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# **Committee on Youth Violence**

**Report to the  
COLORADO  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

**Colorado Legislative Council  
Research Publication No. 386  
December 1993**

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1994**

**COMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE**

**Report to the  
Colorado General Assembly**

**Research Publication No. 386  
December 1993**

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ROOM 029 STATE CAPITOL  
DENVER, COLORADO 80203-1784  
(303) 866-3521 FAX: 866-3855 TDD: 866-3472

November 22, 1993

To Members of the Fifty-Ninth General Assembly:

Submitted herewith is the final report of the interim Committee on Youth Violence, which was established by a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Legislative Council.

At its meeting on November 15, the Legislative Council reviewed the report of this committee. A motion to forward this report and the bills therein for consideration in the 1994 session was approved.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Representative Paul D. Schauer  
Chairman  
Legislative Council

PDS/eg

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# **COMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE**

## **Members of the Committee**

**Senator Sally Hopper,  
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**Senator Tom Blickensderfer**

**Senator Regis Groff**

**Senator Elsie Lacy**

**Senator Steve Ruddick**

**Representative Jeanne Adkins,  
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**Representative Mary Ellen Epps**

**Representative William Kaufman**

**Representative Don Armstrong**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Committee Charge**

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The resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Legislative Council at its June 22 meeting provided for an interim committee to undertake a study of youth violence. The study was to include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following issues:

- 1) the identification of programs and preventive measures that have been successful in reducing the incidence of youth violence and gang involvement;
- 2) the feasibility of implementing programs in public schools which may assist young people in avoiding gang involvement and avoiding recidivism;
- 3) a determination of ways to implement community collaborative strategies, such as special intervention programs that reclaim high risk and damaged youth;
- 4) an examination of ways to increase collaboration and coordination among schools and human service provider agencies that assist high risk youth; and
- 5) an identification of any federal programs or monies to help establish and fund these community collaborative efforts.

The committee's initial charge was to survey federal, state and local agencies and organizations involved in serving or studying at-risk youth, including but not limited to the Criminal Justice Commission, in order to identify problems and pursue strategies which may address specific needs. A major emphasis of the survey was to examine gang-related activity and juvenile violence with a focus on identifying successful efforts by government or non-profit agencies in addressing the basic causes of youth violence.

### **Committee Activities**

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In an effort to meet its statutory charge, the committee held nine meetings, received testimony from over twenty five witnesses, and consulted with recognized experts from Colorado in the youth violence field. A significant amount of time was spent learning more about the root causes of youth violence, the early identification of at-risk youth, and constructive ideas to help these youth. Meetings also focused on laws dealing with handgun possession by juveniles, intensive work programs, immediate detention, and expedited prosecution. In addition, the committee was also called upon to review legislation considered during the special legislative session.



## **Committee Recommendations**

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The Interim Committee on Youth Violence recommends three bills for consideration by the General Assembly as follows:

### **Bill 1 — The Recodification of the "Colorado Children's Code"**

**Bill 1** creates an oversight committee responsible for proposing recodification legislation and adopting policy based on recommendations from a task force.

### **BILL 2 — Evaluation System for Children's Services Programs**

**Bill 2** implements an evaluation system to identify successful children's services programs and requires that programs receiving state money for children's services comply with certain accountability standards.

### **Bill 3 — The Creation of the Law-Related Education Program**

**Bill 3** creates the Law-Related Education Program within the Colorado Department of Education Prevention Initiatives Unit. The program is designed to reduce the incidence of gang involvement and substance abuse by students in the public schools through education.

## COMMITTEE REPORT

The interim committee heard from a wide variety of juvenile justice practitioners including judges, law enforcement officers, executive department officials, and academicians. Comments from those practitioners focused on three areas: the causes of violence, preventing violence, and solutions to violent behavior.

***Causes of Violence.*** The committee learned that violent children have learned that violent response from an adult. Judges testified that abused and neglected youth appearing in court today are most likely to become violent offenders as they mature. Academicians have found that abused youth have more of a propensity to commit violent crimes than nonabused youth. Likewise, according to research done by the American Humane Association, children who are not subject to violence at the hand of their parents are less likely to exhibit violent behavior as teens and adults.

The committee also learned the following about juvenile violence and predictors of juvenile violence:

- violence appears to occur at the same levels when measured by economic class;
- there are small differences in the level of violence committed by race, but there are larger differences in level of continuity of violence by race;
- the perceived link between crime and poverty is not as great as previously assumed;
- drugs do not cause violence, but they do increase the rate and continuity of violence into the adult years;
- family normlessness and peer pressure are direct predictors of violent behavior; and
- gangs fulfill needs that schools, families, and other groups do not fulfill.

***Preventing Violence.*** The most effective means of preventing violence involves intervention at every stage of a child's development and involving the family as a whole in intervention efforts. Intervention models which have proven successful include home visitation programs for new parents. A pilot home visitation program in one Colorado county dramatically reduced the number of child abuse and neglect cases filed.

Other intervention programs include educational initiatives instituted in schools, neighborhood-based services such as youth centers and family centers, family literacy programs, and family preservation programs. These types of programs have shown results in reducing the rates of delinquency for teens who participate as young children. Other programs for preventing violence included getting youth involved in athletic and/or creative activities in order to channel their energies into creative activities.

***Solutions to Violent Behavior.*** The consensus of the committee was that intensive, individualized, community-wide, multi-agency collaborative efforts are needed in order to stem the tide in violent behavior. Moreover, committee members were told, thoughtful approaches which combine the efforts of the juvenile justice system with the efforts of individual neighborhoods and communities should be pursued. Intervention is most effective with younger people before their problems become serious, as late intervention tends to aggravate problems.

