

COLORADO SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD

**School Resource Guide
To Sex Offender
Registration**



**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Criminal Justice
SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD**

June 2003

WHAT IS THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY?

The sex offender registry provides the public with certain information on the whereabouts of sex offenders so that members of local communities may better protect themselves and their children from these known sex offenders. Law enforcement agencies are required to release the following information regarding registered sex offenders:

- Name
- Address
- Aliases of the registrant
- Photograph, if readily available
- A history of the convictions resulting in the registrant being required to register, and any other convictions he/she may have

Information concerning victims will not be released.

It is important to remember that the list of sex offenders in your community will not necessarily include juvenile offenders at your local school if the juvenile offender does not live in your community. Furthermore, it will not include those adult offenders who work in the community but do not live in the community.

The sex offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who are in compliance with the sex offender registrations laws. Persons should not rely solely on the sex offender registry as a safeguard against perpetrators of sexual assault in their communities. Since most sexual assault crimes are not reported, most sex offenders are not convicted of their crimes and therefore will not be listed on the sex offender registry. The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.

Offenders' addresses are reported at the time of registration and are updated when new information becomes available. The registry information is subject to change at any time.

The sex offenders on the sex offender registry may be living in the community under criminal justice supervision (probation or parole) or they may have already served their sentences and are no longer under any supervision, but are still required to register with their local enforcement agency.

The sex offender registry is not intended to be used to inflict retribution or additional punishment on any sex offender.

WHO IS CONSIDERED A SEX OFFENDER?

The Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) define a sex offender as a person convicted of one of the following sexual offenses:

- Sexual assault
- Sexual assault in the first degree, in violation of 18-3-402, as it existed prior to July 1, 2000
- Sexual assault in the second degree, in violation of 18-3-403, as it existed prior to July 1, 2000
- Unlawful sexual contact
- Sexual assault on a child
- Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust
- Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist
- Enticement of a child
- Incest
- Aggravated Incest
- Trafficking in children
- Sexual exploitation of children
- Procurement of a child for sexual exploitation
- Indecent exposure
- Soliciting for child prostitution
- Pandering of a child
- Procurement of a child for prostitution
- Keeping a place of child prostitution
- Pimping of a child
- Inducement of child prostitution
- Patronizing a prostituted child
- Criminal attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit any of the above offenses

WHO IS REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDER?

- Adults who were convicted of an unlawful sexual offense on a child on or after July 1, 1991 or who were released on or after July 1, 1991 from the Department of Corrections after serving a sentence for a sexual offense against a child.
- Offenders who were convicted of any sexual offense after July 1, 1994 or released from the Department of Corrections on or after July 1, 1994 after serving a sentence for any type of sexual offense.

There are also individuals who are required to register even though they were convicted of, or pled guilty to, a non-sexual offense. This occurs when the person admits in court, after advisement, that the underlying factual basis of the offense involved an unlawful sexual behavior (e.g. a person who committed a rape and a burglary, but pled guilty to or was convicted of only the burglary, may still have to register because the original offense included unlawful sexual behavior).

The same registration laws apply to juveniles who receive a disposition, are adjudicated, or receive a deferred adjudication based on the commission of any act that may constitute unlawful sexual behavior.

However, courts may exempt juveniles from having to register when:

- An exemption would not pose significant risk to community
- The person was younger than 18 years old at the time of the offense
- There is no previous charge for unlawful sexual behavior
- The original charge is a first offense and is either a misdemeanor unlawful sexual contact or indecent exposure
- The sex offense evaluation, conducted by an approved provider, recommends an exemption in the best interests of the juvenile and the community
- The court makes written findings of fact specifying grounds for exemption

WHO INSTRUCTS SEX OFFENDERS TO REGISTER?

Sex offenders receive notice of the requirement to register from judges, probation and parole officers, and staff at the Department of Human Services, county jails, and the Department of Corrections.

WHERE DO SEX OFFENDERS REGISTER?

A sex offender must register at the law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where he/she resides. If he/she lives within the corporate limits of a city or town, he/she must register at the police department. If he/she lives outside the limits of a city or town, he/she must register at the county sheriff's department.

WHEN MUST A SEX OFFENDER REGISTER?

