



2009

**Domestic Violence:
End it now.**

Domestic Violence Awareness Month
Resource Guide

provided by  Appriss

2009

Domestic Violence Awareness Month Public Awareness & Victim Outreach Resource Guide

Resource Guide Overview

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, which has been commemorated annually in America since 1987, is a time for domestic violence victims and those who serve them to speak out in a unified voice to combat domestic violence, and to challenge all people in America to support the countless programs that provide support and services to victims. This year's theme for NDVAM is "Domestic Violence: End it Now," and the theme color is purple.

Appriss seeks to provide its clients with important resources to promote greater public awareness about crime victims' rights, needs, and services, and to publicize the availability of VINE[®] (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), SAVIN (Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification) programs; and the VINE Protective Order[®] program. Visit our Web site at www.appriss.com for more information about these services.

This is the tenth year that Appriss has published a National Domestic Violence Awareness Month Resource Guide. Its purpose is to help victim advocates and allied professionals promote greater awareness of domestic violence services, and prevention and community education awareness efforts.

You can personalize all resources within the guide to your own organization, community, or state, and incorporate them into victim awareness and community education activities during NDVAM and throughout the year. The contents include:

- **A sample news release** to publicize your community's NDVAM activities, and to promote victim and public awareness of the VINE service.
- **Sample public service announcements**, in 60- and 30-second formats, to promote both NDVAM and the VINE/SAVIN service. Check with your local television and radio stations to obtain information about their requirements for submitting PSAs.
- **A sample proclamation** that can be adapted for a state or local government agency.
- **A statistical overview** of domestic and interpersonal violence in America. These statistics can be used in speeches, media relations activities, and other public awareness initiatives during NDVAM and throughout the year.
- **A timeline of national and international efforts to end domestic violence**, which highlights the key accomplishments and landmarks to promote rights and services for victims of domestic violence.
- **A list of toll-free numbers and online resources for information and referral** for victims of domestic violence. These resources can be incorporated into your victim outreach and public awareness efforts during 2009 NDVAM and throughout the year.

If you have any questions about the contents of this Resource Guide or need further information, please contact Jennifer Recktenwald, at 1-866-Appriss ext. 3877 or at jrecktenwald@appriss.com.

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Sample News Release

For Release on [DATE]

CONTACT: [NAME]
[TELEPHONE]

2009 National Domestic Violence Awareness Month Observed

(City, State) – This year marks the 22nd commemoration of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month (NDVAM), a time for law enforcement agencies, victim assistance organizations, and community leaders to work jointly in generating greater public awareness about domestic violence, prevention strategies, and effective responses for victims.

The year's theme for NDVAM, "End it Now," serves as a reminder that communities must speak out in a unified voice to combat domestic violence, and to challenge all people in America to support the many programs that can end this nationwide epidemic.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, about 1.3 million are victimized by domestic violence every year. Here in (State / County / Community), (local statistic) women and children are victimized each year.

Eliminating domestic violence requires collaborative prevention and response efforts from criminal justice professionals, victims' service providers, prosecutors, health care providers, educators, and elected officials, among others.

In addition to assistance provided by our court and legal systems and victims' service programs, domestic violence victims in (State / County / Community) have access to potentially life-saving information through VINE[®] (Victim Information and Notification Everyday).

VINE allows crime victims and other concerned citizens to track the custody status of their offenders and register to be notified by phone or e-mail in the event of a release, transfer, or court appearance. This service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week through a toll-free number or online at www.vineline.com.

(Elected official) said victims of domestic violence often need the kind of timely information that VINE provides.

"VINE provides custody information in real time, giving registered crime victims critical information when they need it most," (elected official) said. "This access empowers domestic violence victims to gain a greater degree of control in their lives and to make informed decisions about their safety."

VINE is the nation's first automated service for victim notification and currently serves crime victims in more than 2,300 communities in 47 states, including most of the nation's largest metropolitan areas.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month was created in 1987 to promote increased rights and services for domestic violence victims; to educate the public about the crisis of domestic violence and the prevalence of this epidemic in all of our lives; and to encourage involvement and support from our community for domestic violence victims and those who serve them. Here in **(community)**, special events include **(cite relevant activities and quotations about 2009 NDVAM)**.

