

COLORADO SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT BOARD

School Resource Guide Regarding Sex Offender Registration Information



**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 dangerous sex offenders so that members of local communities may protect themselves and their children. 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 s/he 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 that community. It also will not include adult offenders who work in the community, but do not live in the community.

The sex offender registry is not intended to punish the offender and specifically prohibits using the information to harass or commit any crime against the 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 or after July 1, 1991 in Colorado or another state or were released from the Department of Corrections for a sexual offense on or after July 1, 1991 are required to register as a sex offender. Commonly, there are individuals who are required to register who were either convicted of or pled guilty to a non-sexual offense. This occurs when the person admits on record, after advisement, that the underlying factual basis of the offense involved an unlawful sexual behavior (e.g. a person committed a rape and a burglary, but pled or was convicted of only the burglary, may still have to register because the original offense included an 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 under certain circumstances, including:

- An exemption wouldn't pose significant risk to community
- The juvenile 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 interest of the juvenile and community
- The court makes written findings of fact specifying grounds for exemption.

WHO INSTRUCTS SEX OFFENDERS TO REGISTER?

Sex offenders receive notice to register from judges, probation and parole officers, and staff at Department of Human Services, county jails, and Department of Corrections. The sex offender would then register at his or her local law enforcement agency.

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 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, or establish an additional residence. Some offenders must register on a quarterly basis.

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

- Sexual assault
- 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, s/he must notify the 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, s/he may be charged with the criminal offense, 'Failure to Register As A Sex Offender,' which may be charged as a felony.

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

Both adult and juvenile offenders can 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 life. 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 can be released to any person residing within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction.
 - Persons requesting information will need to show proper ID or other proof of residence.
 - When necessary for public protection and demonstration of a “need to know,” law enforcement can provide information concerning sex offenders who reside within other law enforcement jurisdictions.
In determining "need to know," law enforcement will, at a minimum, consider the nature and extent of the person's presence or the presence of the person's immediate family in a specific jurisdiction. The term, "immediate family," includes the person's spouse and the person's parent, grandparent, sibling, or child.)
- (1) You can check the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) website (<http://sor.state.co.us>) which lists certain *high-risk* registered sex offenders, statewide. The list is limited to the following groups of offenders:
 - Sexually Violent Predators (SVPs) – SVPs are considered the highest risk sex offenders. Currently, most SVPs are in prison. They are only posted on this site 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 may be subject to Community Notification.
 - Multiple Offenses – 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 agency and are subject to additional criminal charges for their non-compliance.

Please note:

- ✓ There are no juvenile offenders listed on the Colorado Bureau of investigation’s website.
- ✓ A sex offender may meet the criteria of 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.

It is important to remember that most sexual assault crimes are not reported. Therefore, most sex offenders are not convicted of their crimes and will not be listed on the sex offender registry.

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 in each community. Every citizen has the right to request registry information from their local law enforcement agency.

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.
- A 1998 statewide survey revealed that 24% of Colorado women and 6% of Colorado men had experienced a completed or attempted sexual assault. This is equivalent to an estimated 353,800 women and 85,440 men (CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Sexual Assault Prevention, Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, July 1999).
- Statistics indicate that the majority of women who have been raped know 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 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 convicted child molesters report that they also have sexually assaulted an adult.
- Studies of victims have found that less than 16% of sex crimes are reported to law enforcement (CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Sexual Assault Prevention, Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, July 1999).
- Treatment programs can contribute to community safety because those who attend and cooperate with program conditions 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 for all offenders.

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 to the community from the Court. The offenders that 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 Corrections case manager, and the assessment of sex offense-specific mental health evaluators or treatment providers. 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, the Court or Parole Board must make the determination regarding the placement of a sex offender.

2. *What is a Sexually Violent Predator?*

Offenders who have a designation of being a Sexually Violent Predator 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 by monitoring polygraphs. Some sex offenders learn through treatment to manage their sexual offending behaviors and decrease their risk of re-offense. 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 that 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 Predator, multiple offenders, and those offenders who fail to register as a sex offender. These are the only offenders 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"). Include general information, as this may protect them from others who would try to harm them as well. If your children 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 them 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 discussion 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 wary 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, criminal justice or corrections agencies to notify citizens of certain convicted sex offenders living in their communities. These laws are distinct from sex offender registration laws. Community notifications only occur on those offenders who are designated Sexually Violent Predators.

Community Supervision Team are comprised 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.

Sex Offender Registration Laws have federally required 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, and 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 which 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 *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);
- (B) 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 developed by the division of criminal justice in consultation with and approved by the sex offender management board, is likely to subsequently commit one or more of the offenses specified in subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (a) under the circumstances described in subparagraph (III) of this paragraph (a).

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, for the purposes of this document, is the unlawful attacking or harassment of an identified sex offender, his/her significant others, his/her property, or any member of his/her community supervision team.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INFORMATION

Sexual Abuse Includes:

- Fondling or touching the 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 that the child knows and/or trusts.
- The median age that girls and boys are sexually abused is 9 years old.

Teaching Personal Safety Rules

Chances are you started to teach your children safety as soon as they could move about -- rules like, "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 child the difference between affection and abuse, between safe and unsafe touches. Your willingness to talk about sexuality and sexual abuse with your child can be the first important step in keeping them safe and healthy.

- Include personal safety rules around 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 they decide what feels safe and what feels unsafe.
- 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 them before talking to your child.
- 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 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 child and who are in a position of trust, even if they are relatives or close friends.

- 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. (i.e. what would they do 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.).