There was also agreement that quick and sure punishment of crimes, an expedited court process, and consistency within the juvenile justice system should be implemented. In addition, judges were in support of expanded intervention and sentencing options such as intensive probation, electronic monitoring, restitution, day treatment, drug and alcohol treatment, and residential programs.

Stress-oriented programs such as "Scared Straight"-type and boot camp programs only work on a certain type of juvenile offenders, as too much discipline is not effective for juveniles who become increasingly rebellious and uncontrollable. As much as possible, intervention and sentencing options should meet the assessed needs of a particular juvenile.

***Role of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee of the Criminal Justice Commission.*** The study resolution specified that the members of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee (JJS) of the Criminal Justice Commission shall serve as an advisory group to the Interim Committee on Youth Violence. Members of the JJS include legislators, state department personnel from the Departments of Institutions and Social Services and the Judicial Department, judges, district attorneys, county commissioners, youth services providers, and county social services. All meetings were held with members of both the JJS and interim committee members present.

While the interim committee's work was completed during the legislative interim, the work of the JJS is ongoing. To that end, the JJS developed a work plan for the next 18 months. That work plan entails addressing the whole continuum of care including prevention, intervention, treatment, and after-care services. The JJS will also address coordination of federal, state, and local initiatives, evaluation and outcome measuring tools, cultural sensitivity, and public education. In addition, the JJS has developed a delinquency prevention strategy. The components of that strategy include risk-focused prevention, common assessment, parenting skills, school success, positive peer culture, public safety and community protection, parental responsibility and involvement, flexibility, and transitional services.

***Role of the Special Legislative Session.*** The Governor called a special session of the General Assembly during the second week of September for the purpose of addressing youth violence. The committee was asked by legislative leadership to review many of the bills considered during the special session. Twenty five house bills and eleven senate bills were considered and ten bills were signed into law. Legislation enacted dealt with handgun control, regimented juvenile training programs, a youthful offender system, parental liability, increasing the number of district court judges,

county ordinance authority, opening juvenile delinquency court records to the public, and supplemental appropriations for youth diversion programs and to implement the new laws.

*Committee Survey.* As mentioned, one of the charges to the Committee was to survey federal, state, and local agencies and organizations involved in serving or studying at-risk youth. In July, approximately 100 surveys were sent out to various agencies and organizations that serve at-risk youth, asking them to identify successful efforts in addressing the basic causes of youth violence. Twenty-six responses were received. Respondents indicated that community based services have the most direct access to the problem and are most beneficial. Moreover, intervention techniques that include involving the adolescent in constructive after-school or neighborhood activities were identified by the respondents.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

### **BILL 1 — Study of the Recodification of the "Colorado Children's Code"**

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*Colorado Children's Code.* Federal and juvenile court judges, law enforcement officers, and attorneys specializing in children's matters expressed a strong desire to revise the Colorado Children's Code. Jurisdictional issues need to be resolved as judges in one courtroom do not necessarily know the pending actions in other courtrooms. With multiple charges against a youth, law enforcement officers may not know which jurisdiction takes charge of the youth. Further, there are disparate circumstances for similar offenses. The current Colorado Children's Code includes laws ranging from child dependency and neglect to punishment for juvenile delinquents. However, revisions to the code since 1987 are not comprehensive and have not kept pace with the changing needs of children and their families. Instead, the code takes a piecemeal approach in dealing with children and families and should be more responsive to children at risk -- those who often end up in trouble. Quicker placements are needed to move troubled youth through the system faster. A recodification should also include stronger laws for violent, chronic juvenile offenders. For example, in the present disjointed juvenile justice system, some delinquents are placed with the Department of Social Services, others with the Division of Youth Services, while others are placed in youth diversion programs. This fragmentation has resulted in the placement of violent offenders with status offenders in the same detention facility. There is also a disproportionate number of ethnic and poverty-stricken youth in the juvenile justice system. The committee concluded that the entire code should be examined.

Bill 1 establishes a task force of twenty-three people such as police officers, judges, district attorneys, foster parents and mental health workers to recommend ways the system can be changed. The task force will study a variety of issues affecting Colorado children and youth, from child support to the plight of homeless children, and complete their work by 1996. They will recommend legislation that could include more effective methods for responding to child-protection issues such as abuse and neglect. Early intervention and prevention services may be part of that system, as well as a method for establishing paternity and appropriate child support, relinquishment and adoption proceedings.

### **BILL 2 — Quality Assurance System for Children's Services**

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Currently, there is no mechanism to evaluate or audit existing programs which serve youth. Since the state allocates a significant amount of funds for these programs, providers of existing programs receiving state funds for children's services need to be evaluated. The committee looked at many community programs and saw many with promise, but there is no clear sense of what works and what does not. No uniform

evaluation components or requirements exist for these programs. Further, the providers of these programs believe that their particular program is successful.

Bill 2 will require any entity or individual receiving state money for the purpose of providing children's services authorized by state statute to comply with certain accountability requirements. The requirements will be integral to an evaluation system adopted and implemented by state executive agencies that receive state money for allocation to local governments, entities, or providers. The bill specifies that the failure to comply with the requirements of an evaluation system on or before the expiration of a contract or grant will result in loss of state money, and the discontinuance of the grant or contract. The measure requires state agencies to develop and adopt an evaluation system to be implemented no later than July 1, 1994. The bill describes required components of an evaluation system, including the tracking of clients, interfacing with other programs and providers, reporting requirements, and evaluation by an independent agency.

### **BILL 3 — Creating a Law-Related Education Program**

Testimony indicated that community-wide, multi-agency, collaborative intervention and prevention efforts which begin in the schools should be implemented. Bill 3, a collaborative effort between education and law enforcement, creates the "Colorado Law-Related Education Program" within the Colorado Department of Education. The program's purpose is to reduce public school students' involvement in gangs and substance abuse through education.