Sex offenders are required to register within five (5) business days of becoming a resident of Colorado, or within five (5) business days of being released into the community under criminal justice supervision (probation, parole, community corrections). If released from the Department of Corrections (prison) with no criminal justice supervision, a sex offender must register the next business day.

Most sex offenders must re-register annually on their birth date. In addition, sex offenders must re-register whenever they legally change their name, move to a different address, establish an additional residence, or are employed in the state for more than 14 consecutive business days or 30 days in a calendar year. A person must also register if they are enrolled, volunteer, or are employed by any type of post-secondary educational institution in this state.

Any person convicted as an adult of the following offenses must register quarterly (every 90 days) for the remainder of their life (Section 16-22-108(1)(d), C.R.S.):

- Sexual assault as currently defined by statute
- Sexual assault on a child
- Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust
- Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist
- Incest or Aggravated Incest
- Anyone found to be a Sexually Violent Predator.

Anytime an offender ceases to reside at an address, he/she must notify the local law enforcement agency. (Section 16-22-108(4)(a) C.R.S.)

WHAT IF A SEX OFFENDER FAILS TO REGISTER?

If a sex offender fails to comply with any registration requirements, he/she may be charged with the criminal offense of "Failure to Register as a Sex Offender," an offense which may be charged as a felony.

CAN A SEX OFFENDER EVER BE REMOVED FROM THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY?

Both adult and juvenile offenders may petition the court to be removed from the sex offender registry. For an adult offender, there is a minimum amount of time that a person has to remain on the registry, depending on the type of crime that was committed. Some sex offenders must remain on the registry for the remainder of their lives. Juvenile offenders may petition the court to be removed from the registry after the completion of their sentence if there has not been an additional offense for unlawful sexual behavior.

HOW DO I ACCESS THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY?

- (1) You can visit your local law enforcement agency and request the sex offender registry list.
 - Registry information may be released to any person 18 years or older residing within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction.
 - Persons requesting information will need to show proper ID or other proof of residence.
 - The Colorado Bureau of Investigation may provide information to any person who resides within the same local law enforcement agency jurisdiction as the requesting person or in a contiguous local law enforcement agency.
 - When necessary for public protection and demonstration of a "need to know," the Colorado Bureau of Investigation may provide information concerning sex offenders who reside within geographical areas other than the ones specified above.



In determining "need to know," law enforcement will, at a minimum, consider the nature and extent of the citizen's presence or the presence of the citizen's immediate family in a specific jurisdiction. (The term, "immediate family," includes the person's spouse, parent, grandparent, sibling, or child.)

- (2) You can check the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) website (<http://sor.state.co.us>) which contains a statewide list of certain *high-risk* registered sex offenders. The list is limited to the following groups of offenders:
 - Sexually Violent Predators (SVPs) – SVPs are considered the highest risk sex offenders. Most convicted SVPs are currently in prison. The identifying information is posted on this site only when they are living in the community either under

criminal justice supervision or having completed their sentence. SVPs are the only category of sex offenders that is subject to Community Notification.

- Multiple Offenders – These sex offenders have two or more adult felony convictions for unlawful sexual behavior or crimes of violence.
- Failed to Register – These sex offenders have not registered as required with their local law enforcement agencies and are subject to additional criminal charges for their non-compliance.

Please note:

- ✓ There are no juvenile sex offenders listed on the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's website.
- ✓ A sex offender may meet the criteria for more than one of the above categories and therefore may be posted on more than one list on this site.
- ✓ This website does NOT list all sex offenders.

HOW DO I KNOW WHEN A SEX OFFENDER MOVES INTO MY COMMUNITY?

The sex offender registry lists all convicted sex offenders who are required to register with local law enforcement. All citizens have the right to request registry information from their local law enforcement agency.

CAN I RECEIVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT A PARTICULAR SEX OFFENDER?

A criminal history on a specific person for crimes occurring in Colorado may be obtained from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. To obtain this information, go to www.cbi.state.co.us and then to "CBI Records Check." There is a fee for each name searched. You may also obtain this information from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation in person or by mail.