For more information about activities in **(community)** to commemorate 2009 National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, or to learn more about the VINE service, contact **(name)** at **(area code/telephone number)** or **(e-mail address)**.

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Sample Public Service Announcements

:60 seconds If you or someone you know is a victim of domestic violence, you have the right to information in the aftermath of a crime. Victim Information and Notification Everyday, or VINE, is a free, around-the-clock service that automatically notifies victims and other concerned citizens of an offender's release from jail by phone or e-mail. This vital information can help victims make informed decisions about their safety. During National Domestic Violence Awareness Month this October and throughout the year, let's remember that victims in **(COMMUNITY)** have the right to information and notification everyday. Call VINE at **(PHONE NUMBER)** or go online to www.vinelink.com. Because victims have the right to know.

:30 seconds October is National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. If you or someone you know is a victim of domestic violence, you have the right to information in the aftermath of a crime. Victim Information and Notification Everyday, or VINE, is a free, around-the-clock service that automatically notifies victims and other concerned citizens of an offender's release from jail by phone or e-mail. Call VINE at **(PHONE NUMBER)** or visit www.vinelink.com. Because victims have the right to know.

NOTE: In states and communities with Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) programs, substitute "SAVIN" for "VINE" in these PSAs.

Sample Proclamation

- Whereas,** An estimated 1.3 million women in the United States are victims of physical assault by an intimate partner each year; and
- Whereas,** intimate partner violence remains one of the most prevalent, yet under-reported crimes in our Nation today; and
- Whereas,** domestic violence has a devastating impact on America's families and children; and our homes, neighborhoods, schools, businesses and economy; and
- Whereas,** there are over 2,000 local domestic violence programs and thousands of professionals and volunteers in America that serve victims of domestic violence and their children, and provide safety, support and victim assistance, including [*cite any local programs*]; and
- Whereas,** victims of domestic violence *have* and *deserve* federal and state rights to information, notification, protection, restitution, child support, participation in criminal justice proceedings; and referrals to supportive services; and
- Whereas,** because women in America have been most often victimized by someone they know, *domestic violence is everyone's business*; and
- Whereas,** America has joined together annually since 1987 to commemorate October as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month," and the 2009 is "Domestic Violence: End it Now;" and
- Whereas,** by observing National Domestic Violence Awareness Month during October of each year, we show our ongoing commitment to and support for victims of domestic violence, and reaffirm America's commitment to end domestic violence against women, men and children; therefore, be it
- Resolved,** that [*individual or entity*] proclaims October 2009 to be [*city/county/state*] Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and honors domestic violence victims and those who serve them during this month and throughout the year; and be it further
- Resolved,** that we stand united in our commitment to end all forms of domestic and interpersonal violence in America; and be it further
- Resolved,** that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to [*your organization*] on [*date*].

Domestic Violence and Interpersonal Violence Statistics

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence defines domestic violence as “the willful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and/or other abusive behavior perpetrated by an intimate partner against another. It is an epidemic affecting individuals in every community, regardless of age, economic status, race, religion, nationality or educational background.”

- One in every four women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime. ¹
- An estimated 1.3 million women in the United States are victims of physical assault by an intimate partner each year. ²
- Most cases of domestic violence are never reported to police. ³
- Approximately 20% of the 1.5 million people who experience intimate partner violence annually obtain civil protection orders. More than two-thirds of the restraining orders against intimate partners who raped or stalked the victim were violated. ¹
- Approximately one in five high school girls reported being abused by a boyfriend. ⁴
- Witnessing violence between one’s parents or caretakers is the strongest risk factor of transmitting violent behavior from one generation to the next. ⁵
- Boys who witness domestic violence are *twice as likely* to abuse their own partners and children when they become adults. ⁶
- Approximately 60 percent of perpetrators of intimate partner violence also abuse children in the household. ⁷
- Almost one-third of female homicide victims that are reported in police records are killed by an intimate partner. ⁸
- Domestic violence victims constituted 20 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2005. They received compensation for 34 percent of all assault claims. ⁹

References

1 Tjaden, Patricia & Nancy Thoennes. National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence” (2000).

2 Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States. 2003. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control. Atlanta, GA.