The bill requires each school district in the state to implement a law-related education program which includes instruction for all students in kindergarten and grades one through twelve. The topics for instruction are to include, but not be limited to, the dangers of gang membership and how to avoid involvement with gangs; the health dangers and life-threatening results of substance abuse; the costs to society attributable to gangs and substance abuse; social responsibility, family values, and parenting skills as they relate to gang involvement and substance abuse; and the development of social values and self-esteem as a means of avoiding the enticement of gangs and substance abuse.

The bill creates the Law-Related Education Advisory Board within the Department of Education's Prevention Initiatives Unit. The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Membership on the board includes a school administrator, an elementary school teacher, a secondary school teacher, a peace officer, two active participants in existing community drug or gang education programs, two members of the general public, and a mental health professional specializing in children or adolescents.

The duties of the board are to study, develop, and recommend guidelines to the State Board of Education to assist school districts in the implementation of law-related

education programs, suggested topics for instruction, suggested texts and other materials, training program guidelines for instructors and administrators, an inventory and evaluation of existing gang or drug education programs, allocation of grants to school districts to implement law-related education programs, and methods and procedures by which a law-related education program is to be measured to determine its effectiveness against the incidence of gang involvement and substance abuse.

The State Board of Education is charged with promulgating guidelines, based on the recommendations of the advisory board, to provide grants and to assist school districts in the implementation of law-related education programs. The guidelines are to be prepared on or before July 1, 1995 and are to include, but not be limited to, suggested topics for instruction, suggested texts and other instructional materials, and necessary training for instructors. The department is also responsible for maintaining certifications and records and to act as a statewide clearinghouse for information and assistance for the school district law-related education programs.

The bill encourages school districts to create training programs for instructors and administrators in gang awareness and substance abuse education programs. Upon the request of a school district, the state board is required to assist school districts in the preparation of plans for the creation of training programs for instructors and administrators in gang awareness and substance abuse education. The bill requires school districts to prepare an annual report concerning the progress of the school district in implementing a law-related education program on or before October 1, 1996, and on or before October 1 of each year thereafter. The annual report is to include an analysis by school district officials of the effect of the law-related education program on the incidence of gang involvement and substance abuse by students in the school district.

## **MATERIALS AVAILABLE**

### **Reports and Memoranda**

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The following documents were presented to the committee and are available from Legislative Council Staff.

- *The Developmental Dynamics of Serious Violent Offending*, Delbert S. Elliott, Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, August 17, 1993.
- *Overview of Juvenile Justice System*, memorandum prepared by the Office of Legislative Legal Services, Legislative Council Staff, and Joint Budget Committee staff, August 25, 1993.
- Committee Survey, October 1, 1993.
- *Statutorily Required Review of Programs Serving Juveniles*, Legislative Council memorandum, October 29, 1993.
- *1992 and 1993 Gun Control Legislation*, Legislative Council memorandum, June 18, 1993.
- *Current Criminal Statutes Relating to Firearms*, Legislative Legal Services memorandum, July 15, 1993.

### **Staff Meeting Summaries**

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- July 8           — Organizational meeting with Criminal Justice Commission's Juvenile Justice Subcommittee, and the identification of issues.
- July 20          — Overview of the status of federal and state laws concerning the possession of firearms by juveniles and sale of firearms to juveniles. Briefing on municipal ordinances regarding weapon possession and storage, and zero-tolerance policies. Briefing on the overcrowded conditions of the state juvenile detention facilities. Discussion with former gang members about constructive ideas to help kids from joining gangs.
- August 3       — Overview of the Governor's "Partnership Against Violence" and briefings on educational programs provided by the High-Risk Intervention Unit of the Department of Education. Briefing on early childhood initiative and home visitation programs.



- August 17 — Examination of the developmental dynamics of serious violent offending by juveniles. Discussion of laws dealing with handgun possession by juveniles, intensive work programs, witness protection, immediate detention and expedited prosecution.
- September 2 — Review of legislation considered during the special legislative session.
- September 21 — Report on Glen Mills School in Pennsylvania, and testimony from law enforcement officers, district attorneys, representatives of the Colorado Bar Association, and the Children's Legal Clinic on the need to rewrite the Colorado Children's Code.
- October 5 — Testimony from representatives of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Colorado Program, and the Colorado Crisis and Violence Prevention Center and a discussion of the need to rewrite the Colorado Children's Code.
- October 19 — Review of proposals for interim legislation.
- November 5 — Final approval of interim legislation.

BILL 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING A TASK FORCE STUDY FOR THE RECODIFICATION OF THE  
102 "COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE".

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments which may be subsequently adopted.)

Specifies the necessity of recodifying the "Colorado Children's Code". Creates an oversight committee responsible for proposing recodification legislation and adopting policy based on recommendations from a recodification task force. Describes the membership of the committee.

Requires the establishment of a task force for the recodification of the "Colorado Children's Code". Describes the membership of the committee and requires that a specified number be appointed by the Governor and represent principle departments and groups affected by the recodification, and that a specified number be appointed by the legislative oversight committee and represent local governments.

Describes the duties of the task force, including requirements that the task force evaluate the "Colorado Children's Code"; provide guidance and make recommendations to the legislative oversight committee in its development of recodification legislation; communicate with affected agencies, providers, and members of the public; and report to the legislative oversight committee. Authorizes the task force to create subcommittees or subgroups in carrying out its duties and allows for such committees or subgroups to be made up of persons other than those on the task force.

Describes the issues to be evaluated by the task force and to be addressed in a legislative recodification proposal.