FACTS ABOUT SEX OFFENDERS

- There are approximately 8,000 registered sex offenders in Colorado.
- The majority of sex offenders are not caught or detected.
- Offenders may be caught for one type of sex offense, and be at a high risk for another.
- 13% of females ages 12 to 17 have been sexually assaulted.
- 3.4% of males age 12 to 17 have been sexually assaulted.
- A 1998 statewide survey revealed that 24% of Colorado women and 6% of Colorado men have experienced a completed or attempted sexual assault. This is equivalent to an estimated 353,800 women and 85,440 men (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, July 1999).
- Statistics indicate that the majority of women who have been raped knew their assailant (Center for Sex Offender Management, August 2000).
- Approximately 60% of boys and 80% of girls who are sexually victimized are abused by someone known to the child or the child's family. Relatives, friends, baby-sitters, persons in positions of authority over the child, or persons who supervise children are more likely than strangers to commit a sexual assault (Center for Sex Offender Management, August 2000).
- Over 80% of convicted adult rapists report that they have molested children.
- At least half of all convicted child molesters report that they have also sexually assaulted an adult.
- Studies of victims have found that less than 16% of sex crimes are reported to law enforcement (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, July 1999).
- Treatment programs can contribute to community safety because those who attend and cooperate with program requirements are less likely to re-offend than those who reject intervention (Center for Sex Offender Management, August 2000).
- Juvenile and adult sex offenders are managed and supervised differently in the community, but community safety is the highest priority in all cases.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX OFFENDERS

1. *Why are convicted sex offenders allowed to live in the community?*

Approximately 65% of all convicted sex offenders in Colorado receive a direct placement into the community from the Court. Offenders who are determined to be the most dangerous are usually sentenced to lengthy prison terms. In determining an offender's risk to the community, the Court (or if the offender is sentenced to the Department of Corrections (prison), the Parole Board) considers the professional recommendation of the probation officer or Department of Correction's case manager and the assessment of a sex offense-specific mental health evaluator or treatment provider. If the offender is determined to be manageable in the community, a recommendation may be made that he/she be supervised by probation or parole. In all cases, either the Court or Parole Board will determine the placement of a sex offender.

2. *What is a Sexually Violent Predator (SVP)?*

These are offenders who have been designated a Sexually Violent Predator by the Court or the Parole Board. They represent a small proportion of all convicted sex offenders. In Colorado, many SVP's are subject to the Lifetime Supervision Law, which prolongs a sex offender's sentence indeterminately.

3. *How are sex offenders supervised in the Community?*

Most sex offenders are closely monitored for high-risk behavior while they are under criminal justice supervision, through treatment and the use of polygraphs. Some sex offenders learn through treatment to manage their sexual offending behaviors and decrease their risk of re-offending. However, such behavioral management should not be considered a "cure," and treatment cannot permanently eliminate the risk that sex offenders may repeat their offenses.

4. *Now that I know a sex offender lives in my community, what should I do differently to protect my family and myself?*

Support and attend sexual assault prevention programs for yourself and your children. It is important to remember that undetected or un-convicted sex offenders and all sex offenders convicted prior to July 1, 1991 are not on any sex offender registration list. Research indicates that a person is most likely to be sexually assaulted by someone they know.

5. *Is there a list of sex offenders on the Internet?*

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation maintains a list of certain categories of offenders: Sexually Violent Predators, multiple offenders, and those offenders who fail to register as sex offenders. The majority of registered sex offenders are not listed on the Internet.

6. *What do I tell my children about sex offenders?*

Avoid scary details. You know more than your children need to know. Use language that is honest and age-appropriate (e.g. "there are people who do bad things to children"). If your children are going to be in a situation where they are likely to have contact with a registered sex offender, you should show your children the sex offender's photo in a manner that does not incite panic. Instruct your children to avoid all contact with the offender even if the offender has not been convicted of a crime against a child. Instruct your children to avoid being in the vicinity of the offender's residence or workplace. Encourage your children to tell you if the sex offender initiates contact with them. It is important to teach your children about appropriate and inappropriate contact and to encourage regular discussions about their interactions with other people.

7. *Can sex offenders be successfully treated?*

Sex offenders have different risk levels. Many offenders who receive treatment can be successfully managed in the community although there is no cure for adult sex offenders. It is important to remember that not all sex offenders who are on the registry are in treatment.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN THE FOLLOWING:

- **DO** talk about any uncomfortable feelings or interactions!
- **DO** tell a safe adult if anyone acts inappropriately toward them (e.g. creepy, too friendly, threatening, offering gifts in a secret way, or touching them)!
- **DO** run, scream, and get away if someone is bothering them!
- **DO** ask questions!