3 Frieze, I.H., Browne, A. (1989) Violence in Marriage. In L.E. Ohlin & M. H. Tonry (eds.) *Family Violence*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

4 Jay Silverman et al., “Dating Violence Against Adolescent Girls and Associated Substance Use, Unhealthy Weight Control, Sexual Risk Behavior, Pregnancy, and Suicidality.”

5 Break the Cycle. (2006). *Startling Statistics*. http://www.breakthecycle.org/html%20files/l_4a_startstatist.htm

6 Strauss, Gelles, and Smith, “Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence” in *8, 145 Families*.

7 Edelson, J.L. (1999). “The Overlap Between Child Maltreatment and Woman Battering.” *Violence Against Women*. 5:134-154.

8 Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports* “Crime in the United States, 2000,” (2001).

9 National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, “FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase.”

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Timeline of National and International Efforts to End Domestic Violence

1974

Congress passes the *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act*, which establishes the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN). The new center creates an information clearinghouse, and provides technical assistance and model programs.

1976

The National Organization for Women forms a task force to examine the issue of battering. It demands research on domestic violence, along with funding for domestic violence shelters.

The first national conference on battered women is sponsored by the Milwaukee Task Force on Women in Wisconsin.

Women's Advocates in St. Paul, Minnesota start the first hotline for battered women.

Women's Advocates and Haven House in Pasadena, California establish the first shelters for battered women.

Nebraska and Wisconsin become the first states to abolish the marital rape exemption.

1977

Oregon becomes the first state to enact mandatory arrest in domestic violence cases.

1978

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) is organized as a voice for the battered women's movement on a national level.

1979

The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but is later closed in 1981.

1980

Wisconsin passes the first Crime Victims' Bill of Rights.

1981

The first National Day of Unity is sponsored by the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence and observed in October. Its goal is to promote networking among battered women's advocates across the nation.

1982

President Ronald Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force *Final Report* offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies to advance crime victims' rights and services.

1983

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement the recommendations from President Reagan's Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals, and develops model legislation to protect victims' rights.

The U.S. Attorney General establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.

1984

The passage of the *Victims of Crime Act* (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties, and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service programs.

Congress passes the *Family Violence Prevention and Services Act*, which earmarks federal funding for programs that serve victims of domestic violence.

The President's Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including improving the criminal justice system's response to battered women and establishing prevention and awareness activities, education and training, and data collection and reporting.

1985

The U.S. Surgeon General convenes a Workshop on Violence and Public Health, and issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major public health problem.

1987

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month is officially designated to commemorate battered women and those who serve them during October of every year.

NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.

1988

Amendments to the *Victims of Crime Act* induce state victim compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence.

1991

The *Violence Against Women Act of 1991* is first considered by the U.S. Congress.

The state of Washington implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault an alternative, confidential mailing address and secures the confidentiality of two normally public records – voter registration and motor vehicle records.

1992

The *Battered Women's Testimony Act*, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President George H.W. Bush.

Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking laws.

Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry, and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

1993

President Clinton signs the “Brady Bill” requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.

Twenty-two states pass anti-stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

Congress passes the *International Parental Child Kidnapping Act*, which makes the unlawful removal of a child outside the United States with the intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of parental rights a federal felony.

1994

President Clinton signs the *Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act* into law, which includes the *Violence Against Women Act* that authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.

NCADV and *Ms. Magazine* create the “Remember My Name” project, a national registry to increase public awareness of domestic violence deaths by documenting women who have been killed by an intimate partner.

Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone notification to crime victims of their offender’s status and release. Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) services offer vital and timely information and notification to victims whose offenders are released from jail and prison.

1995

The Beijing World Conference on Women issues a landmark call for global action to end violence against women.

More than 200,000 people join together in Washington, D.C. for the “Rally for Women’s Lives” — organized by the National Organization for Women and endorsed by a record 702 national and local groups — for the first and largest mass action to stop violence against women.

The U.S. Department of Justice convenes a national conference to encourage implementation of the *Violence Against Women Act*.

1996

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-SAFE) is established to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their families and friends.

1997

The U.S. Congress enacts a federal anti-stalking law as part of the *National Defense Authorization Act*.

1998

The National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center is funded through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control. A consortium of the Medical University of South Carolina, the University of Missouri at St. Louis, and Wesley Centers for Women at Wellesley College, the center contributes to the prevention of all types of violence against women by fostering researcher-practitioner and interdisciplinary collaboration.