Authorizes the task force to receive contributions, grants, services, and other in-kind donations from private sources to be used for the direct and indirect costs associated with the development of proposed legislation for the recodification of the "Colorado Children's Code", and describes staff

who will provide support for task force study and the development of a recodification legislative proposal.

Repeals the statutory article creating the task force and the oversight committee on a specified date.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 SECTION I. Title 19, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986 Repl.  
3 Vol., as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW ARTICLE  
4 to read:

5 ARTICLE 1.5

6 Task Force Study to Recodify Code

7 19-1.5-101. Legislative declaration. (1) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
8 FINDS AND DECLARES THAT, BASED UPON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE  
9 1993 INTERIM COMMITTEE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE FOLLOWING ITS CHARGE TO  
10 STUDY VIOLENCE AND YOUTH, THE "COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE" IS IN  
11 NEED OF REVISION FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

12 (a) THE CODE WAS LAST REVISED IN 1987, AND SINCE THAT TIME  
13 THE NEED FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND THE BURDEN UPON THE JUDICIAL  
14 SYSTEM HAVE INCREASED DRAMATICALLY;

15 (b) THESE INCREASED NEEDS HAVE STRAINED THE STATE'S HUMAN  
16 SERVICES SYSTEM, THE COURTS, THE GENERAL FUND, AND CHILDREN AND  
17 THEIR FAMILIES;

18 (c) REVISIONS TO THE CODE SINCE 1987 ARE NOT COMPREHENSIVE

1 AND HAVE NOT KEPT PACE WITH THE CHANGING NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND  
2 THEIR FAMILIES;

3 (d) THERE IS AN IMBALANCE OF TREATMENT AND AFTERCARE  
4 SERVICES FOR CHILDREN UNDER CURRENT CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS  
5 AND A GREAT NEED FOR INCREASED INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION  
6 SERVICES WHICH CAN AND SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN THE SCHOOLS, FAMILY  
7 DEVELOPMENT CENTERS, OR THROUGH OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES;

8 (e) THE LACK OF PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION SERVICES  
9 AVAILABLE TO CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM OR FOR  
10 CHILDREN WHO COMMIT MINOR STATUS OFFENSES OFTEN RESULTS IN THE  
11 PROGRESSION OF A CHILD INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR GREATER  
12 OFFENSES;

13 (f) SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE DUPLICATED  
14 AND FRAGMENTED AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S  
15 SERVICES PROGRAMS ARE UNDOCUMENTED;

16 (g) LEGAL OUTCOMES UNDER THE CODE ARE INCONSISTENT.

17 (2) THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARES THAT IT IS  
18 NECESSARY TO CREATE A TASK FORCE TO STUDY THE RECODIFICATION OF  
19 THE "COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE" AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO  
20 A LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE WHICH WILL DEVELOP A  
21 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FOR SUCH RECODIFICATION.

22 19-1.5-102. Legislative oversight committee - duties. (1) THERE

1 IS HEREBY CREATED A LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE FOR THE  
2 RECODIFICATION OF THE "COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE". THE MEMBERS  
3 OF THE COMMITTEE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSULTING WITH  
4 MEMBERS OF THE RECODIFICATION TASK FORCE CREATED IN SECTION  
5 19-1.5-103 AND DEVELOPING A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FOR THE  
6 RECODIFICATION OF THE CODE.

7 (2) THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE  
8 SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

9 (a) THREE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE  
10 APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ONE OF  
11 WHOM SHALL BE A MEMBER OF THE MINORITY PARTY;

12 (b) THREE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE TO BE APPOINTED BY THE  
13 PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, ONE OF WHOM SHALL BE A MEMBER OF THE  
14 MINORITY PARTY.

15 (3) THE COMMITTEE SHALL COMPLETE THE RECODIFICATION  
16 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 15, 1996.

17 19-1.5-103. Recodification task force - duties. (1) THERE IS  
18 HEREBY CREATED A TASK FORCE FOR THE RECODIFICATION OF THE  
19 "COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE". THE TASK FORCE SHALL CONSIST OF  
20 TWENTY-THREE MEMBERS AS FOLLOWS:

21 (a) EIGHTEEN MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR. OF THESE  
22 MEMBERS, SIX SHALL BE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXECUTIVE

1 DEPARTMENTS AFFECTED BY THE RECODIFICATION OF THE CODE INCLUDING,  
 2 THE DEPARTMENTS OF HUMAN SERVICES, CORRECTIONS, HEALTH, PUBLIC  
 3 SAFETY, EDUCATION, AND LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT; ONE SHALL BE A  
 4 REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE; AND  
 5 ELEVEN SHALL BE REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED BY THE  
 6 RECODIFICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT  
 7 AGENCIES SUCH AS THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS COUNCIL, SHERIFFS, AND  
 8 CHIEFS OF POLICE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS, MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS,  
 9 APPROPRIATE SECTIONS OF THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION, DISTRICT COURT  
 10 JUDGES OR MAGISTRATES WHO HANDLE JUVENILE MATTERS, PUBLIC  
 11 DEFENDERS, FOSTER PARENTS ASSOCIATIONS, GUARDIANS AD LITEM, AND  
 12 THE PUBLIC AT LARGE. IN MAKING THE ELEVEN APPOINTMENTS,  
 13 CONSIDERATION SHALL BE GIVEN TO THE DIVERSITIES OF GEOGRAPHY,  
 14 DISCIPLINES, AND APPROACHES TO THE DELIVERY OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
 15 THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

16 (b) FIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS  
 17 APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED  
 18 PURSUANT TO SECTION 19-1.5-102.

19 (2) MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE SHALL SERVE AT THE PLEASURE  
 20 OF THE APPOINTING AUTHORITY. MEMBERS SHALL SERVE WITHOUT  
 21 COMPENSATION.