- **DON'T** keep secrets!
- **DON'T** assist strangers!
- **DON'T** take rides from strangers!
- **DON'T** go places alone!
- **DON'T** harass or visit any sex offender's home or yard!

DEFINITIONS

Community Notification Laws are laws that allow or mandate law enforcement and criminal justice or corrections agencies to notify citizens about certain convicted sex offenders living in their communities. These laws are distinct from sex offender registration laws. Community notification only applies to those offenders who are designated as Sexually Violent Predators.

Community Supervision Teams are responsible for monitoring sex offenders. The teams consist of a criminal justice supervising officer (probation or parole), a sex offender treatment provider, and a polygraph examiner.

Conviction occurs when a person is found guilty, or has pled guilty to a specific crime. It also includes deferred judgments and deferred adjudications.

Sex Offender Registration Laws enacted at the federal level require states to comply with the sex offender registration and notification processes. These include:

- The Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, which requires states to establish sex offender registration for convicted offenders, along with a system to track them.
- Megan's Law, which requires states to inform community residents about the presence of convicted sex offenders in their neighborhoods.
- The Pam Lychner Act, which amended the Jacob Wetterling Act by mandating lifetime registration for some sex offenders and mandating a National Sex Offender Registry.

Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) is a board created by the Colorado legislature. The SOMB is responsible for the development and approval of various policies and procedures regarding the management of sex offenders, most of which are included in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment, Evaluation, Treatment and Behavioral Monitoring of Adult Sex Offenders*. The SOMB has also developed *Standards and Guidelines for the Evaluation, Assessment, Treatment and Supervision of Juveniles Who Have Committed Sexual Offenses; Lifetime Supervision Criteria; Standards for Community Entities that Provide Supervision and Treatment for Adult Sex Offenders Who Have Developmental Disabilities; Criteria, Protocols, and Procedures for Community Notification*; and the Sexual Predator Risk Assessment Screening Instrument used to identify Sexually Violent Predators.

Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) (Section 18-3-414.5 C.R.S.): 1) A "Sexually violent predator" is an offender:

- (I) Who is eighteen years of age or older as of the date the offense is committed or who is less than eighteen years of age as of the date the offense is committed but is tried as an adult;

- (II) Who has been convicted on or after July 1, 1999, of one of the following offenses committed on or after July 1, 1997:
 - (A) Sexual assault in the first, second, or third degree (felony) as it existed prior to July 1, 2000;
 - (B) Sexual assault as currently defined by statute;
 - (C) Unlawful sexual contact;
 - (D) Sexual assault on a child;
 - (E) Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust.

- (III) Whose victim was a stranger to the offender or a person with whom the offender established or promoted a relationship primarily for the purpose of sexual victimization; and

- (IV) Who, based upon the results of a risk assessment screening instrument, is likely to subsequently commit one or more of the offenses specified in paragraph (II) above.

Based on the results of such assessment, the court or parole board shall make specific findings of fact and enter an order concerning whether the defendant is a sexually violent predator.

Vigilantism is the unlawful attacking or harassing of an identified sex offender, his/her family or his/her property.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INFORMATION

Sexual Abuse Includes:

- Fondling or touching a child's private parts.
- Forcing the child to touch another's private parts.
- Exposing children to adult sexual activity.
- Exposing children to pornographic materials.
- Having children perform in pornographic movies.
- Having children pose for pornographic materials.
- Sexual intercourse.

Statistics:

- 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 6 boys will be sexually assaulted before age 18.
- 85% of child sexual abuse is committed by relatives, close family friends or an adult whom the child knows and/or trusts.
- The most vulnerable age range for sexual abuse is between **7 and 13 years** old (Finkellor, 1994). The median age at which girls and boys are sexually abused is 9 years old.

Teaching Personal Safety Rules

Chances are that you started to teach your children safety as soon as they could move about -- rules such as, "don't touch the hot stove," and "don't run into the street." Every child learns about "not taking candy from a stranger."

Here is another set of rules to help teach your children the difference between affection and abuse, between safe and unsafe touches. Your willingness to talk about sexuality and sexual abuse with your children can be the first important step in keeping them safe and healthy.