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

- Offenders may threaten to hurt the child or a family member of the child, or a family pet if they tell 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 s/he is to blame for the abuse. The offender may reinforce this by using guilt tactics on the child or by telling them they 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 s/he feel guilty for accepting gifts and/or for feeling bad about the abuse.
- Be aware if your child talks alot 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 that they use to be comfortable with, such as relatives or close friends.
- It is common for a child to deny that abuse happened when it did or tell about the abuse and then recant their original statement. There is little evidence that children make false allegations of abuse.
- Believe your child if they tell you of abuse, no matter who they say it might be. 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, using words he or she would understand, in a caring, non-threatening way. Do not accuse.
- 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.

RESOURCES

The **Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA)** is a statewide coalition of individuals and organizations working together for freedom from sexual violence.

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

Phone: 303-861-7033

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, Colorado. 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 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

Blue Sky Bridge

servicing Boulder County

Pamela Murray, Executive Director

P.O. Box 19122

Boulder, Colorado 80308-2122

Phone: 303-444-1388

Fax: 303-444-2045

Email: info@blueskybridge.org

Website: www.blueskybridge.org

MESA (Moving to End Sexual Assault)

servicing Boulder County

Janine D'Anniballe, Executive Director

2885 E. Aurora Avenue, Suites 9 & 10

Boulder, CO 80303

Phone: 303-443-0400

Email: info@joinmesa.com

Website: www.joinmesa.com

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance

servicing the State of Colorado 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>

Children's Advocacy Center for the Pikes Peak Region

servicing El Paso and Teller Counties

Janet Bass, Executive Director

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

servicing Denver City and County

Sally Holloway, Executive Director

1271 Elati Street

Denver, CO 80204

Phone: 303-825-3850

Fax: 303-825-6087

Email: dcac@vs2000.org

Jefferson County Children's Advocacy Centers

3 sites servicing Jefferson, Gilpin, and Clear Creek Counties

Cheryl Fugett, Executive Director

P.O. Box 27355

Lakewood, CO 80227

Phone: 303-987-4885

Fax: 303-987-4863

Email: cfugett@aol.com

Kempe Children's Center

servicing the Denver area

1825 Marion Street

Denver, Colorado 80218

Phone: 303-864-5252

Fax: 303-864-5302

Email: Kempe@KempeCenter.org

Website: <http://kempecenter.org>

Adams County Children's Advocacy Project

servicing Adams County

Sandy VanHouten, Executive Director

1825 Marion Street, Suite 100

Denver, CO 80218

Phone: 303-864-5271

Fax: 303-254-6696

Children's Advocacy and Family Resources, Inc.

serving Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, and Lincoln Counties

Diana Goldberg, Executive Director

P.O. Box 24225

Denver, CO 80224-0225

Phone: 303-368-1065

Fax: 303-368-1089

Email: sungate@ecentral.com

Larimer County Child Advocacy Center

serving Larimer County

Holley A. Hafnor

5529 S. Timberline Rd.

Ft. Collins, CO 80528

Phone: 970-407-9739

Fax: 970-407-9743

Email: nlindemood@aol.com Website: www.larimercac.org

Four Corners Child Advocacy Center

serving the Four Corners Area

K.C. Harmon, Executive Director

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>

A Kid's Place

serving Weld County

Chris Dodd, Executive Director

814 9th Street

Greeley, CO 80631

Phone: 970-353-5970

Fax: 970-353-4738

Email: akidsplace@qwest.net

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

Pueblo Child Advocacy Center

serving Pueblo, Fremont, Otero, and Bent Counties

Shannon K. Richter, Executive Director

301 West 13th Street

Pueblo, CO 81003

Phone: 719-583-6332

Fax: 719-583-4545

Email: srichter@puebloadvocacy.org

Website: www.puebloadvocacy.org

Western Slope Center for Children

servicing Mesa County and the Western Slope

JoAnne O'Fallon, Executive Director

P.O. Box 3978

Grand Junction, CO 81502

Phone: 970-245-3788

Fax: 970-245-7550

Email: wsc@gj.net

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>

RECOMMENDED READING LIST
Sexuality & Child Sexual Abuse

1. ***Childhood Sexuality – A Guide for Parents***, by Gail Ryan, M.A. & Joanne Blum, M.A., Kempe Children’s Center
2. ***My Very Own Special Body Book***, by Kerry Bassett
3. ***Trust Your Feelings***, produced by Child Abuse Research & Education Productions Association of B.C. Canada.
4. ***Know and Tell: A Workbook for Parents and Children on How to Prevent Child Abuse***, by Yvette K. Lehman*
5. ***A Very Touching Book...for little people and for big people***, by Jan Hindman, Alexandria Associates.
6. ***Take Care With Yourself***, by Laurie A. White and Steven L. Spencer.
7. ***It Happens To Boys Too***, by Jane A.W. Satullo, Roberta Russell and Pat A. Bradway.
8. ***Top Secret: Sexual Assault Information for Teenage Only***, by Jennifer J. Fay and Bille J. Flerchinger.
9. ***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.
10. ***When Your Child Has Been Molested***, by Kathryn Hagans and Joyce Case, Lexington Books.
11. ***A Mother’s Nightmare – Incest***, by John E.B. Meyers, Sage Publications.
12. ***Helping Your Child Recover From Sexual Abuse***, by Caren Adams and Jennifer Gray.
13. ***When the Bow Breaks – A Helping Guide***, by Matsakys Aphrodite, New Harbinger Books.
14. ***The Mother’s Book – How to Survive the Incest of Your Child***, by Carolyn Byerly.
15. ***Mothers of Incest Survivors***, by Janis Tyler Johnson.
16. ***Understanding Childhood Sexual Behavior***, by Tony Cavanaugh