22 (3) THE TASK FORCE SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING DUTIES:

1 (a) TO EVALUATE THE OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE  
 2 "COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE", IDENTIFY AREAS IN NEED OF REVISION,  
 3 AND PROVIDE GUIDANCE AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE  
 4 LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION  
 5 19-1.5-102 IN ITS DEVELOPMENT OF A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FOR THE  
 6 RECODIFICATION OF THE CHILDREN'S CODE.

7 (b) TO COMMUNICATE WITH AND OBTAIN INPUT FROM GROUPS  
 8 THROUGHOUT THE STATE AFFECTED BY THE RECODIFICATION OF THE CODE;

9 (c) TO CREATE SUBCOMMITTEES OR SUBGROUPS AS NECESSARY,  
 10 WHICH GROUPS MAY INCLUDE INDIVIDUALS NOT SERVING ON THE TASK  
 11 FORCE, IN ORDER TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE TASK FORCE STUDY  
 12 AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FOR THE  
 13 RECODIFICATION OF THE CODE;

14 (d) TO REPORT AT LEAST MONTHLY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
 15 LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION  
 16 19-1.5-102.

17 **19-1.5-104. Issues to be addressed by task force study and**  
 18 **proposed legislation - consistency with restructuring efforts. (1) THE**  
 19 **TASK FORCE STUDY AND THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR RECODIFICATION**  
 20 **OF THE CHILDREN'S CODE SHALL ADDRESS ISSUES AFFECTING CHILDREN IN**  
 21 **THE STATE INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING:**

22 (a) AN EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO

1 CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES SUCH AS ABUSE AND NEGLECT;

2 (b) AN EFFECTIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT ADDRESSES THE  
3 NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES AND PRESERVES THE SAFETY OF  
4 THE COMMUNITY, AND UNDER WHICH EARLY INTERVENTION AND  
5 PREVENTION SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE;

6 (c) AN APPROPRIATE METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING PATERNITY AND  
7 APPROPRIATE CHILD SUPPORT, RELINQUISHMENT, AND ADOPTION  
8 PROCEEDINGS;

9 (d) THE ADOPTION OF LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES  
10 AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMS THAT ARE FAMILY-FOCUSED  
11 RATHER THAN FOCUSED ON SPECIFIC FAMILY MEMBERS, EXCEPT WHERE THE  
12 BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD AND THE SAFETY OF THE COMMUNITY ARE AT  
13 RISK;

14 (e) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
15 PROCEDURES AND SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR HOMELESS YOUTH;

16 (f) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PERFORMANCE-BASED STANDARDS FOR  
17 SERVICE PROVIDERS INCLUDING CLIENT MONITORING AND TRACKING  
18 REQUIREMENTS;

19 (g) THE ADOPTION OF A SINGLE, UNIFORM ASSESSMENT  
20 INSTRUMENT FOR EVALUATING CHILDREN'S NEEDS.

21 (2) THE TASK FORCE STUDY AND THE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL FOR  
22 THE RECODIFICATION OF THE "COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE" SHALL BE

1 CONSISTENT WITH THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE HEALTH AND HUMAN  
2 SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEM PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 1.7 OF TITLE 24, C.R.S.

3 **19-1.5-105. Private source of funding - staff support for**  
4 **recodification.** (1) THE TASK FORCE FOR THE RECODIFICATION OF THE  
5 CHILDREN'S CODE IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS, GRANTS,  
6 SERVICES, AND IN-KIND DONATIONS FROM ANY PRIVATE ENTITY  
7 TO BE EXPENDED FOR ANY DIRECT OR INDIRECT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH  
8 THE DUTIES OF THE TASK FORCE SET FORTH IN THIS ARTICLE.

9 (2) THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,  
10 THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE LEGAL SERVICES, AND THE  
11 EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF THE DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED ON THE TASK  
12 FORCE SHALL SUPPLY STAFF ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMISSION AS THEY  
13 DEEM APPROPRIATE. THE COMMISSION MAY ALSO ACCEPT STAFF SUPPORT  
14 FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

15 **19-1.5-106. Repeal of article.** THIS ARTICLE IS REPEALED,  
16 EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1996.

17 **SECTION II. Effective date.** This act shall take effect July 1,  
18 1994.

19 **SECTION III. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,  
20 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate  
21 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

1 **BILL 2**

2  
3 **A BILL FOR AN ACT**

101 **CONCERNING A REQUIREMENT THAT PROVIDERS RECEIVING STATE MONEYS**  
102 **FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES COMPLY WITH STANDARDS UNDER A**  
103 **QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM.**

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**Bill Summary**

**(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments which may be subsequently adopted.)**

Expresses the legislative purpose of implementing an evaluation system to identify successful children's services programs.

Requires any entity or individual receiving state money for the purpose of providing children's services to comply with certain accountability standards. The standards are required to be part of a quality assurance system adopted and implemented by any state executive department that receives state money for allocation to local governments for the provision of children's services, or directly to entities or providers.

Describes the dates for required compliance with the standards of the quality assurance system, depending on the date on which a contract is entered into or on which a grant is awarded. Directs that noncompliance before the specified dates will result in the loss of state money, and the discontinuance of the grant or contract.

Requires each executive department that provides moneys for children's services providers to develop and adopt an evaluation system to be implemented no later than July 1, 1994. Describes required components of the quality assurance system, which include requirements that service providers monitor and track clients, interface with other programs and providers, and submit reports concerning administrative tasks and financial accountability, a requirement that evaluations of providers be conducted by an independent agency, and the inclusion of methods for assessing the efficient administration of services, the quality of services, and program success. Allows executive departments to contract with private entities in

implementing the quality assurance system.