Legislatures in 41 states enact a total of 48 laws directed at domestic violence, and 16 laws aimed at stalking crimes.

1999

The *Violence Against Women Act of 1999* (VAWA II) is introduced in the U.S. Congress, and includes: reauthorization of VAWA I; amendments specific to protections for abused immigrant spouses (*Battered Immigrant Women Protection Act of 1999*); VAWA I grants programs and full faith and credit provisions. New programs include funding for legal services for battered women, transitional housing assistance, and programs to increase awareness of the impact of violence on women in the workplace.

The *Battered Immigrant Women Protection Act of 1999* is introduced in Congress, and seeks to restore and expand access to a variety of legal protections for battered immigrants so they may flee violent homes, obtain court protection, cooperate in the criminal prosecution of their abusers, and take control of their lives without the fear of deportation.

State legislators in 48 states enact over 300 laws relating to violence against women, including domestic violence laws in 41 states, and anti-stalking laws in 23 states. Of these laws, 128 were directed at domestic violence and 34 at stalking topics.

2000

The *Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000* provides for immigrant individuals who have been victimized in the most severe fashion with the ability to remain in the United States and, in some cases, longer and receive federal and state assistance; protections for certain crime victims, including victims of crimes against women; and a comprehensive statute for law enforcement agencies that will enable them to pursue the prosecution and conviction of traffickers.

UNICEF publishes a study reporting that not enough progress has been made in addressing domestic violence, and that domestic violence continues to negate the rights of women and girls in all countries, with domestic violence undermining the lives of one out of every two women in some nations.

2001

The *Violence Against Women Act of 1994* (VAWA) is reauthorized at \$3 billion through FY 2005. It reauthorizes the key programs included in the original VAWA, and makes some improvements, including authorizing grants for legal assistance of victims of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault; providing funding for transitional housing assistance; improving full faith and credit enforcement and computerized tracking of protection orders; strengthening and refining protections for battered immigrant women; authorizing grants for supervised visitation and safe visitation exchange of children between parents in situations involving domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking; and expanding several areas of the key grant programs to cover violence that arises in dating relationships.

The *Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act* and *Jennifer's Law* maintains the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims at \$10 million, and would provide for \$10 million more for child abuse programs if the Fund exceeds \$363 million. It allows the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and neglect, in addition to the enforcement of child abuse laws. *Jennifer's Law* authorizes \$2 million per year through FY 2002 for states to apply for competitive grants to cover the costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's NCIC database.

The U.S. Department of Justice releases the “Intimate Partner Violence” Report, which highlights many findings including: women are victims of intimate partner violence at a rate that is five times greater than men; and between 1993 and 1998, women aged 16 to 24 incurred the highest per capita rates of intimate partner violence.

2002

The Mary Byron Foundation, a grant-making public charity based in Louisville, Kentucky, sponsors the first annual Celebrating Solutions awards that honor groundbreaking efforts to stop domestic violence. Four organizations received \$10,000 awards that recognize their excellence and innovation in providing assistance to victims of domestic violence.

2003

The U.S. Congress makes the Office on Violence Against Women a permanent, independent office within the U.S. Department of Justice.

The *PROTECT Act of 2003* – also known as the “Amber Alert” bill – creates a national network of AMBER (America’s Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community response to kidnapped or abducted children.

President George W. Bush announces the President’s Family Justice Assistance Center Initiative, which provides funding to communities to plan and implement comprehensive domestic violence victim service and support centers.

President Bush signs the *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act* into law. Along with reauthorizing the initial *TVPRA*, the *Act* includes provisions to strengthen prevention efforts and increase the prosecution of offenders; enable trafficking victims between the ages of 15 and 18 to obtain special T-visas; simplifies procedures for trafficking victims to obtain benefits; and allows benefits and services to be available to victims’ family members who are legally allowed to enter the U.S. It also creates a civil cause of action for victims of forced labor or forced prostitution.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) publishes an information card that clearly defines the federal law and responses to persons with a qualifying protection order, who are generally prohibited from possessing any firearm or ammunition.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline receives its one millionth call.

The U.S. Postal Service releases a stamp that features a powerful depiction of a distraught woman affected by domestic violence. The “Stop Family Violence” stamp is intended to raise public awareness and funds for domestic violence prevention programs.

