORP follows up to ensure that agreements are kept.

You Have the Power, <http://www.yhtp.org/>

You Have the Power...Know How to Use It, Inc. is a not-for-profit agency whose mission is to educate, advocate and empower individuals and communities who are impacted by violent crime. Now celebrating its 21st anniversary, YHTP was founded in 1993 by former First Lady of Tennessee Andrea Conte, to advocate for victims and educate the community to prevent violent crime.