Specifies that ongoing reimbursement to providers will be contingent upon compliance with the quality assurance system.

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1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** Article 2 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1988

3 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW

4 **SECTION to read:**

5 **24-2-109. Providers of children's services using state moneys -**

6 **quality assurance system. (1) (a) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINDS AND**

7 **DECLARES THAT, WHILE NUMEROUS CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS ARE**

8 **AVAILABLE IN THE STATE FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES, THE**

9 **CHILDREN'S SERVICES SYSTEM IN THE STATE IS FRAGMENTED AND ACCESS**

10 **TO PROGRAMS IS DIFFICULT DUE TO THE LACK OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION**

11 **AND THE LACK OF A QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM THAT IDENTIFIES**

12 **SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS.**

13 **(b) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THEREFORE DECLARES THAT SINCE**

14 **A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF STATE MONEYS ARE USED FOR CHILDREN'S**

15 **SERVICES AND PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, IT IS IN THE BEST**

16 **INTEREST OF THE STATE AND ITS CITIZENS TO REQUIRE THE**

17 **IMPLEMENTATION OF A QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM TO MONITOR AND**

18 **EVALUATE CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS AS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION.**

19 **(2) ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1994, ANY ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL**

1 RECEIVING STATE MONEYS PURSUANT TO ANY CONTRACT ENTERED INTO OR  
2 GRANT AWARDED ON OR BEFORE SUCH DATE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
3 PROVIDING CHILDREN'S SERVICES, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH A  
4 QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE CONTRACT  
5 OR GRANT IN ORDER FOR THE ENTITY OR INDIVIDUAL TO RECEIVE  
6 ADDITIONAL MONEYS PURSUANT TO A CONTRACT OR GRANT RENEWAL. A  
7 QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
8 SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION.

9 (3) IN ADDITION, ANY CONTRACT OR GRANT RENEWED, CONTRACT  
10 ENTERED INTO, OR GRANT AWARDED ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1994, UNDER  
11 WHICH STATE MONEYS ARE TO BE USED FOR THE PROVISION OF CHILDREN'S  
12 SERVICES, SHALL REQUIRE THAT THE AGENCY FROM WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL  
13 OR ENTITY RECEIVES STATE MONEYS RECERTIFY ANNUALLY THE ENTITY OR  
14 INDIVIDUAL AS A CHILDREN'S SERVICE PROVIDER BASED ON THE  
15 PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
16 SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION.

17 (4) ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1994, EACH EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
18 THAT PROVIDES MONEYS DIRECTLY TO CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROVIDERS OR  
19 TO LOCAL ENTITIES FOR ALLOCATION TO SUCH PROVIDERS SHALL ADOPT  
20 RULES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM. THE  
21 SYSTEM SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MONITORING THE  
22 QUALITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES AND

1 FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM RESULTS. THE RULES SHALL INCLUDE, BUT  
2 NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING:

3 (a) (I) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES TO BE  
4 FOLLOWED BY PROVIDERS TO IDENTIFY SERVICES RENDERED AND TO  
5 DEMONSTRATE THAT TARGETED POPULATIONS ARE BEING IDENTIFIED AND  
6 SERVED AND THAT SERVICES RENDERED ARE ADEQUATE RESPONSES TO A  
7 CHILD'S NEEDS; AND

8 (II) A METHOD FOR EVALUATING THE AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF  
9 SERVICES PROVIDED;

10 (b) (I) ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING, BUT NOT  
11 LIMITED TO, CASE MANAGEMENT AND CLIENT MONITORING STANDARDS AND  
12 THE TRACKING OF CLIENTS FROM ONE PROGRAM TO ANOTHER UNDER THE  
13 CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES; AND

14 (II) A METHOD FOR ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF PROVIDERS'  
15 PERFORMANCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS, INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT  
16 OF REASONABLE COSTS PER CLIENT, MAKING TIMELY RESPONSES TO  
17 CLIENTS' NEEDS, ON-SITE OR IN-HOME VISITS TO CLIENTS, COMMUNITY  
18 COORDINATION AND OUTREACH, AND CLIENT MONITORING;

19 (c) FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY STANDARDS AND A METHOD FOR  
20 ASSESSING THE EXTENT TO WHICH SUCH STANDARDS HAVE BEEN MET BY  
21 PROVIDERS;

22 (d) THE ADOPTION OF SPECIFIC CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR

1 DETERMINING WHETHER A CHILD HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A  
2 PROGRAM;

3 (e) EVALUATIONS THAT ARE CONDUCTED BY INDEPENDENT  
4 REVIEWING AGENCIES.

5 (5) ANY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT THAT PROVIDES MONEYS  
6 DIRECTLY TO CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROVIDERS OR TO LOCAL ENTITIES FOR  
7 ALLOCATION TO CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROVIDERS SHALL MONITOR EACH  
8 PROVIDER THAT RECEIVES MONEYS DIRECTLY FROM THE STATE OR EACH  
9 LOCAL ENTITY THAT RECEIVES MONEYS FROM THE STATE FOR ALLOCATION  
10 TO CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROVIDERS IN THE STATE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE  
11 WITH QUALITY ASSURANCE STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND  
12 MAY PROVIDE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS AT ANY TIME FOR  
13 NONCOMPLIANCE.

14 (6) ONGOING REIMBURSEMENT TO CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
15 PROVIDERS RECEIVING STATE MONEYS SHALL BE CONTINGENT UPON  
16 COMPLIANCE WITH QUALITY ASSURANCE STANDARDS.

17 (7) IN IMPLEMENTING A QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM, A  
18 DEPARTMENT MAY CONTRACT WITH A PRIVATE AGENCY FOR ASSISTANCE.