- Include personal safety rules about sexual abuse in your conversations about fire, traffic and bike safety.
- Find out what your children know about safe and unsafe types of touching. By asking about it, you let them know it is okay to talk about these things and that they decide what feels safe and what feels unsafe.
- Keep an open line of communication about safe and unsafe touching. It's not enough to talk about it once and then never bring it up again.
- Let children know that safety rules apply to all adults, not just strangers (this includes family members, friends, older kids, babysitters, etc.).
- Teach your children the correct names for all of their body parts. If you are uncomfortable talking about the anatomically correct names for private parts, practice before talking to your child.
- Let your children know that you are open to any and all questions, and really listen to what they say. Encourage them to keep asking if they are confused.
- Know the people who are involved with your children.

- Help your children to become aware of and trust their feelings. Let them know that it is always okay to say "NO" to anyone who makes them feel uncomfortable or confused, no matter who the person is (this includes family members, friends, older kids, babysitters, etc.).
- Practice a "No Secrets" rule. Teach your children the difference between secrets and surprises. Surprises are okay (i.e. presents, parties, treats) because the fun is in the telling.
- Make prevention information fun and interesting. Create "what if" situations that may be confusing or difficult and ask your children what they would do, for example, if someone asked them to play an undressing game. Be sure to use situations that are examples of both safe and unsafe touching.
- Teach your children that you will believe them when they come to you with problems about touching, and mean it! Many cases of child sexual abuse go unreported because the child is afraid they won't be believed. Teach children to not keep secrets about touching or bad feelings, no matter what the person said would happen if the child told.
- Talk to children about how to identify a safe adult for them to talk to if someone touches them; encourage children to tell and keep telling until an adult does something to help them.
- Give children permission to make decisions about who touches them and how, even when the touch is a good touch. For example, instead of saying "Give Aunt Paula a kiss goodnight!" say, "Would you like to give Aunt Paula a kiss goodnight?" Be prepared to be okay with a "no" answer - you are teaching them to set healthy boundaries.
- Let children know that their body belongs to them and it is not okay for another person to touch their private parts. Address exceptions to this rule and why there is a difference (medical exams, help with bathing or going to the bathroom, etc.).

Set Aside Time With Your Children to Use the Internet

Remember to set aside time with your children to use the Internet together. Don't be afraid of what you don't know. Sit down with your children and have them teach you what they know. By doing so, you will see what topics and sites your children visit. Put your computer in a social part of the house (rather than a child's bedroom) so that using the Internet becomes a shared, social activity. Monitor your children's computer use, especially when they are on-line. Choose a commercial on-line service that offers you control features that can block access to sites and information not suitable for your children. Let your children know that they should never give personal information (name, address, age, phone number) or send pictures without your permission, nor should they agree to meet face-to-face with someone they "meet" on-line. If a conversation becomes personal or sexual, they need to go off-line immediately. Teach your children to tell you about offers that involve meeting someone they have met on-line. It's not unnatural for kids to get to know their on-line friends. If your children get a suggestive or obscene message, make a copy and ask your Internet service provider for help.

Knowing Perpetrator Tactics and How A Child May React Can Help You Detect Sexual Abuse:

- Offenders may threaten to hurt the child, a family member of the child, or a family pet if the child tells anyone about the abuse. This is common regardless of whether the perpetrator is a family member, friend, acquaintance or stranger.
- A child often feels that he/she is to blame for the abuse. The offender may reinforce this by using guilt tactics on the child or by telling him/her that he/she will get in trouble if they tell.
- Offenders often follow up abusive incidents with treats or gifts for the child. This is very confusing for the child, and may make him/her feel guilty about accepting gifts and/or for feeling bad about the abuse.
- Be aware if your child talks a lot about a particular adult or older child.
- Be aware of individuals (family members, friends, neighbors, etc.) who spend an inordinate amount of time with your child.
- Be aware if your child is avoiding a particular person such as a relative or close friend with whom he/she used to be comfortable.
- Children often deny being sexually abused. Some tell about the abuse and later recant their original statement. There is little evidence that children make false allegations of abuse.
- Believe your child if he/she tells you of abuse, no matter whom he/she accuses, otherwise the child might not tell another adult again.
- Be aware of high-risk situations.