2004

The Office on Violence Against Women commemorates the tenth anniversary of the *Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)* at a national symposium in Washington, DC. Under the violence against women grant programs administered by the Office on Violence Against Women, more than \$1 billion in grant funds have been awarded, through over 1,250 discretionary grants and over 350 STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) formula grants to the states and territories.

The first National Stalking Awareness Month is commemorated.

2005

The U.S. House of Representatives establishes the first Congressional Victim's Rights Caucus. The mission of the bipartisan caucus – which works closely with national and state domestic violence organizations – is to elevate crime victim issues in Congress in a bipartisan manner, without infringing on the rights of the accused, and advocate for crime victims' interests before the Administration and within Congress.

2006

President Bush signs the *Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005* into law. This extension of VAWA includes provisions for early intervention, prevention and health care, and promotes a national commitment to keep women and children safe from fear and abuse.

Appriss Inc. launches the VINE Protective Order (VPO) program, an innovative service that automatically notifies petitioners when protective orders are served on respondents.

2007

The National Domestic Violence Hotline and Liz Claiborne, Inc. collaborate to launch the National Teen Dating Violence Hotline, which provides an online and telephone service to help teens aged 13 to 18 who are experiencing dating abuse.

2008

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence commemorates 30 years of public service to America at national events held in Washington, DC.

2009**Domestic Violence Awareness Month**
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AGENCY	TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND TTY	HOURS OF OPERATION	WEBSITE URL
APPRISS (PROVIDER OF THE VINE AND SAVIN SERVICES)			
Appriss (provider of the VINE and SAVIN services)	800-816-0491 TTY 866-847-1298	24/7/365	www.appriss.com
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES			
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline	800-633-5155	24/7/365	http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html
Child Welfare Information Gateway	800-394-3366	Monday – Friday 8:30 am – 5:30 pm EST	http://www.childwelfare.gov/
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
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.org

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS' VICTIM ASSISTANCE			
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
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
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 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	http://www.ndvh.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance	800-TRY-NOVA	24/7/365	www.trynova.org
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	800-537-2238 TTY Hotline 800-553-2508	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm EST	http://www.nrcdv.org/
National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women	877-733-7623	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm CST	http://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	http://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	http://www.ncjfcj.org

American Bar Association Commission on Family Violence	www.abanet.org/domviol/
Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center	www.866uswomen.org
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	http://apsac.org
Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence	www.apiahf.org/
Asian American Justice Center	www.advancingequality.org
Asian Task Force on Domestic Violence	www.atask.org
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://endabuse.org
Feminist Majority Foundation	www.feminist.org/
Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project	www.avp.org
Institute on DV in the African-American Community	www.dvinstitute.org
Institute on Violence, Abuse & Trauma	http://ivatcenters.org
Justice Solutions	www.justicesolutions.org
Love Is Respect (National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline)	www.loveisrespect.org
Mary Byron Project	www.marybyronproject.org
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence	www.naesv.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	www.nacvcb.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	www.navaa.org
National Center for Victims of Crime	www.ncvc.org
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	http://calib.com/nccanch/
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ncadv.org
National Crime Victim Law Institute	http://law.lclark.edu/org/ncvli/
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	http://musc.edu/cvc
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.org
National Domestic Violence Hotline	www.ndvh.org
National Judicial Institute on DV	http://fvpf.org/justice/njidv.html
National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence	www.dvalianza.org/
National Network to End Domestic Violence	www.nnedv.org
National Network to End Violence Against Immigrant Women	www.immigrantwomennetwork.org/
National Organization for Victim Assistance	www.trynova.org
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	www.nrcdv.org
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	www.nsvrc.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	www.violenceagainstwomen.org
Security on Campus	www.safecampusesnow.org
Stalking Resource Center	www.ncvc.org/src
U.S. Congressional Victim's Rights Caucus	www.vrc.poe.house.gov
USDOJ Office for Victims of Crime	www.ovc.gov
USDOJ Office on Violence Against Women	www.usdoj.gov/ovw/
USDOJ Tribal Justice and Safety in Indian Country	www.tribaljusticeandsafety.gov/
Victim Information & Notification Everyday (VINE)	www.vinelink.com
VINE Protective Order	www.vineprotect.com
Witness Justice	www.witnessjustice.org