19 (8) FINANCING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF  
20 THE QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

21 (a) \_\_\_\_\_ PERCENT OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION MONEYS  
22 RECEIVED BY THE STATE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE

1 IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS;

2 (b) \_\_\_\_\_ PERCENT OF GENERAL FUND MONEYS APPROPRIATED TO  
3 THE AFFECTED EXECUTIVE AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS  
4 ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
5 PROGRAMS;

6 (c) \_\_\_\_\_ PERCENT OF A COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION FOR  
7 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
8 CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAMS.

9 SECTION 2. Article 1 of title 19, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986  
10 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW  
11 SECTION to read:

12 19-1-116.5 Quality assurance system for children's services  
13 programs - compliance required. ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1994, ANY  
14 STATE MONEYS ALLOCATED FOR THE PROVISION OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
15 IN THIS STATE PURSUANT TO THIS TITLE SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE  
16 WITH SECTION 24-2-109, C.R.S., CONCERNING COMPLIANCE WITH QUALITY  
17 ASSURANCE STANDARDS.

18 SECTION 3. Part 1 of article 1 of title 25, Colorado Revised  
19 Statutes, 1989 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION  
20 OF A NEW SECTION to read:

21 25-1-111.5. Quality assurance system for children's services  
22 programs - compliance required. ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1994, ANY



1 STATE MONEYS ALLOCATED FOR THE PROVISION OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
2 IN THIS STATE PURSUANT TO THIS TITLE SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE  
3 WITH SECTION 24-2-109, C.R.S., CONCERNING COMPLIANCE WITH QUALITY  
4 ASSURANCE STANDARDS.

5         **SECTION 4.** Part 1 of article 1 of title 26, Colorado Revised  
6 Statutes, 1989 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION  
7 OF A NEW SECTION to read:

8         **26-1-130. Quality assurance system for children's services**  
9 **programs - compliance required.** ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1994, ANY  
10 STATE MONEYS ALLOCATED FOR THE PROVISION OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
11 IN THIS STATE PURSUANT TO THIS TITLE SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE  
12 WITH SECTION 24-2-109, C.R.S., CONCERNING COMPLIANCE WITH QUALITY  
13 ASSURANCE STANDARDS.

14         **SECTION 5. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,  
15 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate  
16 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

**BILL 3**

**A BILL FOR AN ACT**

101 CONCERNING THE CREATION OF THE COLORADO LAW-RELATED EDUCATION  
102 PROGRAM, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN CONNECTION  
103 THEREWITH.

**Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments which may be subsequently adopted.)

Creates the Colorado law-related education program within the Colorado department of education prevention initiatives unit which program is designed to reduce the incidence of gang involvement and substance abuse by students in the public schools through education. Requires each school district to implement a law-related education program which program specifically addresses gang awareness and substance abuse resistance. Directs that specified topics shall be included in each such educational program and requires such programs to utilize the cooperation and expertise of existing community drug and gang education programs.

Creates the law-related education advisory board in the department of education prevention initiatives unit. Directs such board to study, develop, and make recommendations to the state board of education concerning certain aspects of a comprehensive law-related education program addressing gang awareness and substance abuse resistance, including guidelines for implementation by school districts, topics for instruction, suggested texts and other instructional materials, training for instructors, evaluation of existing gang or drug education programs, grants to school districts, and methods and procedures by which the effectiveness of a school law-related education program may be measured.

Directs the state board of education to promulgate guidelines to provide grants and to assist school districts in the implementation of effective law-related education programs based upon the recommendations of the law-related education advisory board. Encourages school districts to provide

training programs for instructors and administrators in gang awareness and substance abuse resistance. Requires each school district to prepare an annual report to be filed with the state board of education concerning the progress of the school district in implementing a law-related education program and the effect of such program on the incidence of gang involvement and substance abuse by the students in that school district.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** Title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1988 Repl.  
3 Vol., as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW ARTICLE  
4 to read:

**ARTICLE 29**

**Colorado Law-related Education Program**

7 **22-29-101. Legislative declaration.** THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
8 HEREBY FINDS AND DECLARES THAT THE INSIDIOUS ATTRACTIONS OF GANGS  
9 AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ARE ENDANGERING THE YOUTH OF COLORADO AND,  
10 BY DOING SO, ARE ENDANGERING ALL COLORADO CITIZENS. THE GENERAL  
11 ASSEMBLY FURTHER FINDS AND DECLARES THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
12 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS NECESSARY TO ASSIST  
13 YOUNG PEOPLE IN AVOIDING GANG INVOLVEMENT AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

14 **22-29-102. Definitions.** AS USED IN THIS ARTICLE, UNLESS THE  
15 CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

16 (1) "GANG" MEANS A GROUP OF THREE OR MORE INDIVIDUALS  
17 WITH A COMMON INTEREST, BOND, OR ACTIVITY CHARACTERIZED BY

1 CRIMINAL OR DELINQUENT CONDUCT, ENGAGED IN EITHER COLLECTIVELY  
2 OR INDIVIDUALLY.

3 (2) "PROGRAM" MEANS THE COLORADO LAW-RELATED EDUCATION  
4 PROGRAM CREATED BY THIS ARTICLE.

5 (3) "STATE BOARD" MEANS THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
6 CREATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE IX OF THE STATE  
7 CONSTITUTION.

8 **22-29-103. Law-related education program - creation.**

9 (1) THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, WITHIN THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF  
10 EDUCATION PREVENTION INITIATIVES UNIT, THE COLORADO LAW-RELATED  
11 EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF  
12 GANG INVOLVEMENT AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC  
13 SCHOOLS THROUGH EDUCATION.