If You Believe Abuse Is Occurring:

- Act on that belief. Ask your child in a caring, non-threatening manner about your concerns, using words he or she would understand. Do not accuse your child of doing anything wrong.
- Remember that how you respond to the child is critical to his or her ability to deal with the trauma of abuse.
- Get support for the child, family members, and yourself. The following pages list resources available to help you through the situation.
- Report suspected abuse to your law enforcement or social services agency immediately.

RESOURCES

Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA)

1600 Downing Street, Suite 400
P.O. Box 300398
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: 303-861-7033 or 1-877-37-CCASA (22272)
Fax: 303-832-7067
Email: info@ccasa.org
Website: <http://www.ccasa.org>
Phone: 303-861-7033

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance

789 Sherman Street, Suite 670
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: 303-861-1160 or 1-800-261-2682
Fax: 303-861-1265
Email: COVA789@aol.com
Website: <http://www.coloorg.com>

Colorado Sex Offender Management Board

Division of Criminal Justice
700 Kipling Street, Suite 1000
Denver, CO 80215
Phone: 303-239-4442 or 1-800-201-1325 (in Colorado)
Fax: 303-239-4491
Email: somb@cdps.state.co.us
Website: <http://dcj.state.co.us/odvsom>

Kempe Children's Center

1825 Marion Street
Denver, Colorado 80218
Phone: 303-864-5252
Fax: 303-864-5302
Email: Kempe@KempeCenter.org
Website: <http://kempecenter.org>

COLORADO RAPE CRISIS HOTLINES

High Plains Sexual Assault Center

1-800-522-6484

Located in Sterling. Counties served include: Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Washington, Morgan, and Kit Carson.

Moving to End Sexual Assault (MESA)

303-443-7300

Located in Boulder and serves Boulder County.

Rape Assistance and Awareness Program (RAAP)

303-322-7273

Located in Denver. Counties served include: Denver, Jefferson, Douglas, Adams, Arapahoe, Elbert, and Lincoln.

Rape Intervention Team (RIT)

970-247-5400

Located in Durango. Counties served include: La Plata, San Juan and Archuleta.

Sexual Assault Survivors, Inc. (SASI)

970-352-7273

SASI is located in Greeley, Colorado and serves Weld County.

Sexual Assault Victim Advocate (SAVA) Team

970-472-4200

The SAVA Team is located in Fort Collins. Counties served include Larimer and Jackson.

DEAF COMMUNITY

Denver Victims Service Center

TTY 303-860-9555

Located in Denver serving the Denver metro region.

DOVE

TTY 303-831-7932

Advocacy Services for Abused Deaf Women and Children.
Serving the Denver metro region.

Rape Assistance and Awareness Program

TTY 303-329-0023

Located in Denver. Counties served include: Denver, Jefferson, Douglas, Adams, Arapahoe, Elbert, and Lincoln.

WEBSITES:

Larimer Center for Mental Health - The Sexual Assault Victim Advocate (SAVA) Team, is comprised of specially trained victim advocates who are on-call 24 hours a day for emergency services or to answer your questions about sexual assault.

<http://www.fortnet.org/sava/>

Moving to End Sexual Assault – Boulder County. MESA provides a variety of sexual assault assistance and prevention programs, including a 24-hour Hotline - a first critical point of contact for victims to obtain immediate crisis assistance. Victims can also receive counseling, medical, legal and criminal advocacy, ongoing support, therapy, and referrals.

www.joinmesa.org

RAAP (Rape Assistance and Awareness Program) - Denver

<http://www.raap.org/index.html>

Sexual Assault Survivors, Inc. – Greeley

<http://www.survivorinfo.org/>

CHILD ADVOCACY CENTERS

A Kid's Place

servicing Weld County

814 9th Street

Greeley, CO 80631

Phone: 970-353-5970

Fax: 970-353-4738

Email: akidsplace@qwest.net

Website: <http://www.akidsplace.org>

Adams County Children's Advocacy Project

servicing Adams County

2360 West 112th Ave.

Northglenn, CO 80234

Phone: 303-864-5271

Fax: 303-254-6696

Blue Sky Bridge

serving Boulder County

P.O. Box 19122

Boulder, Colorado 80308-2122

Phone: 303-444-1388

Fax: 303-444-2045

Email: info@blueskybridge.org

Website: www.blueskybridge.org

Children's Advocacy and Family Resources, Inc.