14 (2) UNDER THE PROGRAM, EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT IN THE STATE  
15 SHALL IMPLEMENT A LAW-RELATED EDUCATION PROGRAM PURSUANT TO  
16 THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ARTICLE WHICH PROGRAM SHALL SPECIFICALLY  
17 ADDRESS GANG AWARENESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESISTANCE.

18 **22-29-104. Law-related education program - topics of**

19 **instruction.** (1) A LAW-RELATED EDUCATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY  
20 A SCHOOL DISTRICT SHALL INCLUDE INSTRUCTION FOR ALL STUDENTS IN  
21 KINDERGARTEN AND GRADES ONE THROUGH TWELVE. ALL TOPICS  
22 ADDRESSED IN SUCH LAW-RELATED EDUCATION PROGRAM SHALL BE TAUGHT

1 IN A MANNER WHICH IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE AGES OF THE STUDENTS TO  
2 BE INSTRUCTED.

3 (2) THE TOPICS FOR INSTRUCTION IN A LAW-RELATED EDUCATION  
4 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY A SCHOOL DISTRICT SHALL INCLUDE, BUT  
5 SHALL NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING:

6 (a) THE DANGERS OF GANG MEMBERSHIP AND HOW TO AVOID  
7 INVOLVEMENT WITH GANGS;

8 (b) THE HEALTH DANGERS AND LIFE-THREATENING RESULTS OF  
9 SUBSTANCE ABUSE;

10 (c) THE COSTS TO SOCIETY ATTRIBUTABLE TO GANGS AND  
11 SUBSTANCE ABUSE;

12 (d) SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, FAMILY VALUES, AND PARENTING  
13 SKILLS AS THEY RELATE TO GANG INVOLVEMENT AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE;

14 AND  
15 (e) THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROPER SOCIAL VALUES AND  
16 SELF-ESTEEM AS A MEANS OF AVOIDING THE ENTICEMENTS OF GANGS AND  
17 SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

18 (3) SUCH LAW-RELATED EDUCATION PROGRAMS SHALL UTILIZE THE  
19 COOPERATION AND EXPERTISE OF EXISTING GANG AND DRUG EDUCATION  
20 PROGRAMS WHICH MAY BE AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY INCLUDING, BUT  
21 NOT LIMITED TO, THE DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (D.A.R.E.)  
22 PROGRAM.

1           **22-29-105. Law-related education advisory board - creation -**

2 **membership - repeal.** (1) THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, WITHIN THE  
3 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PREVENTION INITIATIVES UNIT, THE  
4 LAW-RELATED EDUCATION ADVISORY BOARD WHICH BOARD SHALL CONSIST  
5 OF NINE MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, WITH THE CONSENT OF  
6 THE SENATE. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL BE APPOINTED FOR TERMS  
7 OF THREE YEARS; EXCEPT THAT NO PERSON SHALL BE APPOINTED TO SERVE  
8 MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE TERMS.

9           (2) (a) ONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD SHALL BE A LICENSED SCHOOL  
10 ADMINISTRATOR.

11           (b) ONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD SHALL BE A LICENSED  
12 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER.

13           (c) ONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD SHALL BE A LICENSED  
14 SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER.

15           (d) ONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD SHALL BE A LEVEL I OR LEVEL  
16 Ia PEACE OFFICER AS DEFINED IN SECTION 18-1-901 (3) (I), C.R.S., WHO IS  
17 A MEMBER OF A GANG OR DRUG UNIT OF HIS OR HER LAW ENFORCEMENT  
18 AGENCY.

19           (e) TWO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL BE ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS  
20 OF AN EXISTING COMMUNITY DRUG OR GANG EDUCATION PROGRAM.

21           (f) TWO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL BE MEMBERS OF THE  
22 GENERAL PUBLIC WHO ARE NOT LICENSED TEACHERS, LICENSED

1 ADMINISTRATORS, POLICE OFFICERS, OR ACTIVE MEMBERS OF AN EXISTING  
2 COMMUNITY DRUG OR GANG EDUCATION PROGRAM, ONE OF WHOM IS THE  
3 PARENT OF A CHILD CURRENTLY ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOL IN COLORADO.

4           (g) ONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD SHALL BE A LICENSED MENTAL  
5 HEALTH PROFESSIONAL, THE MAJORITY OF WHOSE PRACTICE DEALS WITH  
6 CHILDREN OR ADOLESCENTS.

7           (3) ANY MEMBER OF THE BOARD MAY BE REMOVED AT ANY TIME  
8 FOR CAUSE BY THE GOVERNOR. IF ANY MEMBER OF THE BOARD VACATES  
9 HIS OR HER OFFICE, A VACANCY ON THE BOARD SHALL EXIST, AND THE  
10 GOVERNOR SHALL FILL SUCH VACANCY BY APPOINTMENT.

11           (4) MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL BE REIMBURSED FOR THEIR  
12 ACTUAL AND NECESSARY EXPENSES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES  
13 PURSUANT TO THIS ARTICLE.

14           (5) THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PREVENTION INITIATIVES  
15 UNIT SHALL PROVIDE SUCH OFFICE SPACE, EQUIPMENT, AND STAFF SERVICES  
16 TO THE BOARD AS IS NECESSARY FOR THE BOARD TO CARRY OUT ITS  
17 POWERS AND DUTIES AS SET FORTH IN THIS ARTICLE.

18           (6) THE TERM "LICENSED", AS IT APPEARS IN PARAGRAPHS (a) TO  
19 (c) OF SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION, SHALL INCLUDE ANY PERSON  
20 CERTIFICATED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 60 OF THIS TITLE.

21           (7) (a) THIS SECTION IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1999.

22           (b) PRIOR TO SUCH REPEAL, THE ADVISORY BOARD SHALL BE