serving Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, and Lincoln Counties

P.O. Box 24225

Denver, CO 80224-0225

Phone: 303-368-1065

Fax: 303-368-1089

Email: sungate@ecentral.com

Children's Advocacy Center for the Pikes Peak Region

serving El Paso and Teller Counties

423 South Cascade Avenue

Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Phone: 719-636-2460

Fax: 719-636-1912

Email: cacppr@earthlink.net

Denver Children's Advocacy Center

serving Denver City and County

1271 Elati Street

Denver, CO 80204

Phone: 303-825-3850

Fax: 303-825-6087

Email: dcac@vs2000.org

Four Corners Child Advocacy Center

serving the Four Corners Area

140 North Linden

Cortez, CO 81321

Phone: 970-565-8155

Fax: 970-565-8279

Email: fccac@fone.net

Website: <http://www.southwestdirectory.com/business/fccac>

Jefferson County Children's Advocacy Centers

3 sites serving Jefferson, Gilpin, and Clear Creek Counties

P.O. Box 27355

Lakewood, CO 80227

Phone: 303-987-4885

Fax: 303-987-4863

Email: cfugett@aol.com

Larimer County Child Advocacy Center

serving Larimer County

5529 S. Timberline Rd.

Ft. Collins, CO 80528

Phone: 970-407-9739

Fax: 970-407-9743

Email: laura@larimercac.org

Website: www.larimercac.org

National Children's Advocacy Center

(a National Advocacy Center)

200 Westside Square, Ste. 700

Huntsville AL 35801

Phone: 256-533-0531

Fax: 256-534-6883

Email: webmaster@ncac-hsv.org

Website: <http://www.ncac-hsv.org>

Pueblo Child Advocacy Center

serving Pueblo, Fremont, Otero, and Bent Counties

301 West 13th Street

Pueblo, CO 81003

Phone: 719-583-6332

Fax: 719-583-4545

Email: info@puebloadvocacy.org

Website: www.puebloadvocacy.org

Western Slope Center for Children

serving Mesa County and the Western Slope

P.O. Box 3978

Grand Junction, CO 81502

Phone: 970-245-3788

Fax: 970-245-7550

Email: wsccl@gj.net

RECOMMENDED READING LIST
Sexuality & Child Sexual Abuse

1. *Childhood Sexuality – A Guide for Parents*, by Gail Ryan, M.A. & Joanne Blum, M.A., (available through the Kempe Children’s Center).
2. *Understanding Childhood Sexual Behavior*, by Tony Cavanagh Johnson.
3. *My Very Own Special Body Book*, by Kerry Bassett.
4. *Trust Your Feelings*, produced by Child Abuse Research & Education Productions Association of B.C. Canada.
5. *Know and Tell: A Child Abuse Prevention Workbook*, by Yvette K. Lehman.
6. *A Very Touching Book...for Little People and for Big People*, by Jan Hindman.
7. *Take Care With Yourself: A Young Person’s Guide to Understanding, Preventing and Healing from the Hurts of Child Abuse*, by Laurie A. White and Steven L. Spencer.
8. *It Happens To Boys Too*, by Jane Satullo, Roberta Russell and Pat A. Bradway.
9. *Top Secret: Sexual Assault Information for Teenagers Only*, by Jennifer J. Fay and Billy Jo Flerchinger.
10. *How Long Does It Hurt?*, by Cynthia L. Mather & Kristina E. Debye
11. *From Trauma to Understanding: A Guide for Parents of Children with Sexual Behavior Problems*, by William D. Pithers, Alison S. Gray, Carolyn Cunningham, and Sandy Lane, The Safer Society Program & Press.
12. *When Your Child Has Been Molested: A Parent’s Guide to Healing and Recovery* by Kathryn Hagans and Joyce Case.
13. *Helping Your Child Recover From Sexual Abuse*, by Caren Adams and Jennifer Gray.
14. *When the Bough Breaks*, by Aphrodite Matsakis
15. *Mother’s Book – How to Survive the Incest of Your Child*, by Carolyn Byerly.
16. *Mothers of Incest Survivors: Another Side of the Story*, by Janis Tyler Johnson.